These are findings from an Ipsos poll conducted November 4-7, 2022. A sample of 1,004 Americans ages 18+ were interviewed online for this survey.

This included 424 Democrats, 390 Republicans, and 106 independents

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:

3.8 for All Adults, 5.8 for Democrats, 6.1 for Republicans, and 11.7 for independents

The data from this survey was weighted to the U.S. current population data using Gender, Age, Education, Ethnicity, and 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 percent
❖ Where figures do not sum to 100, this is because of rounding

For more information about credibility intervals, please see the appendix
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 Adults**
  - Right Direction: 19%
  - Wrong Track: 66%
  - Don’t Know: 14%

- **Republicans**
  - Right Direction: 16%
  - Wrong Track: 89%
  - Don’t Know: 4%

- **Democrats**
  - Right Direction: 37%
  - Wrong Track: 47%
  - Don’t Know: 16%

- **Independents**
  - Right Direction: 19%
  - Wrong Track: 65%
  - Don’t Know: 16%
Most Important Problem Facing America

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

- Economy, unemployment, and jobs: 30%
- Crime or corruption: 8%
- Immigrantion: 7%
- Healthcare system: 7%
- The end of national abortion rights: 7%
- Environment and climate: 6%
- Morality: 4%
- Public health, disease, and illness: 4%
- Inequality and discrimination: 3%
- War and foreign conflicts: 3%
- Education: 3%
- Terrorism and extremism: 3%
- Energy issues: 1%
- Other: 8%
- Don’t know: 6%
Most Important Problem Facing America

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

The Economy, Unemployment and Jobs
Crime or Corruption
Immigration
Healthcare system
## Most Important Problem Facing America

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>All Americans</th>
<th>Democrats</th>
<th>Republicans</th>
<th>Independents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economy, unemployment, and jobs</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War and foreign conflicts</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrorism and extremism</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare system</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public health, disease, and illness</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy issues</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morality</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime or corruption</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment and climate</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inequality and discrimination</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The end of national abortion rights</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Starting with 2/4/21 wave, “system” was added to “Healthcare”, “extremism” was added to “Terrorism”, and “corruption” was added to “Crime”. “Public health, disease, and illness” and “inequality and discrimination” were added as new issues. “Economy, generally” and “unemployment/lack of jobs” were combined to create “Economy, unemployment, and jobs”.*
Joe Biden’s Weekly Job Approval

Overall, do you approve or disapprove of the way Joe Biden is handling his job as president? (previously ‘president-elect’)

**Total Approve**

60%

31%

57%

39%

**Total Disapprove**
Joe Biden’s Weekly Job Approval by Partisanship

Overall, do you approve or disapprove of the way Joe Biden is handling his job as president? (previously ‘president-elect’)

By Partisanship

Democrats
Republicans
Independents

2020
2021
2022

75%
31%
10%
2022 Generic Congressional Ballot

Thinking about the elections in 2022, if the election for U.S. Congress were held today, would you vote for the Democratic or Republican candidate in your district where you live?

![Graph showing voting intentions for different candidates over time]
2022 Generic Congressional Ballot

Thinking about the elections in 2022, if the election for U.S. Congress were held today, would you vote for the Democratic or Republican candidate in your district where you live?

**Democrats**
- **86%** for Democratic Candidate
- **4%** for Republican candidate
- **4%** for Candidate from another party
- **4%** for Will/Do not plan to vote
- **2%** Don't know

**Republicans**
- **86%** for Republican candidate
- **3%** for Democratic Candidate
- **2%** for Candidate from another party
- **5%** for Will/Do not plan to vote
- **4%** Don't know

**Independents**
- **13%** for Democratic Candidate
- **17%** for Republican candidate
- **9%** for Candidate from another party
- **28%** for Will/Do not plan to vote
- **34%** Don't know
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., $Y|\theta \sim \text{bin}(n, \theta)$, 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 $\theta$. 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 ($\pi(\theta | y) \sim \text{\beta}(y+a, n-y+b)$), 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 $\pi(\theta | y)$. 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: $\bar{Y} \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$

For this poll, the Bayesian credibility interval was adjusted using standard weighting design effect $1+L=1.5$ to account for complex weighting\(^2\)

Examples of credibility intervals for different base sizes are below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAMPLE SIZE</th>
<th>CREDIBILITY INTERVALS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


ABOUT IPSOS

Ipsos ranks third in the global research industry. With a strong presence in 87 countries, Ipsos employs more than 16,000 people and has the ability to conduct research programs in more than 100 countries. Founded in France in 1975, Ipsos is controlled and managed by research professionals. They have built a solid Group around a multi-specialist positioning – Media and advertising research; Marketing research; Client and employee relationship management; Opinion & social research; Mobile, Online, Offline data collection and delivery.

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GAME CHANGERS

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

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