Ipsos Poll Conducted for Thomson Reuters

Core Political Data

SEPTEMBER 9, 2020

GAME CHANGERS

Core Political Data

These are findings from an Ipsos poll conducted

for

REUTERS

date

September 3-8, 2020

For the survey,

a sample of

1,337 Americans

including

| 1,107 Registered Voters | 507 Democratic Registered Voters | 459 Republican Registered Voters | 97 Independent Registered Voters | 823 Likely Voters |

ages

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

3.1	3.4	5.0	5.2	11.3	3.9
All Adults	All Registered Voters	Democratic Registered Voters	Republican Registered Voters	Independent Registered Voters	Likely Voters
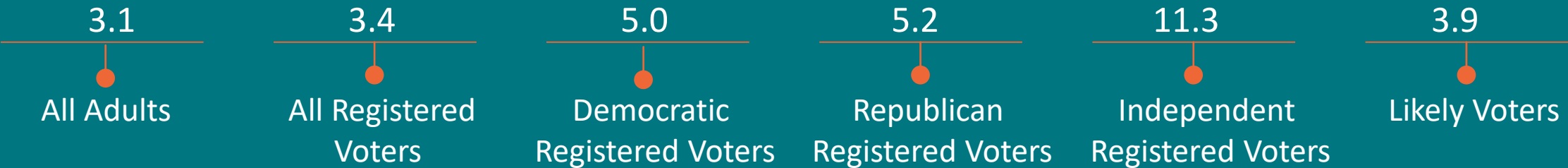
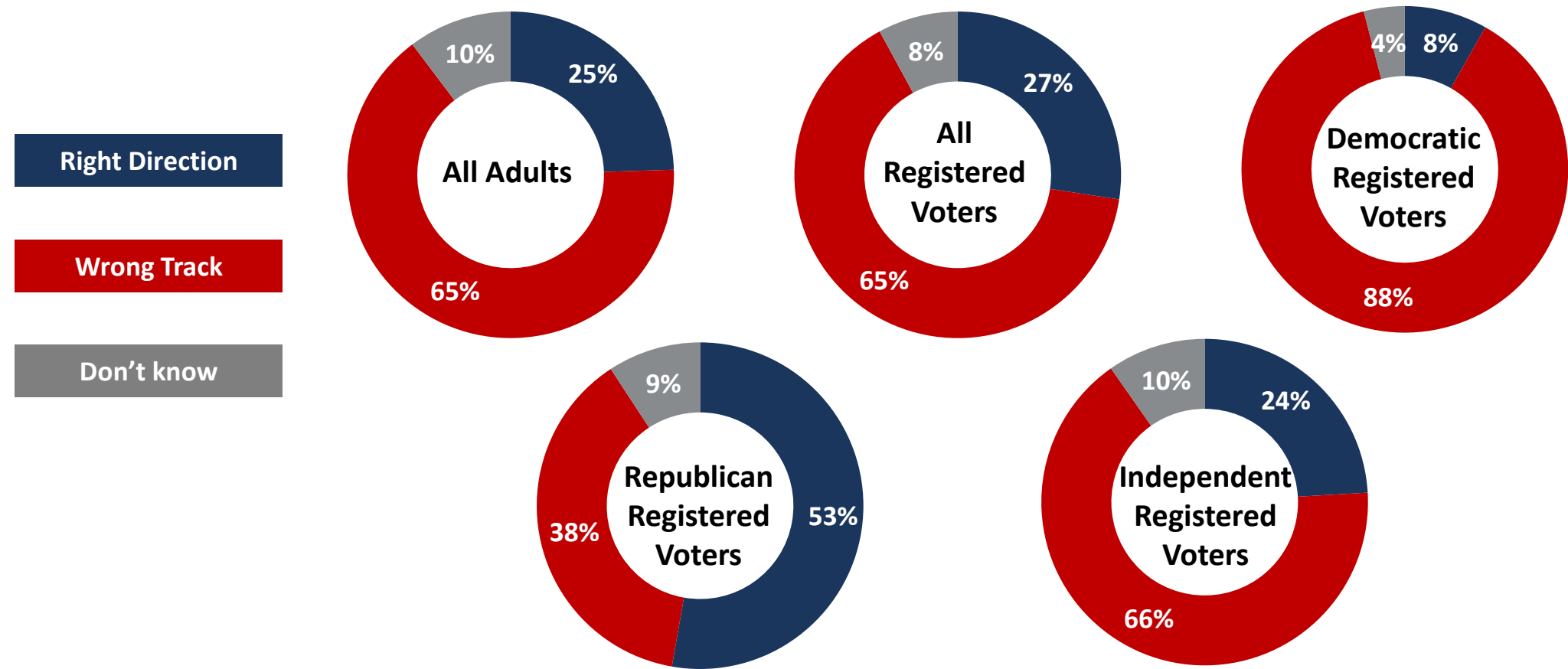For more information about credibility intervals, please see the appendix.

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/*

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?

Right Direction

Wrong Track

Don't know

All Adults
- 25%
- 65%
- 10%

All Registered Voters
- 27%
- 65%
- 8%

Democratic Registered Voters
- 8%
- 88%
- 4%

Republican Registered Voters
- 53%
- 38%
- 9%

Independent Registered Voters
- 24%
- 66%
- 10%

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	19%	20%	16%	25%	27%
Unemployment / lack of jobs	10%	9%	9%	7%	11%
War / foreign conflicts	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Immigration	4%	5%	1%	10%	3%
Terrorism / terrorist attacks	3%	4%	1%	7%	2%
Healthcare	15%	16%	22%	10%	17%
Energy issues	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Morality	9%	8%	9%	7%	9%
Education	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%
Crime	8%	8%	3%	14%	7%
Environment	4%	3%	5%	1%	3%
Other	19%	19%	25%	13%	15%
Don't know	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%

Most Important Problem Facing America

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

Legend:
- Economy generally
- Unemployment / jobs
- Healthcare
- Terrorism
- Immigration
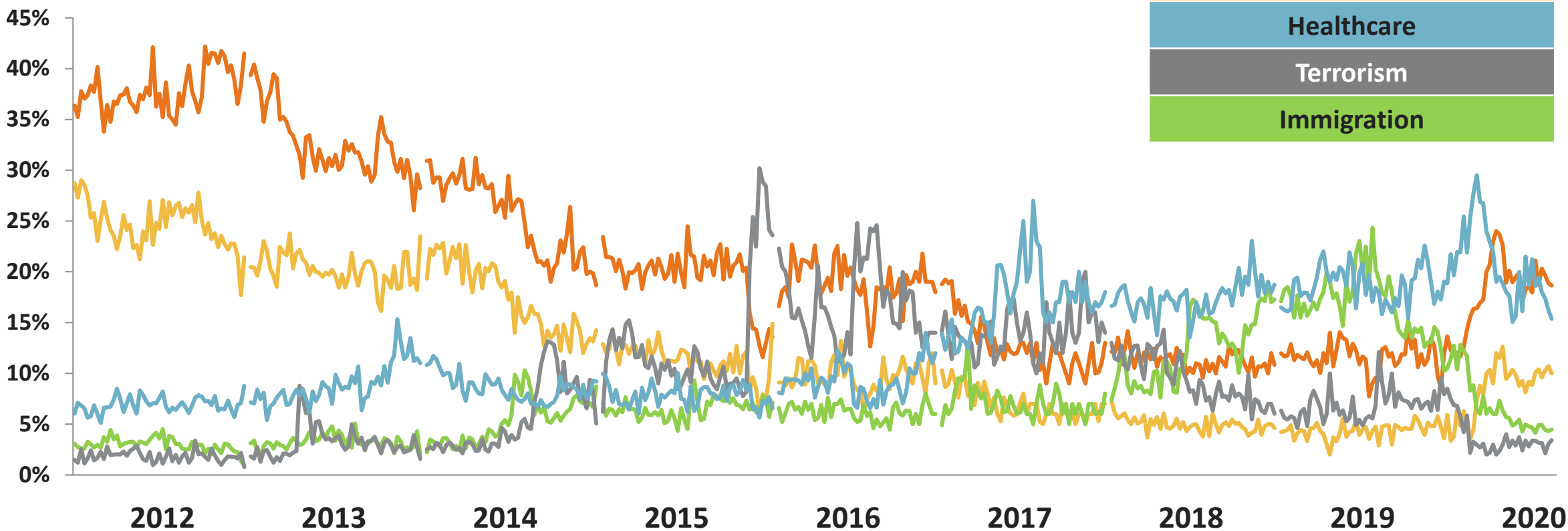
Donald Trump's Approval

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%	18%
Somewhat approve	15%	15%	5%	27%	14%
Lean towards approve	2%	2%	1%	2%	5%
Lean towards disapprove	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Somewhat disapprove	12%	10%	9%	8%	23%
Strongly disapprove	43%	46%	81%	9%	33%
Not sure	5%	2%	0%	2%	4%
TOTAL APPROVE	*39%*	*40%*	*8%*	*80%*	*38%*
TOTAL DISAPPROVE	*56%*	*57%*	*91%*	*18%*	*58%*

Donald Trump's Weekly Approval

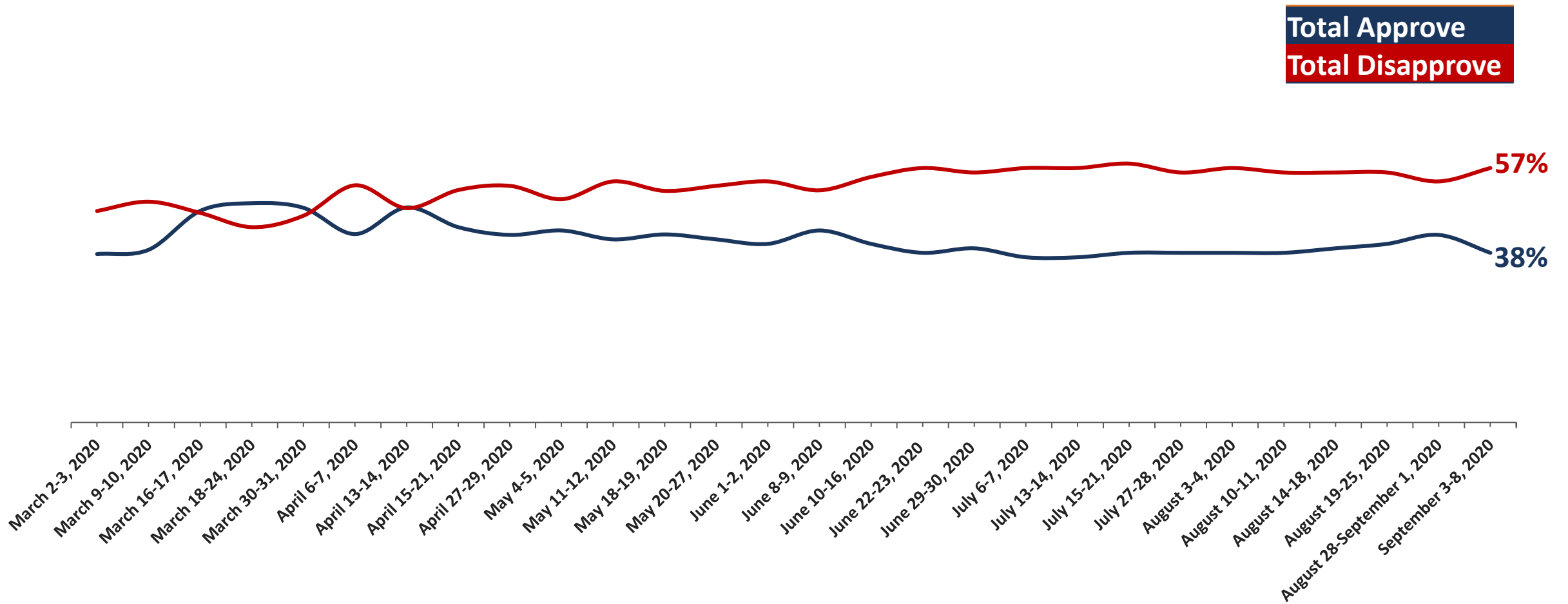**Overall, do you approve or disapprove of the way Donald Trump is handling his job as President?**

Total Approve
Total Disapprove

56%

39%
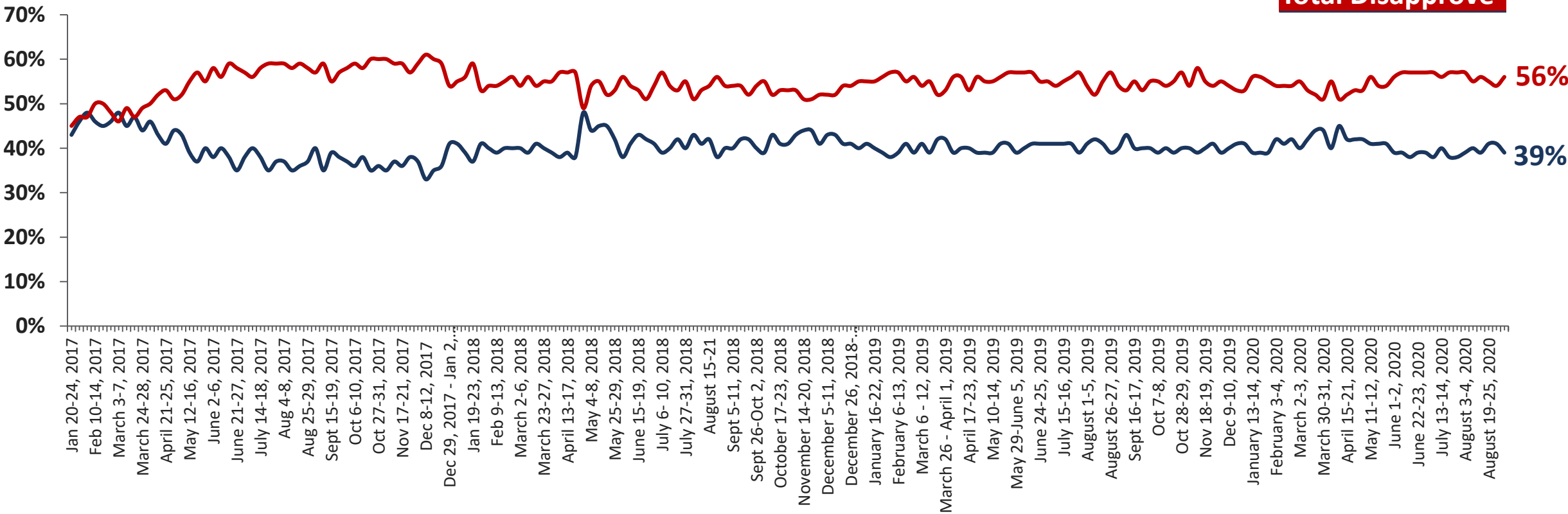
Response to the Coronavirus

Do you approve or disapprove of the way Donald Trump is handling the following issues? Coronavirus/COVID-19:

Total Approve
Total Disapprove

57%

38%

General Election

If the 2020 presidential election were held today, would you vote for Donald Trump or Joe Biden?
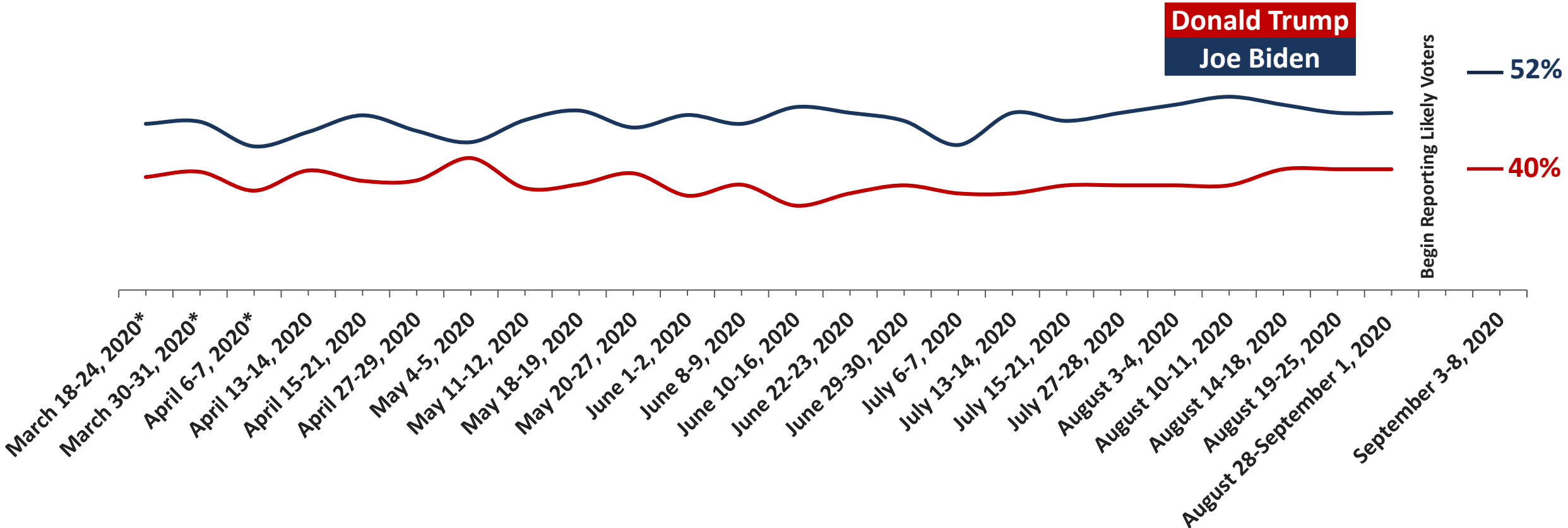*Order of candidates is randomly rotated in question text

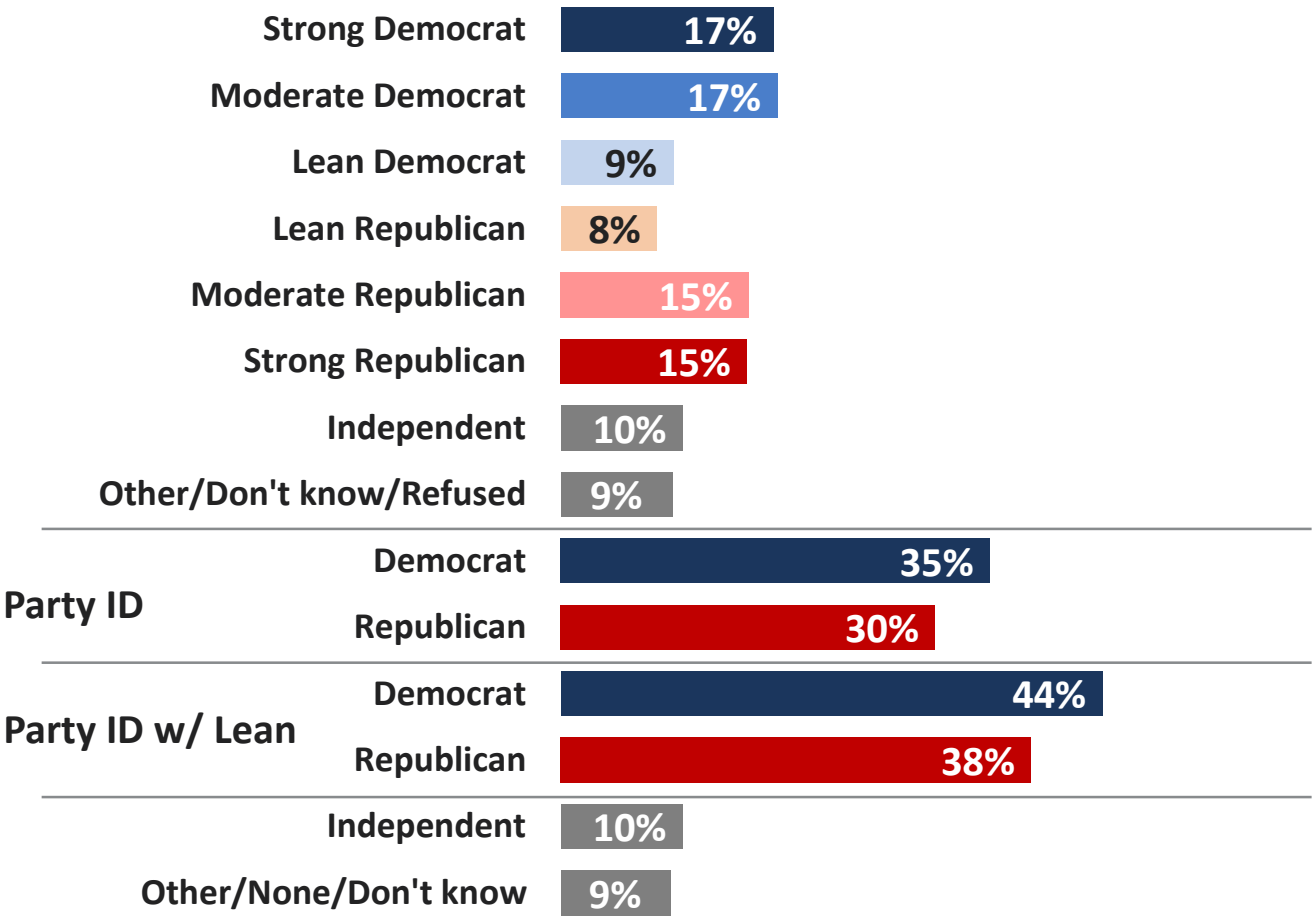|	All Adults	Registered Voters	Likely Voters	Democratic Likely Voters	Republican Likely Voters	Independent Likely Voters
Donald Trump	37%	40%	40%	4%	85%	39%
Joe Biden	45%	48%	52%	93%	8%	33%
Some other candidate	4%	3%	3%	0%	3%	15%
I would not vote	7%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Not sure	7%	7%	5%	3%	5%	12%

Presidential Ballot Trend

If the 2020 presidential election were held today, would you vote for Donald Trump or Joe Biden? *Order of candidates is randomly rotated in question text*

Donald Trump
Joe Biden

Begin Reporting Likely Voters

52%

40%

March 18-24, 2020*
March 30-31, 2020*
April 6-7, 2020*
April 13-14, 2020
April 15-21, 2020
April 27-29, 2020
May 4-5, 2020
May 11-12, 2020
May 18-19, 2020
May 20-27, 2020
June 1-2, 2020
June 8-9, 2020
June 10-16, 2020
June 22-23, 2020
June 29-30, 2020
July 6-7, 2020
July 13-14, 2020
July 15-21, 2020
July 27-28, 2020
August 3-4, 2020
August 10-11, 2020
August 14-18, 2020
August 19-25, 2020
August 28-September 1, 2020
September 3-8, 2020

*"If the 2020 presidential election were being held today and the candidates were as below, for whom would you vote?" Question text from March 18-April 7, 2020
Week of September 7th, Reuters/Ipsos began reporting data on Likely Voters

Ipsos

Political Identity

With which political party do you most identify?

Strong Democrat	17%
Moderate Democrat	17%
Lean Democrat	9%
Lean Republican	8%
Moderate Republican	15%
Strong Republican	15%
Independent	10%
Other/Don't know/Refused	9%

Party ID
Democrat	35%
Republican	30%

Party ID w/ Lean
Democrat	44%
Republican	38%

Independent	10%
Other/None/Don't know	9%

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|θ~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 ($\bar{Y}$) 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 ($\pi(\frac{\theta}{y})$~β(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 $\pi(\frac{\theta}{y})$. 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: $\bar{Y} \mp \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$

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 weighting[2]

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

[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.*

ABOUT IPSOS

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GAME CHANGERS

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Through specialisation, we offer our clients a unique depth of knowledge and expertise. Learning from different experiences gives us perspective and inspires us to boldly
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and desire to influence and shape the future.

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