

### Ipsos Poll Conducted for Thomson Reuters

## **Core Political Data**

NOVEMBER 20, 2019

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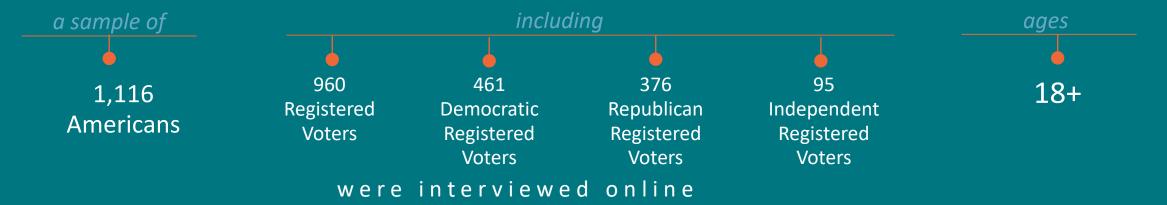


## IPSOS POLL CONDUCTED FOR REUTERS Core Political Data





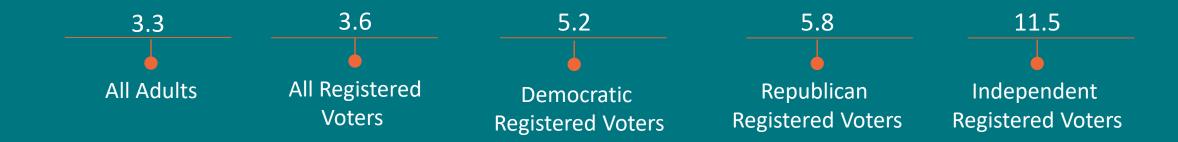
#### For the survey,



## **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.

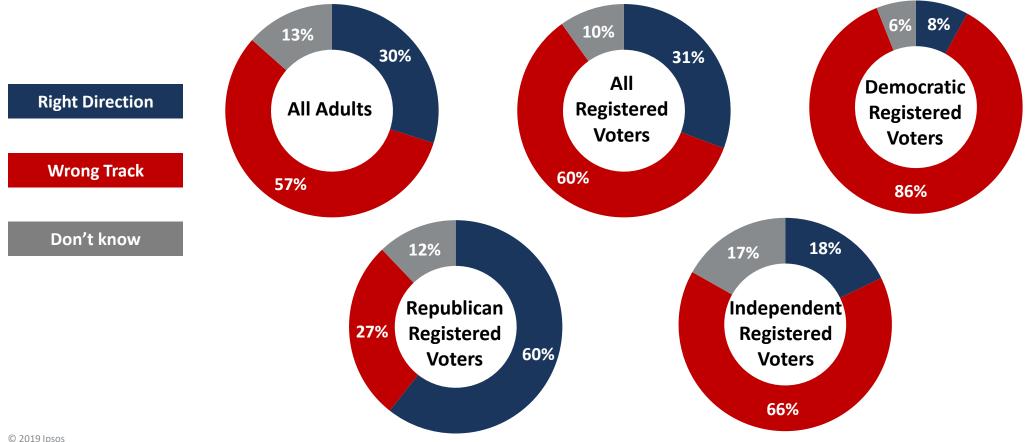


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- The data were weighted to the U.S. current population data by:
  - Gender
  - Age
  - Education
  - Ethnicity
  - Region
- Statistical margins of error are not applicable to online polls.
- All sample surveys and polls may be subject to other sources 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?

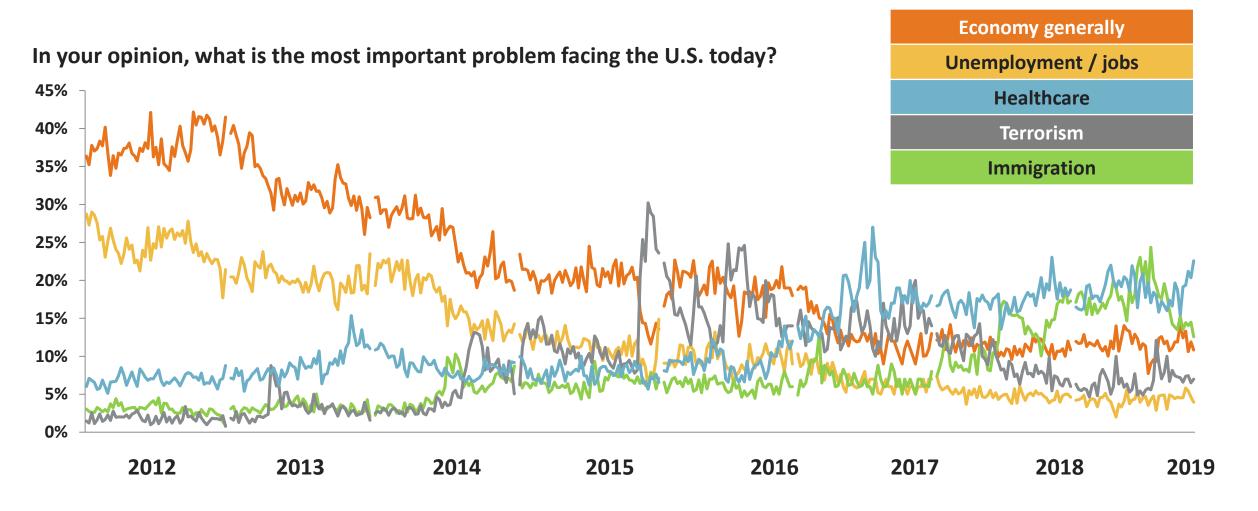


# ALL ADULT AMERICANS Most Important Problem Facing America

#### 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	11%	11%	11%	10%	16%
Unemployment / lack of jobs	4%	4%	5%	2%	4%
War / foreign conflicts	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%
Immigration	13%	13%	5%	25%	9%
Terrorism / terrorist attacks	7%	7%	5%	10%	8%
Healthcare	23%	24%	28%	19%	26%
Energy issues	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%
Morality	8%	9%	7%	10%	9%
Education	5%	5%	5%	4%	6%
Crime	6%	6%	7%	5%	3%
Environment	8%	8%	14%	2%	1%
Other	8%	8%	8%	9%	5%
Don't know	5%	3%	1%	2%	8%

# ALL ADULT AMERICANS Most Important Problem Facing America



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# ALL ADULT AMERICANS Donald Trump's Approval



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

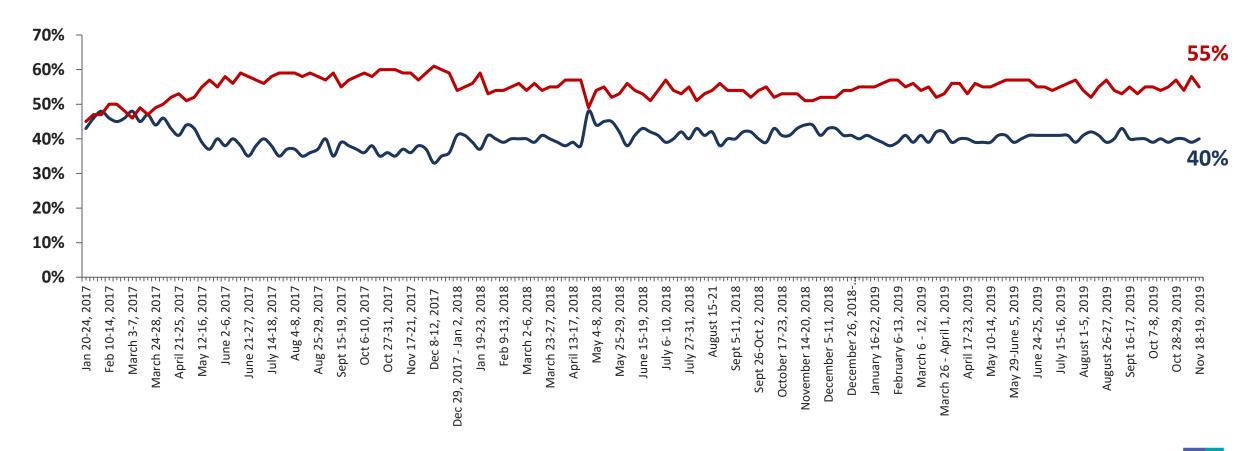
Is that strongly (approve/disapprove) or somewhat (approve/disapprove)? (Asked of those who selected "approve" or "disapprove") Q2b. If you had to choose, do you lean more towards approve or disapprove? (Asked of those who selected "don't know")

	All Adults	<b>Registered Voters</b>	Democratic Registered Voters	Republican Registered Voters	Independent Registered Voters
Strongly approve	21%	22%	2%	49%	9%
Somewhat approve	16%	17%	6%	31%	18%
Lean towards approve	3%	2%	1%	2%	1%
Lean towards disapprove	2%	2%	2%	1%	3%
Somewhat disapprove	11%	11%	12%	7%	20%
Strongly disapprove	42%	44%	77%	7%	42%
Not sure	5%	3%	1%	3%	6%
TOTAL APPROVE	40%	41%	9%	82%	28%
TOTAL DISAPPROVE	55%	56%	90%	15%	65%

# ALL ADULT AMERICANS Donald Trump's Weekly Approval



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





## ALL ADULT AMERICANS Perceptions on Impeachment

Which of the following comes closest to your opinion?

	All Adults	Registered Voters	Democratic Registered Voters	Republican Registered Voters	Independent Registered Voters
President Trump should be impeached	46%	48%	82%	10%	45%
President Trump should NOT be impeached	41%	42%	9%	84%	27%
Don't know	14%	10%	8%	6%	28%

## ALL ADULT AMERICANS Impeachment Tracker

60% 55% 50% 46% 45% 40% 41% 35% 30% Monday, February 25, 2019 Morday, September 2, 2019 Monday, September 23, 2019 Tuesday, October 15, 2019 Tuesday, October 22, 2019 Tuesday, October 29, 2019 Tuesday, November 5, 2019 Tuesday, November 12,2019 Monday, January 14, 2019 Monday, March A. 2019 Monday, March 18, 2019 Monday, March 25, 2019 Monday, August 5, 2019 Tuesday, November 19,2019 THURSDAY, MAY 24, 2018 Monday, June 12, 2018 Monday, June 18, 2018 Monday, January 21, 2019 Monday, January 28, 2019 Monday, February A, 2019 Monday, March 11, 2019 Monday, May 6, 2019 Monday, May 27, 2019 Monday, June 17, 2019 Tuesday, October 8, 2019 Monday, lune A, 2018

#### Which of the following comes closest to your opinion?

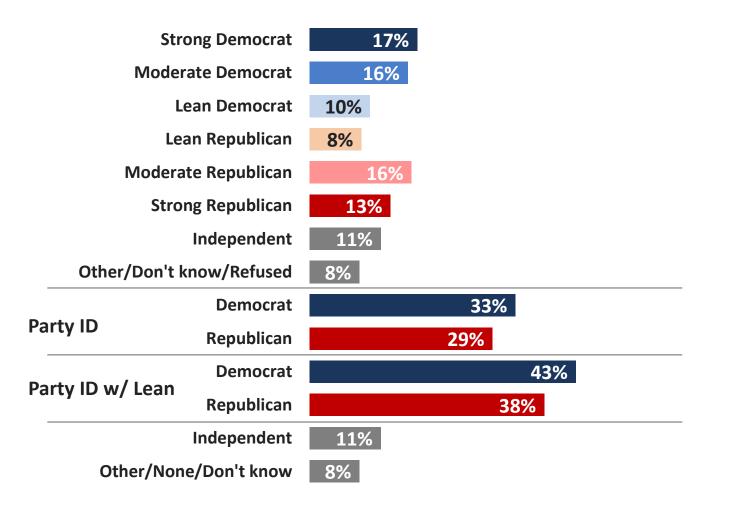
President Trump should NOT be impeached

President Trump should be impeached

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## ALL ADULT AMERICANS **Political Identity**

With which political party do you most identify?



### APPENDIX How to Calculate Bayesian Credibility Intervals

The calculation of credibility intervals assumes that Y has a binomial distribution conditioned on the parameter  $\theta$ , i.E., Y | $\theta$ ~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 ( $\overline{Y}$ ) 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 ( $\pi(\frac{\theta}{v})^{\sim}\beta(y+a,n-y+b)$ ), 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  $\pi \left(\frac{\theta}{y}\right)$ . 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:  $\overline{Y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ 

### 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
Ipsos does not publish data for base sizes (sample sizes) below 100.	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>1</sup> Bayesian Data Analysis, Second Edition, Andrew Gelman, John B. Carlin, Hal S. Stern, Donald B. Rubin, Chapman & Hall/CRC | ISBN: 158488388X | 2003 <sup>2</sup> Kish, L. (1992). Weighting for unequal Pi . Journal of Official, Statistics, 8, 2, 183200.

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