



#### Ipsos Poll Conducted for Thomson Reuters

### **Core Political Data**

SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

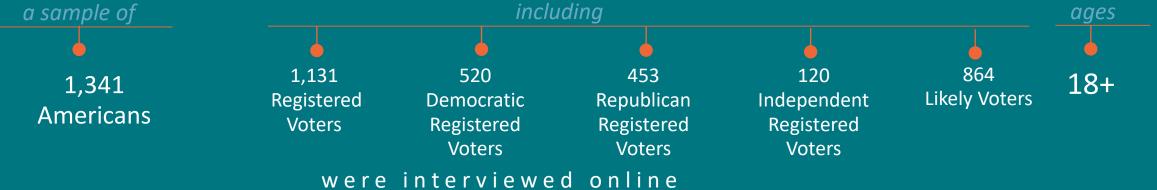
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### IPSOS POLL CONDUCTED FOR REUTERS Core Political Data



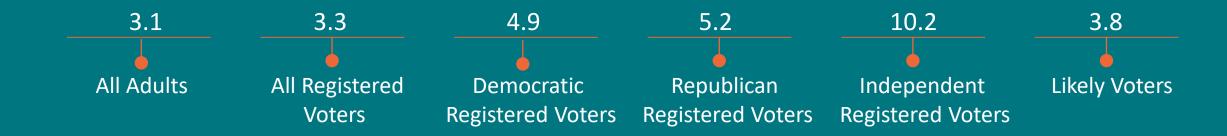




### **IPSOS POLL CONDUCTED FOR REUTERS Core Political Data**

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.

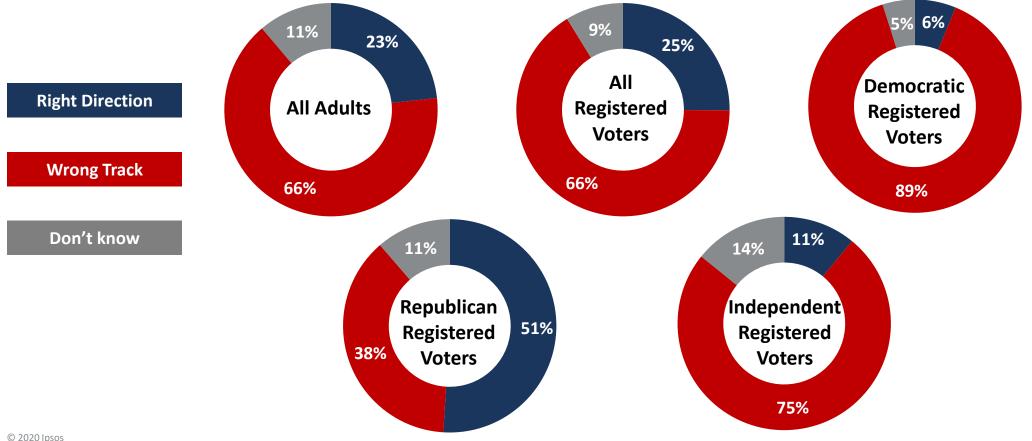


### IPSOS POLL CONDUCTED FOR REUTERS Core Political Data

- 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/

### 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?



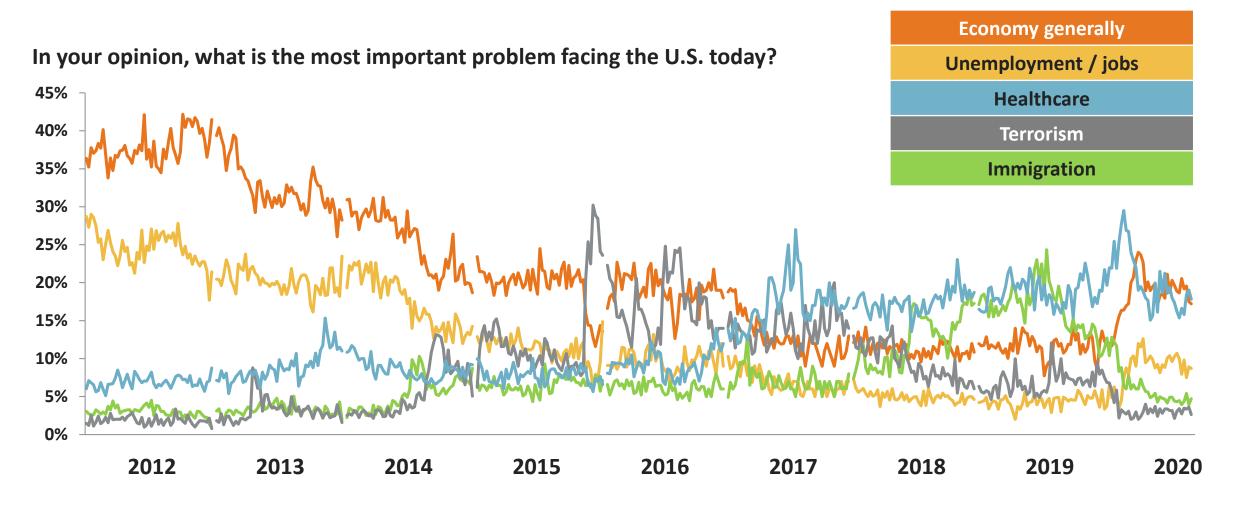


# ALL ADULT AMERICANS Most Important Problem Facing America

#### 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	17%	18%	14%	21%	23%
Unemployment / lack of jobs	9%	8%	8%	7%	9%
War / foreign conflicts	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%
Immigration	5%	4%	2%	7%	4%
Terrorism / terrorist attacks	3%	3%	2%	4%	0%
Healthcare	18%	19%	27%	11%	20%
Energy issues	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Morality	8%	8%	6%	11%	7%
Education	4%	4%	5%	4%	3%
Crime	8%	8%	5%	12%	7%
Environment	5%	5%	7%	2%	5%
Other	18%	19%	21%	15%	19%
Don't know	4%	2%	2%	2%	3%

# ALL ADULT AMERICANS Most Important Problem Facing America



# ALL ADULT AMERICANS Donald Trump's Approval



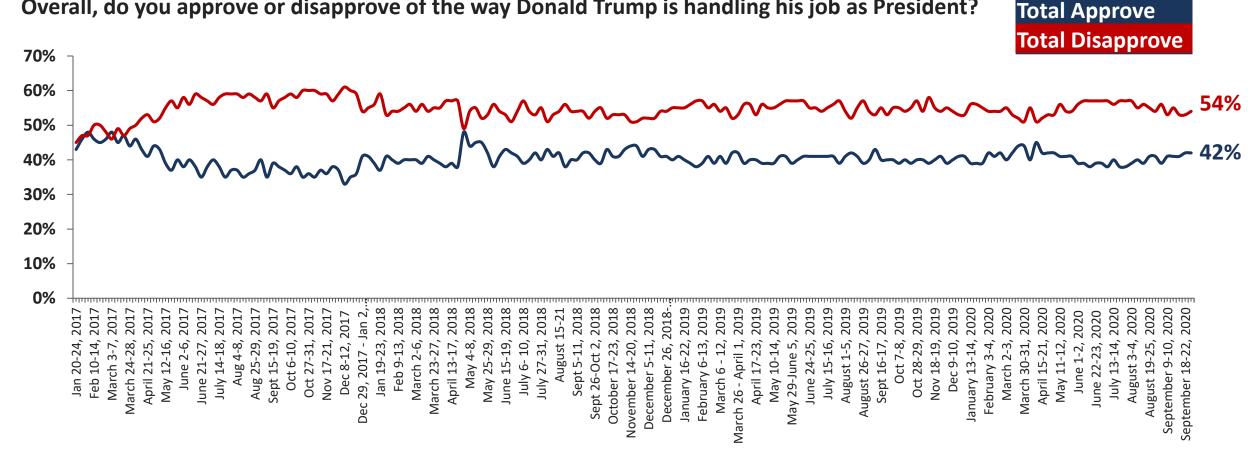
#### Overall, do you approve or disapprove of the way Donald Trump is handling his job as President?

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	26%	28%	3%	61%	12%
Somewhat approve	14%	14%	5%	25%	16%
Lean towards approve	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%
Lean towards disapprove	2%	1%	2%	1%	3%
Somewhat disapprove	10%	9%	10%	5%	21%
Strongly disapprove	43%	44%	78%	6%	42%
Not sure	4%	1%	1%	1%	4%
TOTAL APPROVE	42%	44%	9%	88%	30%
TOTAL DISAPPROVE	54%	55%	90%	12%	66%

### ALL ADULT AMERICANS **Donald Trump's Weekly Approval**

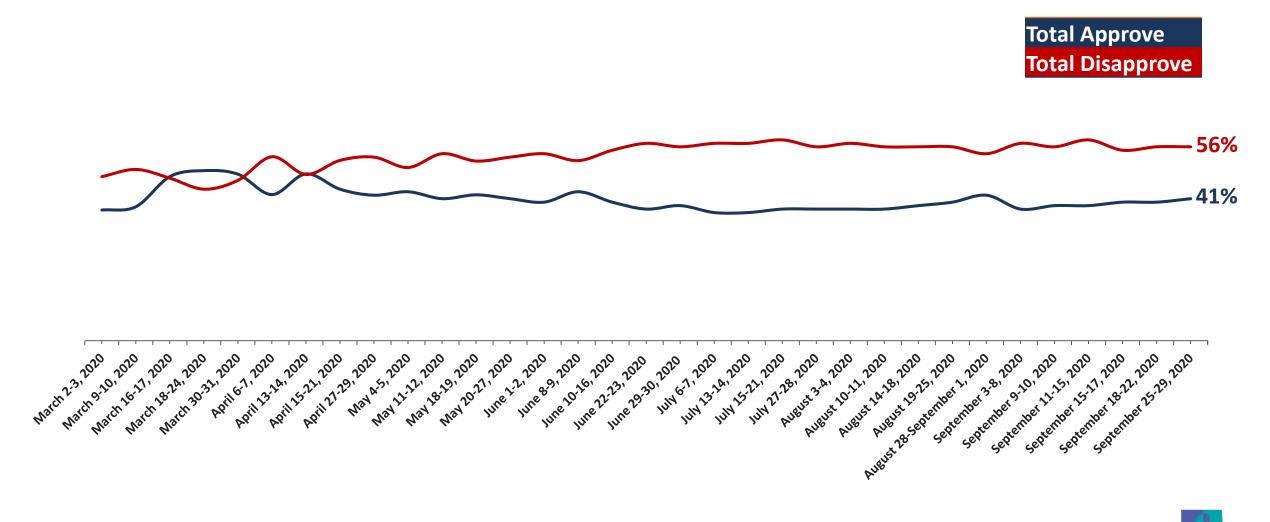
Overall, do you approve or disapprove of the way Donald Trump is handling his job as President?





### ALL ADULT AMERICANS **Response to the Coronavirus**

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



# ALL ADULT AMERICANS General Election



#### In the 2020 presidential election, did you/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	38%	41%	42%	3%	89%	25%
Joe Biden	45%	48%	51%	91%	6%	50%
Some other candidate	4%	4%	3%	2%	2%	18%
I would not vote	6%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Not sure	7%	6%	4%	4%	3%	6%

You mentioned you have already voted in the 2020 presidential election, did you vote for [RANDOMLY ROTATE ORDER OF 'Donald Trump' and 'Joe Biden'] Donald Trump or Joe Biden? – asked of those who said they have already voted

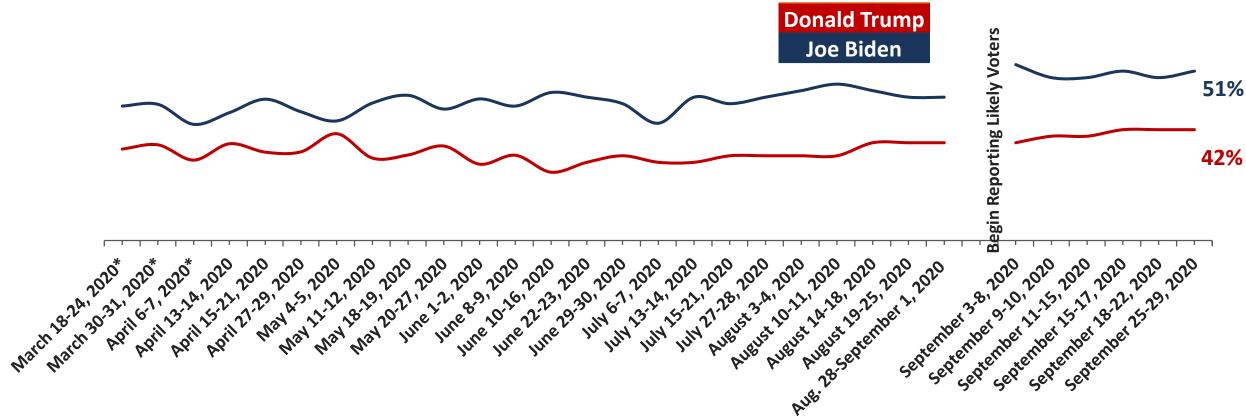
If the 2020 presidential election were held today, would you vote for [RANDOMLY ROTATE ORDER OF 'Donald Trump' and 'Joe Biden'] Donald Trump or Joe Biden? – asked of those who have yet to vote

# ALL REGISTERED VOTERS Presidential Ballot Trend

In the 2020 presidential election, did you/would you vote for Donald Trump or Joe Biden?

Order of candidates is randomly rotated in question text



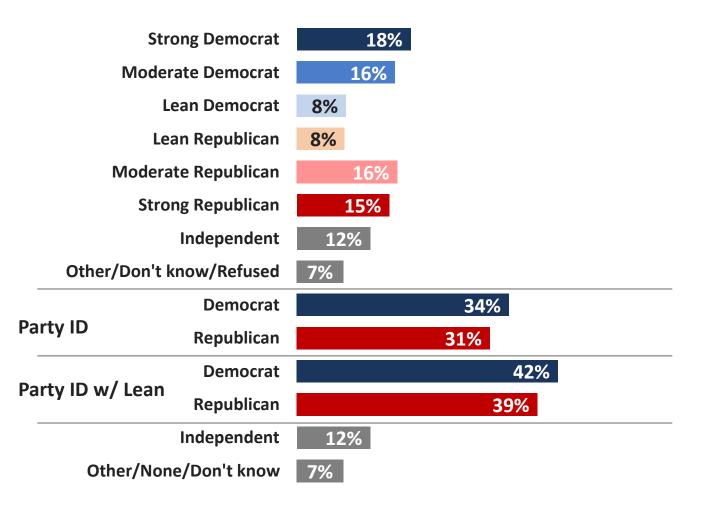


You mentioned you have already voted in the 2020 presidential election, did you vote for [RANDOMLY ROTATE ORDER OF 'Donald Trump' and 'Joe Biden'] Donald Trump or Joe Biden? – asked of those who said they have already voted

If the 2020 presidential election were held today, would you vote for [RANDOMLY ROTATE ORDER OF 'Donald Trump' and 'Joe Biden'] Donald Trump or Joe Biden? – asked of those who have yet to vote

# 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<sup>1</sup> 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:  $\overline{Y} \mp \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ 

### 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 weighting<sup>2</sup>

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

<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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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 call things into question, to be creative.

By nurturing a culture of collaboration and curiosity, we attract the highest calibre of people who have the ability and desire to influence and shape the future.

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