



Ipsos Poll Conducted for Reuters

Core Political Data

09.27.2017

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IPSOS POLL CONDUCTED FOR REUTERS

Core Political Data

These are findings from an Ipsos poll conducted

for

date



REUTERS

September 22-26 , 2017



For the survey,

a sample of

including

ages

3,429

Americans

1,327

Democrats

1,275

Republicans

453

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.

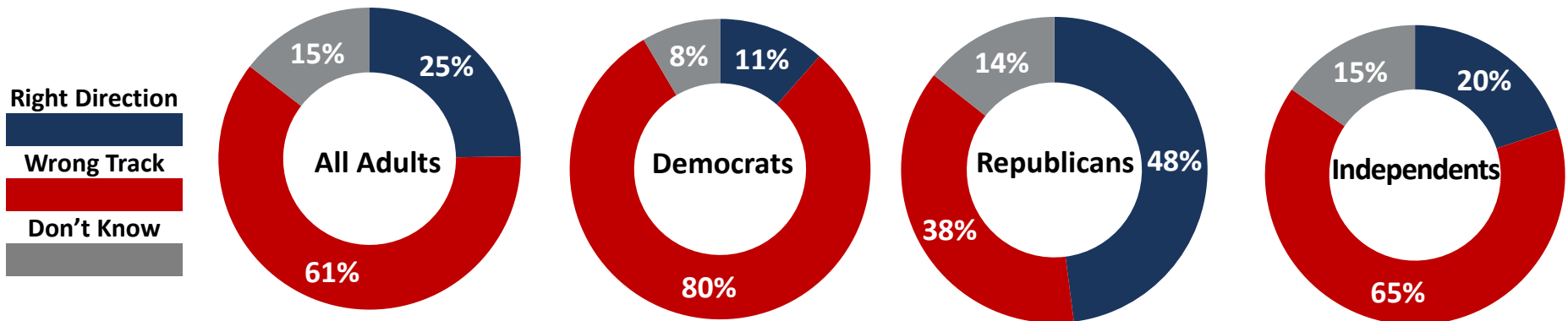
Core Political Data

- 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?



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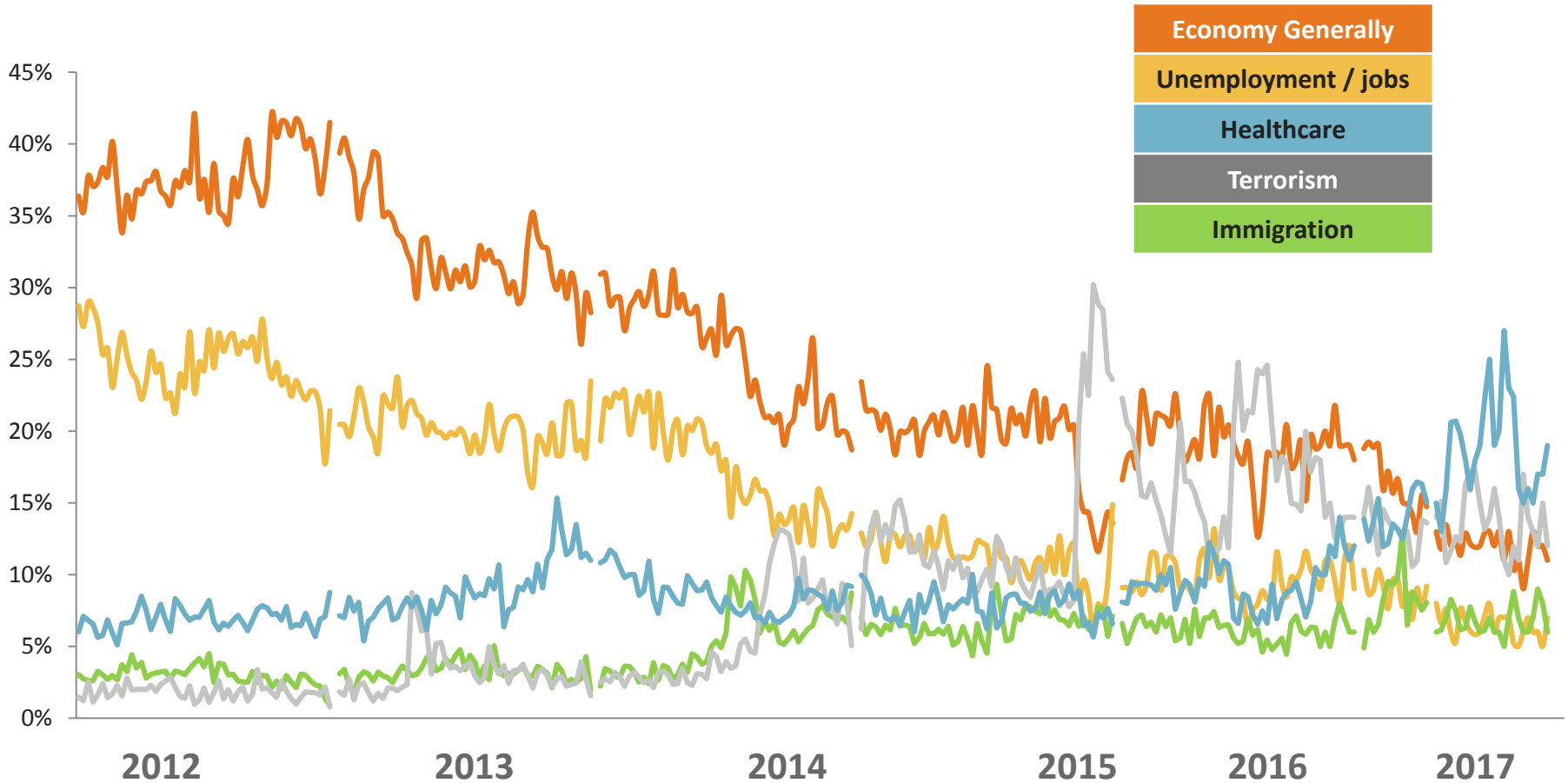
Main Problem Facing America

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

	Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Economy generally	11%	9%	12%	9%
Unemployment / lack of jobs	7%	6%	7%	10%
War / foreign conflicts	10%	11%	10%	11%
Immigration	6%	5%	9%	4%
Terrorism / terrorist attacks	12%	9%	15%	11%
Healthcare	19%	24%	15%	17%
Energy issues	1%	1%	0%	1%
Morality	8%	4%	14%	7%
Education	4%	5%	4%	5%
Crime	4%	5%	3%	5%
Environment	4%	7%	1%	4%
Don't know	4%	3%	2%	5%
Other	10%	12%	7%	11%

ALL ADULT AMERICANS

Main Problem Facing America



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DONALD TRUMP



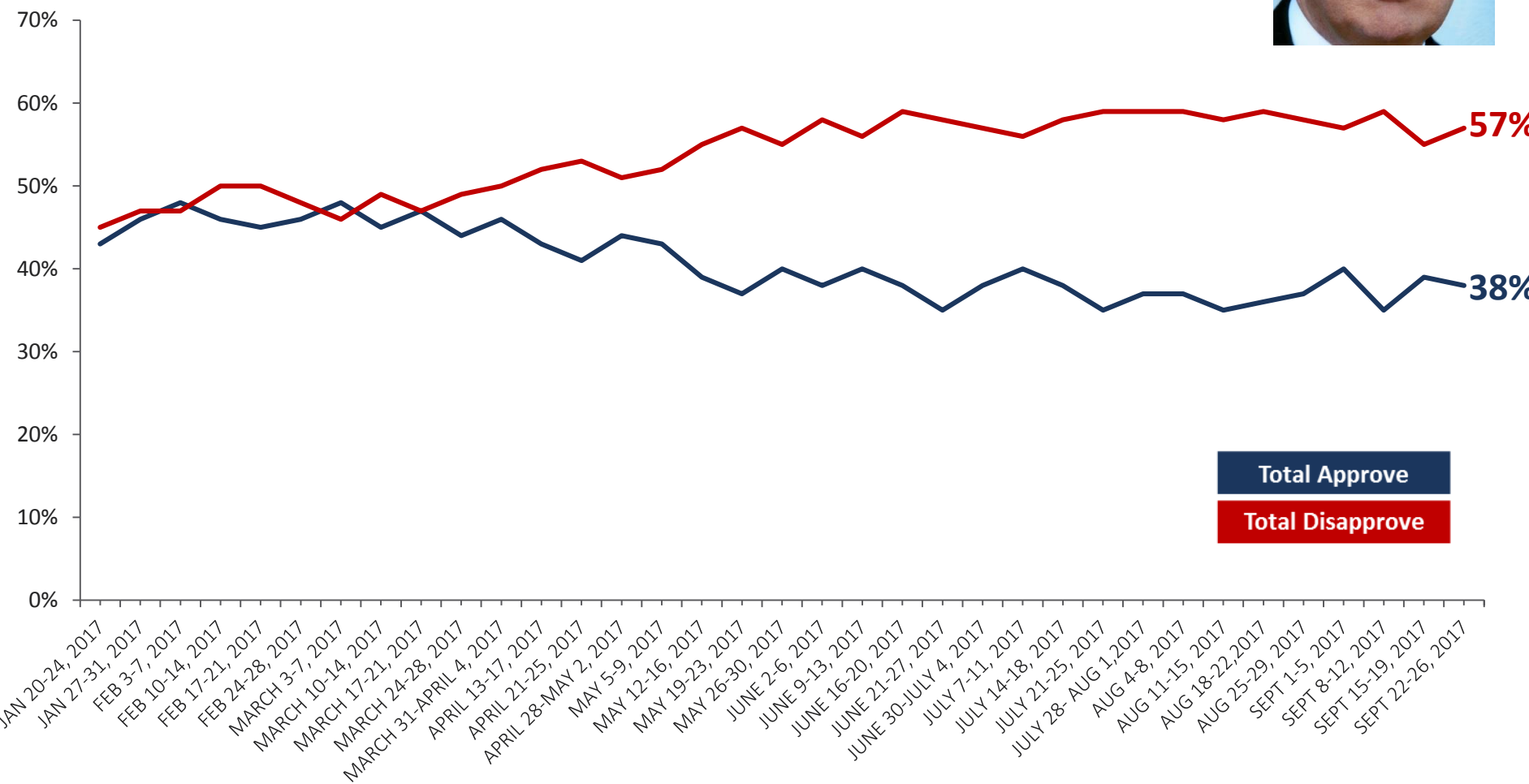
Overall, do you approve or disapprove about the way Donald Trump is handling his job as President?

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”)

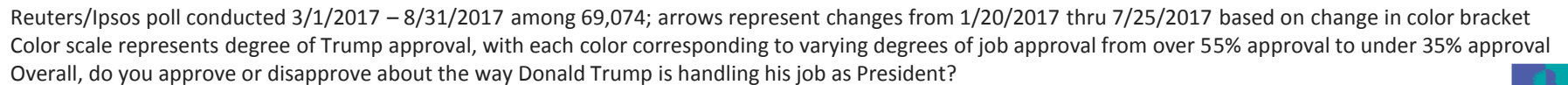
	Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Strongly approve	18%	4%	40%	12%
Somewhat approve	16%	6%	30%	12%
Lean towards approve	4%	2%	6%	4%
Lean towards disapprove	3%	2%	2%	4%
Somewhat disapprove	12%	13%	10%	16%
Strongly disapprove	42%	70%	9%	42%
Not sure	6%	2%	3%	10%
TOTAL APPROVE	38%	13%	76%	28%
TOTAL DISAPPROVE	57%	85%	21%	62%

ALL ADULT AMERICANS

Weekly Approval



Approval by State (March – August 2017)



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	18%	14%	12%	9%	8%	29%	10%	44%	46%
US foreign policy	17%	12%	10%	9%	8%	36%	9%	38%	52%
Healthcare reform	13%	11%	11%	8%	8%	40%	9%	35%	57%
Employment and jobs	18%	13%	14%	10%	7%	28%	10%	46%	45%
Dealing with Congress	13%	12%	12%	11%	9%	33%	10%	37%	53%
Dealing with ISIS / ISIL	20%	13%	13%	8%	8%	27%	10%	46%	44%
International trade	16%	12%	12%	9%	9%	30%	12%	40%	48%
Taxation	14%	11%	13%	10%	9%	31%	12%	38%	50%
Corruption	14%	10%	13%	9%	8%	34%	13%	36%	51%
The environment	13%	10%	12%	10%	8%	38%	10%	35%	55%
Immigration	20%	11%	10%	7%	7%	38%	7%	41%	52%
The way he treats people like me	14%	11%	11%	9%	7%	40%	8%	36%	56%
The effort he is making to unify the country	16%	11%	10%	9%	7%	40%	8%	37%	56%

ALL ADULT AMERICANS

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...

	<i>Yes</i>
Jeff Sessions, Attorney General	14%
John F. Kelly, Chief of Staff	8%
Sarah Sanders, Press Secretary	7%
Rex Tillerson, Secretary of State	7%
Kellyanne Conway, Senior Counselor	6%
Steve Mnuchin, Treasury Secretary	5%
Gary Cohn, Director of the White House Economic Council	5%
Mike Pence, Vice President	5%
H.R. McMaster, National Security Advisor	5%
Stephen Miller, Senior Advisor for Policy	4%
James Mattis, Secretary of Defense	4%
Hope Hicks, Director of Strategic Communications	4%

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Congressional Approval

Split Sampled

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

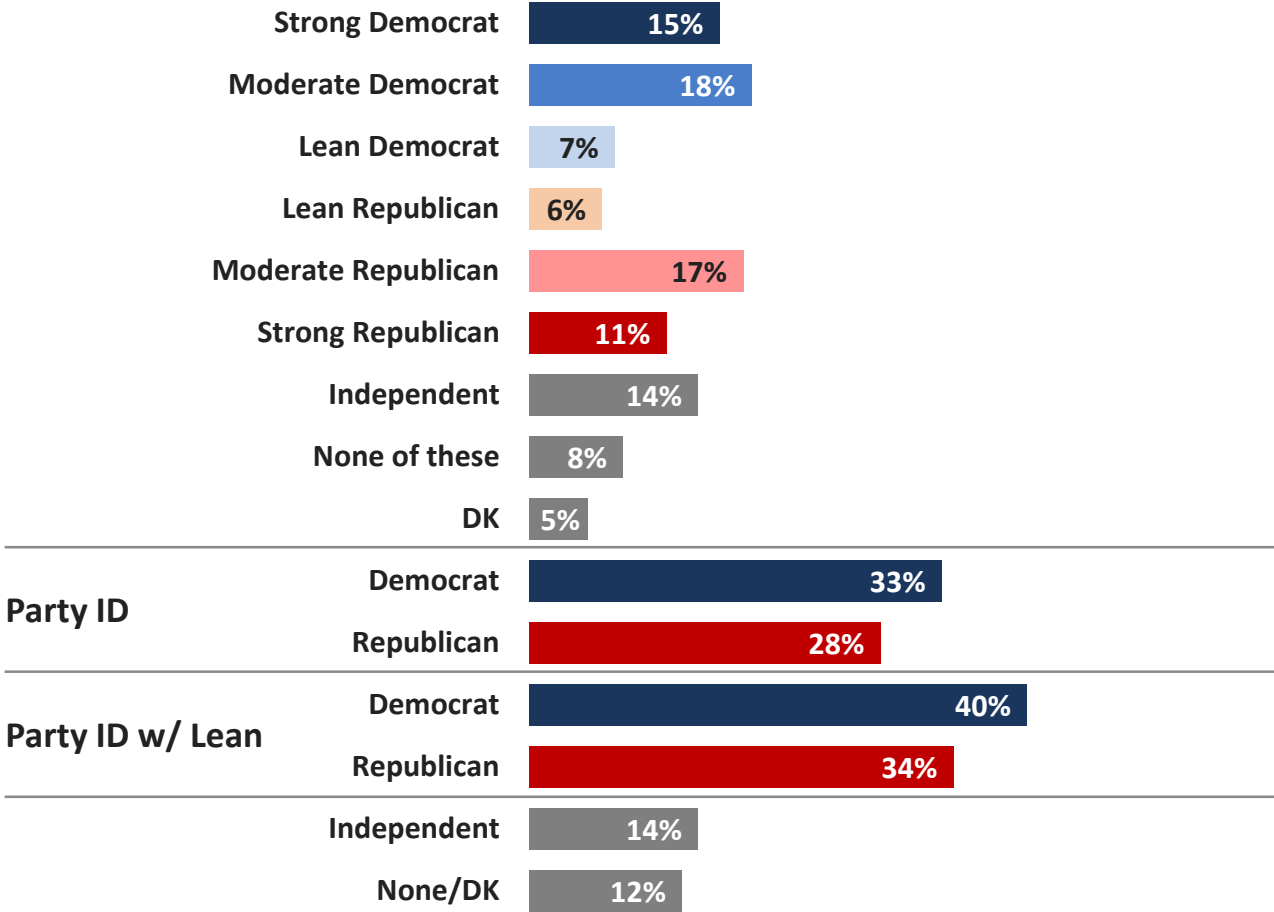
	Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Strongly approve	10%	14%	12%	3%
Somewhat approve	30%	26%	39%	29%
Somewhat disapprove	20%	24%	17%	21%
Strongly disapprove	14%	18%	12%	15%
Don't know	26%	19%	20%	32%
TOTAL APPROVE	40%	40%	51%	32%
TOTAL DISAPPROVE	34%	41%	29%	36%

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

	Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Strongly approve	4%	3%	6%	5%
Somewhat approve	16%	16%	20%	16%
Somewhat disapprove	35%	38%	34%	30%
Strongly disapprove	34%	36%	33%	37%
Don't know	11%	7%	7%	11%
TOTAL APPROVE	20%	19%	26%	22%
TOTAL DISAPPROVE	69%	75%	67%	67%

ALL ADULT AMERICANS

Political Identity



All Adults: n= 3,429

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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ISIN code FR0000073298, Reuters ISOS.PA, Bloomberg IPS:FP

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