

Prepared by Ipsos

Ipsos Poll Conducted for Reuters

Stonewall Anniversary Poll 06.06.2019

These are findings from an Ipsos poll conducted May 29-30, 2019 and June 5-6, 2019 on behalf of Thomson Reuters. For the survey, a sample of roughly 2,237 adults age 18+ from the continental U.S., Alaska and Hawaii was interviewed online in English. The sample includes 1,972 registered voters, 815 Democratic registered voters, 659 Republican registered voters, and 400 Independent registered voters.

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 2016 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 non-probability 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 2.4 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=2,237 DEFF=1.5, adjusted Confidence Interval=3.9).

The poll also has a credibility interval of plus or minus 2.5 percentage points for registered voters, plus or minus 3.9 percentage points for Democratic registered voters, plus or minus 4.4 percentage points for Republican registered voters, and plus or minus 5.6 percentage points for Independent registered voters (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

TOPLINE BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE



		All Americans	All Registered Voters	Democratic Registered Voters	Republican Registered Voters	Independent Registered Voters
	Yes	83%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Are you currently	No	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%
registered to vote, or not? (Select one)	Don't know / Refused	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
	Strong Democrat	16%	18%	47%	0%	0%
	Moderate Democrat	10%	11%	29%	0%	0%
	Lean Democrat	9%	9%	24%	0%	0%
	Lean Republican	9%	9%	0%	26%	0%
With which political	Moderate Republican	8%	9%	0%	27%	0%
party do you most identify?	Strong Republican	14%	16%	0%	47%	0%
identity.	Independent	22%	22%	0%	0%	100%
	Other	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%
	Don't know/Refuse	10%	4%	0%	0%	0%
	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
	Democrat	36%	39%	100%	0%	0%
With which political	Republican	31%	34%	0%	100%	0%
party do you most	Independent	22%	22%	0%	0%	100%
identify? Summary	Other/Don't know	12%	6%	0%	0%	0%
	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
	Work for a private employer	66%	68%	65%	72%	65%
	A local government employee (e.g., city, county)	9%	9%	13%	7%	4%
Which one of the following best	A state government employee	5%	6%	6%	4%	8%
describes your employment this	A federal government employee	3%	4%	4%	4%	3%
week?	Self-employed	15%	13%	12%	12%	20%
	Active duty military	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%
	Total	1280	1153	514	357	230
	Yes	83%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Are you currently	No	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%
registered to vote, or not? (Select one)	Don't know / Refused	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
not (select one)	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400



	I have never heard of people who identify this way	5%	3%	4%	3%	4%
	I have heard of people who identify this way	70%	71%	66%	75%	75%
Please indicate how personally familiar you	I have acquaintances who identify this way	13%	13%	17%	12%	9%
are with the following terms: Transgender:	I have personal friends/family who identify this way	9%	9%	12%	5%	9%
	I personally identify this way	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Don't know	4%	3%	1%	5%	3%
	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
	I have never heard of people who identify this way	29%	29%	26%	34%	28%
	I have heard of people who identify this way	46%	47%	49%	47%	47%
Please indicate how personally familiar you	I have acquaintances who identify this way	7%	7%	11%	4%	5%
are with the following terms: Gender non- binary :	I have personal friends/family who identify this way	5%	5%	7%	2%	5%
	I personally identify this way	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	Don't know	11%	11%	7%	12%	14%
	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
	I have never heard of people who identify this way	29%	29%	26%	33%	30%
	I have heard of people who identify this way	45%	47%	46%	49%	49%
Please indicate how personally familiar you	I have acquaintances who identify this way	8%	8%	12%	6%	6%
are with the following terms: Gender non- conforming:	I have personal friends/family who identify this way	6%	6%	9%	2%	6%
	I personally identify this way	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%
	Don't know	11%	9%	7%	11%	8%
	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
Do you personally	Yes	11%	11%	14%	9%	6%
know anyone who is	No	86%	86%	83%	89%	92%
raising a child as transgender or gender	Don't know	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%
non-binary?	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400



	I do not know anyone who is LGB	23%	22%	19%	27%	23%
Do you personally know anyone who is	I have acquaintances who are LGB	31%	30%	27%	35%	29%
lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB)?	I have personal friends/family who are LGB	41%	42%	46%	37%	43%
(/-	I am LGB	6%	6%	8%	2%	6%
	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
	Frequently	5%	5%	5%	4%	8%
How often have you heard homophobic	Often	8%	8%	9%	8%	5%
remarks such as	Sometimes	15%	15%	16%	17%	11%
"faggot", "dyke", or	Rarely	18%	20%	21%	17%	20%
"queer" used at your	Never	53%	52%	49%	54%	55%
current job? (Asked of employed people only)	Don't know	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
employed people only)	Total	1280	1153	514	357	230
How often have you	Frequently	21%	20%	26%	25%	0%
heard homophobic	Often	9%	5%	4%	0%	13%
remarks such as	Sometimes	38%	46%	45%	49%	36%
"faggot", "dyke", or	Rarely	20%	13%	12%	0%	39%
"queer" used where you go to school?	Never	10%	16%	13%	26%	12%
(Asked of students	Don't know	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
only)	Total	52	38	23	8	6
Thinking about the	LGBTQ people are treated worse than people who are not LGBTQ	15%	15%	21%	8%	15%
town or city where you live, how would you describe the treatment	LGBTQ people are treated better than people who are not LGBTQ	7%	6%	5%	8%	6%
of LGBTQ people in the following situations? On the job or at work:	LGBTQ people are treated about the same as people who are not LGBTQ	46%	48%	46%	50%	48%
	Don't know	32%	31%	28%	35%	31%
	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
Thinking about the town or city where you live, how would you describe the treatment of LGBTQ people in the following situations? In public settings, like eating at restaurants,	LGBTQ people are treated worse than people who are not LGBTQ	17%	17%	23%	10%	15%
	LGBTQ people are treated better than people who are not LGBTQ	5%	5%	5%	7%	5%
	LGBTQ people are treated about the same as people who are not LGBTQ	51%	52%	51%	56%	48%
shopping at local	Don't know	27%	26%	21%	27%	31%
businesses	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
L			•			



Thinking about the town or city where you	LGBTQ people are treated worse than people who are not LGBTQ	12%	12%	17%	8%	10%
live, how would you describe the treatment of LGBTQ people in the	LGBTQ people are treated better than people who are not LGBTQ	7%	6%	4%	8%	8%
following situations? In getting health care from doctors and	LGBTQ people are treated about the same as people who are not LGBTQ	41%	43%	42%	46%	42%
hospitals :	Don't know	40%	39%	37%	38%	40%
	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
Thinking about the	LGBTQ people are treated worse than people who are not LGBTQ	17%	17%	25%	9%	14%
town or city where you live, how would you describe the treatment	LGBTQ people are treated better than people who are not LGBTQ	5%	5%	6%	6%	5%
of LGBTQ people in the following situations? In dealing with police:	LGBTQ people are treated about the same as people who are not LGBTQ	36%	37%	30%	46%	35%
6 1 pr	Don't know	42%	41%	39%	39%	46%
	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
Thinking about the	LGBTQ people are treated worse than people who are not LGBTQ	28%	28%	39%	18%	25%
town or city where you live, how would you describe the treatment	LGBTQ people are treated better than people who are not LGBTQ	6%	7%	4%	11%	7%
of LGBTQ people in the following situations? In public schools :	LGBTQ people are treated about the same as people who are not LGBTQ	29%	30%	26%	34%	31%
,	Don't know	37%	35%	31%	38%	38%
	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
Thinking about the town or city where you live, how would you describe the treatment of racial-ethnic minorities in the following situations?	Racial-ethnic minorities are treated worse than white people	19%	20%	32%	9%	15%
	Racial-ethnic minorities are treated better than white people	9%	9%	6%	12%	11%
	Racial-ethnic minorities are treated about the same as white people	48%	50%	42%	57%	53%
On the job or at work :	Don't know	23%	21%	21%	22%	22%
	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400



Thinking about the town or city where you live, how would you	Racial-ethnic minorities are treated worse than white people	23%	22%	35%	8%	20%
describe the treatment of racial-ethnic minorities in the	Racial-ethnic minorities are treated better than white people	7%	6%	5%	9%	6%
following situations? In public settings, like eating at restaurant,	Racial-ethnic minorities are treated about the same as white people	53%	56%	48%	67%	54%
shopping at local	Don't know	18%	16%	13%	15%	20%
businesses:	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
Thinking about the town or city where you	Racial-ethnic minorities are treated worse than white people	16%	15%	25%	5%	12%
live, how would you describe the treatment of racial-ethnic	Racial-ethnic minorities are treated better than white people	8%	8%	6%	11%	8%
minorities in the following situations? In getting health care	Racial-ethnic minorities are treated about the same as white people	48%	51%	45%	61%	48%
from doctors and	Don't know	28%	26%	24%	23%	32%
hospitals :	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
Thinking about the	Racial-ethnic minorities are treated worse than white people	38%	39%	60%	18%	33%
town or city where you live, how would you describe the treatment	Racial-ethnic minorities are treated better than white people	6%	6%	4%	8%	5%
of racial-ethnic minorities in the following situations? In	Racial-ethnic minorities are treated about the same as white people	30%	32%	19%	47%	31%
dealing with police :	Don't know	26%	24%	18%	27%	30%
	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
Thinking about the town or city where you live, how would you describe the treatment of racial-ethnic minorities in the following situations? In	Racial-ethnic minorities are treated worse than white people	22%	22%	35%	9%	17%
	Racial-ethnic minorities are treated better than white people	8%	9%	6%	13%	9%
	Racial-ethnic minorities are treated about the same as white people	45%	47%	39%	56%	47%
public schools :	Don't know	24%	22%	20%	22%	27%
	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400



Thinking about the	LGBTQ people are treated worse than people who are not LGBTQ	25%	26%	38%	12%	27%
country as a whole, how would you describe the treatment	LGBTQ people are treated better than people who are not LGBTQ	8%	8%	5%	11%	7%
of LGBTQ people in the following situations? On the job or at work:	LGBTQ people are treated about the same as people who are not LGBTQ	37%	38%	32%	47%	36%
,	Don't know	30%	28%	25%	29%	30%
	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
Thinking about the country as a whole,	LGBTQ people are treated worse than people who are not LGBTQ	26%	26%	38%	14%	22%
how would you describe the treatment of LGBTQ people in the	LGBTQ people are treated better than people who are not LGBTQ	6%	7%	6%	8%	7%
following situations? In public settings, like eating at restaurants and shopping at local	LGBTQ people are treated about the same as people who are not LGBTQ	44%	46%	38%	56%	44%
	Don't know	24%	22%	18%	22%	27%
businesses:	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
Thinking about the country as a whole,	LGBTQ people are treated worse than people who are not LGBTQ	17%	18%	28%	10%	14%
how would you describe the treatment of LGBTQ people in the	LGBTQ people are treated better than people who are not LGBTQ	7%	8%	6%	10%	8%
following situations? In getting health care from doctors and	LGBTQ people are treated about the same as people who are not LGBTQ	43%	44%	39%	53%	43%
hospitals :	Don't know	32%	30%	28%	28%	35%
	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
Thinking about the country as a whole, how would you describe the treatment of LGBTQ people in the following situations? In dealing with police:	LGBTQ people are treated worse than people who are not LGBTQ	25%	26%	41%	12%	24%
	LGBTQ people are treated better than people who are not LGBTQ	6%	5%	5%	7%	4%
	LGBTQ people are treated about the same as people who are not LGBTQ	33%	35%	26%	45%	34%
	Don't know	35%	33%	28%	36%	38%
	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400



	LGBTQ people are treated worse than people who are not LGBTQ	34%	35%	48%	20%	34%
Thinking about the country as a whole, how would you describe the treatment	LGBTQ people are treated better than people who are not LGBTQ	7%	7%	3%	12%	7%
of LGBTQ people in the following situations? In public schools:	LGBTQ people are treated about the same as people who are not LGBTQ	29%	29%	24%	37%	26%
P ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	Don't know	30%	29%	24%	31%	33%
	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
Thinking about the	LGBTQ people are treated worse than people who are not LGBTQ	43%	44%	59%	27%	42%
country as a whole, how would you describe the treatment	LGBTQ people are treated better than people who are not LGBTQ	6%	6%	5%	8%	4%
of LGBTQ people in the following situations? In the military:	LGBTQ people are treated about the same as people who are not LGBTQ	20%	22%	16%	30%	19%
	Don't know	32%	29%	20%	36%	35%
	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
Which of the following do you believe is true?	Lesbian, gay, and bisexual people are currently protected from sexual orientation discrimination under federal law	45%	48%	44%	57%	48%
	Lesbian, gay, and bisexual people are NOT currently protected from sexual orientation discrimination under federal law	23%	24%	33%	14%	24%
	Don't know	31%	28%	23%	29%	29%
	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
Which of the following do you believe is true?	Transgender people are currently protected from gender identity discrimination under federal law	31%	32%	27%	41%	31%
	Transgender people are NOT currently protected from gender identity discrimination under federal law	32%	33%	45%	20%	35%
	Don't know	37%	34%	28%	39%	34%
	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400



Do you support or	Support	65%	66%	81%	47%	69%
oppose non-	Oppose	11%	12%	5%	21%	10%
discrimination protections under	Not sure	24%	22%	13%	32%	22%
federal law for LGBTQ people?	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
	Support	58%	60%	74%	38%	65%
Do you support or oppose allowing same-	Oppose	28%	28%	16%	46%	22%
sex couples to legally	Not sure	14%	13%	10%	16%	13%
marry?	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
	They should be allowed to adopt children	61%	63%	76%	43%	67%
What comes closer to your opinion about	They should NOT be allowed to adopt children	22%	22%	13%	38%	15%
LGBTQ Americans?	Don't know	17%	15%	11%	19%	17%
	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
Conversion therapy is when mental health practitioners try to	Conversion therapy on LGBTQ children should be illegal	56%	57%	65%	43%	65%
change a LGBTQ person's sexual orientation or gender	Conversion therapy on LGBTQ children should be legal	18%	18%	17%	23%	11%
identity. Do you think	Don't know	26%	25%	18%	34%	24%
that conversion therapy should be illegal or legal to use on LGBTQ children under age 18?	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
Please indicate how	Strongly agree	16%	17%	7%	30%	14%
much, if at all, you	Somewhat agree	16%	16%	10%	22%	17%
agree or disagree with the following	Somewhat disagree	16%	16%	17%	15%	17%
statementsA business	Strongly disagree	41%	43%	59%	21%	44%
owner should be able	Don't know	11%	9%	7%	12%	8%
to deny service to an LGBTQ person if the owner has a religious objection to doing so:	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
Please indicate how	Strongly agree	12%	12%	4%	21%	12%
much, if at all, you	Somewhat agree	12%	12%	10%	15%	9%
agree or disagree with the following	Somewhat disagree	15%	15%	15%	16%	18%
statementsA medical	Strongly disagree	49%	51%	65%	33%	54%
professional should be	Don't know	12%	10%	6%	16%	7%
able to withhold	DOIT (KITOW	12/0	10/0	0/0	10/0	, , , 0
elective care from an LGBTQ person if they have a religious objection to doing so:	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
objection to doing 30.			l		I	I



Please indicate how	Strongly agree	13%	13%	4%	25%	12%
much, if at all, you	Somewhat agree	14%	14%	10%	18%	15%
agree or disagree with	Somewhat disagree	17%	17%	18%	15%	18%
the following statementsAn	Strongly disagree	45%	46%	62%	27%	46%
employer should be	Don't know					
able to refuse to hire	Don't know	11%	9%	5%	14%	9%
an LGBTQ person if the						
employer has a	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
religious objection to						
doing so :						
Please indicate how	Strongly agree	19%	20%	12%	34%	17%
much, if at all, you	Somewhat agree	15%	14%	10%	22%	12%
agree or disagree with	Somewhat disagree	15%	14%	16%	13%	16%
the following statementsAn	Strongly disagree	38%	39%	54%	18%	42%
adoption or foster	Don't know	14%	12%	9%	14%	13%
agency should be able	Don't know	1470	1270	9%	1470	15%
to refuse to place						
children with LGBTQ						
people if the agency	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
has a religious						
objection to doing so :						
Regardless of the	Much more likely	3%	3%	6%	1%	2%
specific candidates who	Somewhat more likely	9%	8%	14%	5%	4%
may run for president,	Somewhat less likely	14%	14%	10%	20%	14%
how would you feel generally about	Much less likely	20%	20%	11%	34%	16%
candidates with some	Would not matter	54%	54%	59%	39%	64%
different traits? Would	Would not matter	34/6	3476	3376	3976	0476
you be more or less						
likely to support a	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
candidate for president						
who is Gay :						
Regardless of the	Much more likely	4%	4%	6%	2%	2%
specific candidates who	Somewhat more likely	9%	9%	16%	5%	5%
may run for president, how would you feel	Somewhat less likely	14%	14%	9%	21%	12%
generally about	Much less likely	20%	20%	10%	36%	17%
candidates with some	Would not matter	53%	54%	59%	37%	65%
different traits? Would		1	,-			
you be more or less						
likely to support a	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
candidate for president						
who isLesbian:						



Regardless of the	Much more likely	3%	3%	6%	1%	2%
specific candidates who	Somewhat more likely	8%	7%	12%	4%	5%
may run for president,	Somewhat less likely	17%	17%	15%	23%	15%
how would you feel generally about	Much less likely	26%	27%	15%	45%	26%
candidates with some	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
different traits? Would	Would not matter	46%	45%	52%	27%	53%
you be more or less						
likely to support a	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
candidate for president	Total	2237	1972	813	039	400
who isTransgender:						
Regardless of the	Much more likely	3%	3%	5%	2%	2%
specific candidates who	Somewhat more likely	7%	7%	13%	4%	4%
may run for president,	•					
how would you feel	Somewhat less likely	16%	16%	13%	23%	13%
generally about	Much less likely	25%	26%	13%	42%	26%
candidates with some	Would not matter	48%	48%	56%	29%	55%
different traits? Would						
you be more or less						
likely to support a candidate for president	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
who isGender non-						
binary :						
Regardless of the	Much mara likalu	1.40/	120/	200/	100/	00/
specific candidates who	Much more likely	14%	13%	20%	10%	8%
may run for president,	Somewhat more likely	26%	27%	34%	22%	23%
how would you feel	Somewhat less likely	17%	17%	12%	22%	19%
generally about	Much less likely	13%	14%	6%	22%	14%
candidates with some	Would not matter	30%	28%	28%	23%	36%
different traits? Would						
you be more or less						
likely to support a						
candidate for president	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
who isA career						
politician who knows his/her way around the						
political process :						
Regardless of the	Much more likely	16%	17%	15%	23%	17%
specific candidates who	•	_				
may run for president,	Somewhat more likely	37%	38%	37%	37%	41%
how would you feel	Somewhat less likely	12%	11%	13%	13%	6%
generally about	Much less likely	5%	5%	6%	5%	5%
candidates with some	Would not matter	31%	28%	29%	23%	32%
different traits? Would						
you be more or less						
likely to support a						
candidate for president	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
who isAn outsider	Total	225,	15/2	013		700
who could bring a fresh						
perspective to						
Washington:			1		1	



Regardless of the	Much more likely	3%	2%	4%	2%	1%
specific candidates who	Somewhat more likely	8%	8%	10%	10%	4%
may run for president, how would you feel	Somewhat less likely	28%	29%	31%	25%	33%
generally about	Much less likely	20%	20%	19%	20%	19%
candidates with some	Would not matter	42%	41%	37%	42%	43%
different traits? Would		1	1 - 7 -	3.72	1 - 7 -	10,1
you be more or less						
likely to support a	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
candidate for president who isOver age 70:						
Regardless of the	Much more likely	7%	7%	10%	4%	3%
specific candidates who	*	•				
may run for president,	Somewhat more likely	16%	17%	19%	14%	17%
how would you feel	Somewhat less likely	18%	18%	16%	21%	16%
generally about	Much less likely	9%	9%	6%	15%	7%
candidates with some	Would not matter	51%	50%	48%	47%	56%
different traits? Would you be more or less						
likely to support a	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
candidate for president	TOtal	2237	1972	813	039	400
who isUnder age 40:						
Regardless of the	Much more likely	6%	5%	9%	3%	2%
specific candidates who	Somewhat more likely	12%	12%	18%	9%	9%
may run for president,	Somewhat less likely	10%	9%	8%	11%	8%
how would you feel generally about	Much less likely	8%	9%	5%	14%	9%
candidates with some	Would not matter	63%	65%	61%	62%	72%
different traits? Would	Wodia not matter	0370	03/0	0170	0270	7270
you be more or less						
likely to support a	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
candidate for president						
who isHispanic : Regardless of the	Much more likely	8%	8%	15%	2%	4%
specific candidates who						
may run for president,	Somewhat more likely	14%	14%	20%	12%	9%
how would you feel	Somewhat less likely	8%	7%	5%	10%	7%
generally about	Much less likely	6%	6%	2%	11%	6%
candidates with some different traits? Would	Would not matter	65%	65%	58%	66%	74%
you be more or less						
likely to support a						
candidate for president	Total	2237	1972	815	659	400
who isAfrican						
American :						



Prepared by Ipsos

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 ($\pi(\theta/y)$)~ $\beta(y+a,n-y+b)$), 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:

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

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

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
· ·	