Ipsos Poll Conducted for Reuters

Attitudes Towards Immigration Topline 7.22.2014

These are findings from an Ipsos poll conducted for Thomson Reuters from July 15-22, 2014. For the survey, a sample of 2,014 Americans, including 833 Democrats, 672 Republicans, and 282 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 2.5 percentage points for all, 3.9 for Democrats, 4.3 for Republicans, and 6.7 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.

ATTITUDES TOWARDS IMMIGRATION

Q1. In your opinion, should the number of immigrants legally allowed to enter the country be kept at its present level, be increased, or be decreased?

	All adults	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
This number should be kept at its current level	38%	43%	30%	37%
This number should be increased	17%	22%	12%	13%
This number should be decreased	45%	35%	58%	50%

Q2A. Split Sample: Which of the following statements comes closer to your personal opinion? *(n=1,009)*

	All adults	Dem (n=417)	Rep (n=332)	Ind (n=143)
Immigrants threaten traditional American beliefs and customs	50%	42%	65%	65%
Immigrants strengthen American society	50%	58%	35%	35%

Q2B. Split Sample: Which of the following statements comes closer to your personal opinion? *(n=1,005)*

	All adults	Dem (n=416)	Rep (n=340)	Ind (n=139)
Undocumented immigrants threaten traditional American beliefs and customs	70%	60%	86%	76%
Undocumented immigrants strengthen American society	30%	40%	14%	24%

Q3A. Split Sample: Which of the following statements comes closer to your personal opinion? *(n=1,009)*

	All adults	Dem (n=417)	Rep (n=332)	Ind (n=143)
Immigrants place a burden on the US economy	63%	58%	75%	77%
Immigrants strengthen the US economy	37%	42%	25%	23%

Q3B. Split Sample: Which of the following statements comes closer to your personal opinion? *(n=1,005)*

	All adults	Dem (n=416)	Rep (n=340)	Ind (n=139)
Undocumented immigrants place a burden on the US economy	75%	63%	92%	81%
Undocumented immigrants strengthen the US economy	25%	37%	8%	19%

Q4. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements:

All adults	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure/ Refused	*TOTAL AGREE*	*TOTAL DISAGREE*
I come from an immigrant family	15%	13%	7%	60%	6%	*28%*	*66%*
I am an immigrant	7%	3%	4%	82%	4%	*10%*	*86%*

Democrats	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure/ Refused	*TOTAL AGREE*	*TOTAL DISAGREE*
I come from an immigrant family	18%	15%	8%	55%	4%	*33%*	*63%*
I am an immigrant	8%	5%	4%	79%	4%	*12%*	*84%*

Republicans	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure/ Refused	*TOTAL AGREE*	*TOTAL DISAGREE*
I come from an immigrant family	14%	12%	8%	63%	4%	*26%*	*70%*
I am an immigrant	4%	2%	5%	87%	2%	*6%*	*91%*

Independents	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure/ Refused	*TOTAL AGREE*	*TOTAL DISAGREE*
I come from an immigrant family	8%	12%	5%	70%	5%	*20%*	*75%*
I am an immigrant	4%	3%	2%	88%	3%	*7%*	*90%*

Q5. Are you personally an immigrant to the United States, or were you born here? *(Asked of a portion of the sample, n=841)*

	All adults	Dem (n=327)	Rep (n=283)	Ind (n=127)
Immigrant	5%	3%	4%	4%
Born here	94%	96%	95%	96%
Refused	1%	*%	2%	*%

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.*