

These are findings from an Ipsos poll conducted for Thomson Reuters from April 12 - April 16, 2013. For the survey, a sample of 2,016 Americans, including 807 Democrats, 703 Republicans and 284 Independents ages 18+ were interviewed online. 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 2.5 percentage points, 3.9 percentage points for Democrats, 4.2 percentage points for Republicans, and 6.6 percentage points for Independents. For more information about credibility intervals, please see the appendix.

The data were weighted to the U.S. current population data by gender, age, education, and ethnicity. 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.

### CORE POLITICAL APPROVAL

Q1. Generally speaking, would you say things in this country are heading in the right direction, or are they off on the wrong track?

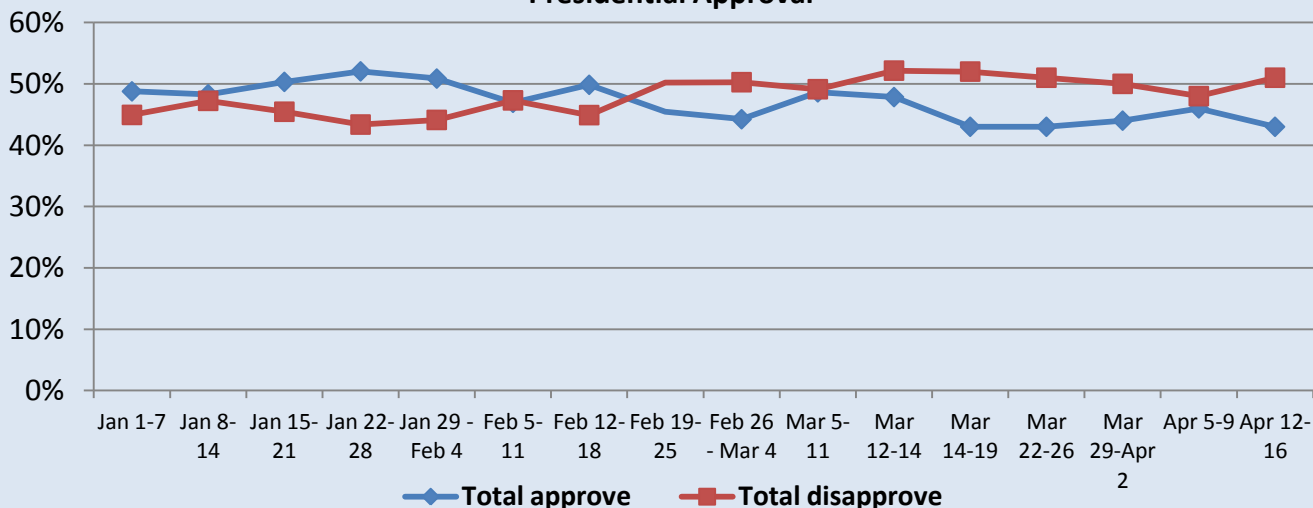
	All adults	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Right direction	25%	45%	7%	23%
Wrong track	59%	38%	86%	62%
Don't know	16%	17%	7%	15%

Q2. Overall, do you approve or disapprove about the way Barack Obama is handling his job as President?

Q2a. 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	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Strongly approve	19%	39%	2%	6%
Somewhat approve	19%	32%	5%	22%
Lean towards approve	4%	6%	1%	5%
Lean towards disapprove	3%	1%	2%	5%
Somewhat disapprove	13%	8%	16%	21%
Strongly disapprove	34%	10%	72%	38%
Not sure	6%	3%	1%	4%
Total approve	43%	78%	9%	32%
Total disapprove	51%	19%	90%	64%

### Presidential Approval



Q3. In your opinion, which political party has a better plan, policy or approach to each of the following?

<b>All adults</b>	<u>Democratic Party</u>	<u>Republican Party</u>	<u>Independents</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>Don't know</u>
Healthcare	31%	22%	6%	2%	16%	23%
The war on terror	24%	27%	4%	1%	16%	28%
Iran	20%	21%	5%	1%	19%	34%
The US Economy	26%	24%	7%	1%	18%	24%
Immigration	27%	22%	5%	2%	18%	26%
Social Security	28%	22%	5%	1%	18%	25%
Medicare	31%	22%	5%	1%	17%	25%
Taxes	27%	24%	6%	2%	17%	24%
Gay marriage	36%	11%	6%	2%	16%	28%
Jobs and employment	28%	24%	6%	2%	17%	24%
The federal government deficit	21%	24%	6%	2%	21%	26%
Supporting small businesses	28%	25%	7%	1%	13%	25%
Education	30%	21%	6%	1%	16%	26%
Foreign policy	25%	23%	5%	1%	16%	30%
Women's rights	37%	15%	7%	2%	14%	25%
The environment	31%	15%	8%	2%	16%	28%
Israel	20%	24%	5%	2%	16%	33%

<b>Democrats (n=806)</b>	<u>Democratic Party</u>	<u>Republican Party</u>	<u>Independents</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>Don't know</u>
Healthcare	64%	6%	5%	1%	12%	12%
The war on terror	49%	14%	2%	1%	15%	20%
Iran	41%	11%	4%	1%	16%	28%
The US Economy	56%	9%	5%	1%	15%	14%
Immigration	53%	8%	3%	1%	14%	20%
Social Security	57%	7%	4%	1%	18%	14%
Medicare	63%	4%	3%	1%	14%	14%
Taxes	56%	9%	3%	2%	15%	15%
Gay marriage	61%	4%	4%	2%	11%	19%
Jobs and employment	58%	9%	4%	1%	15%	14%
The federal government deficit	46%	10%	4%	1%	21%	18%
Supporting small businesses	56%	10%	4%	1%	13%	16%
Education	61%	6%	3%	1%	14%	15%
Foreign policy	50%	9%	3%	1%	14%	24%
Women's rights	71%	1%	4%	1%	10%	13%
The environment	59%	4%	6%	1%	13%	17%
Israel	42%	9%	3%	1%	15%	30%

Q3. In your opinion, which political party has a better plan, policy or approach to each of the following?

<b>Republicans (n=703)</b>	<u>Democratic Party</u>	<u>Republican Party</u>	<u>Independents</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>Don't know</u>
Healthcare	5%	62%	3%	1%	17%	11%
The war on terror	4%	63%	3%	1%	13%	15%
Iran	5%	50%	3%	1%	18%	22%
The US Economy	3%	65%	4%	1%	16%	11%
Immigration	7%	57%	4%	2%	18%	13%
Social Security	5%	61%	4%	1%	14%	15%
Medicare	7%	62%	3%	1%	14%	13%
Taxes	5%	62%	5%	2%	16%	10%
Gay marriage	24%	30%	5%	3%	20%	19%
Jobs and employment	4%	63%	4%	2%	15%	12%
The federal government deficit	3%	59%	4%	1%	20%	12%
Supporting small businesses	8%	66%	4%	1%	9%	12%
Education	7%	56%	3%	1%	16%	16%
Foreign policy	6%	61%	4%	1%	13%	15%
Women's rights	15%	46%	5%	2%	14%	18%
The environment	14%	41%	6%	2%	17%	20%
Israel	4%	61%	3%	1%	12%	19%

<b>Independents (n=286)</b>	<u>Democratic Party</u>	<u>Republican Party</u>	<u>Independents</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>Don't know</u>
Healthcare	16%	7%	24%	2%	24%	27%
The war on terror	10%	18%	17%	2%	22%	31%
Iran	9%	17%	17%	1%	22%	34%
The US Economy	11%	10%	24%	2%	25%	28%
Immigration	12%	11%	21%	5%	23%	29%
Social Security	15%	12%	18%	3%	25%	27%
Medicare	16%	11%	17%	2%	26%	29%
Taxes	13%	13%	21%	3%	22%	28%
Gay marriage	22%	7%	18%	2%	21%	29%
Jobs and employment	16%	11%	22%	3%	21%	27%
The federal government deficit	6%	13%	25%	2%	24%	29%
Supporting small businesses	14%	11%	27%	2%	17%	28%
Education	18%	8%	23%	1%	20%	30%
Foreign policy	13%	10%	21%	1%	22%	33%
Women's rights	23%	5%	23%	3%	19%	28%
The environment	17%	6%	24%	3%	19%	30%
Israel	10%	13%	17%	3%	23%	35%



# Ipsos Poll Conducted for Reuters

*Core Political Approval 4.16.13*

<b>PARTY ID</b>	<b><u>All Adults</u></b>
Strong Democrat	14%
Moderate Democrat	19%
Lean Democrat	8%
Lean Republican	6%
Moderate Republican	13%
Strong Republican	9%
Independent	14%
None of these	11%
DK	5%
<i>Total Democrat</i>	<i>41%</i>
<i>Total Republican</i>	<i>29%</i>

## 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 <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 ( $\pi(\theta|y) \sim \beta(y+a, n-y+b)$ ), but with updated hyper-parameters.

Our credibility interval for  $\vartheta$  is based on this posterior distribution. As mentioned above, these intervals represent our belief about which are the most plausible values for  $\vartheta$  given our updated knowledge base. There are different ways to calculate these intervals based on . 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 . 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  $1+L=1.3$  to account for complex weighting<sup>2</sup>

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>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.*