

These are findings from an Ipsos poll conducted for Thomson Reuters from November 22-26, 2013. For the survey, a sample of 1,191 Americans, including 476 Democrats, 428 Republicans, and 163 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 3.2 percentage points for all adults, 5.1 percentage points for Democrats, 5.4 percentage points for Republicans, and 8.8 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. To see more information on this and other Reuters/Ipsos polls, please visit <http://polling.reuters.com/>.

CORE POLITICAL APPROVAL

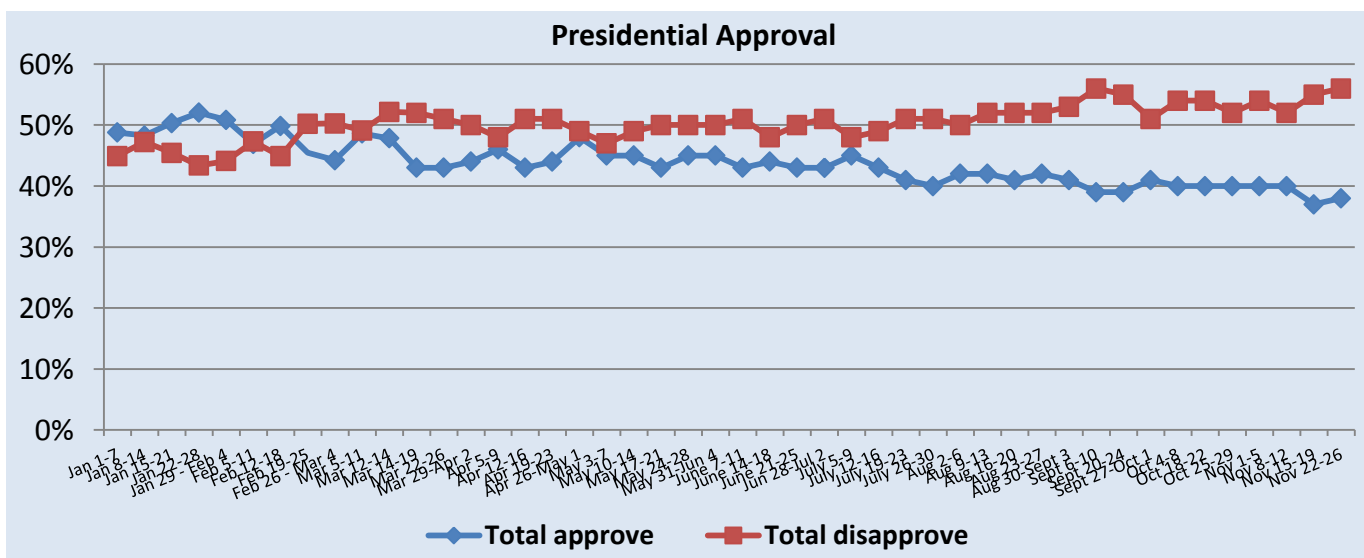
Q1. Generally speaking, would you say things in this country are heading in the right direction, or are they off on the wrong track?

	All adults	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Right direction	19%	33%	7%	10%
Wrong track	64%	43%	88%	76%
Don't know	17%	23%	5%	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	15%	28%	4%	5%
Somewhat approve	18%	36%	2%	5%
Lean towards approve	5%	9%	*%	7%
Lean towards disapprove	3%	2%	1%	5%
Somewhat disapprove	14%	9%	16%	22%
Strongly disapprove	39%	11%	73%	46%
Not sure	6%	4%	2%	9%
Total approve	38%	73%	7%	17%
Total disapprove	56%	22%	91%	73%



Q3. In your opinion, which political party has a better plan, policy or approach to each of the following? (Data based on interviewing from Nov. 17– 26, 2013; n=702)

All adults (n=702)	<u>Democratic Party</u>	<u>Republican Party</u>	<u>Independents</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>Don't know</u>
Healthcare	28%	22%	7%	2%	18%	23%
The war on terror	23%	21%	5%	2%	21%	28%
Iran	20%	19%	5%	1%	22%	33%
The US Economy	25%	22%	7%	2%	21%	23%
Immigration	26%	21%	6%	2%	20%	26%
Social Security	26%	20%	7%	1%	20%	26%
Medicare	29%	19%	6%	2%	18%	26%
Taxes	26%	24%	6%	2%	18%	24%
Gay marriage	35%	12%	7%	2%	18%	26%
Jobs and employment	27%	23%	7%	1%	17%	24%
The federal government deficit	21%	22%	7%	2%	22%	27%
Supporting small businesses	26%	23%	8%	1%	16%	27%
Education	29%	17%	6%	2%	19%	26%
Foreign policy	24%	23%	4%	2%	19%	28%
Women's rights	34%	14%	7%	1%	17%	27%
The environment	28%	12%	8%	2%	19%	30%
Israel	18%	23%	4%	2%	18%	35%
Syria	17%	18%	4%	2%	24%	36%

PARTY ID	<u>All Adults</u>
Strong Democrat	14%
Moderate Democrat	21%
Lean Democrat	9%
Lean Republican	6%
Moderate Republican	14%
Strong Republican	12%
Independent	14%
None of these	7%
Don't know	4%
<i>Total Democrat</i>	<i>44%</i>
<i>Total Republican</i>	<i>31%</i>

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., $Y|\theta \sim \text{Bin}(n, \theta)$, 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 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 ($\pi(\theta/y) \sim \beta(y+a, n-y+b)$), 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 $\pi(\theta/y)$. 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 $1+L=1.3$ to account for complex weighting²

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

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.