

Ipsos Public Affairs



Ipsos Poll Conducted for Reuters

Core Political Data

04.05.2017

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GAME CHANGERS



IPSOS POLL CONDUCTED FOR REUTERS

Core Political Data

These are findings from an Ipsos poll conducted

for



date

March 31-April 4, 2017



For the survey,

a sample of

2,149
Americans

including

1,015
Democrats

759
Republicans

257
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.

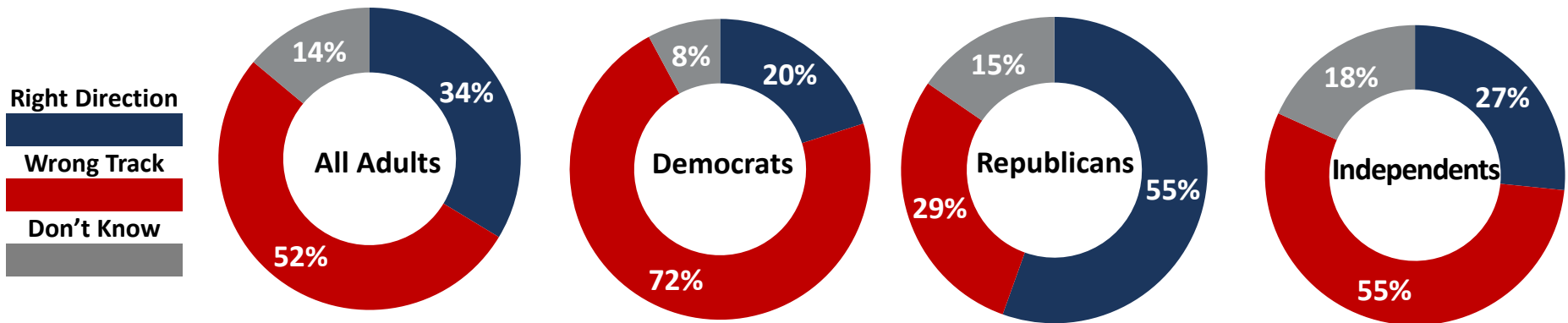
Core Political Data

- 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

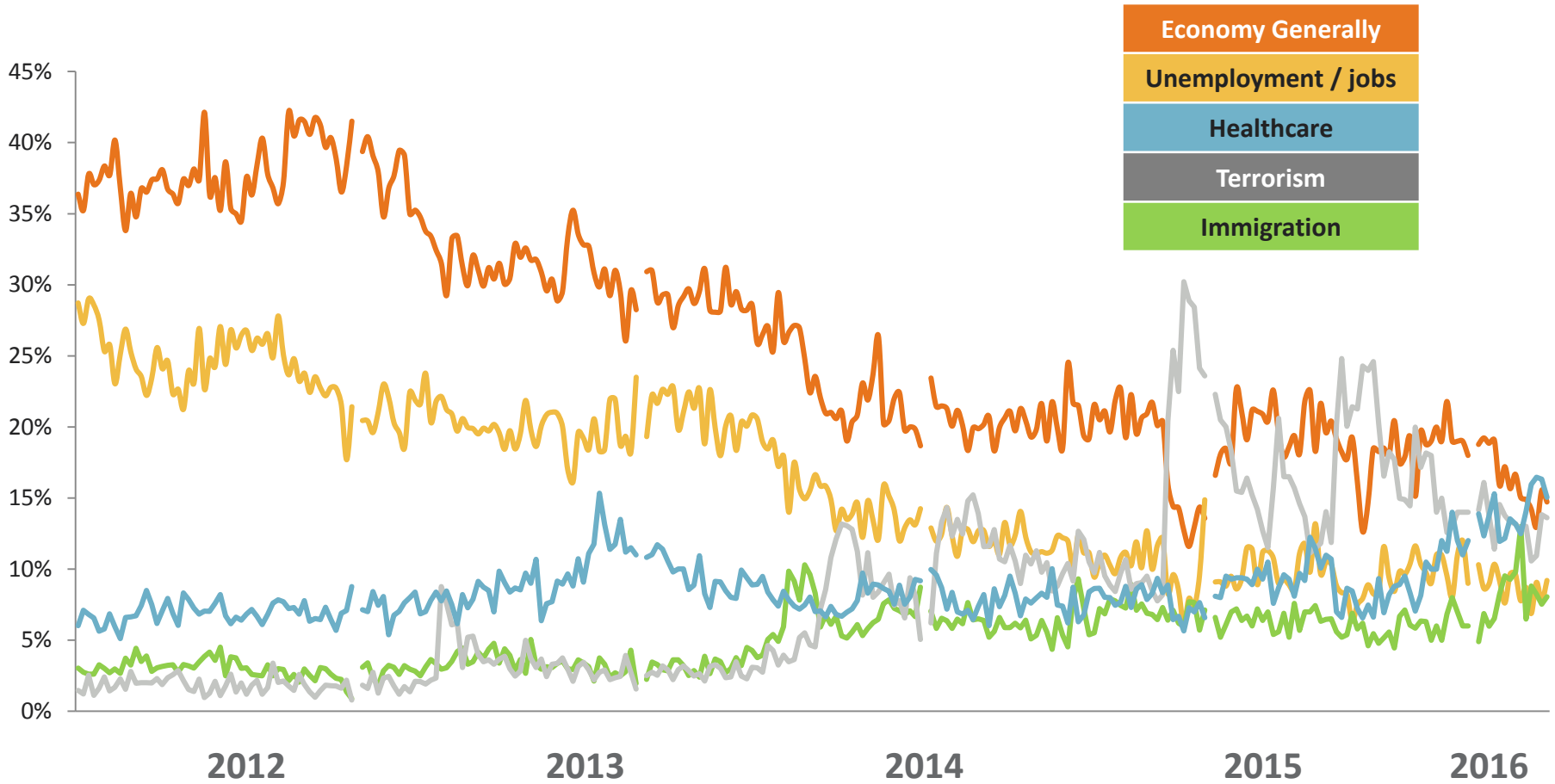
Main Problem Facing America

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

	Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Economy generally	15%	13%	17%	15%
Unemployment / lack of jobs	9%	7%	9%	14%
War / foreign conflicts	3%	3%	3%	3%
Immigration	8%	4%	14%	7%
Terrorism / terrorist attacks	14%	11%	16%	14%
Healthcare	15%	18%	12%	15%
Energy issues	1%	2%	0%	1%
Morality	7%	6%	8%	8%
Education	6%	8%	3%	4%
Crime	5%	5%	5%	6%
Environment	5%	8%	3%	3%
Don't know	4%	2%	3%	4%
Other	8%	12%	5%	6%

ALL ADULT AMERICANS

Main Problem Facing America



ALL ADULT AMERICANS
DONALD TRUMP



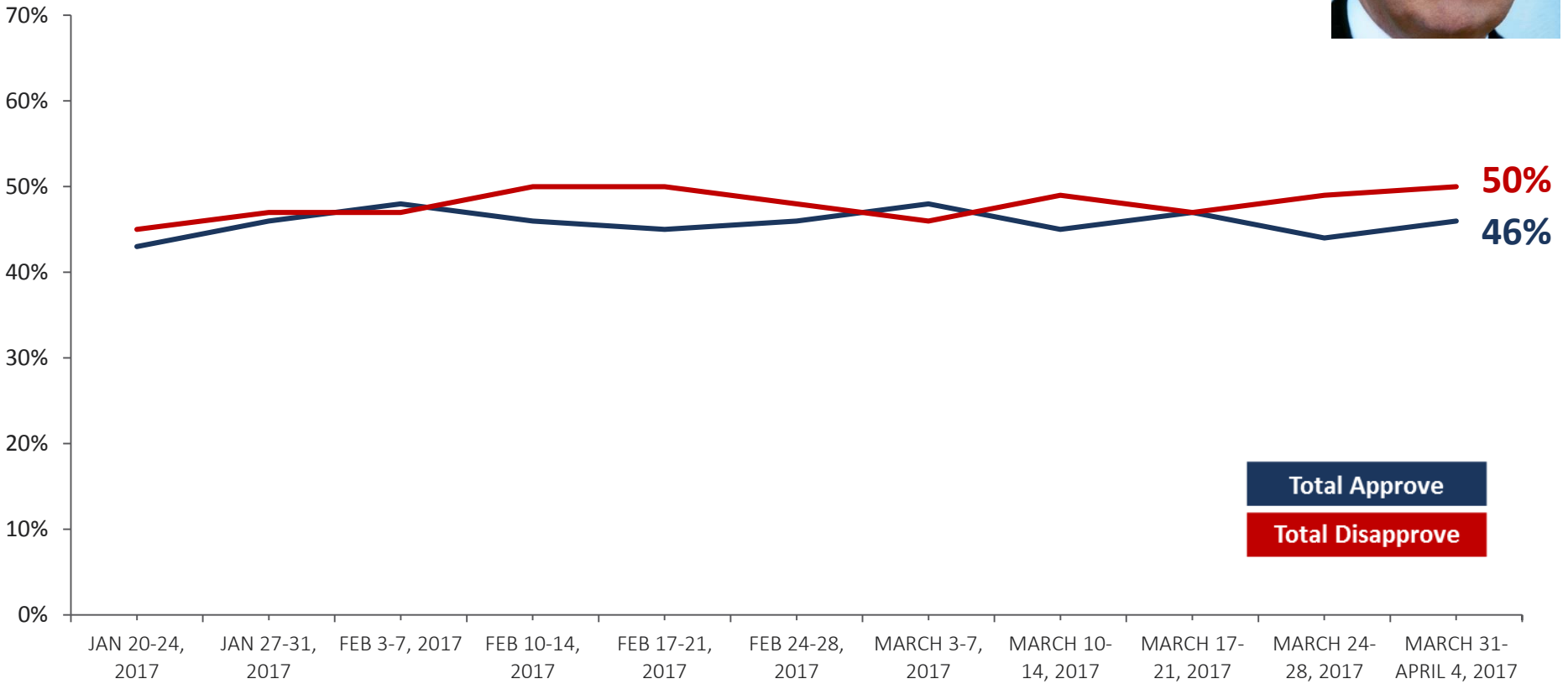
Overall, do you approve or disapprove about the way Donald Trump is handling his job as President?

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	26%	14%	46%	16%
Somewhat approve	15%	6%	27%	15%
Lean towards approve	5%	2%	7%	11%
Lean towards disapprove	3%	3%	3%	5%
Somewhat disapprove	9%	10%	7%	13%
Strongly disapprove	37%	63%	8%	35%
Not sure	4%	2%	2%	5%
TOTAL APPROVE	46%	21%	80%	42%
TOTAL DISAPPROVE	50%	77%	18%	53%

ALL ADULT AMERICANS

Weekly Approval



ALL ADULT AMERICANS

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	21%	14%	16%	8%	9%	23%	9%	51%	40%
US foreign policy	18%	14%	13%	9%	8%	28%	10%	44%	46%
Healthcare reform	16%	15%	12%	11%	6%	33%	7%	42%	50%
Employment and jobs	21%	16%	15%	9%	7%	22%	9%	52%	38%
Dealing with Congress	17%	13%	14%	11%	9%	27%	9%	44%	47%
Dealing with ISIS / ISIL	20%	16%	13%	9%	8%	21%	12%	49%	39%
International trade	19%	15%	13%	9%	9%	24%	12%	47%	41%
Taxation	16%	14%	13%	11%	7%	25%	14%	43%	44%
Corruption	15%	14%	13%	9%	8%	29%	13%	42%	45%
The environment	16%	12%	13%	9%	8%	32%	11%	41%	49%
Immigration	25%	13%	11%	6%	7%	31%	6%	49%	45%
The way he treats people like me	18%	12%	11%	9%	8%	34%	8%	42%	50%
The effort he is making to unify the country	19%	14%	12%	9%	7%	30%	9%	46%	46%

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	Neil Gorsuch	Lindsay Graham	Jeff Sessions
Very familiar	67%	67%	36%	73%	12%	13%	16%
Somewhat familiar	26%	24%	36%	20%	25%	28%	27%
Not very familiar	4%	5%	16%	3%	25%	27%	25%
Have heard of them, but that's it	2%	3%	8%	2%	13%	13%	13%
Have not heard about them	2%	1%	5%	1%	25%	19%	19%
Total Aware	98%	99%	95%	99%	75%	81%	81%
Total Unaware	2%	1%	5%	1%	25%	19%	19%

Favorability

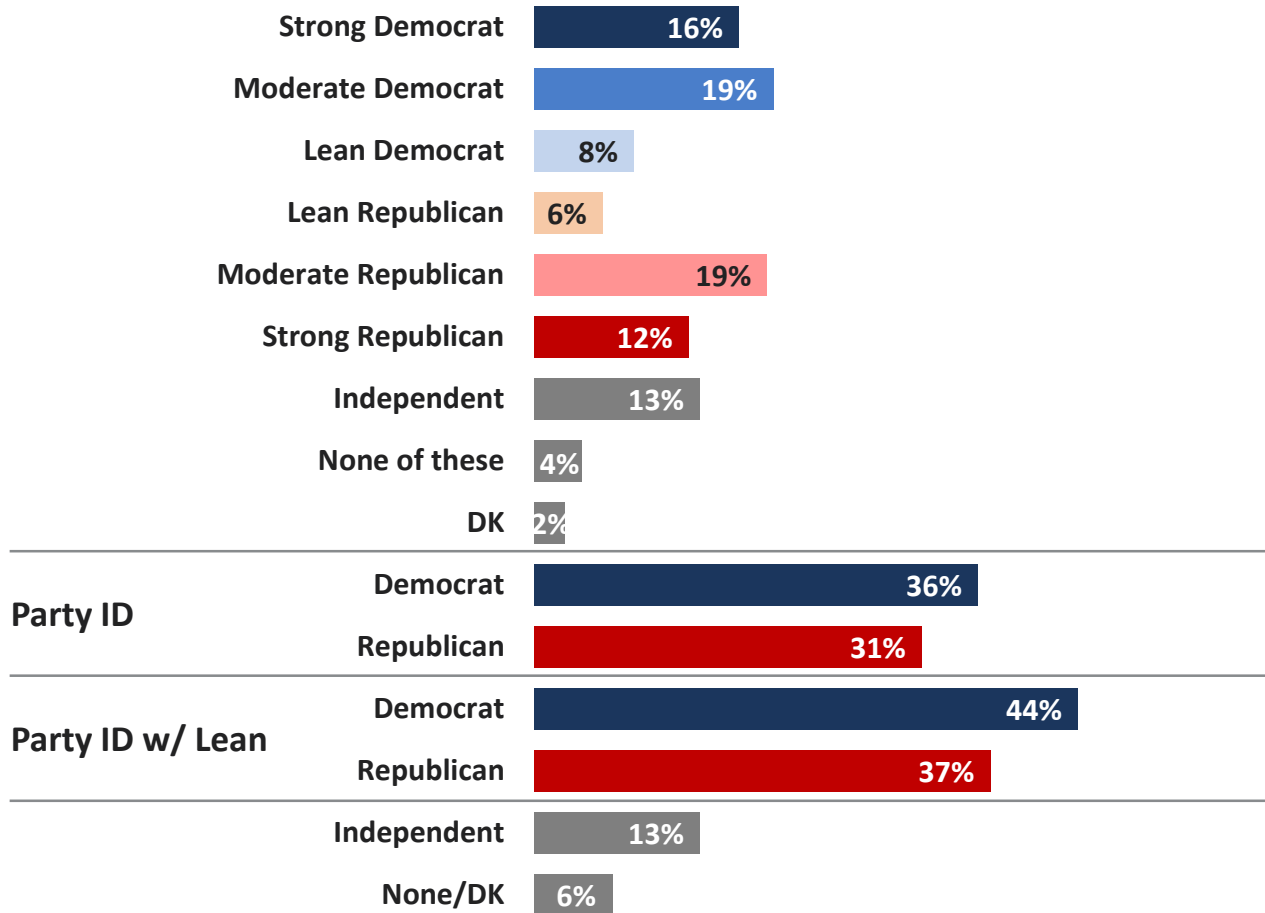
Would you say you are generally favorable or unfavorable towards these public figures?

(Asked of those aware of figures)

	Hillary Clinton	Donald Trump	Mike Pence	Barack Obama	Neil Gorsuch	Lindsay Graham	Jeff Sessions
Very favorable	19%	24%	21%	37%	14%	5%	9%
Somewhat favorable	19%	16%	16%	17%	13%	11%	13%
Lean towards favorable	13%	10%	20%	9%	22%	30%	24%
Lean towards unfavorable	13%	9%	17%	9%	31%	34%	25%
Somewhat unfavorable	7%	8%	8%	8%	11%	12%	11%
Very unfavorable	30%	34%	19%	21%	8%	8%	18%
Total Favorable	51%	50%	56%	62%	49%	46%	46%
Total Unfavorable	49%	50%	44%	38%	51%	54%	54%

ALL ADULT AMERICANS

Political Identity



All Adults: n = 2,149

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