These are findings from an Ipsos poll conducted for Thomson Reuters April 3-7, 2015. For the survey, a sample of 2,291 Americans, including 893 Democrats, 803 Republicans, and 320 Independents ages 18+ were interviewed online. The precision of the Reuters/Ipsos online polls is measured using a [credibility interval](). In this case, the poll has a credibility interval of plus or minus 2.3 percentage points for all adults, 3.7 percentage points for Democrats, 3.9 percentage points for Republicans, and 6.2 percentage points for Independents. For more information about credibility intervals, please see the appendix.

The data were weighted to the U.S. current population data by gender, age, education, and ethnicity. Statistical margins of error are not applicable to online polls. All sample surveys and polls may be subject to other sources of error, including, but not limited to coverage error and measurement error. Figures marked by an asterisk (*) indicate a percentage value of greater than zero but less than one half of one per cent. Where figures do not sum to 100, this is due to the effects of rounding. To see more information on this and other Reuters/Ipsos polls, please visit http://polling.reuters.com/.

IRAN NUCLEAR DEAL

Q1. From the list below, please choose the topics or issues you have heard or read anything about in the past few days. You can choose as many or few as needed.

	All adults	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Iran's development of nuclear weapons	51%	51%	65%	49%
Ongoing negotiations between the United States, Iran and another 5 countries to end Iran's ability to develop nuclear weapons	55%	58%	67%	56%

Q2. Now thinking about the rest of the world, would you say your opinion is favorable or unfavorable towards the following countries?

Iran	All adults	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Very favorable	2%	2%	2%	2%
Somewhat favorable	4%	5%	3%	3%
Lean towards favorable	12%	16%	7%	12%
Lean towards unfavorable	26%	31%	19%	24%
Somewhat unfavorable	18%	21%	16%	22%
Very unfavorable	38%	25%	53%	37%
Total favorable	*18%*	*23%*	*11%*	*17%*
Total unfavorable	*82%*	*77%*	*89%*	*83%*

Q3. Diplomatic relations between the United States and Iran are substantively improving. Which of the following statements comes closer to your personal view?

	All adults	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
The US is right to improve its diplomatic relations with Iran	30%	48%	18%	26%
The US should hold a hard line with Iran and maintain or expand current sanctions	36%	23%	60%	40%
Unsure	33%	29%	22%	34%

Q4. Thinking about Iran's nuclear program, do you think that it is for…

	All adults	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Peaceful purposes (e.g. energy)	12%	17%	8%	10%
Weapons development (e.g. nuclear bomb)	56%	48%	74%	62%
Unsure	32%	34%	18%	28%

Q5. When it comes to preventing Iran from developing a nuclear bomb, do you think the US should…

	All adults	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Use diplomatic channels	29%	41%	22%	27%
Use military force	7%	5%	11%	6%
Both	39%	35%	50%	42%
Neither	5%	4%	2%	8%
Unsure	20%	15%	15%	17%

Q6. If Israel were to launch military strikes on Iran to prevent Iran from developing a nuclear weapon, would you approve or disapprove this action?

	All adults	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
I would approve of it as long as it was supported by the US government	11%	14%	12%	10%
I would approve of it even if the US government did not support it	26%	15%	45%	27%
I would disapprove of it if the US government didn't support it	9%	12%	9%	9%
I would disapprove of it even if the US government supported it	20%	29%	11%	21%
Not sure	34%	31%	23%	34%

Q7. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each of the following statements:

All adults	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure	TOTAL AGREE	TOTAL DISAGREE
The United States should not become involved in any military action in the Middle East unless America is directly threatened.	30%	31%	17%	8%	14%	60%	26%
The United States should use its military power to defend Israel against threats to its security, no matter where they come from.	21%	26%	22%	12%	19%	48%	34%

% Total Agree	All adults	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
The United States should not become involved in any military action in the Middle East unless America is directly threatened.	60%	72%	54%	63%
The United States should use its military power to defend Israel against threats to its security, no matter where they come from.	48%	44%	63%	42%

Q8. How much, if anything, do you know about the outlines of the preliminary deal recently reached between Iran and the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Russia and China to freeze Iran's nuclear program, in exchange for lifting some sanctions on the country?

	All adults	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
A great deal	6%	6%	7%	5%
A fair amount	18%	23%	19%	15%
A little bit	37%	38%	43%	39%
Not heard anything at all	39%	33%	31%	42%
Total Aware	*61%*	*67%*	*69%*	*58%*

Q9. As you may know, Iran and the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Russia and China recently agreed to the outlines of a preliminary nuclear fuel deal. The deal would involve Iran undergoing inspections of uranium enrichment sites, limitations on the number of centrifuges that Iran can use to enrich uranium, and the removal of the majority of Iran's stockpiles of existing fuel. In exchange, the US, EU, and UN would begin the process of lifting sanctions against the country with financial sanctions lifted immediately. Technical details of the preliminary deal must to be finalized by June 30th and would expire in 10 years. Broadly speaking, do you support or oppose this deal?

	All adults	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Support	36%	50%	31%	33%
Oppose	18%	10%	30%	21%
Not sure	46%	39%	40%	45%

Q10. As a consequence of this preliminary deal, in your opinion will Iran become a greater or lesser threat to…

All adults	Greater threat	Lesser threat	No impact
US	39%	32%	29%
Israel	45%	29%	26%
The European Union	33%	35%	32%
Iran's other regional neighbors, including Iraq and Saudi Arabia	42%	28%	30%

Democrats	Greater threat	Lesser threat	No impact
US	28%	44%	29%
Israel	36%	40%	24%
The European Union	21%	46%	33%
Iran's other regional neighbors, including Iraq and Saudi Arabia	33%	37%	30%

Republicans	Greater threat	Lesser threat	No impact
US	55%	23%	21%
Israel	63%	18%	19%
The European Union	49%	27%	24%
Iran's other regional neighbors, including Iraq and Saudi Arabia	57%	21%	22%

Independents	Greater threat	Lesser threat	No impact
US	40%	30%	30%
Israel	45%	28%	27%
The European Union	34%	34%	32%
Iran's other regional neighbors, including Iraq and Saudi Arabia	38%	26%	36%

Q11. In your opinion, is the United States doing enough to keep Iran from developing nuclear weapons?

	All adults	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Yes	21%	34%	15%	18%
No	36%	22%	58%	40%
Don't know	42%	44%	27%	42%

How to Calculate Bayesian Credibility Intervals

The calculation of credibility intervals assumes that Y has a binomial distribution conditioned on the parameter θ\, i.e., Y|θ~Bin(n,θ), where n is the size of our sample. In this setting, Y counts the number of "yes", or "1", observed in the sample, so that the sample mean ($\bar{y}$) is a natural estimate of the true population proportion θ. This model is often called the likelihood function, and it is a standard concept in both the Bayesian and the Classical framework. The Bayesian [1] statistics combines both the prior distribution and the likelihood function to create a posterior distribution. The posterior distribution represents our opinion about which are the plausible values for θ adjusted after observing the sample data. In reality, the posterior distribution is one's knowledge base updated using the latest survey information. For the prior and likelihood functions specified here, the posterior distribution is also a beta distribution (π(θ/y)~β(y+a,n-y+b)), but with updated hyper-parameters.

Our credibility interval for ϑ is based on this posterior distribution. As mentioned above, these intervals represent our belief about which are the most plausible values for ϑ given our updated knowledge base. There are different ways to calculate these intervals based on π(θ/y). Since we want only one measure of precision for all variables in the survey, analogous to what is done within the Classical framework, we will compute the largest possible credibility interval for any observed sample. The worst case occurs when we assume that a=1 and b=1 and y=$n/2$. Using a simple approximation of the posterior by the normal distribution, the 95% credibility interval is given by, approximately:

$$\bar{y} \mp \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

For this poll, the Bayesian Credibility Interval was adjusted using standard weighting design effect 1+L=1.3 to account for complex weighting[2]

Examples of credibility intervals for different base sizes are below. Ipsos does not publish data for base sizes (sample sizes) below 100.

Sample size	Credibility intervals
2,000	2.5
1,500	2.9
1,000	3.5
750	4.1
500	5.0
350	6.0
200	7.9
100	11.2

[1] *Bayesian Data Analysis, Second Edition, Andrew Gelman, John B. Carlin, Hal S. Stern, Donald B. Rubin, Chapman & Hall/CRC | ISBN: 158488388X | 2003*
[2] *Kish, L. (1992). Weighting for unequal Pi . Journal of Official, Statistics, 8, 2, 183200.*