

Ipsos Public Affairs



Ipsos Poll Conducted for Reuters

Core Political Data

04.26.2017

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GAME CHANGERS



IPSOS POLL CONDUCTED FOR REUTERS

Core Political Data

These are findings from an Ipsos poll conducted

for



date

April 21-25, 2017



For the survey,

a sample of

2,165
Americans

including

946
Democrats

780
Republicans

247
Independents

ages

18+

were interviewed online

Core Political Data

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 the following percentage points



For more information about credibility intervals, please see the appendix.

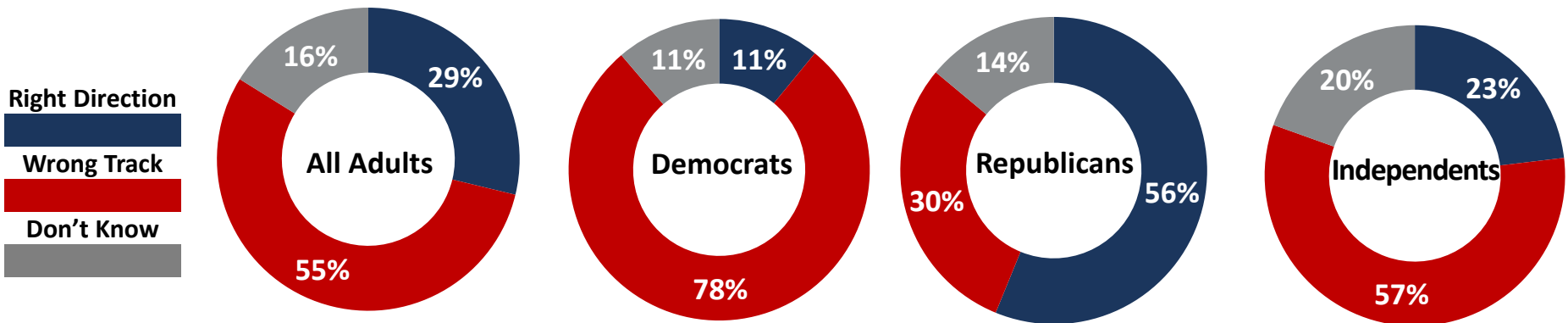
Core Political Data

- The data were weighted to the U.S. current population data by:
 - **Gender**
 - **Age**
 - **Education**
 - **Ethnicity**
 - **Region**
- 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.
- *To see more information on this and other Reuters/Ipsos polls, please visit:
<http://polling.reuters.com/>*

ALL ADULT AMERICANS

Right Direction/Wrong Track

Generally speaking, would you say things in this country are heading in the right direction, or are they off on the wrong track?



ALL ADULT AMERICANS

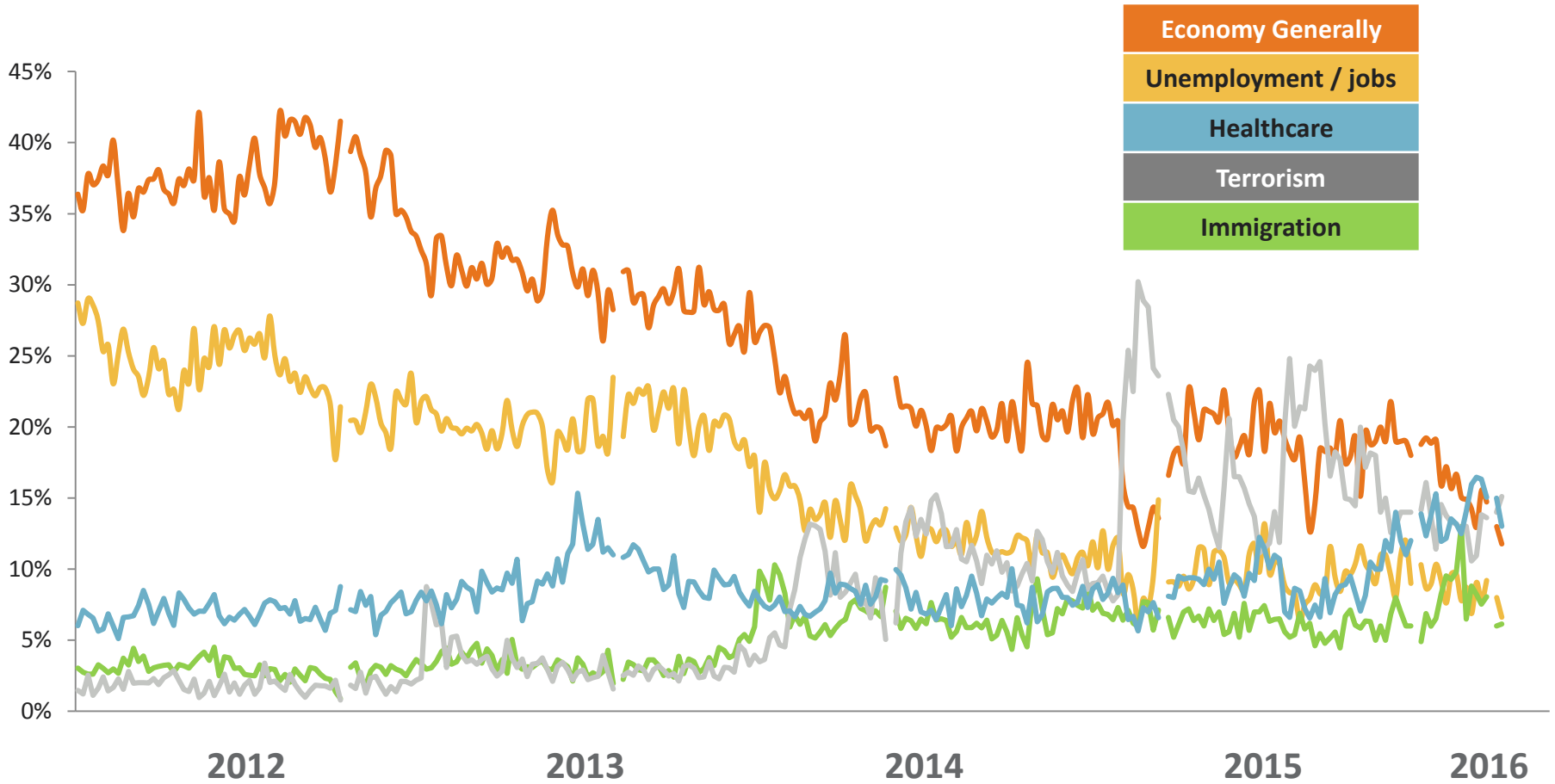
Main Problem Facing America

In your opinion, what is the most important problem facing the US today?

	Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Economy generally	12%	11%	14%	11%
Unemployment / lack of jobs	7%	9%	5%	7%
War / foreign conflicts	10%	11%	10%	8%
Immigration	6%	3%	10%	7%
Terrorism / terrorist attacks	15%	14%	18%	16%
Healthcare	13%	16%	12%	13%
Energy issues	1%	1%	1%	1%
Morality	7%	4%	10%	7%
Education	7%	8%	5%	8%
Crime	6%	5%	5%	4%
Environment	4%	5%	2%	4%
Don't know	5%	3%	2%	3%
Other	9%	11%	6%	10%

ALL ADULT AMERICANS

Main Problem Facing America



ALL ADULT AMERICANS

DONALD TRUMP



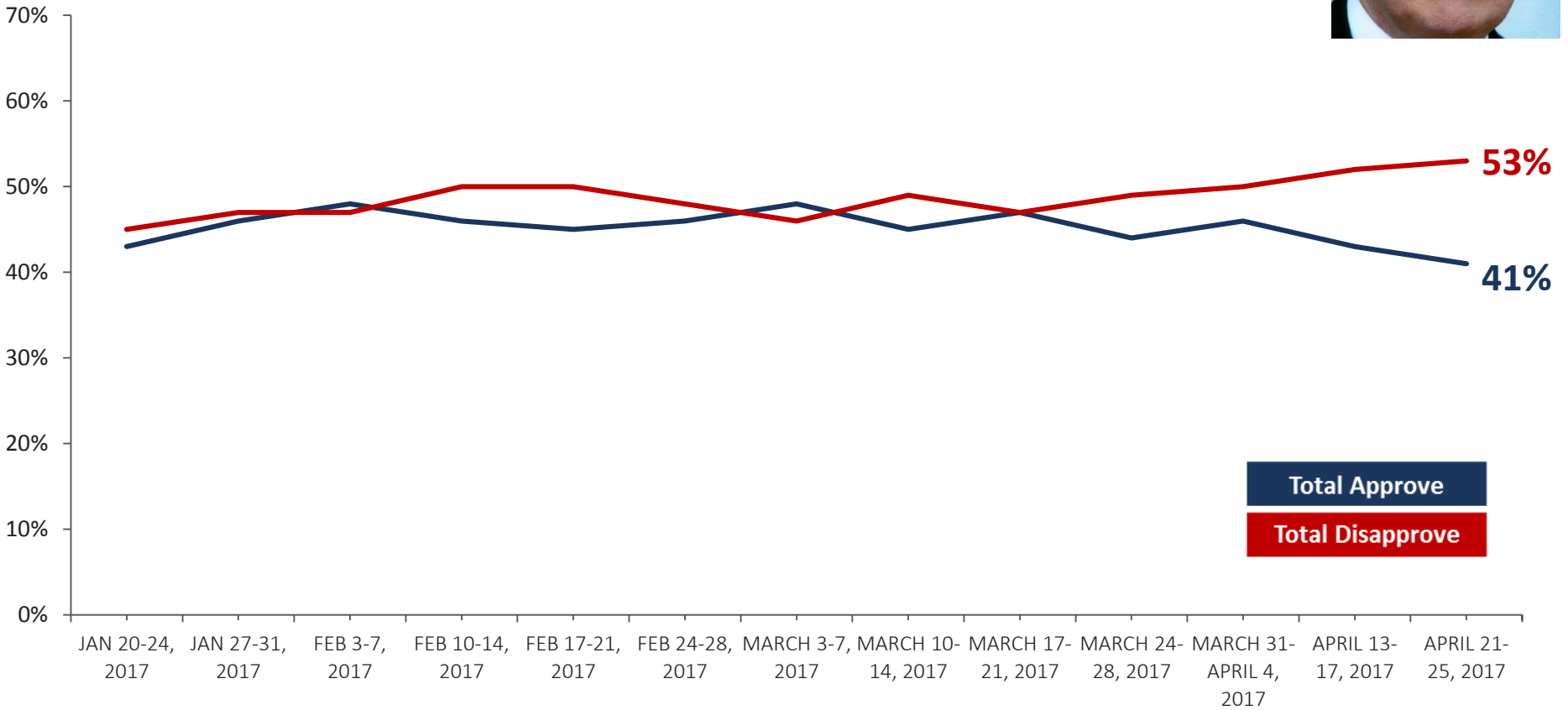
Overall, do you approve or disapprove about the way Donald Trump is handling his job as President?

Is that strongly (approve/disapprove) or somewhat (approve/disapprove)? (Asked of those who selected “approve” or “disapprove”)
 Q2b. If you had to choose, do you lean more towards approve or disapprove? (Asked of those who selected “don’t know”)

	Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Strongly approve	21%	6%	46%	14%
Somewhat approve	15%	5%	28%	14%
Lean towards approve	5%	3%	6%	5%
Lean towards disapprove	4%	3%	2%	6%
Somewhat disapprove	13%	15%	7%	24%
Strongly disapprove	37%	66%	9%	29%
Not sure	7%	2%	2%	8%
TOTAL APPROVE	41%	13%	80%	33%
TOTAL DISAPPROVE	53%	84%	17%	59%

ALL ADULT AMERICANS

Weekly Approval



Approval Attributes



Do you approve or disapprove about the way Donald Trump is handling the following issues?

	Strongly approve	Somewhat approve	Lean towards approve	Lean towards disapprove	Somewhat disapprove	Strongly disapprove	Don't know	TOTAL APPROVE	TOTAL DISAPPROVE
The US economy	19%	15%	14%	11%	7%	24%	10%	47%	42%
US foreign policy	17%	13%	11%	11%	7%	30%	10%	41%	48%
Healthcare reform	14%	12%	14%	10%	8%	33%	9%	40%	51%
Employment and jobs	19%	14%	16%	11%	7%	22%	10%	50%	40%
Dealing with Congress	14%	14%	12%	13%	9%	26%	11%	41%	48%
Dealing with ISIS / ISIL	25%	13%	15%	9%	8%	22%	10%	52%	38%
International trade	17%	12%	13%	12%	7%	26%	14%	42%	44%
Taxation	14%	11%	15%	12%	8%	26%	14%	40%	46%
Corruption	16%	10%	12%	11%	7%	28%	15%	38%	47%
The environment	14%	10%	11%	11%	8%	33%	13%	35%	52%
Immigration	23%	12%	10%	8%	7%	33%	7%	45%	48%
The way he treats people like me	16%	11%	10%	9%	9%	35%	9%	38%	53%
The effort he is making to unify the country	19%	12%	12%	10%	8%	31%	10%	42%	48%

Awareness & Familiarity

How familiar are you with the following public figures, taking into account all the ways you may have heard about them?

	Hillary Clinton	Donald Trump	Mike Pence	Barack Obama	Lindsay Graham	Jeff Sessions
Very familiar	69%	69%	34%	75%	14%	17%
Somewhat familiar	22%	23%	35%	19%	24%	27%
Not very familiar	6%	4%	17%	4%	29%	26%
Have heard of them, but that's it	3%	2%	7%	1%	13%	12%
Have not heard about them	1%	1%	7%	1%	21%	19%
Total Aware	99%	99%	93%	99%	79%	81%
Total Unaware	1%	1%	7%	1%	21%	19%

Favorability

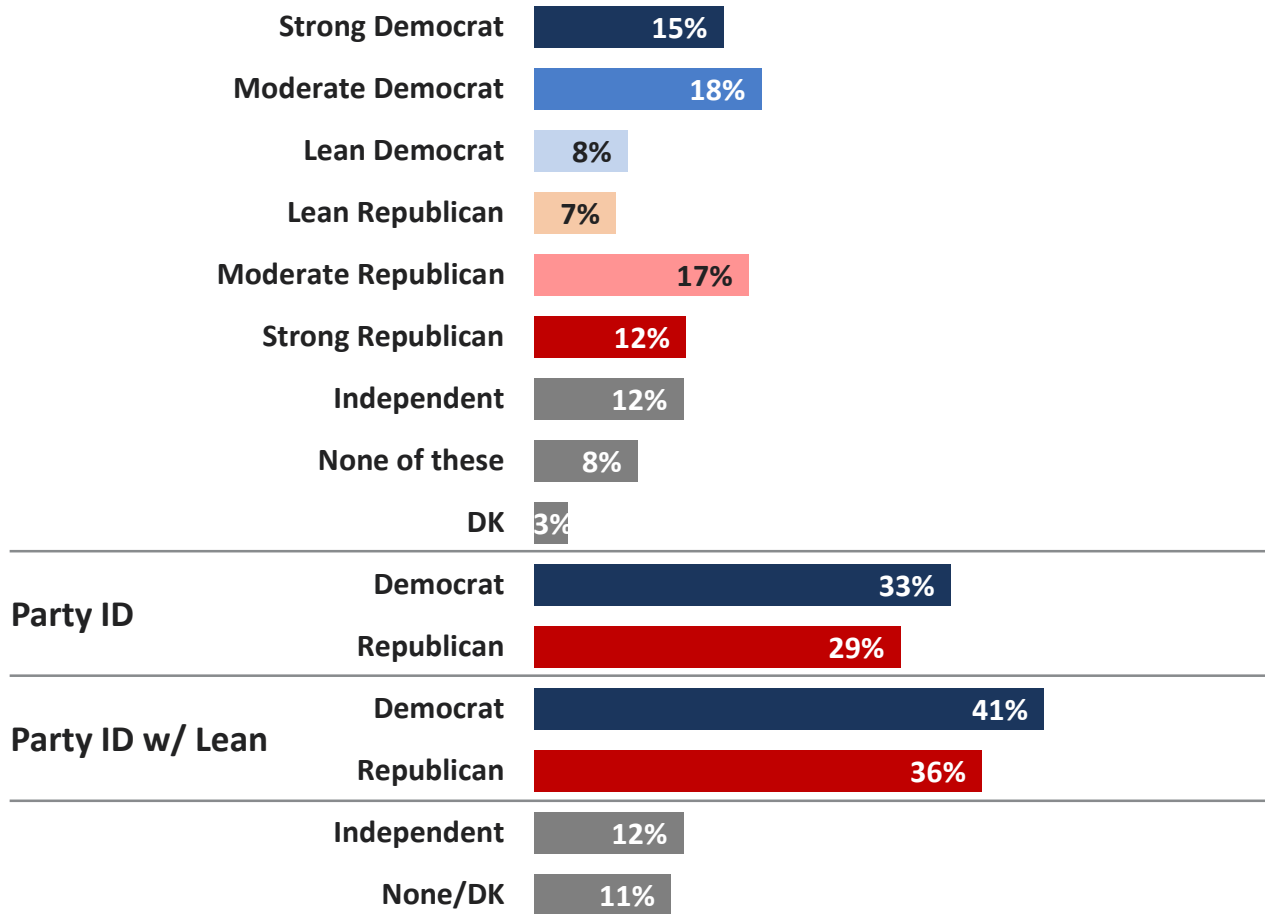
Would you say you are generally favorable or unfavorable towards these public figures?

(Asked of those aware of figures)

	Hillary Clinton	Donald Trump	Mike Pence	Barack Obama	Lindsay Graham	Jeff Sessions
Very favorable	16%	22%	19%	36%	4%	9%
Somewhat favorable	18%	14%	14%	15%	9%	11%
Lean towards favorable	13%	11%	20%	11%	29%	23%
Lean towards unfavorable	12%	10%	19%	9%	34%	26%
Somewhat unfavorable	7%	8%	9%	7%	13%	12%
Very unfavorable	33%	35%	19%	23%	10%	19%
Total Favorable	47%	47%	53%	62%	43%	44%
Total Unfavorable	53%	53%	47%	38%	57%	56%

ALL ADULT AMERICANS

Political Identity



All Adults: n = 2,165

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., $Y|\theta \sim \text{bin}(n, \theta)$, 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 ($\pi(\theta/y) \sim \beta(y+a, n-y+b)$), 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:

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

How to Calculate Bayesian Credibility Intervals

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:

	SAMPLE SIZE	CREDIBILITY INTERVALS
	2,000	2.5
	1,500	2.9
	1,000	3.5
Ipsos does not publish data for base sizes (sample sizes) below 100.	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.

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GAME CHANGERS

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Through specialisation, we offer our clients a unique depth of knowledge and expertise. Learning from different experiences gives us perspective and inspires us to boldly call things into question, to be creative.

By nurturing a culture of collaboration and curiosity, we attract the highest calibre of people who have the ability and desire to influence and shape the future.

“GAME CHANGERS” – our tagline – summarises our ambition.