



Ipsos Poll Conducted for Reuters

Core Political Data

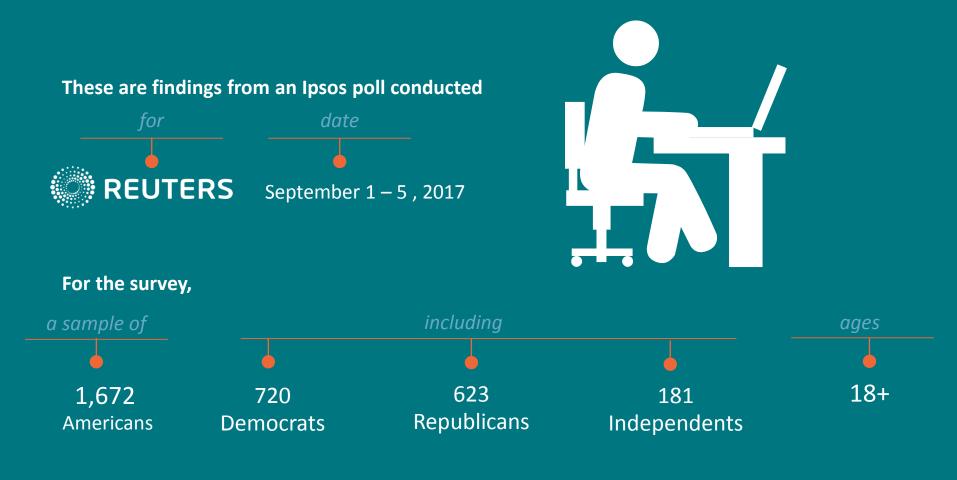
09.06.2017

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IPSOS POLL CONDUCTED FOR REUTERS

Core Political Data



were interviewed online

IPSOS POLL CONDUCTED FOR REUTERS

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.

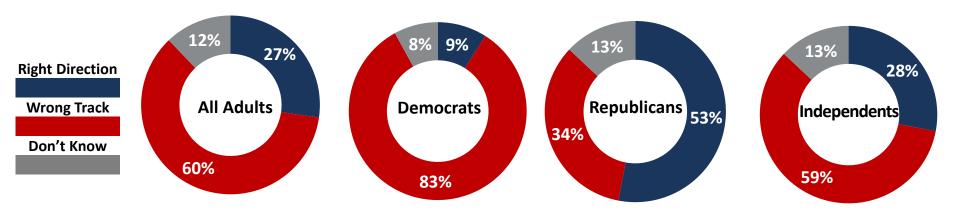
IPSOS POLL CONDUCTED FOR REUTERS

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/

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?

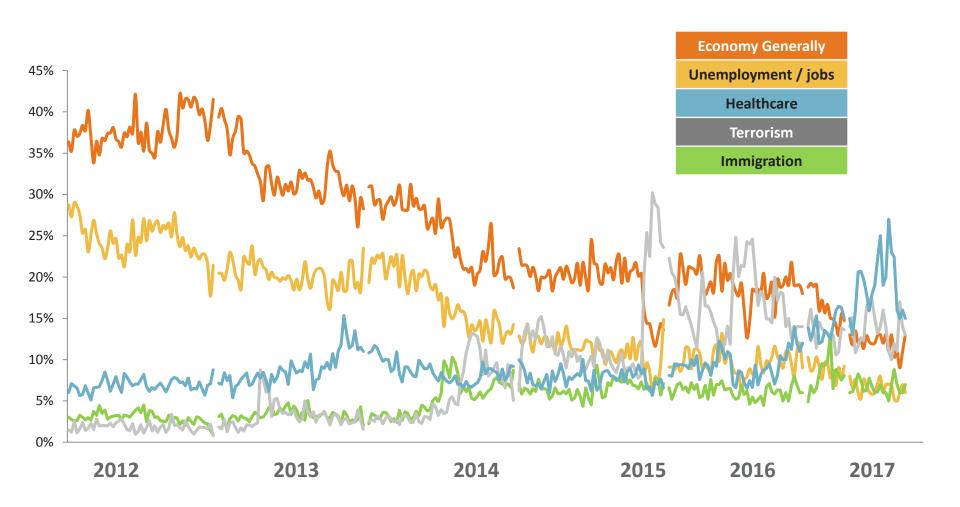


Main Problem Facing America

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

	Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Economy generally	13%	11%	13%	18%
Unemployment / lack of jobs	6%	6%	4%	9%
War / foreign conflicts	9%	11%	6%	12%
Immigration	7%	4%	11%	4%
Terrorism / terrorist attacks	13%	10%	19%	10%
Healthcare	15%	19%	12%	17%
Energy issues	1%	2%	1%	1%
Morality	9%	7%	13%	5%
Education	5%	5%	5%	6%
Crime	5%	5%	5%	2%
Environment	4%	8%	1%	2%
Don't know	3%	2%	2%	2%
Other	9%	11%	6%	13%

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?

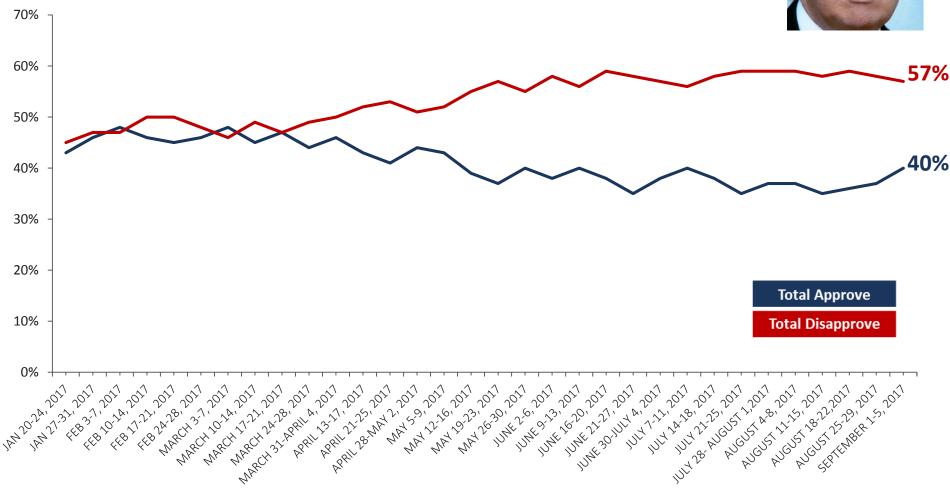
Is that strongly (approve/disapprove) or somewhat (approve/disapprove)? (Asked of those who selected "approve" or "disapprove") Q2b. If you had to choose, do you lean more towards approve or disapprove? (Asked of those who selected "don't know")

	Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Strongly approve	21%	4%	46%	17%
Somewhat approve	15%	6%	28%	13%
Lean towards approve	4%	2%	7%	6%
Lean towards disapprove	3%	2%	2%	5%
Somewhat disapprove	11%	9%	10%	16%
Strongly disapprove	43%	76%	6%	41%
Not sure	4%	1%	2%	3%
TOTAL APPROVE	40%	11%	80%	35%
TOTAL DISAPPROVE	<i>57%</i>	<i>87%</i>	18%	<i>62%</i>

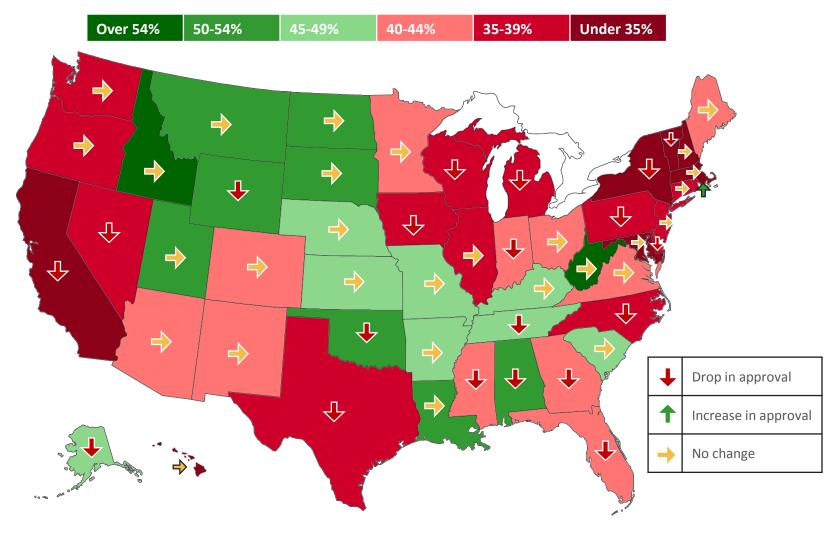
ALL ADULT AMERICANS

Weekly Approval





Approval by State (March – August 2017)



Reuters/Ipsos poll conducted 3/1/2017 – 8/31/2017 among 69,074; arrows represent changes from 1/20/2017 thru 7/25/2017 based on change in color bracket 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?

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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%	12%	11%	9%	25%	7%	47%	46
US foreign policy	17%	12%	12%	9%	8%	33%	9%	41%	<i>50%</i>
Healthcare reform	15%	13%	10%	10%	8%	38%	6%	39%	<i>55%</i>
Employment and jobs	21%	15%	14%	10%	8%	24%	9%	50%	41%
Dealing with Congress	16%	13%	11%	11%	9%	33%	7%	40%	53%
Dealing with ISIS / ISIL	21%	14%	13%	10%	9%	24%	8%	49%	43%
International trade	18%	12%	12%	9%	9%	29%	11%	43%	47%
Taxation	14%	13%	13%	10%	8%	30%	12%	40%	47%
Corruption	17%	10%	11%	8%	8%	33%	11%	39%	<i>50%</i>
The environment	15%	11%	11%	10%	7%	37%	9%	37%	54%
Immigration	21%	12%	8%	8%	9%	36%	5%	42%	<i>53%</i>
The way he treats people like me	18%	10%	9%	9%	7%	40%	7%	37%	55%
The effort he is making to unify the country	19%	12%	9%	9%	7%	39%	6%	40%	54%

White House Exits

Of the following White House or Executive Branch staff members, who do you believe will be the next to resign or be terminated? Will it be...

	Yes
Jeff Sessions, Attorney General	16%
John F. Kelly, Chief of Staff	9%
Kellyanne Conway, Senior Counselor	9%
Rex Tillerson, Secretary of State	9%
Sarah Sanders, Press Secretary	9%
Stephen Miller, Senior Advisor for Policy	6%
Gary Cohn, Director of the White House Economic Council	5%
H.R. McMaster, National Security Advisor	5%
Hope Hicks, Director of Strategic Communications	4%
James Mattis, Secretary of Defense	4%
Mike Pence, Vice President	4%
Steve Mnuchin, Treasury Secretary	3%

ALL ADULT AMERICANS

Congressional Approval

Split Sampled

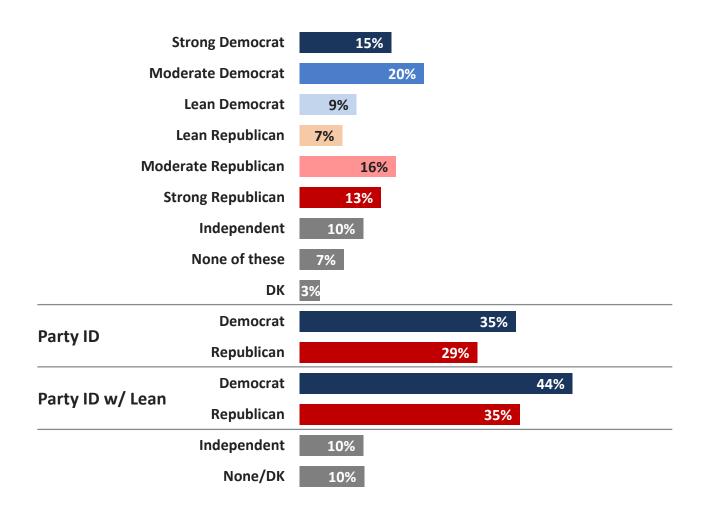
Overall, do you approve or disapprove about the way your Congressperson is handling their job as Representative?

	Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Strongly approve	12%	15%	11%	10%
Somewhat approve	33%	28%	43%	36%
Somewhat disapprove	21%	25%	19%	18%
Strongly disapprove	13%	14%	11%	16%
Don't know	21%	18%	15%	20%
TOTAL APPROVE	45%	43%	54%	46%
TOTAL DISAPPROVE	34%	39%	31%	34%

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

	Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Strongly approve	6%	5%	10%	4%
Somewhat approve	19%	16%	27%	12%
Somewhat disapprove	28%	33%	24%	28%
Strongly disapprove	36%	38%	32%	44%
Don't know	11%	7%	7%	12%
TOTAL APPROVE	25%	21%	36%	16%
TOTAL DISAPPROVE	64%	72 %	<i>57%</i>	71%

Political Identity



All Adults: n= 1,672



How to Calculate Bayesian Credibility Intervals

The calculation of credibility intervals assumes that Y has a binomial distribution conditioned on the parameter $\theta\setminus$, i.E., $Y\mid\theta^\sim$ 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 $(\pi(\theta/y)^{\sim}\beta(y+a,n-y+b))$, 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: 1

$$\sqrt{7} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

APPENDIX

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
750	4.1
500	5.0
350	6.0
200	7.9
100	11.2

Ipsos does not publish data for base sizes (sample sizes) below 100.

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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