



Ipsos Public Affairs



Ipsos Poll Conducted for Reuters

Core Political Approval

11.25.2015



These are findings from an Ipsos poll conducted

for

date



November 21-25, 2015



For the survey,

a sample of

including

ages

964

Americans

362

Democrats

352

Republicans

129

Independents

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 the following percentage points

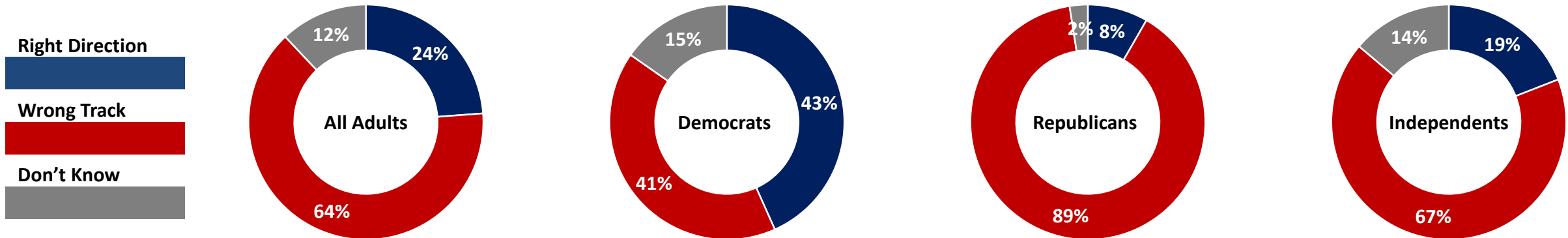


For more information about credibility intervals, please see the appendix.

- The data were weighted to the U.S. current population data by:
 - Gender
 - Age
 - Education
 - 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/>.*

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?





BARACK OBAMA

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

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")

	Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Strongly approve	22%	43%	7%	7%
Somewhat approve	18%	32%	5%	17%
Lean towards approve	2%	3%	%	1%
Lean towards disapprove	3%	2%	2%	4%
Somewhat disapprove	15%	9%	18%	21%
Strongly disapprove	35%	8%	67%	43%
Not sure	6%	4%	1%	6%
TOTAL APPROVE	42%	77%	13%	26%
TOTAL DISAPPROVE	53%	19%	87%	69%



REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES

Please think ahead now to the next Presidential in one year's time, in 2016.
If the 2016 Republican presidential primaries were being held today, for whom of the following would you vote?

	Total (n=602)	Republican (n=352)	Independent (n=129)
Donald Trump	31%	37%	31%
Benjamin Carson	7%	9%	7%
Jeb Bush	7%	6%	13%
Ted Cruz	7%	11%	2%
Marco Rubio	6%	10%	1%
Carly Fiorina	3%	3%	7%
Chris Christie	3%	4%	5%
Rand Paul	2%	2%	3%
Mike Huckabee	2%	3%	3%
John Kasich	2%	3%	2%
Jim Gilmore	2%	3%	*%
Rick Santorum	*%	*%	*%
Lindsey Graham	*%	*%	*%
George Pataki	1%	2%	*%
Wouldn't vote	25%	6%	26%

TOP 3

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



Regardless of your personal preference, if the Republican Presidential Primaries came down to these candidates, for whom would you vote?

TOP

	Total (n=602)	Republican (n=352)	Independent (n=129)
Donald Trump	39%	46%	39%
Benjamin Carson	19%	24%	17%
Marco Rubio	16%	25%	11%
Wouldn't vote	25%	6%	33%



DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES



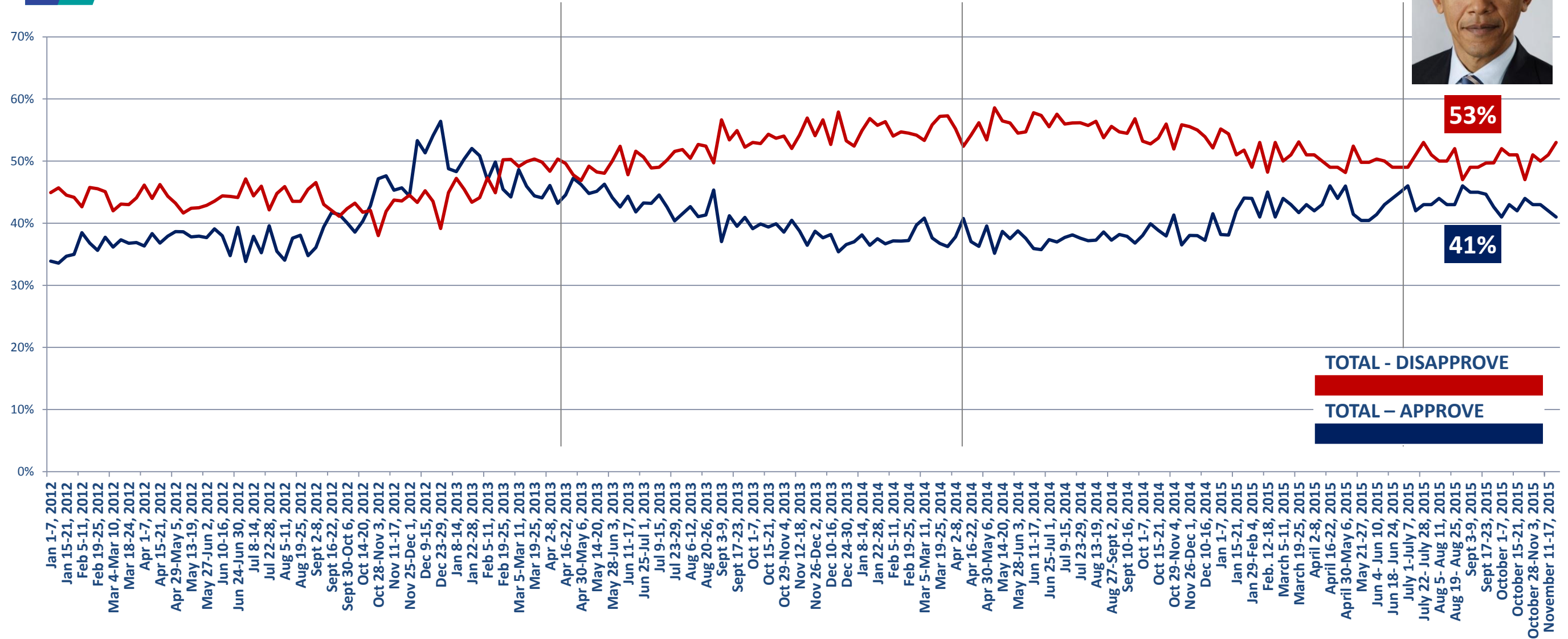
Please think ahead now to the next Presidential in one year's time, in 2016.

If the 2016 Democratic presidential primaries were being held today, for whom of the following would you vote?

	Total (n=612)	Democrat (n=362)	Independent (n=129)
Hillary Clinton	46%	58%	42%
Bernie Sanders	26%	30%	22%
Martin O'Malley	5%	6%	7%
Wouldn't vote	23%	6%	29%



Weekly Presidential Approval



For tracking purposes, approval ratings in the above graphic reflect weekly roll-ups of our tracking data (a 7-day period), rather than the 5-day period reflected throughout this topline document

CORE POLITICAL APPROVAL

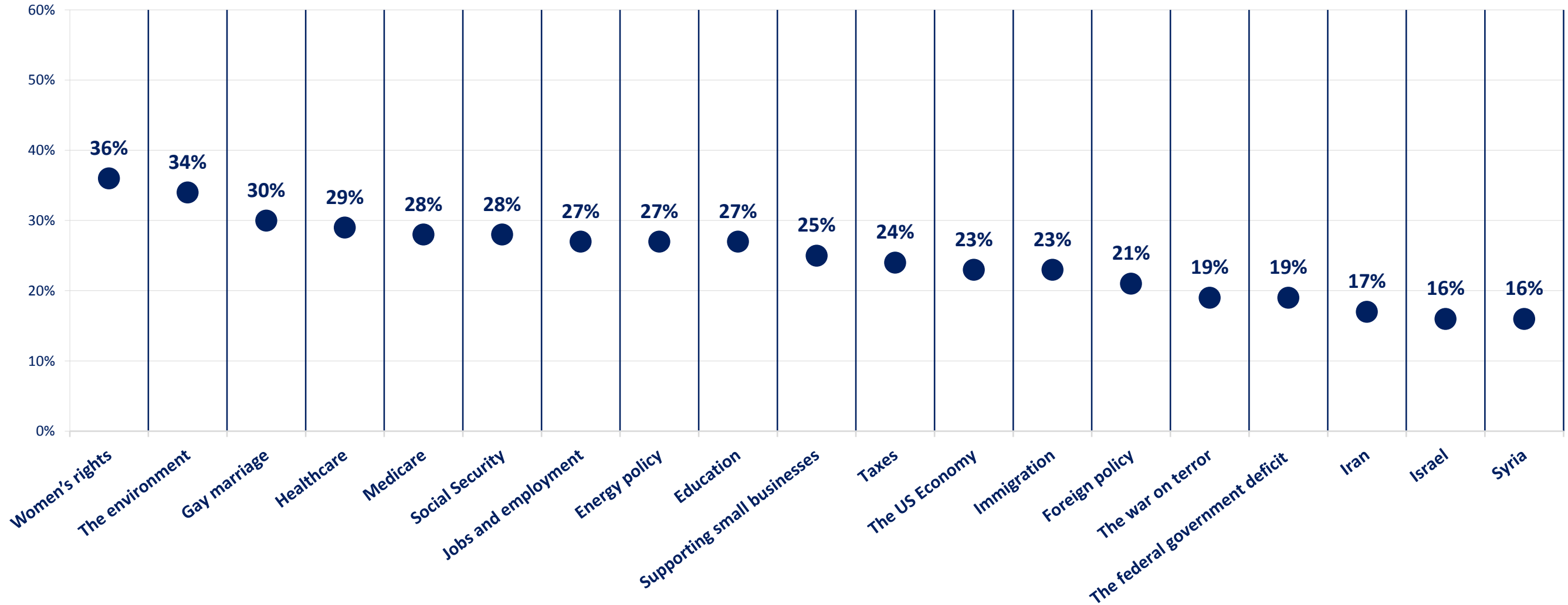
In your opinion, which political party has a better plan, policy or approach to each of the following?

(n=873)

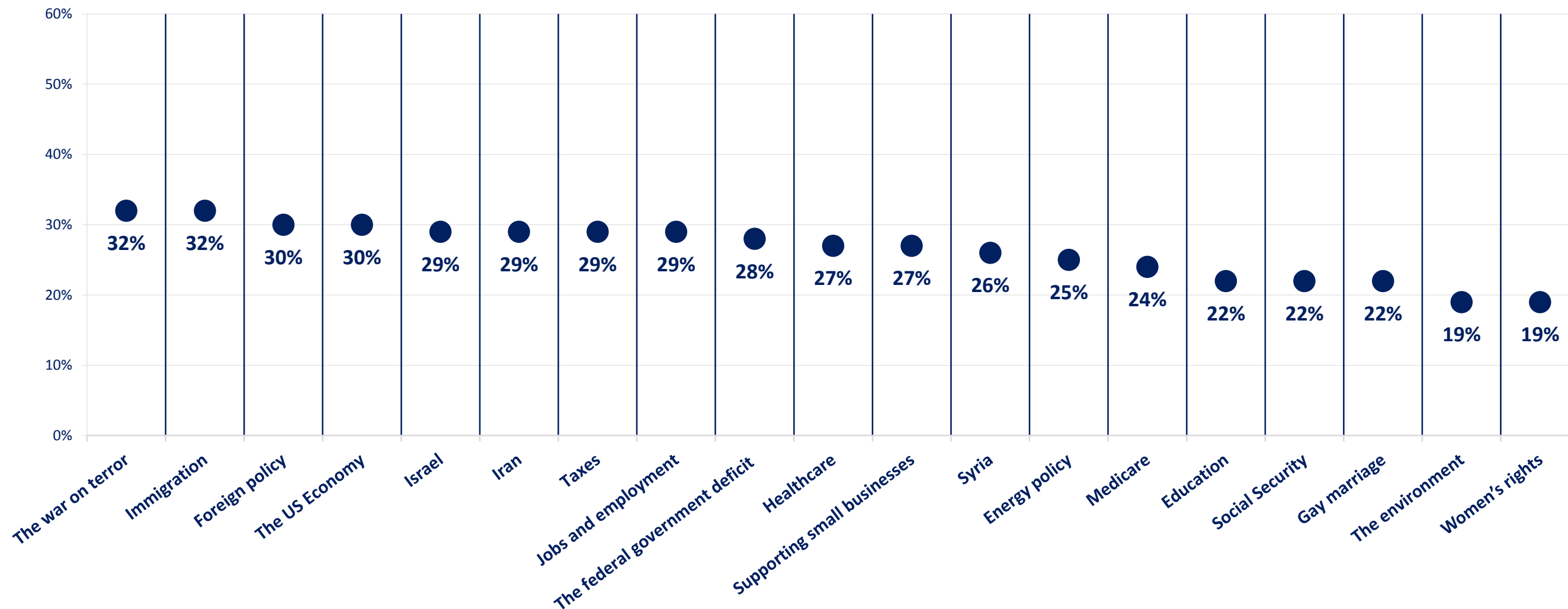
All Adults (n=873)	Democratic Party	Republican Party	Independents	Other	None	Don't know	DEM/REP PARTY DIFF
Healthcare	29%	27%	7%	2%	12%	23%	2%
The war on terror	19%	32%	5%	2%	15%	27%	-13%
Iran	17%	29%	5%	3%	15%	32%	-12%
The US Economy	23%	30%	8%	1%	11%	26%	-7%
Immigration	23%	32%	7%	2%	12%	24%	-9%
Social Security	28%	22%	7%	2%	14%	27%	6%
Medicare	28%	24%	6%	2%	14%	25%	4%
Taxes	24%	29%	7%	2%	13%	24%	-4%
Gay marriage	30%	22%	7%	2%	12%	27%	8%
Jobs and employment	27%	29%	6%	2%	11%	24%	-2%
The federal government deficit	19%	28%	7%	2%	18%	27%	-8%
Supporting small businesses	25%	27%	9%	2%	10%	27%	-2%
Education	27%	22%	8%	1%	14%	27%	5%
Foreign policy	21%	30%	7%	2%	11%	28%	-9%
Women's rights	36%	19%	8%	2%	10%	26%	17%
The environment	34%	19%	7%	3%	11%	26%	15%
Israel	16%	29%	6%	2%	15%	32%	-13%
Syria	16%	26%	6%	2%	16%	34%	-10%
Energy policy	27%	25%	6%	1%	11%	30%	2%

TOP
Democrats
Republicans

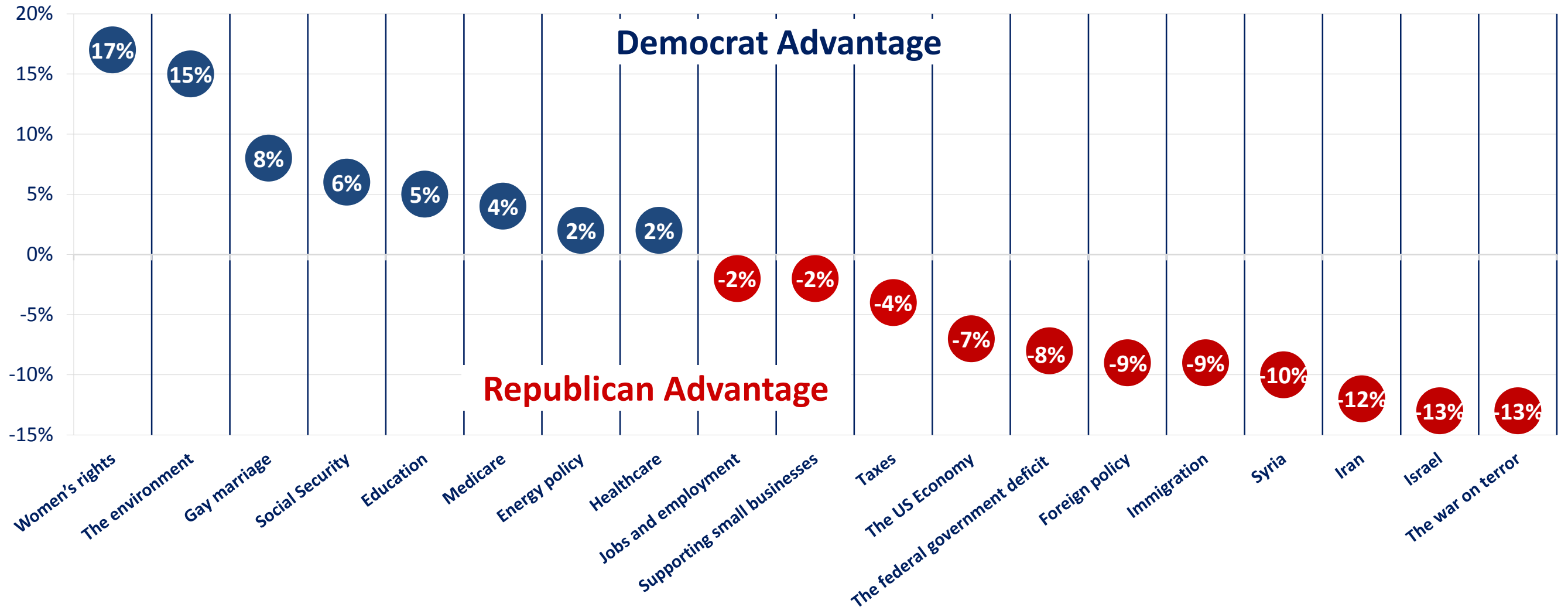
Democratic Party



Republican Party

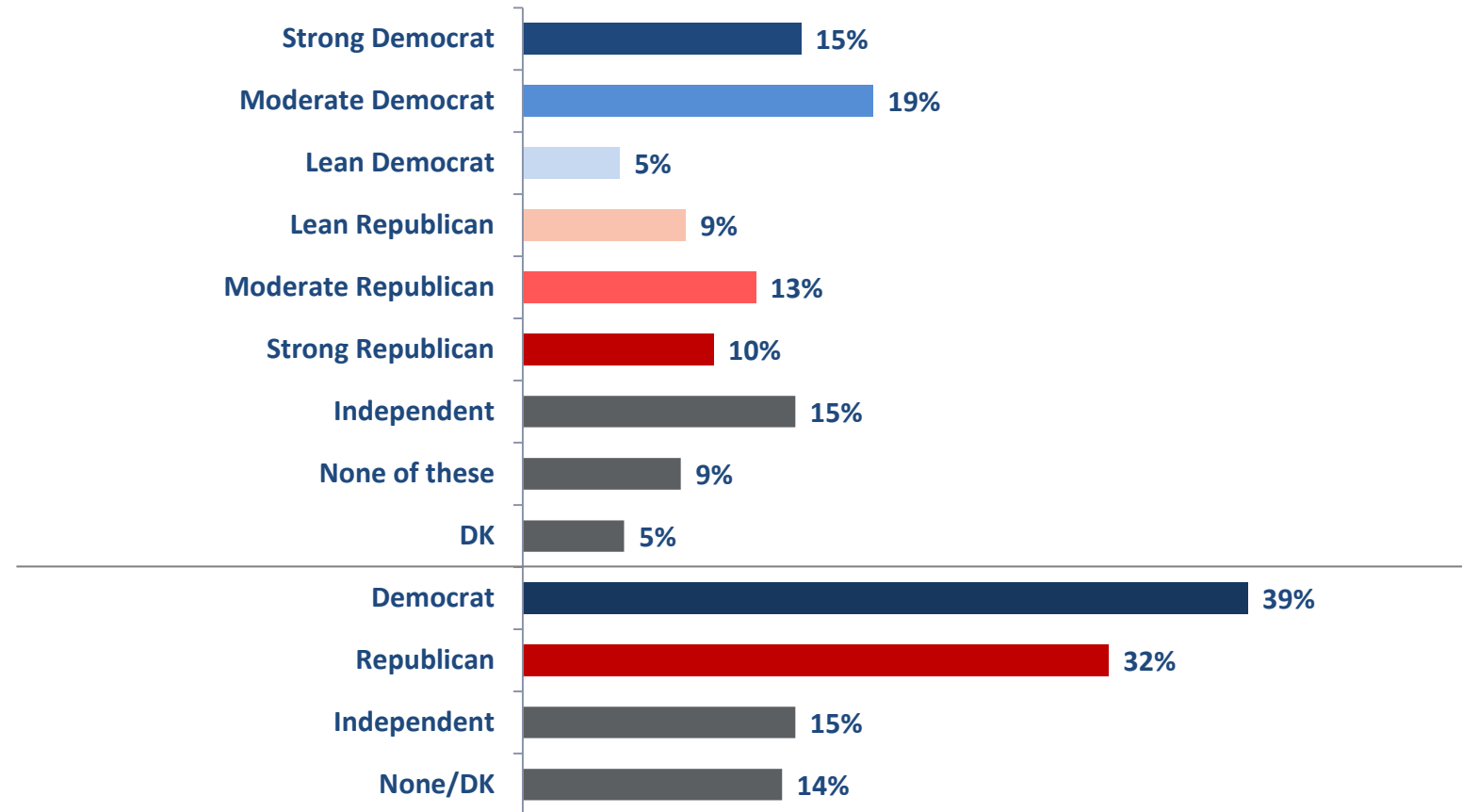


Democratic/Republican Party Difference



Party Identification

All Adults: n= 964



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:

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



How to Calculate Bayesian Credibility Intervals

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.

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

Ipsos does not publish data
for base sizes
(sample sizes) below 100.

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.