



# **Core Political Data**

AUGUST 7, 2019

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## **Core Political Data**

### These are findings from an Ipsos poll conducted







### For the survey,

a sample of 2,129 Americans









## **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.

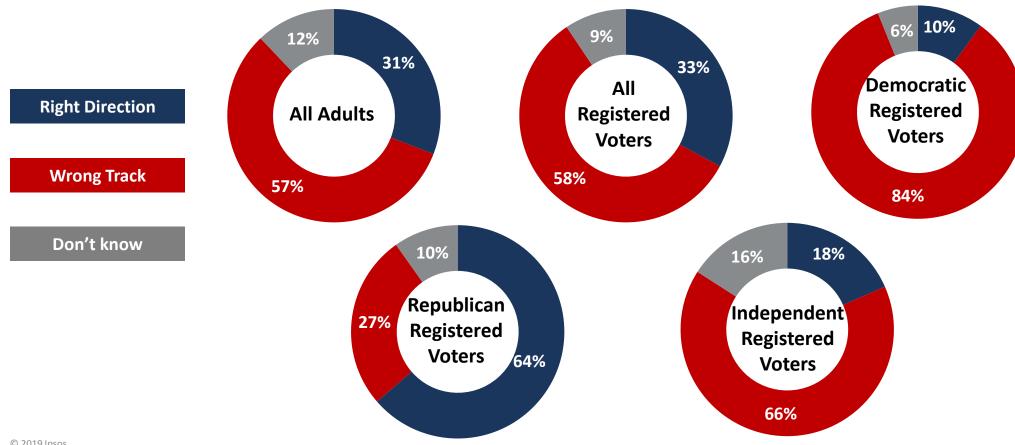
### IPSOS POLL CONDUCTED FOR REUTERS

## **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?



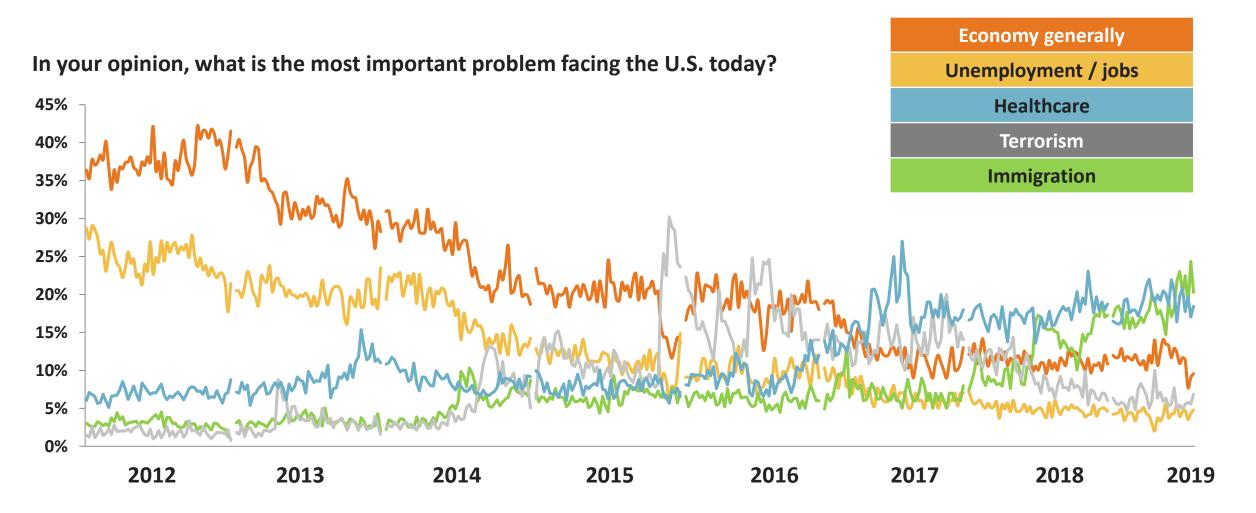


# **Most Important Problem Facing America**

In your opinion, what is the most important problem facing the U.S. today?

	All Adults	All Registered Voters	Democratic Registered Voters	Republican Registered Voters	Independent Registered Voters
Economy generally	10%	9%	11%	8%	10%
Unemployment / lack of jobs	5%	4%	5%	2%	6%
War / foreign conflicts	3%	3%	4%	2%	3%
Immigration	20%	22%	8%	41%	10%
Terrorism / terrorist attacks	7%	7%	4%	9%	8%
Healthcare	18%	19%	25%	12%	24%
<b>Energy issues</b>	1%	1%	2%	1%	0%
Morality	7%	7%	6%	8%	8%
Education	5%	4%	5%	4%	6%
Crime	5%	5%	6%	4%	5%
Environment	7%	7%	12%	2%	5%
Other	9%	10%	12%	6%	13%
Don't know	4%	2%	1%	1%	2%

## **Most Important Problem Facing America**



# **Donald Trump's Approval**



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

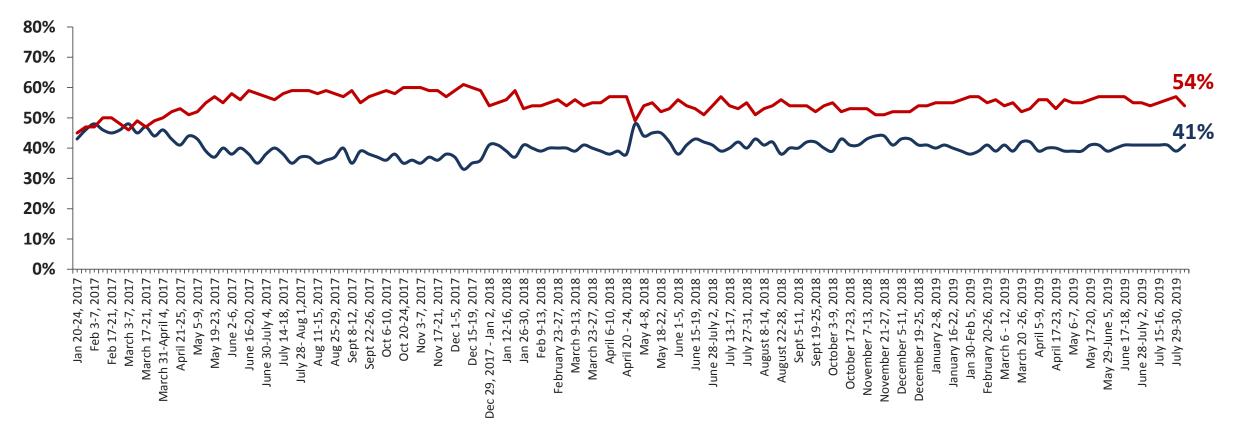
Is that strongly (approve/disapprove) or somewhat (approve/disapprove)? (Asked of those who selected "approve" or "disapprove") Q2b. If you had to choose, do you lean more towards approve or disapprove? (Asked of those who selected "don't know")

	All Adults	Registered Voters	Democratic Registered Voters	Republican Registered Voters	Independent Registered Voters
Strongly approve	22%	24%	3%	51%	8%
Somewhat approve	18%	18%	5%	33%	20%
Lean towards approve	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Lean towards disapprove	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%
Somewhat disapprove	10%	9%	11%	6%	14%
Strongly disapprove	42%	44%	78%	5%	47%
Not sure	5%	3%	2%	1%	6%
TOTAL APPROVE	41%	43%	9%	86%	31%
TOTAL DISAPPROVE	54%	54%	<i>90%</i>	12%	<i>63%</i>

# **Donald Trump's Weekly Approval**



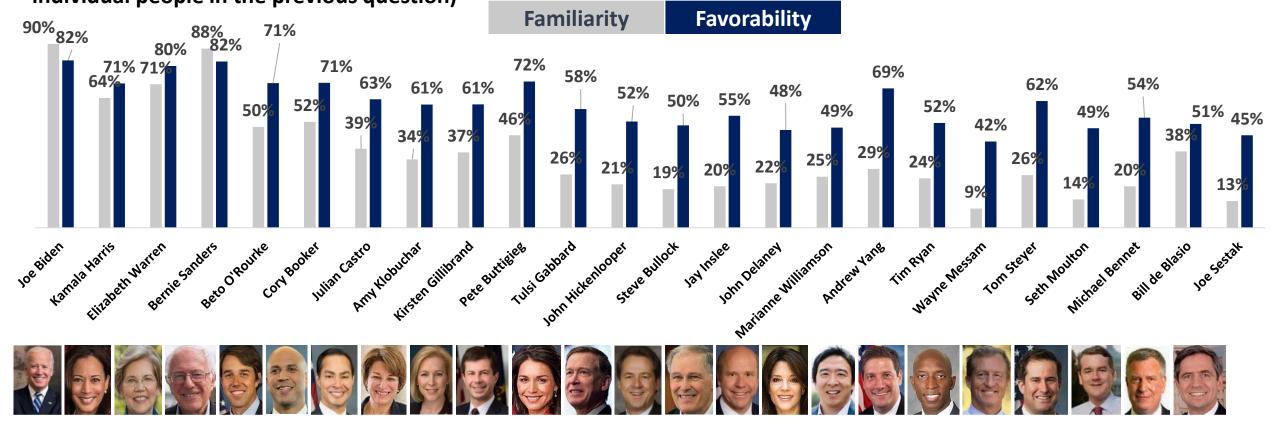
Overall, do you approve or disapprove of the way Donald Trump is handling his job as President?



## **2020 Democratic Presidential Candidates**

How familiar are you with the following public figures, taking into account all the ways you may have heard about them?

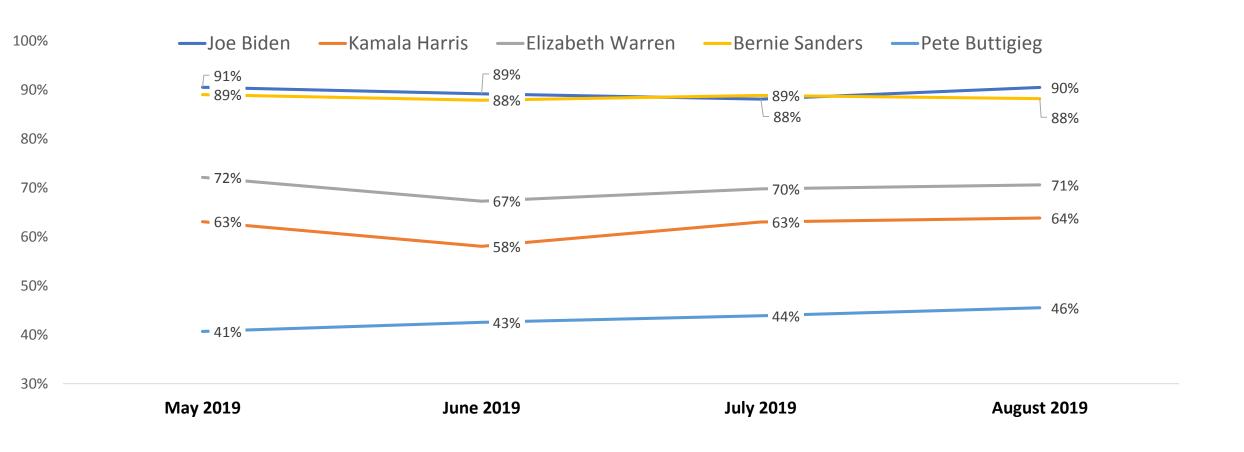
Would you say you are generally favorable or unfavorable towards these public figures? (Asked only of those aware of the individual people in the previous question)



### FAMILIARITY AMONG DEMOCRATIC REGISTERED VOTERS

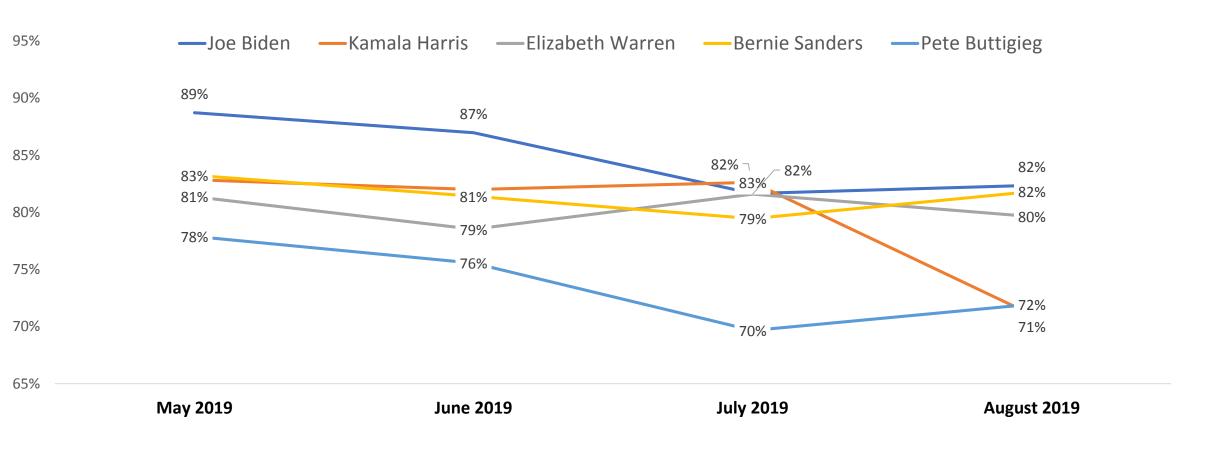
# **Familiarity Trend**

How familiar are you with the following public figures, taking into account all the ways you may have heard about them?



# **Favorability Trend**

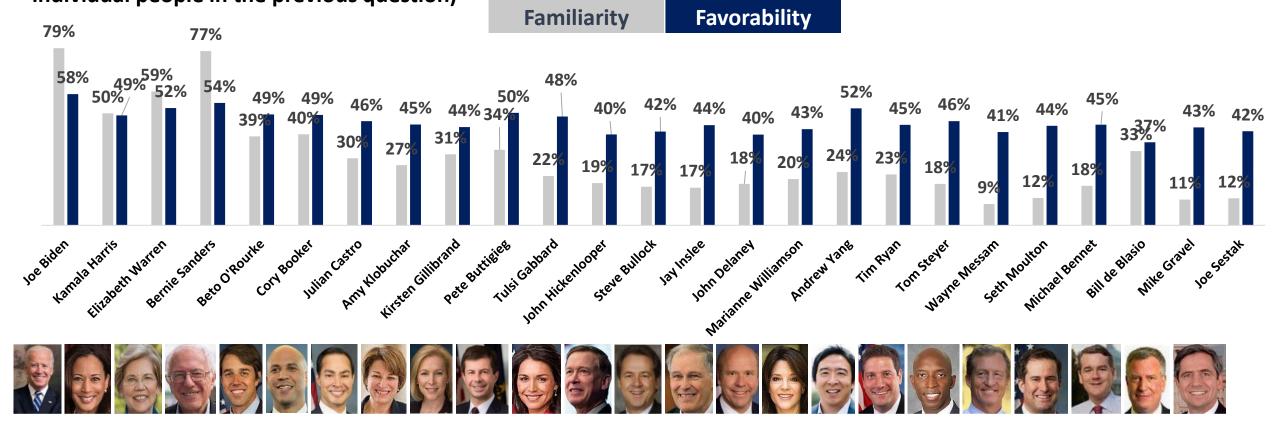
Would you say you are generally favorable or unfavorable towards these public figures? (Asked only of those aware of the individual people in the previous question)



### **2020 Democratic Presidential Candidates**

How familiar are you with the following public figures, taking into account all the ways you may have heard about them?

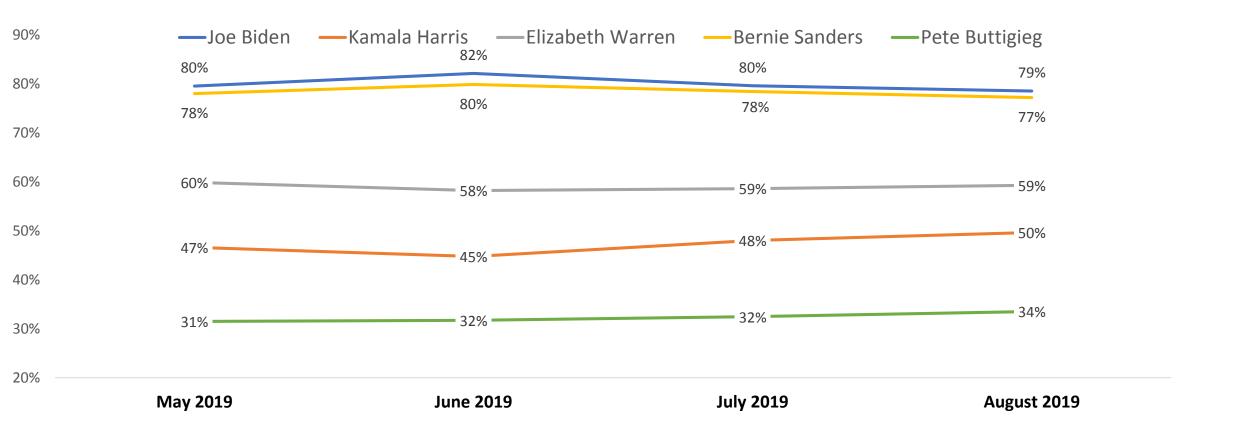
Would you say you are generally favorable or unfavorable towards these public figures? (Asked only of those aware of the individual people in the previous question)



### FAMILIARITY AMONG ALL AMERICANS

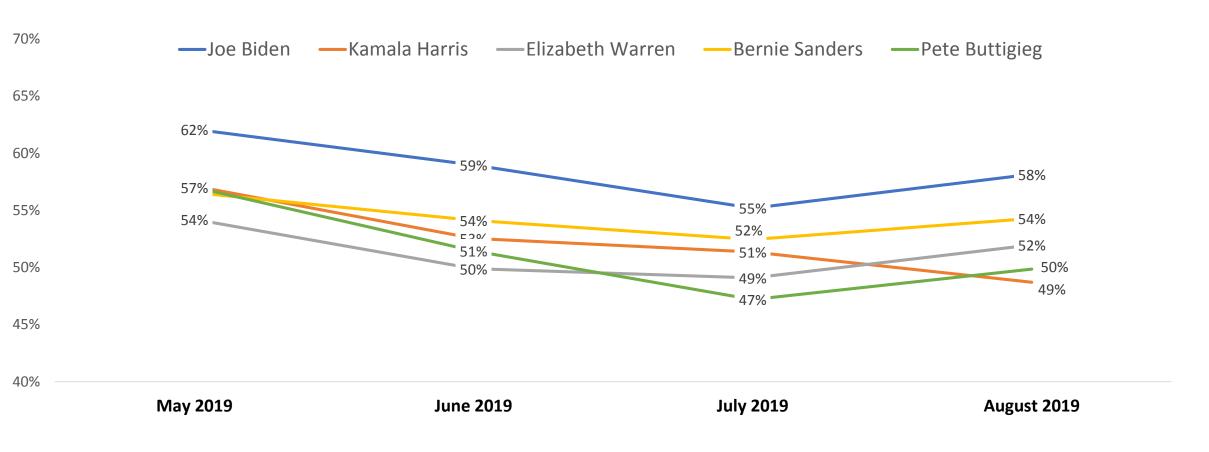
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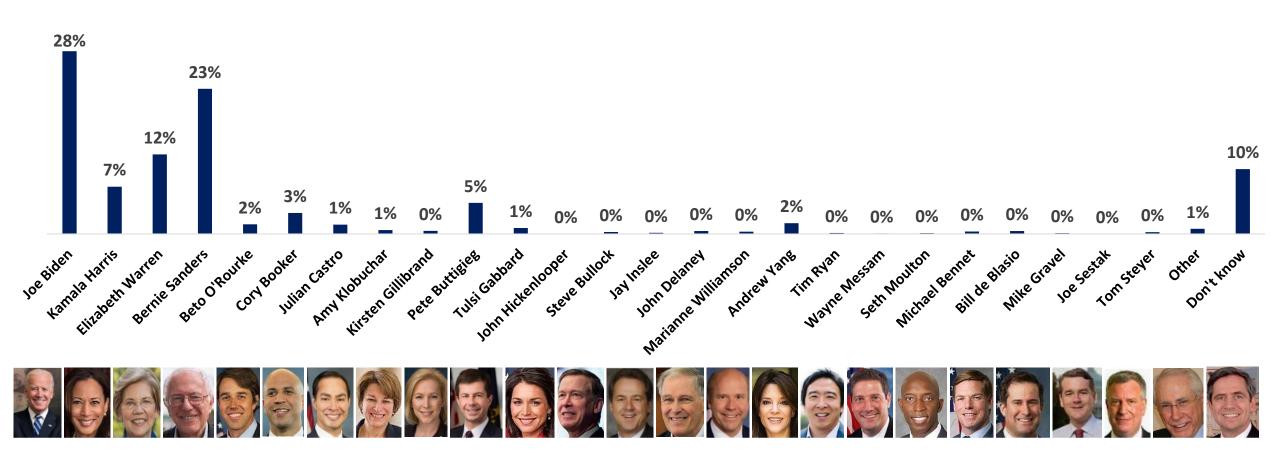


# **Favorability Trend**

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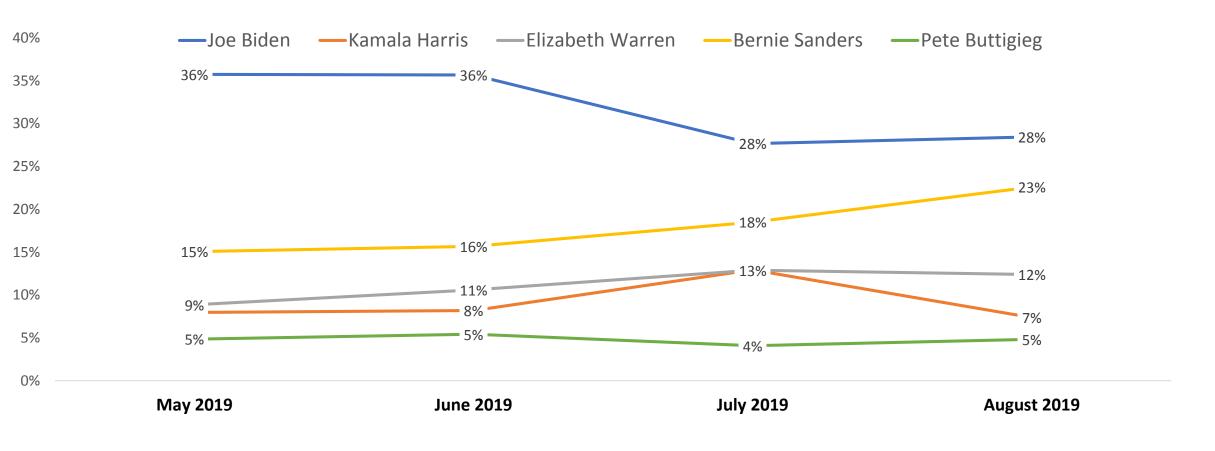


# **2020 Democratic Primary Horserace**

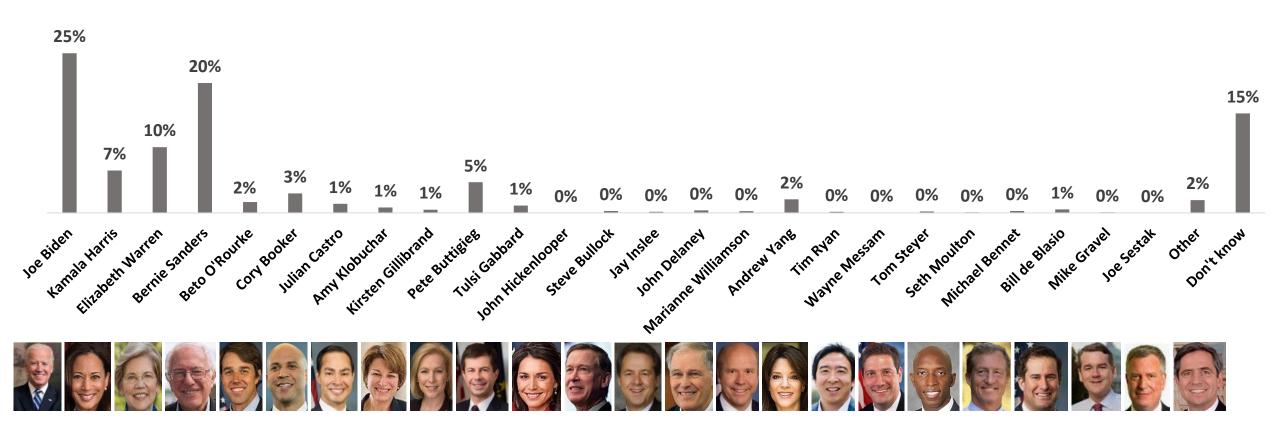


### **DEMOCRATIC REGISTERED VOTERS**

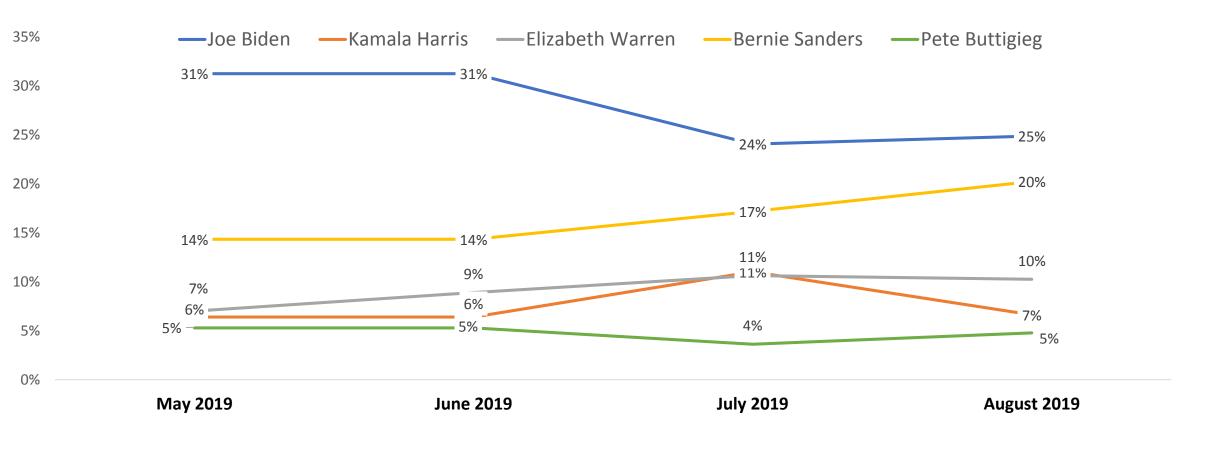
# **2020 Democratic Primary Horserace - Trend**



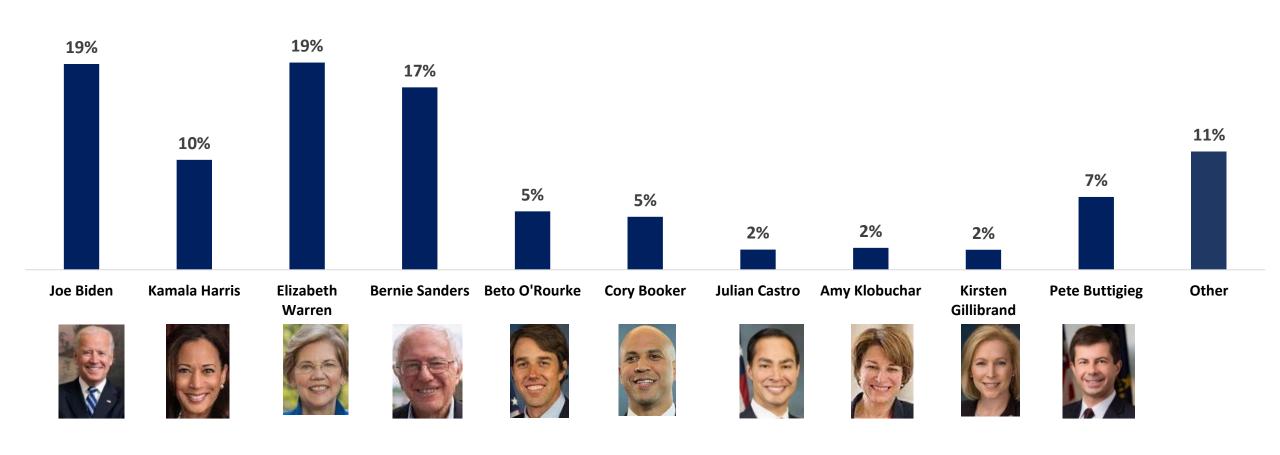
# **2020 Democratic Primary Horserace**



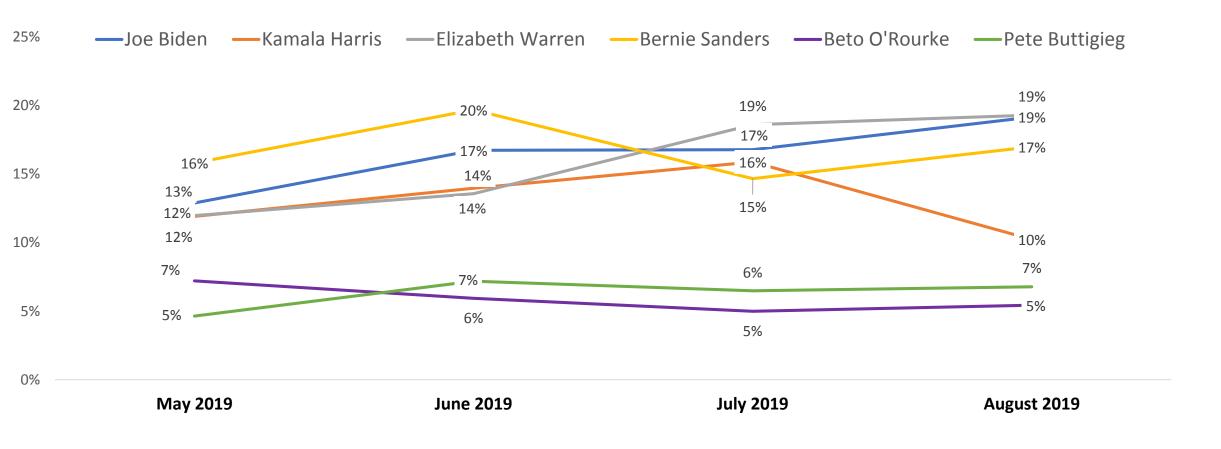
# **2020 Democratic Primary Horserace - Trend**



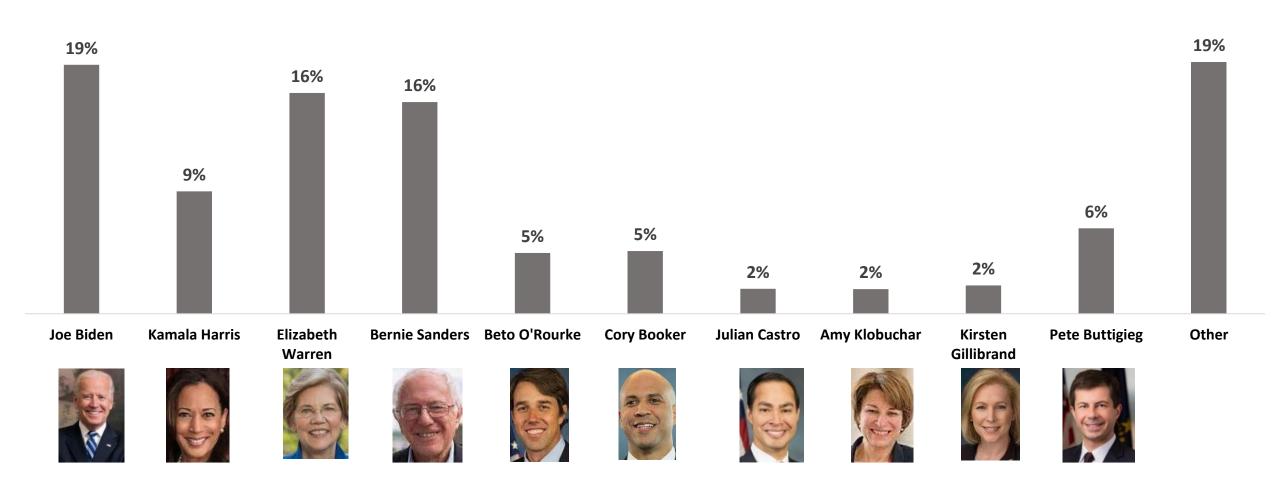
# **2020 Democratic Primary Horserace – Second Choice**



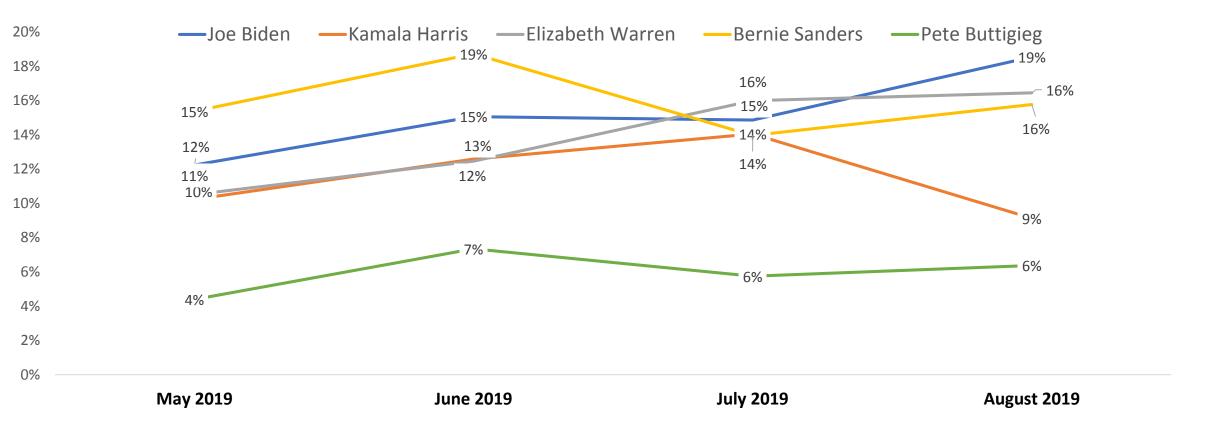
# 2020 Democratic Primary Horserace – Second Choice Trend



# **2020 Democratic Primary Horserace – Second Choice**

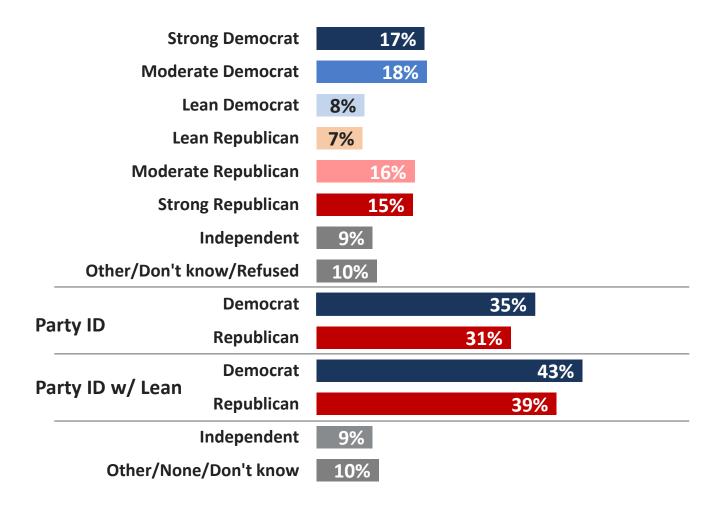


# **2020 Democratic Primary Horserace – Second Choice Trend**



# **Political Identity**

With which political party do you most identify?



# **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, $\theta$ ), 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  $\theta$ . 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  $\theta$  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  $(\pi(\frac{\theta}{y})^{\sim}\beta(y+a,n-y+b))$ , but with updated hyper-parameters.

Our credibility interval for  $\theta$  is based on this posterior distribution. As mentioned above, these intervals represent our belief about which are the most plausible values for  $\theta$  given our updated knowledge base. There are different ways to calculate these intervals based on  $\pi$  ( $\frac{\theta}{y}$ ). 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:  $\overline{Y} \mp \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ 

## **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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Bayesian Data Analysis, Second Edition, Andrew Gelman, John B. Carlin, Hal S. Stern, Donald B. Rubin, Chapman & Hall/CRC | ISBN: 158488388X | 2003

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Kish, L. (1992). Weighting for unequal Pi . Journal of Official, Statistics, 8, 2, 183200.

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