

Issue One Poll

Money in Politics Topline 6.29.2016

These are findings from an Ipsos poll conducted June 17-20, 2016 on behalf of Issue One. For the survey, a sample of roughly 1,006 adults age 18+ from the continental U.S., Alaska and Hawaii was interviewed online in English. The sample included 346Democrats, 350 Republicans, and 309 Independent/Others/DK.

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 "Ampario 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=1,006, 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 8.0 percentage points for Republicans, and plus or minus 9.8 percentage points for Independents/Others (see link below for more info on Ipsos online polling "Credibility Intervals").

		All Americans	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Republican</u>	Independent
1. What are the top three	The economy	66%	64%	73%	69%
factors that are influencing	Terrorism	50%	40%	68%	46%
your vote this November?	Healthcare	47%	51%	43%	51%
	Education	28%	38%	18%	20%
	Reducing the influence of money in politics	23%	21%	17%	33%
	Morality	18%	18%	17%	19%
	Crime	18%	21%	15%	17%
	The environment	15%	20%	7%	16%
	The military	14%	7%	23%	14%
	Religion	9%	8%	10%	6%
	Other	12%	11%	9%	11%
	Total	1,006	388	295	182

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



		<u>Total</u>	Democrat	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Independent</u>
2_1. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree	Strongly agree	46%	44%	43%	56%
	Somewhat agree	35%	38%	38%	28%
	Somewhat disagree	9%	9%	9%	7%
with the following	Strongly disagree	4%	4%	5%	3%
influence of money	Don't know	7%	6%	5%	6%
over politics is worse	Total	1,006	388	295	182
now than any other time in my life					
		<u>Total</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Republican</u>	Independent
	Strongly agree	43%	44%	40%	53%
2_2. Please indicate	Somewhat agree	36%	39%	38%	28%
you agree or disagree	Somewhat disagree	11%	10%	11%	11%
with the following	Strongly disagree	4%	2%	7%	3%
statements: We need sweeping laws to reduce the influence of money in politics	Don't know	6%	6%	3%	7%
	Total	1,006	388	295	182
		Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
2_3. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements: We need minor fixes in current laws to reduce the influence of money in politics	Strongly agree	24%	24%	23%	24%
	Somewhat agree	24%	25%	38%	35%
	Somewhat disagree	17%	17%	18%	15%
	Strongly disagree	17%	18%	17%	21%
	Don't know	7%	5%	4%	6%
	Total	1 006	388	295	187
		1,000	300	235	102

IPSOS POLL DATA



Prepared by Ipsos Public Affairs

2 4. Please indicate		<u>Total</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Independent</u>
the extent to which	Strongly agree	8%	7%	10%	5%
you agree or disagree with the following	Somewhat agree	17%	17%	20%	14%
	Somewhat disagree	21%	21%	25%	17%
Supreme Court's	Strongly disagree	45%	47%	38%	59%
decision that	Don't know	9%	8%	7%	5%
corporations are	Total	1,006	388	295	182
should be allowed to					
make unlimited					
political contributions					
			. .		
3 How likely would you be to		All Americans	Democrat	Republican	Independent
vote for a presidential	Very likely	37%	43%	39%	39%
candidate pledging strict rules	Somewhat likely	48%	46%	51%	48%
on campaign funds?	Not very likely	8%	/%	6%	8%
	Not at all likely	7%	3%	4%	6%
	Total	1,006	388	295	182
4 Mould you support or		All Americans	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Republican</u>	Independent
4. Would you support or oppose a law that would limit	Strongly support	40%	41%	39%	52%
the amount of time candidates	Somewhat support	33%	36%	39%	26%
for the U.S. House and Senate	Somewhat oppose	8%	8%	7%	8%
can spend raising money?	Strongly oppose	3%	1%	4%	0%
	Don't know	15%	14%	10%	13%
	Total	1,006	388	295	182
		All Americans	Democrat	Republican	Independent
5. Which candidate do you most trust to reduce the influence of money in our political system?	Hillary Clinton	56%	91%	18%	46%
	Donald Trump	44%	9%	82%	54%
	Total	1,006	388	295	182



		All Americans	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Independent</u>
6. Which party is more likely	Democratic party	37%	70%	12%	21%
	Republican party	23%	8%	55%	14%
influence of money in politics?	Neither party	40%	22%	33%	65%
·····	Total	1,006	388	295	182
7. Would you support or		All Americans	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Independent</u>
oppose your current	Strongly support	36%	39%	40%	40%
congressperson working with	Somewhat support	36%	41%	39%	30%
reduce the influence of money	Somewhat oppose	4%	4%	5%	2%
in politics	Strongly oppose	2%	1%	3%	3%
	Don't know	21%	15%	14%	24%
	Total	1,006	388	295	182
8. If no action is taken to		All Americans	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Republican</u>	Independent
reform the influence of money over politics, do you believe that American democracy is at risk?	Very likely	36%	38%	32%	43%
	Somewhat likely	34%	39%	34%	32%
	Unlikely	12%	11%	16%	10%
	Very unlikely	5%	3%	10%	6%
	Don't know	13%	9%	8%	9%
	Total	1,006	388	295	182



		All Americans	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Independent</u>
9. Do you think your elected officials pay more attention to big donors or regular voters?	Officials pay much more attention to big donors than regular voters	65%	65%	67%	70%
	Officials pay somewhat more attention to big donors than regular voters	27%	29%	28%	25%
	Officials pay somewhat more attention to regular voters than big donors	4%	4%	4%	3%
	more attention to regular voters than big donors	4%	2%	2%	2%
	Total	1,006	388	295	182



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 (\overline{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 ($\pi(\theta/y)^{\alpha}\beta(y+a,n-y+b)$), 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 $\pi(\theta/y)$. 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:



For this poll, the Bayesian Credibility Interval was adjusted using standard weighting design effect 1+L=1.3 to account for complex weighting²

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

Credibility intervals
2.5
2.9
3.5
4.1
5.0
6.0
7.9
11.2