



Ipsos Poll Conducted for Reuters

Core Political Data

08.30.2017

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IPSOS POLL CONDUCTED FOR REUTERS

Core Political Data

These are findings from an Ipsos poll conducted

for

date



REUTERS

August 25 – August 29, 2017



For the survey,

a sample of

including

ages

1,767

Americans

738

Democrats

606

Republicans

256

Independents

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.

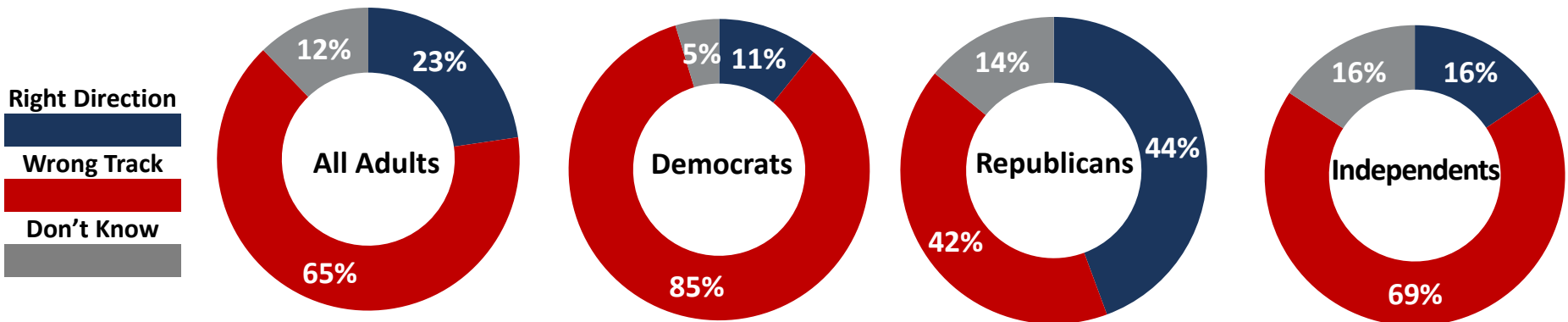
Core Political Data

- 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

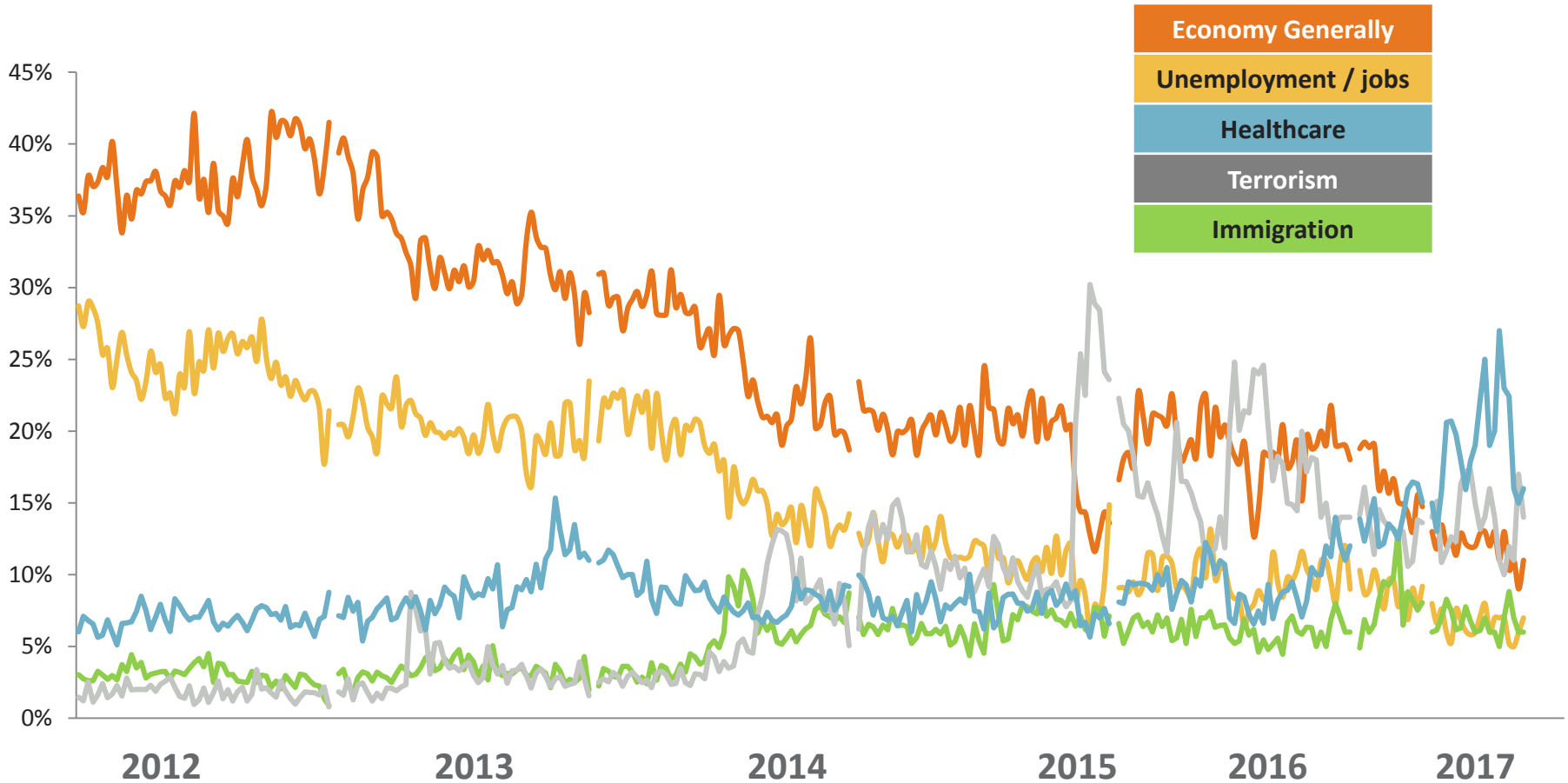
Main Problem Facing America

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

	Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Economy generally	11%	10%	12%	9%
Unemployment / lack of jobs	7%	6%	6%	8%
War / foreign conflicts	7%	8%	5%	5%
Immigration	6%	3%	9%	5%
Terrorism / terrorist attacks	14%	12%	20%	14%
Healthcare	16%	18%	15%	17%
Energy issues	0%	0%	0%	0%
Morality	10%	6%	14%	9%
Education	5%	6%	3%	9%
Crime	6%	6%	6%	5%
Environment	4%	7%	1%	4%
Don't know	3%	3%	2%	2%
Other	12%	15%	7%	13%

ALL ADULT AMERICANS

Main Problem Facing America



ALL ADULT AMERICANS

DONALD TRUMP



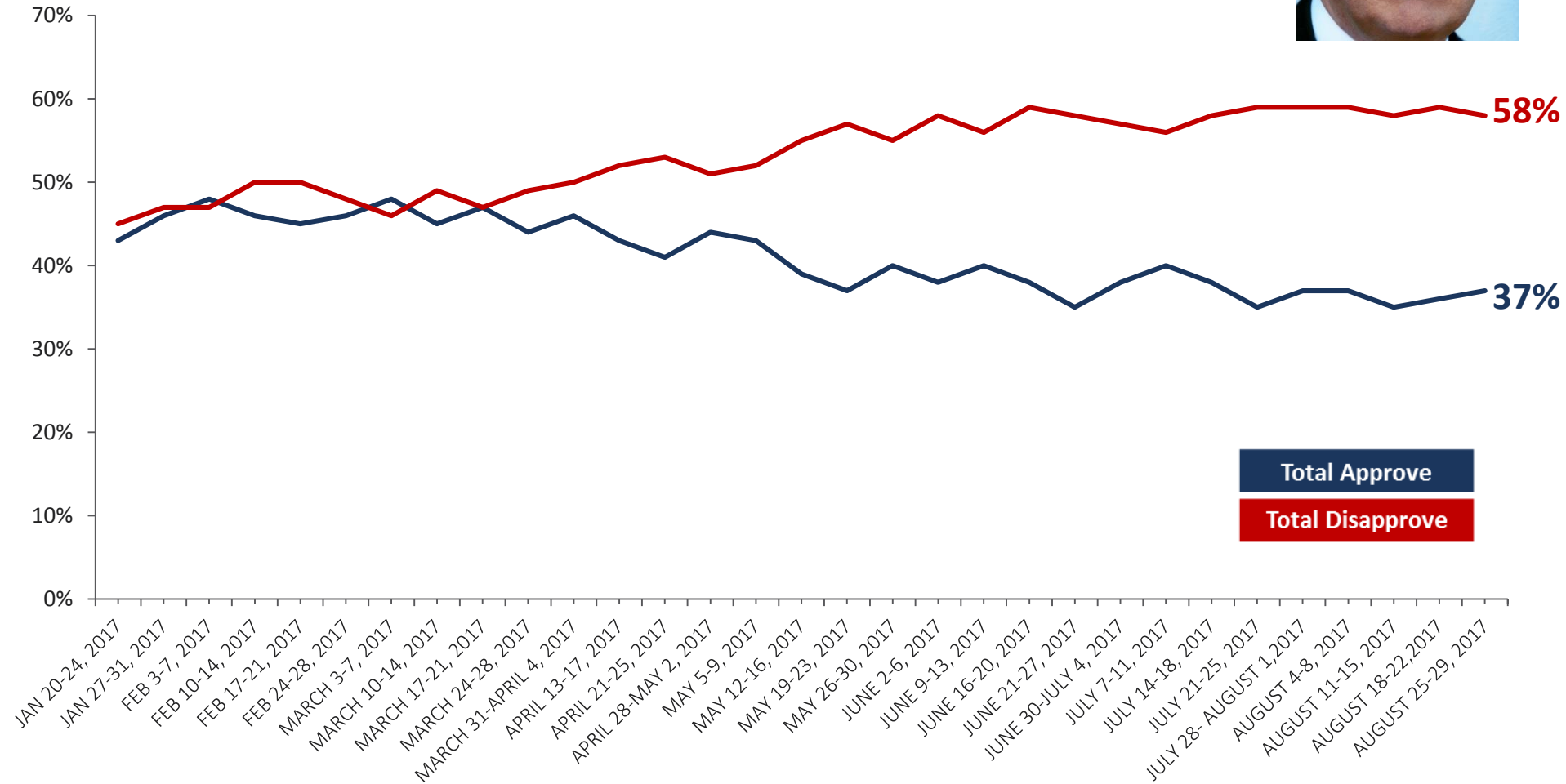
Overall, do you approve or disapprove about the way Donald Trump is handling his job as President?

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	16%	6%	34%	10%
Somewhat approve	16%	6%	29%	16%
Lean towards approve	5%	1%	9%	7%
Lean towards disapprove	2%	2%	1%	4%
Somewhat disapprove	11%	11%	11%	12%
Strongly disapprove	45%	75%	13%	44%
Not sure	5%	0%	3%	6%
TOTAL APPROVE	37%	12%	72%	34%
TOTAL DISAPPROVE	58%	87%	25%	60%

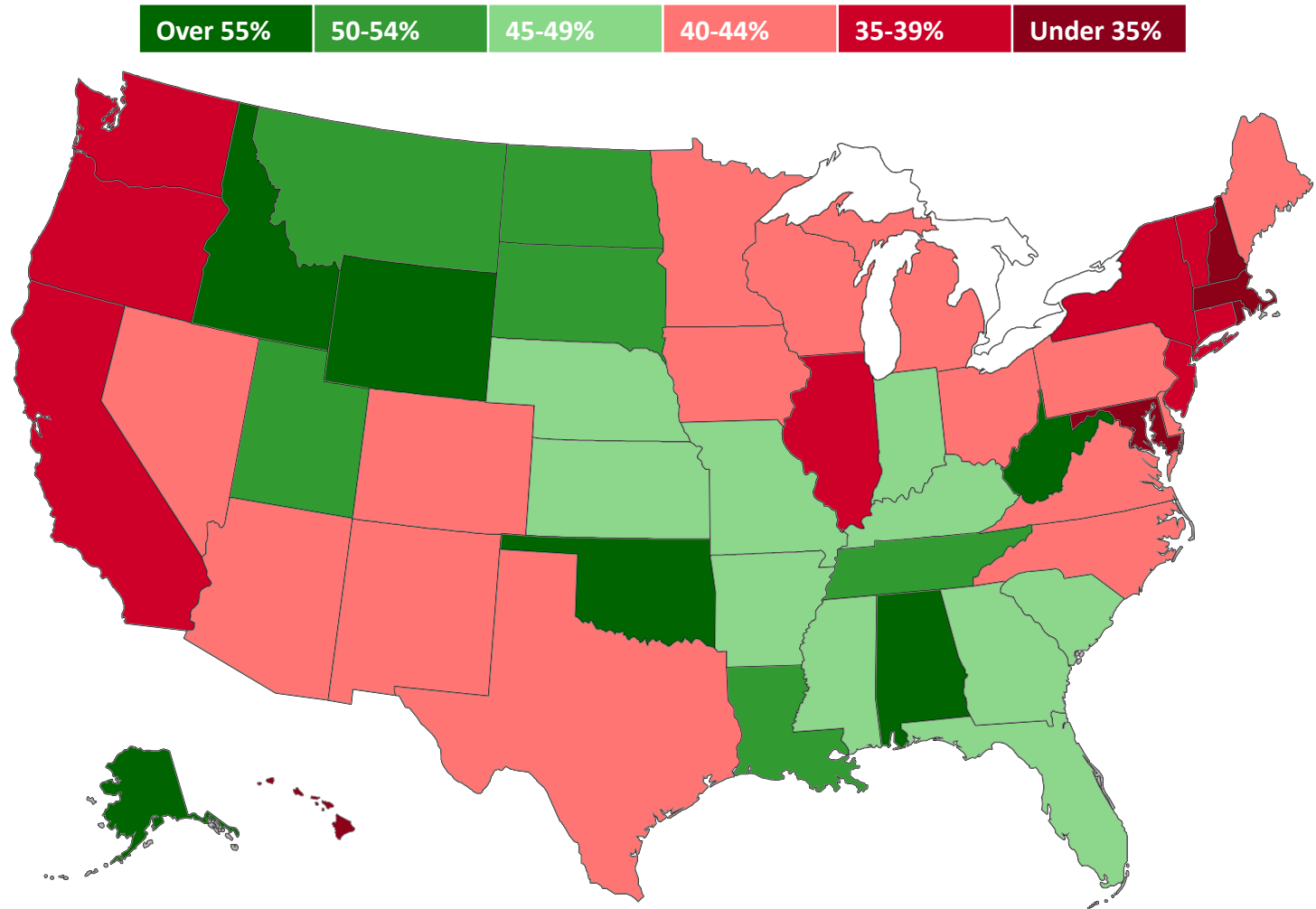
ALL ADULT AMERICANS

Weekly Approval



ALL ADULT AMERICANS

Approval by State (Jan-July 2017)



Reuters/Ipsos poll conducted 1/20/2017 – 7/25/2017 among 68,393 US adults

Color scale represents degree of Trump approval, with each color corresponding to varying degrees of job approval from over 55% approval to under 35% approval
Overall, do you approve or disapprove about the way Donald Trump is handling his job as President?

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	17%	13%	14%	11%	7%	30%	7%	44%	48%
US foreign policy	14%	13%	11%	10%	10%	34%	9%	38%	53%
Healthcare reform	13%	12%	12%	9%	7%	41%	7%	36%	57%
Employment and jobs	18%	14%	15%	10%	7%	28%	7%	47%	46%
Dealing with Congress	11%	12%	13%	11%	8%	37%	8%	36%	56%
Dealing with ISIS / ISIL	19%	14%	13%	10%	9%	27%	8%	46%	46%
International trade	14%	12%	13%	12%	7%	31%	10%	40%	50%
Taxation	12%	13%	14%	12%	8%	31%	11%	38%	51%
Corruption	14%	11%	12%	10%	6%	37%	10%	37%	53%
The environment	13%	9%	12%	11%	7%	38%	9%	35%	56%
Immigration	20%	12%	10%	8%	8%	36%	6%	42%	53%
The way he treats people like me	13%	12%	10%	8%	7%	41%	8%	36%	56%
The effort he is making to unify the country	14%	12%	11%	9%	7%	41%	6%	37%	57%

ALL ADULT AMERICANS

Congressional Approval

Split Sampled

Overall, do you approve or disapprove about the way your Congressperson is handling their job as Representative?

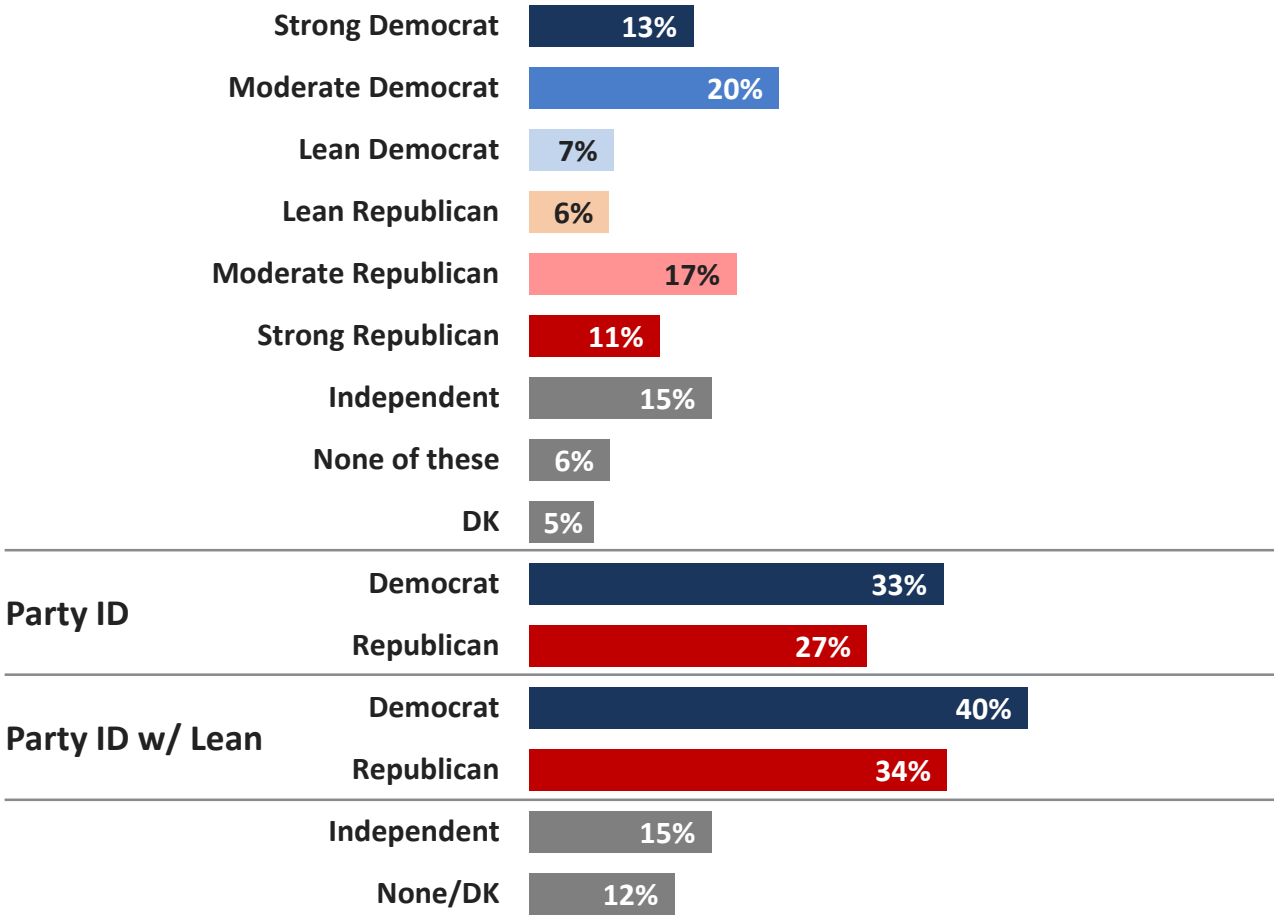
	Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Strongly approve	10%	10%	12%	11%
Somewhat approve	32%	31%	41%	29%
Somewhat disapprove	23%	23%	22%	28%
Strongly disapprove	14%	17%	11%	17%
Don't know	21%	19%	14%	16%
TOTAL APPROVE	42%	42%	53%	40%
TOTAL DISAPPROVE	37%	39%	33%	45%

Overall, do you approve or disapprove about the way Congress as a whole is handling its job?

	Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Strongly approve	5%	4%	8%	6%
Somewhat approve	17%	15%	22%	13%
Somewhat disapprove	34%	36%	35%	28%
Strongly disapprove	32%	38%	28%	43%
Don't know	12%	7%	6%	9%
TOTAL APPROVE	22%	19%	30%	19%
TOTAL DISAPPROVE	66%	74%	64%	72%

ALL ADULT AMERICANS

Political Identity



All Adults: n= 1,767

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:

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

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 π . *Journal of Official Statistics*, 8, 2, 183200.

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