

Ipsos Public Affairs



Ipsos Poll Conducted for Reuters

Core Political Data

11.23.2016

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GAME CHANGERS



Core Political Data

These are findings from an Ipsos poll conducted

for



date

November 18-22, 2016



For the survey,

a sample of

1,645
Americans

including

642
Democrats

618
Republicans

212
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.

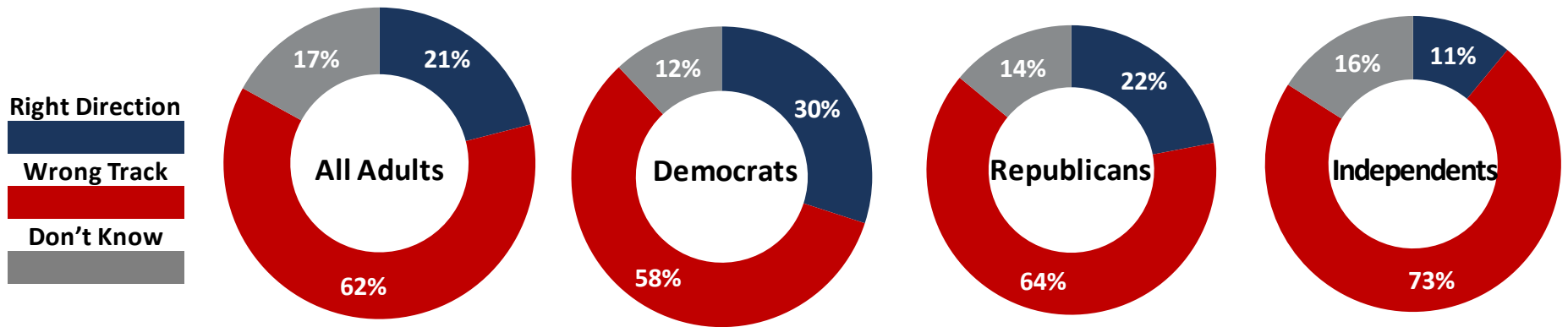
Core Political Data

- The data were weighted to the U.S. current population data by:
 - **Gender**
 - **Age**
 - **Education**
 - **Ethnicity**
- 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?



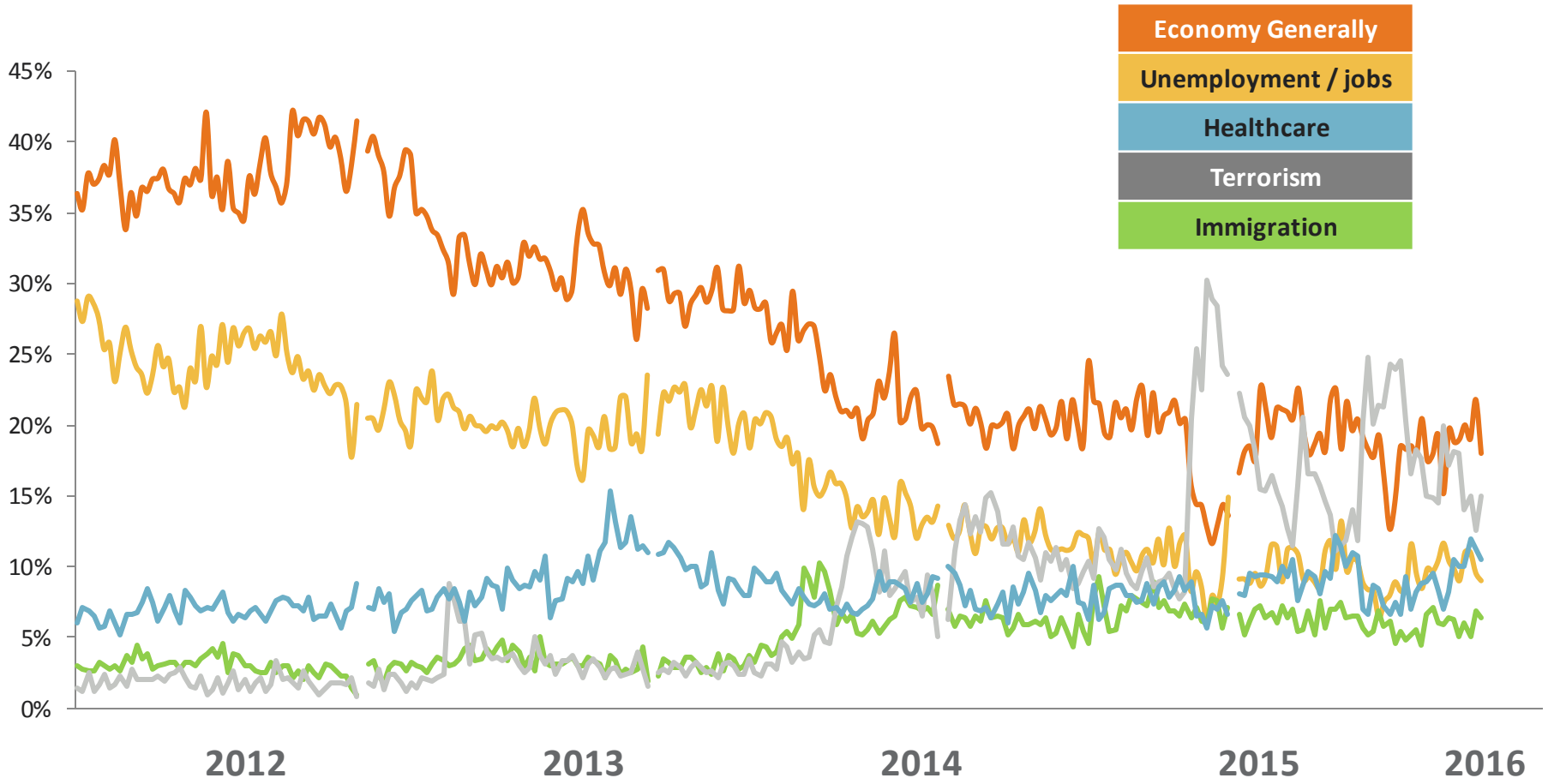
Main Problem Facing America

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

	Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Economy generally	18%	14%	22%	21%
Unemployment / lack of jobs	9%	10%	7%	13%
War / foreign conflicts	3%	3%	3%	4%
Immigration	6%	5%	10%	5%
Terrorism / terrorist attacks	15%	14%	19%	10%
Healthcare	11%	11%	9%	12%
Energy issues	1%	1%	0%	1%
Morality	8%	5%	12%	6%
Education	5%	8%	4%	2%
Crime	6%	7%	4%	7%
Environment	5%	7%	3%	5%
Don't know	6%	4%	2%	5%
Other	8%	10%	5%	9%

ALL ADULT AMERICANS

Main Problem Facing America



ALL ADULT AMERICANS

Barack Obama



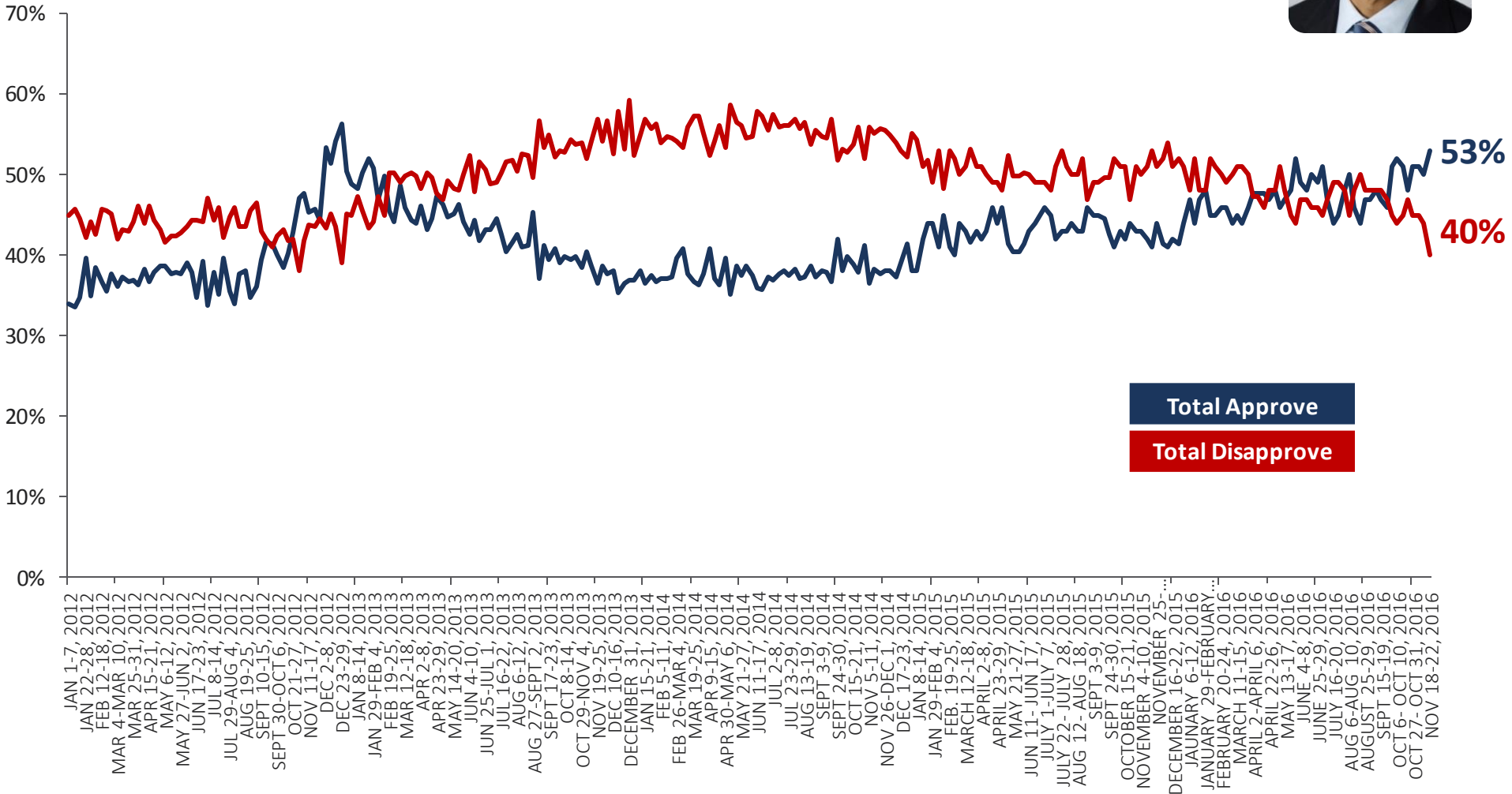
Overall, do you approve or disapprove about the way Barack Obama is handling his job as President?

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	30%	57%	11%	17%
Somewhat approve	20%	31%	8%	22%
Lean towards approve	3%	2%	2%	2%
Lean towards disapprove	2%	0%	2%	4%
Somewhat disapprove	10%	4%	17%	12%
Strongly disapprove	28%	4%	57%	36%
Not sure	7%	2%	3%	6%
TOTAL APPROVE	53%	90%	21%	42%
TOTAL DISAPPROVE	40%	8%	76%	52%

ALL ADULT AMERICANS

Weekly Approval

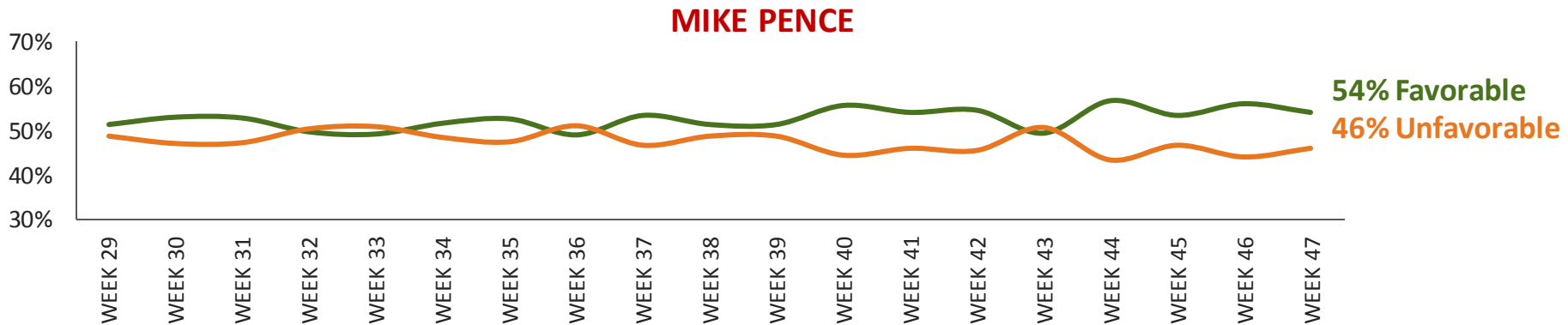
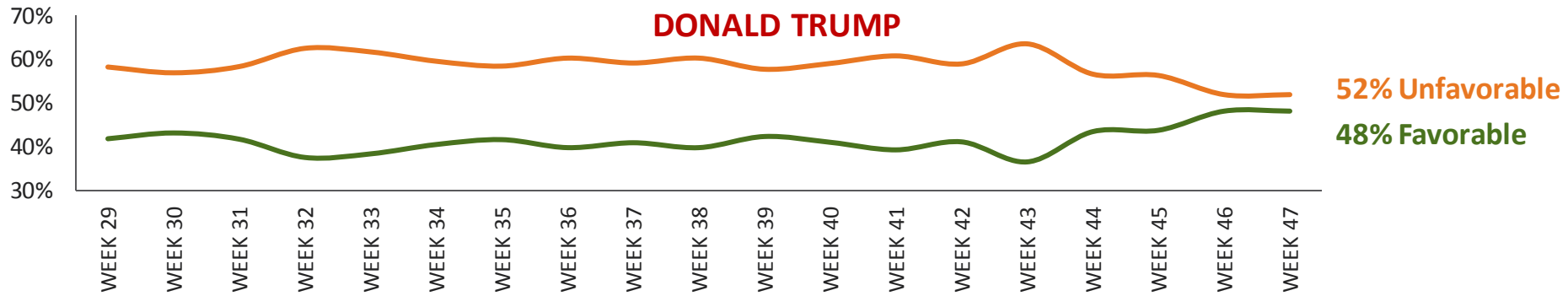


* Starting June 1st, 2016, this slide will reflect data from the same five-day field period as the rest of this report. Previously, this chart was based off of a seven-day roll-up.

ALL ADULT AMERICANS

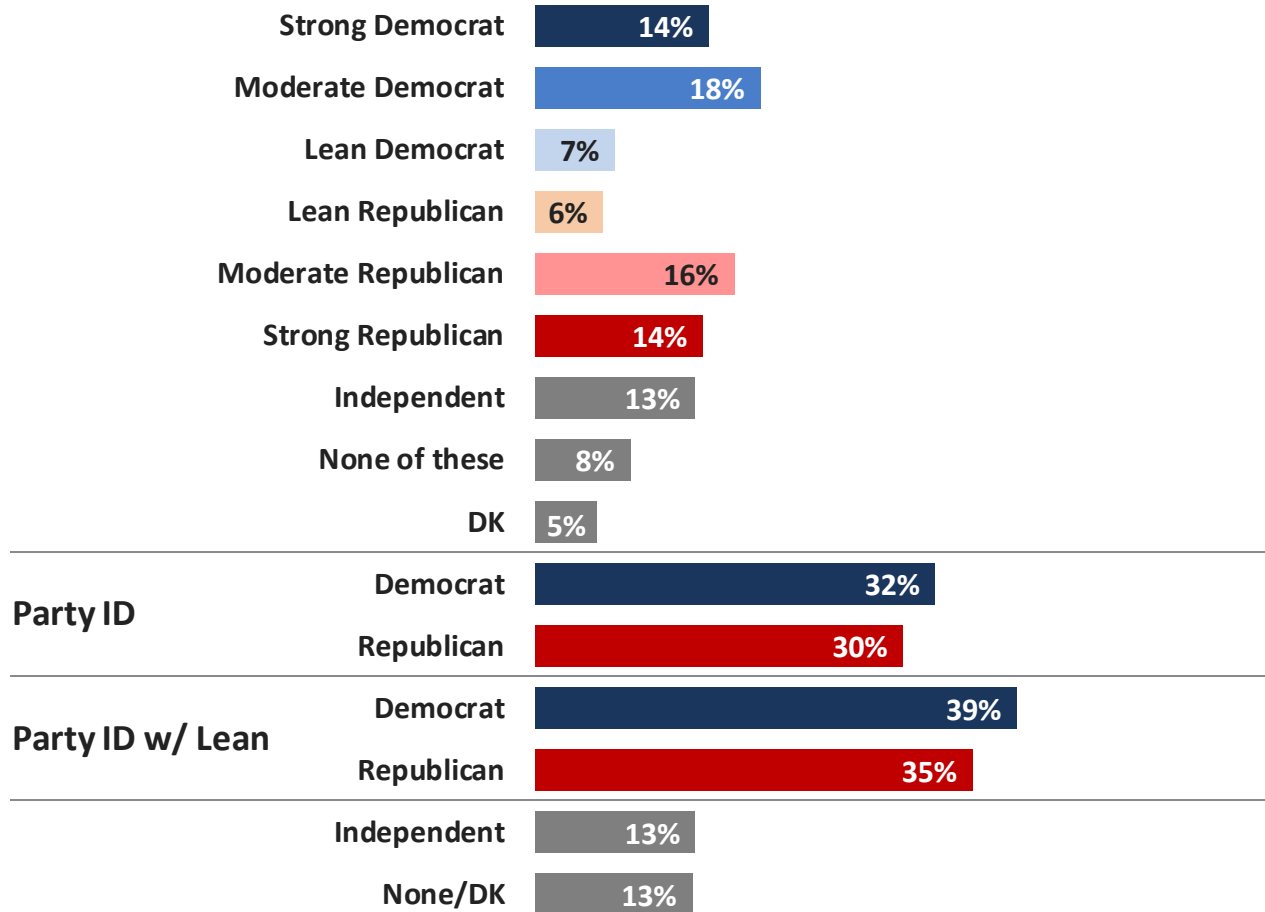
Administration-Elect Candidate Favorability

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



ALL ADULT AMERICANS

Political Identity



All Adults: n= 1,645

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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