



Ipsos Poll Conducted for Reuters

Core Political Approval 6.04.13

These are findings from an Ipsos poll conducted for Thomson Reuters from May 31- June 04, 2013 . For the survey, a sample of 1,183 Americans, including 487 Democrats, 424 Republicans, and 155 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, 5.2 percentage points for Republicans, and 9.0 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?

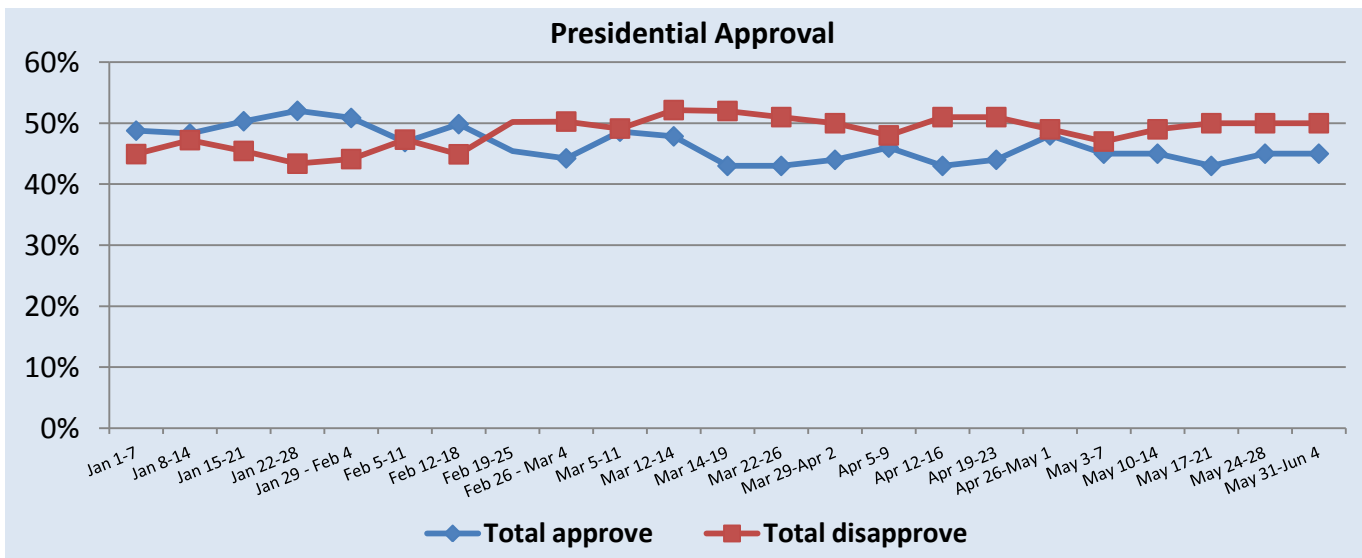
	All adults	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Right direction	27%	45%	8%	20%
Wrong track	58%	36%	86%	65%
Don't know	16%	19%	6%	15%

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	23%	40%	2%	12%
Somewhat approve	19%	29%	7%	22%
Lean towards approve	4%	4%	1%	5%
Lean towards disapprove	3%	5%	2%	3%
Somewhat disapprove	14%	13%	13%	18%
Strongly disapprove	33%	5%	73%	36%
Not sure	5%	3%	2%	4%
Total approve	45%	73%	10%	39%
Total disapprove	50%	24%	88%	56%



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

All adults	<u>Democratic Party</u>	<u>Republican Party</u>	<u>Independents</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>Don't know</u>
Healthcare	32%	23%	6%	3%	17%	19%
The war on terror	26%	25%	4%	2%	19%	25%
Iran	22%	21%	5%	3%	18%	32%
The US Economy	29%	25%	6%	4%	15%	21%
Immigration	27%	23%	5%	4%	19%	23%
Social Security	29%	21%	7%	2%	18%	23%
Medicare	31%	21%	5%	2%	17%	24%
Taxes	28%	24%	6%	4%	17%	21%
Gay marriage	39%	14%	7%	2%	18%	20%
Jobs and employment	31%	23%	6%	3%	16%	20%
The federal government deficit	25%	24%	6%	3%	19%	23%
Supporting small businesses	30%	26%	7%	3%	13%	21%
Education	31%	22%	6%	2%	17%	22%
Foreign policy	26%	24%	6%	3%	14%	27%
Women's rights	38%	17%	6%	3%	15%	22%
The environment	33%	16%	9%	3%	16%	23%
Israel	20%	25%	5%	3%	15%	32%

Democrats (n=487)	<u>Democratic Party</u>	<u>Republican Party</u>	<u>Independents</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>Don't know</u>
Healthcare	62%	7%	4%	2%	11%	14%
The war on terror	50%	8%	3%	1%	18%	21%
Iran	42%	6%	5%	1%	14%	32%
The US Economy	56%	8%	5%	3%	14%	15%
Immigration	51%	9%	3%	3%	14%	20%
Social Security	54%	6%	4%	1%	15%	20%
Medicare	58%	4%	3%	1%	13%	21%
Taxes	54%	10%	3%	3%	14%	15%
Gay marriage	64%	6%	6%	1%	9%	14%
Jobs and employment	59%	8%	4%	1%	13%	15%
The federal government deficit	49%	9%	5%	1%	17%	20%
Supporting small businesses	57%	11%	4%	2%	9%	17%
Education	58%	10%	2%	1%	13%	16%
Foreign policy	51%	8%	4%	1%	10%	25%
Women's rights	67%	5%	4%	1%	8%	16%
The environment	56%	6%	8%	2%	11%	18%
Israel	39%	10%	4%	1%	13%	33%

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

Republicans (n=424)	<u>Democratic Party</u>	<u>Republican Party</u>	<u>Independents</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>Don't know</u>
Healthcare	4%	62%	4%	4%	16%	10%
The war on terror	4%	63%	3%	2%	12%	16%
Iran	5%	57%	2%	3%	15%	18%
The US Economy	5%	65%	4%	3%	10%	13%
Immigration	9%	56%	3%	4%	15%	14%
Social Security	6%	57%	4%	3%	17%	13%
Medicare	6%	60%	3%	3%	15%	13%
Taxes	5%	60%	5%	3%	14%	12%
Gay marriage	24%	35%	3%	3%	19%	16%
Jobs and employment	6%	62%	4%	4%	11%	13%
The federal government deficit	4%	61%	5%	3%	14%	13%
Supporting small businesses	7%	64%	4%	2%	11%	12%
Education	7%	56%	4%	3%	17%	14%
Foreign policy	5%	62%	3%	3%	11%	16%
Women's rights	14%	46%	4%	3%	16%	16%
The environment	18%	41%	6%	3%	16%	15%
Israel	4%	62%	2%	2%	11%	18%

Independents (n=155)	<u>Democratic Party</u>	<u>Republican Party</u>	<u>Independents</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>Don't know</u>
Healthcare	22%	12%	17%	5%	19%	26%
The war on terror	13%	19%	10%	6%	26%	26%
Iran	8%	12%	15%	6%	27%	32%
The US Economy	16%	12%	16%	9%	21%	26%
Immigration	10%	18%	12%	5%	29%	26%
Social Security	20%	8%	21%	6%	20%	25%
Medicare	22%	12%	15%	5%	22%	24%
Taxes	17%	13%	18%	6%	20%	26%
Gay marriage	20%	9%	12%	3%	32%	23%
Jobs and employment	20%	9%	21%	6%	23%	21%
The federal government deficit	15%	14%	18%	8%	24%	22%
Supporting small businesses	19%	16%	20%	7%	19%	19%
Education	20%	11%	18%	6%	22%	23%
Foreign policy	14%	14%	21%	6%	19%	26%
Women's rights	26%	7%	18%	8%	18%	22%
The environment	20%	8%	17%	8%	20%	26%
Israel	7%	19%	17%	7%	18%	32%



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PARTY ID	<u>All Adults</u>
Strong Democrat	15%
Moderate Democrat	22%
Lean Democrat	7%
Lean Republican	6%
Moderate Republican	14%
Strong Republican	10%
Independent	13%
None of these	8%
Don't know	6%
<i>Total Democrat</i>	<i>44%</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 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 . 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 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.*