IPSOS POLL DATA
Prepared by Ipsos Public Affairs

Ipsos Poll
Nativism Topline 5.25.2016

These are findings from an Ipsos poll conducted February 10-11, 2016 on behalf of Ipsos Public Affairs North America. For the survey, a sample of roughly 1,005 adults age 18+ from the continental U.S., Alaska and Hawaii was interviewed online in English. The sample included 390 Democrats, 343Republicans, and 91 Independents.

The sample for this study was randomly drawn from Ipsos's online panel (see link below for more info on "Access Panels and Recruitment"), partner online panel sources, and "river" sampling (see link below for more info on the Ipsos "Amparo Overview" sample method) and does not rely on a population frame in the traditional sense. Ipsos uses fixed sample targets, unique to each study, in drawing sample. After a sample has been obtained from the Ipsos panel, Ipsos calibrates respondent characteristics to be representative of the U.S. Population using standard procedures such as raking-ratio adjustments. The source of these population targets is U.S. Census 2015 American Community Survey data. The sample drawn for this study reflects fixed sample targets on demographics. Post-hoc weights were made to the population characteristics on gender, age, region, race/ethnicity and income.

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. Where figures do not sum to 100, this is due to the effects of rounding. The precision of Ipsos online polls is measured using a credibility interval. In this case, the poll has a credibility interval of plus or minus 3.1 percentage point for all respondents (see link below for more info on Ipsos online polling "Credibility Intervals"). Ipsos calculates a design effect (DEFF) for each study based on the variation of the weights, following the formula of Kish (1965). This study had a credibility interval adjusted for design effect of the following (n=1,005, DEFF=1.5, adjusted Confidence Interval=5.0).

The poll also has a credibility interval plus or minus 7.2 percentage points for Democrats, plus or minus 7.5 percentage points for Republicans, and plus or minus 13.2 percentage points for Independents (see link below for more info on Ipsos online polling "Credibility Intervals").

For more information about Ipsos online polling methodology, please go here http://goo.gl/yJBkuf

		Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
1. Thinking ahead to the next Presidential election this year, if the 2016 Republican presidential primaries were being held today, for whom of the following would you vote?	Donald Trump	24%	14%	39%	22%
	Marco Rubio	9%	6%	16%	7%
	John Kasich	9%	13%	7%	9%
	Ted Cruz	9%	5%	14%	11%
	Jeb Bush	6%	6%	9%	9%
	Benjamin Carson	6%	5%	8%	8%
	Rand Paul	3%	3%	3%	4%
	Wouldn't vote	34%	49%	4%	31%
	Total	1,005	390	343	91

		Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
2. Thinking ahead to the next Presidential election this year, if the 2016 Democratic presidential primaries were being held today, for whom of the following would you vote?	Bernie Sanders	35%	44%	30%	44%
	Hillary Clinton	28%	52%	10%	20%
	Wouldn't vote	37%	4%	60%	37%
	Total	1,005	390	343	91

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		Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
3. If the 2016 Presidential election were being held today and the candidates were as below, for whom would you vote?	Hillary Clinton (Democrat)	35%	70%	7%	35%
	Donald Trump (Republican)	31%	8%	65%	29%
	Neither/Other	20%	17%	23%	21%
	Wouldn't vote	13%	5%	4%	15%
	Total	1,005	390	343	91

		Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
4_1. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? To fix America, we need a strong leader willing to break the rules	Strongly agree	27%	28%	31%	26%
	Somewhat agree	23%	22%	25%	22%
	Neither agree nor disagree	23%	21%	20%	23%
	Somewhat disagree	11%	12%	11%	12%
	Strongly disagree	13%	15%	13%	13%
	Don't know	3%	3%	2%	3%
	Total	1,005	390	343	91

		Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
4_2. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? America is no longer the greatest country on earth	Strongly agree	22%	23%	23%	15%
	Somewhat agree	25%	25%	28%	19%
	Neither agree nor disagree	22%	21%	19%	28%
	Somewhat disagree	13%	13%	13%	13%
	Strongly disagree	15%	16%	16%	22%
	Don't know	3%	2%	2%	3%
	Total	1,005	390	343	91

		Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
4_3. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? The American economy is rigged to advantage the rich and powerful	Strongly agree	35%	49%	24%	26%
	Somewhat agree	31%	33%	29%	36%
	Neither agree nor disagree	18%	11%	22%	21%
	Somewhat disagree	8%	4%	15%	6%
	Strongly disagree	6%	3%	10%	8%
	Don't know	2%	1%	1%	3%
	Total	1,005	390	343	91

		Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
4_4. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Traditional parties and politicians don't care about people like me	Strongly agree	37%	36%	36%	48%
	Somewhat agree	31%	33%	34%	24%
	Neither agree nor disagree	19%	19%	17%	20%
	Somewhat disagree	7%	8%	8%	3%
	Strongly disagree	3%	3%	4%	3%
	Don't know	2%	2%	1%	1%
	Total	1,005	390	343	91

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		Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
4_5. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? The American middle class is dying	Strongly agree	37%	44%	33%	34%
	Somewhat agree	31%	31%	33%	29%
	Neither agree nor disagree	18%	14%	18%	21%
	Somewhat disagree	8%	6%	11%	8%
	Strongly disagree	3%	3%	4%	4%
	Don't know	3%	2%	2%	4%
	Total	1,005	390	343	91

		Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
4_6. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Our children's generation will be worse off than our own	Strongly agree	33%	31%	36%	27%
	Somewhat agree	31%	30%	33%	29%
	Neither agree nor disagree	22%	21%	19%	31%
	Somewhat disagree	8%	10%	6%	7%
	Strongly disagree	4%	5%	2%	6%
	Don't know	3%	2%	4%	1%
	Total	1,005	390	343	91

		Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
4_7. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? It is increasingly hard for someone like me to get ahead in America	Strongly agree	27%	28%	24%	25%
	Somewhat agree	31%	33%	31%	30%
	Neither agree nor disagree	20%	16%	22%	21%
	Somewhat disagree	11%	13%	11%	11%
	Strongly disagree	9%	8%	11%	12%
	Don't know	2%	2%	1%	1%
	Total	1,005	390	343	91

		Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
4_8. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Immigrants take jobs away from real Americans	Strongly agree	19%	13%	24%	21%
	Somewhat agree	21%	14%	30%	19%
	Neither agree nor disagree	20%	16%	19%	21%
	Somewhat disagree	16%	19%	16%	19%
	Strongly disagree	21%	36%	10%	20%
	Don't know	3%	2%	2%	2%
	Total	1,005	390	343	91

		Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
4_9. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? In America, the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer	Strongly agree	44%	60%	27%	44%
	Somewhat agree	24%	21%	28%	23%
	Neither agree nor disagree	18%	11%	24%	22%
	Somewhat disagree	7%	3%	12%	5%
	Strongly disagree	5%	2%	8%	3%
	Don't know	3%	3%	2%	3%
	Total	1,005	390	343	91

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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