IPSOS / REUTERS POLL DATA
Prepared by Ipsos Public Affairs

Ipsos Poll Conducted for Reuters
Post-GOP Debate Topline 12.21.2015

These are findings from an Ipsos poll conducted December 16-21, 2015 on behalf Thomson Reuters. For the survey, a sample of 1,627 adults age 18+ from the continental U.S., Alaska and Hawaii was interviewed online in English. The sample included 655 Democrats, 623 Republicans, and 205 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 "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 2.8 percentage points 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=1,627, DEFF=1.5, adjusted Confidence Interval=4.3).

The poll also has a credibility interval plus or minus 4.4 percentage points for Democrats, plus or minus 4.5 percentage points for Republicans, and plus or minus 7.8 percentage points for (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
TM656Y15 - How much, if anything, have you seen or heard about the Republican Primary debate?	Seen or heard a great deal	20%	21%	30%	12%
	Seen or heard a fair amount	30%	33%	30%	34%
	Seen or heard a little bit	30%	32%	30%	28%
	Not seen or heard anything at all	20%	13%	11%	25%
	Total	1627	655	623	205
TM662Y15 - Regardless of which candidate you happen to support, who do you think did the best job in the Republican Primary debate? *Asked of those that had seen or heard something about the debate at TM656Y15	Chris Christie	4%	5%	5%	3%
	Jeb Bush	7%	9%	4%	6%
	Marco Rubio	10%	11%	8%	14%
	Rand Paul	3%	5%	2%	3%
	Ted Cruz	9%	5%	14%	12%
	Carly Fiorina	3%	4%	3%	2%
	Benjamin Carson	8%	11%	7%	6%
	Donald Trump	21%	15%	32%	13%
	John Kasich	3%	3%	3%	%
	Don't know	31%	32%	22%	42%
	Total	1352	573	558	162
TM705Y15_2_1 - Would you	No	85%	91%	76%	80%

trust...**Chris Christie**...To serve as	Yes	15%	9%	24%	20%
Commander in Chief?	Total	1627	655	623	205
TM705Y15_2_2 - Would you	No	82%	86%	74%	77%
trust...**Jeb Bush**...To serve as	Yes	18%	14%	26%	23%
Commander in Chief?	Total	1627	655	623	205
TM705Y15_2_4 - Would you	No	83%	89%	68%	85%
trust...**Marco Rubio**...To serve as	Yes	17%	11%	32%	15%
Commander in Chief?	Total	1627	655	623	205
TM705Y15_2_7 - Would you	No	89%	91%	85%	85%
trust...**Rand Paul**...To serve as	Yes	11%	9%	15%	15%
Commander in Chief?	Total	1627	655	623	205
TM705Y15_2_8 - Would you	No	81%	90%	65%	78%
trust...**Ted Cruz**...To serve as	Yes	19%	10%	35%	22%
Commander in Chief?	Total	1627	655	623	205
TM705Y15_2_14 - Would you	No	88%	90%	82%	88%
trust...**Carly Fiorina**...To serve as	Yes	12%	10%	18%	12%
Commander in Chief?	Total	1627	655	623	205
TM705Y15_2_15 - Would you	No	80%	88%	68%	75%
trust...**Benjamin Carson**...To serve as	Yes	20%	12%	32%	25%
Commander in Chief?	Total	1627	655	623	205
TM705Y15_2_16 - Would you	No	73%	83%	58%	71%
trust...**Donald Trump**...To serve as	Yes	27%	17%	42%	29%
Commander in Chief?	Total	1627	655	623	205
TM705Y15_2_19 - Would you	No	90%	91%	88%	84%
trust...**John Kasich**...To serve as	Yes	10%	9%	12%	16%
Commander in Chief?	Total	1627	655	623	205
TM705Y15_2_33 - Would you	No	61%	48%	87%	62%
trust...**None of these**...To serve as	Yes	39%	52%	13%	38%
Commander in Chief?	Total	1627	655	623	205
TM705Y15_8_1 - Would you	No	84%	87%	75%	89%
trust...**Chris Christie**...To manage	Yes	16%	13%	25%	11%
America's immigration policies?	Total	1627	655	623	205
TM705Y15_8_2 - Would you	No	81%	83%	77%	80%
trust...**Jeb Bush**...To manage	Yes	19%	17%	23%	20%
America's immigration policies?	Total	1627	655	623	205
TM705Y15_8_4 - Would you	No	83%	88%	71%	86%
trust...**Marco Rubio**...To manage	Yes	17%	12%	29%	14%
America's immigration policies?	Total	1627	655	623	205
TM705Y15_8_7 - Would you	No	85%	90%	80%	77%
trust...**Rand Paul**...To manage	Yes	15%	10%	20%	23%
America's immigration policies?	Total	1627	655	623	205
TM705Y15_8_8 - Would you	No	80%	87%	66%	79%
trust...**Ted Cruz**...To manage	Yes	20%	13%	34%	21%

	America's immigration policies?	Total	1627	655	623	205
TM705Y15_8_14 - Would you trust...**Carly Fiorina**...To manage America's immigration policies?	No	87%	92%	79%	79%
	Yes	13%	8%	21%	21%
	Total	1627	655	623	205
TM705Y15_8_15 - Would you trust...**Benjamin Carson**...To manage America's immigration policies?	No	81%	85%	72%	85%
	Yes	19%	15%	28%	15%
	Total	1627	655	623	205
TM705Y15_8_16 - Would you trust...**Donald Trump**...To manage America's immigration policies?	No	73%	88%	52%	67%
	Yes	27%	12%	48%	33%
	Total	1627	655	623	205
TM705Y15_8_19 - Would you trust...**John Kasich**...To manage America's immigration policies?	No	90%	91%	85%	92%
	Yes	10%	9%	15%	8%
	Total	1627	655	623	205
TM705Y15_8_33 - Would you trust...**None of these**...To manage America's immigration policies?	No	60%	49%	83%	62%
	Yes	40%	51%	17%	38%
	Total	1627	655	623	205
TM764AY15 - Regardless of your personal preference, if the Republican Presidential Primaries came down to these candidates, for whom would you vote? **Asked only of Republicans and Independents	Wouldn't vote	28%	0%	13%	35%
	Ted Cruz	31%	0%	39%	30%
	Donald Trump	41%	0%	48%	35%
	Total	972	0	623	205
TM764BY15 - Regardless of your personal preference, if the Republican Presidential Primaries came down to these candidates, for whom would you vote? **Asked only of Republicans and Independents	Marco Rubio	34%	0%	42%	34%
	Wouldn't vote	27%	0%	11%	31%
	Donald Trump	40%	0%	47%	35%
	Total	972	0	623	205
TM651Y15_13 - If the 2016 presidential election were being held today and the candidates were as below, for whom would you vote?	Donald Trump (Republican)	29%	9%	58%	29%
	Hillary Clinton (Democrat)	40%	69%	11%	34%
	Neither / Other	14%	13%	15%	21%
	Wouldn't Vote	9%	3%	7%	10%
	Don't know / Refused	8%	6%	9%	6%
	Total	1627	655	623	205

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