

Prepared by Ipsos Public Affairs

Ipsos Poll Conducted for The Hill & Washington Diplomat

Ambassador Topline 8.29.2016

These are findings from an Ipsos poll conducted June 27-July 29, 2016 on behalf of The Hill & Washington Diplomat. For the survey, a sample of roughly 30 ambassadors to the US were interviewed online in English.

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. Where figures do not sum to 100, this is due to the effects of rounding. The precision of Ipsos online polls is measured using a credibility interval. In this case, the poll has a credibility interval of plus or minus 20.4 percentage points for all respondents (see link below for more info on Ipsos online polling "Credibility Intervals"). Ipsos calculates a design effect (DEFF) for each study based on the variation of the weights, following the formula of Kish (1965). This study had a credibility interval adjusted for design effect of the following (n=30, DEFF=1.5, adjusted Confidence Interval=21.9).

For more information about Ipsos online polling methodology, please go here http://goo.ql/yJBkuf

	Total
Americas	30%
Middle East	7%
Africa	7%
Europe	43%
Asia and Pacific	13%
Total	30
Less than a year	7%
•	43%
•	33%
•	17%
Total	30
Very important	77%
<i>,</i> .	23%
•	0%
	0%
Total	30
Very important	87%
<i>,</i> .	13%
	0%
	0%
Total	30
Very important	30%
	43%
	27%
<i>,</i> .	0%
riot at an important	070
	Middle East Africa Europe Asia and Pacific Total Less than a year 1-3 years 4-8 years 9 or more years Total Very important Somewhat important Not very important Total Very important Somewhat important Not at all important Total



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02. 4. How important are each of the following issues in the	Very important	43%
Q3_4. How important are each of the following issues in the	Somewhat important	37%
context of <u>your country's relationship with the United</u> <u>States</u> ? Development assistance	Not very important	20%
	Not at all important	0%
	Total	30
	Very important	73%
Q3_5. How important are each of the following issues in the	Somewhat important	27%
context of your country's relationship with the United	Not very important	0%
<u>States</u> ? Terrorism	Not at all important	0%
	Total	30
	Total	30
	Very important	20%
O2 6 How important are each of the following issues in the	Somewhat important	37%
Q3_6. How important are each of the following issues in the		
context of your country's relationship with the United	Not very important	43%
States? Immigration	Not at all important	0%
	Total	30
	Very important	57%
Q3_7. How important are each of the following issues in the	Somewhat important	43%
context of your country's relationship with the United	Not very important	0%
States? International rule of law	Not at all important	0%
	Total	30
	Very important	83%
Q3_8. How important are each of the following issues in the	Somewhat important	13%
context of your country's relationship with the United	Not very important	3%
States? Stability of the Global Economy	Not at all important	0%
	Total	30
	Very familiar	90%
O4 1 Have familian if at all and converted the fall accidents	Somewhat familiar	10%
Q4_1. How familiar, if at all, are you with the following U.S.	Not very familiar	0%
presidential candidates?	Just know the name	0%
Hillary Clinton	Never heard of	0%
	Total	30
	Very familiar	53%
	Somewhat familiar	37%
Q4_2. How familiar, if at all, are you with the following U.S.	Not very familiar	10%
presidential candidates?	Just know the name	0%
Donald Trump	Never heard of	0%
	Total	30
	ισιαι	30
	Very closely	57%
Q5. How closely, if at all, is the leadership of your home		
	Somewhat closely	33%
<u>country</u> following the U.S. presidential election this year?	Not very closely	7%
	Not at all closely	0%
	Don't know	3%
	Total	30



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•		
	Strongly Donald Trump	0%
	Slightly Donald Trump	3%
Q6_1. Which presidential candidate do you think would be	Both the same	13%
better for your country on the following issues?	Slightly Hillary Clinton	33%
Trade and investment	Strongly Hillary Clinton	33%
Trade and investment	Neither	7%
	Don't know	10%
	Total	30
	Strongly Donald Trump	7%
	Slightly Donald Trump	3%
OC 2 Mileigh agreed antial and distants decrease think would be	Both the same	3%
Q6_2. Which presidential candidate do you think would be	Slightly Hillary Clinton	13%
better for your country on the following issues?	Strongly Hillary Clinton	60%
International security	Neither	3%
	Don't know	10%
	Total	30
	Strongly Donald Trump	3%
	Slightly Donald Trump	10%
	Both the same	27%
Q6_3. Which presidential candidate do you think would be	Slightly Hillary Clinton	10%
better for your country on the following issues?	Strongly Hillary Clinton	27%
Defense sales and support	Neither	7%
	Don't know	17%
	Total	30
	Strongly Donald Trump	0%
	Slightly Donald Trump	0%
	Both the same	3%
Q6_4. Which presidential candidate do you think would be	Slightly Hillary Clinton	23%
better for your country on the following issues?	Strongly Hillary Clinton	53%
Development assistance	Neither	7%
	Don't know	13%
	Total	30
	. 0 00.	
	Strongly Donald Trump	7%
	Slightly Donald Trump	7%
	Both the same	20%
Q6_5. Which presidential candidate do you think would be	Slightly Hillary Clinton	10%
better for your country on the following issues?	Strongly Hillary Clinton	37%
Terrorism	Neither	7%
	Don't know	13%
	Total	30
	Total	50
	Strongly Donald Trump	3%
	Slightly Donald Trump	3%
	Both the same	3%
Q6_6. Which presidential candidate do you think would be	Slightly Hillary Clinton	3% 27%
better for your country on the following issues?	Strongly Hillary Clinton	40%
Immigration	Neither	
ŭ		10%
	Don't know	13%
	Total	30



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Strongly Donald Trump

0%

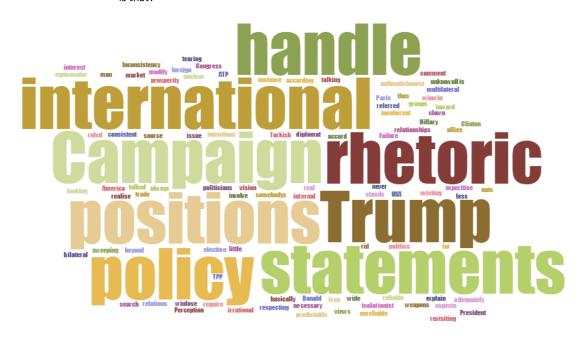
	Strongly Bonara Tramp	0,0
	Slightly Donald Trump	0%
	Both the same	17%
Q6_7. Which presidential candidate do you think would be	Slightly Hillary Clinton	17%
better for your country on the following issues?	Strongly Hillary Clinton	50%
International rule of law	Neither	3%
	Don't know	13%
	Total	30
	Strongly Donald Trump	0%
	Slightly Donald Trump	0%
Q6_8. Which presidential candidate do you think would be	Both the same	10%
better for your country on the following issues?	Slightly Hillary Clinton	27%
Stability of the Global Economy	Strongly Hillary Clinton	47%
Stability of the Global Economy	Neither	3%
	Don't know	13%
	Total	30
	Very important	13%
	Somewhat important	43%
Q7. How important do you think foreign policy and security	Not very important	40%
issues are to American voters?	Not at all important	3%
	Don't know	0%
	Total	30
	Very much	73%
Q8 1. To what extent, if at all, do you trust each of the	Somewhat	20%
following to maintain existing agreements and relationships?	A little	0%
Hillary Clinton	Not at all	3%
·	Don't know	3%
	Total	30
	Very much	3%
OR 2 To what extent if at all do you trust each of the	Somewhat	17%
Q8_2. To what extent, if at all, do you trust each of the	A little	43%
following to maintain existing agreements and relationships?	Not at all	27%
Donald Trump	Don't know	10%
	Total	30

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Q9. You said you trust Donald Trump [insert response from Q8] to maintain existing agreements and relationships. Why is that?



	Total	30
Q10_1. How strong are the foreign policy credentials of each candidate? Hillary Clinton	Very strong Somewhat strong Not very strong Not at all strong Don't know Total	77% 13% 0% 3% 7% 30
Q10_2. How strong are the foreign policy credentials of each candidate? Donald Trump	Very strong Somewhat strong Not very strong Not at all strong Don't know Total	0% 3% 17% 73% 7% 30
Q11. Hypothetically, if you could vote in the U.S. presidential election, which candidate would you support	Hillary Clinton Donald Trump None of these Don't know Total	60% 7% 13% 20% 30



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