

Ipsos Poll Conducted for Reuters

2016 Presidential Ballots 07.28.2015

These are findings from an Ipsos poll conducted for Thomson Reuters from July 23 – 28, 2015. For the survey, a sample of 1,280 Americans ages 18+, including 507 who identify Democrat, 434 who identify as Republican, and 159 who identify as Independent; and 909 likely voters were interviewed online. The precision of the Reuters/Ipsos online polls is measured using a <u>credibility interval</u>. In this case, the poll has a credibility interval of plus or minus 3.1 percentage points for all, including 5.0 percentage points for Democrats; 5.4 percentage points for Republicans; 8.9 percentage points for Independents; and 3.7 percentage points for likely voters. 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.

TRUMP BALLOT

Q1. If the 2016 presidential election were being held today and the candidates were as below, for whom would you vote?

	Total	Democrats	Republicans	Independents	Likely Voters
Jeb Bush (Republican)	19%	4%	42%	18%	23%
Hillary Clinton (Democrat)	36%	70%	5%	28%	37%
Donald Trump (Independent)	20%	8%	35%	22%	24%
Neither / Other	8%	8%	8%	11%	7%
Wouldn't vote	8%	5%	3%	10%	3%
Don't know / Refused	9%	5%	7%	11%	6%
Jeb Bush (Republican)	25%	5%	60%	24%	32%
Hillary Clinton (Democrat)	41%	77%	7%	28%	43%
Neither / Other	13%	8%	18%	19%	13%
Wouldn't vote	10%	5%	6%	18%	5%
Don't know / Refused	10%	5%	9%	11%	8%
Scott Walker (Republican)	18%	2%	45%	18%	23%
Hillary Clinton (Democrat)	39%	73%	6%	34%	39%
Donald Trump (Independent)	17%	7%	30%	18%	20%
Neither / Other	8%	8%	7%	14%	7%
Wouldn't vote	8%	4%	4%	9%	3%
Don't know / Refused	10%	6%	9%	7%	7%
Scott Walker (Republican)	24%	4%	61%	16%	32%
Hillary Clinton (Democrat)	42%	76%	8%	37%	44%
Neither / Other	14%	9%	15%	27%	13%
Wouldn't vote	10%	6%	6%	12%	4%
Don't know / Refused	10%	5%	10%	8%	7%
Chris Christie (Republican)	15%	4%	34%	12%	18%
Hillary Clinton (Democrat)	38%	72%	6%	32%	39%
Donald Trump (Independent)	20%	8%	34%	22%	23%
Neither / Other	10%	7%	12%	15%	11%
Wouldn't vote	9%	3%	5%	13%	3%
Don't know / Refused	9%	6%	9%	6%	6%



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Q1. If the 2016 presidential election were being held today and the candidates were as below, for whom would you vote? (cont.)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Democrats</u>	<u>Republicans</u>	<u>Independents</u>	Likely Voters
Chris Christie (Republican)	22%	6%	51%	17%	26%
Hillary Clinton (Democrat)	42%	75%	8%	35%	43%
Neither / Other	15%	8%	23%	25%	17%
Wouldn't vote	11%	5%	7%	17%	6%
Don't know / Refused	10%	6%	10%	6%	7%
Ben Carson (Republican)	17%	3%	41%	11%	22%
Hillary Clinton (Democrat)	38%	72%	6%	31%	39%
Donald Trump (Independent)	18%	9%	28%	23%	20%
Neither / Other	9%	8%	10%	15%	8%
Wouldn't vote	9%	3%	5%	14%	4%
Don't know / Refused	10%	6%	10%	7%	7%
Ben Carson (Republican)	22%	3%	55%	16%	29%
Hillary Clinton (Democrat)	42%	77%	8%	40%	44%
Neither / Other	15%	10%	20%	24%	15%
Wouldn't vote	10%	4%	7%	12%	4%
Don't know / Refused	11%	6%	11%	8%	7%
Ted Cruz (Republican)	15%	2%	38%	13%	20%
Hillary Clinton (Democrat)	40%	72%	7%	37%	40%
Donald Trump (Independent)	18%	8%	31%	18%	21%
Neither / Other	9%	9%	10%	14%	9%
Wouldn't vote	9%	4%	5%	11%	4%
Don't know / Refused	9%	5%	9%	7%	6%
Ted Cruz (Republican)	22%	2%	56%	23%	30%
Hillary Clinton (Democrat)	43%	78%	8%	35%	45%
Neither / Other	14%	10%	17%	20%	14%
Wouldn't vote	10%	4%	7%	15%	5%
Don't know / Refused	11%	6%	11%	7%	7%
Marco Rubio (Republican)	18%	3%	44%	15%	23%
Hillary Clinton (Democrat)	37%	70%	6%	31%	38%
Donald Trump (Independent)	18%	7%	31%	20%	21%
Neither / Other	9%	9%	8%	14%	9%
Wouldn't vote	9%	4%	3%	13%	4%
Don't know / Refused	9%	5%	8%	7%	6%
Marco Rubio (Republican)	24%	4%	60%	21%	31%
Hillary Clinton (Democrat)	42%	76%	8%	38%	43%
Neither / Other	14%	9%	17%	20%	14%
Wouldn't vote	10%	4%	5%	15%	5%
Don't know / Refused	10%	6%	10%	6%	7%



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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 (\overline{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 ($\pi(\theta/y)^{\circ}\theta(y+a,n-y+b)$), 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:

$$\bar{y} \mp \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

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	e 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.