



# Ipsos Poll Conducted for Reuters

Core Political Approval 7.16.13

These are findings from an Ipsos poll conducted for Thomson Reuters from July 12-16, 2013. For the survey, a sample of 1,745 Americans, including 653 Democrats, 606 Republicans, and 269 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 2.7 percentage points for all adults, 4.4 percentage points for Democrats, 4.5 percentage points for Republicans, and 6.8 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.

## 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?

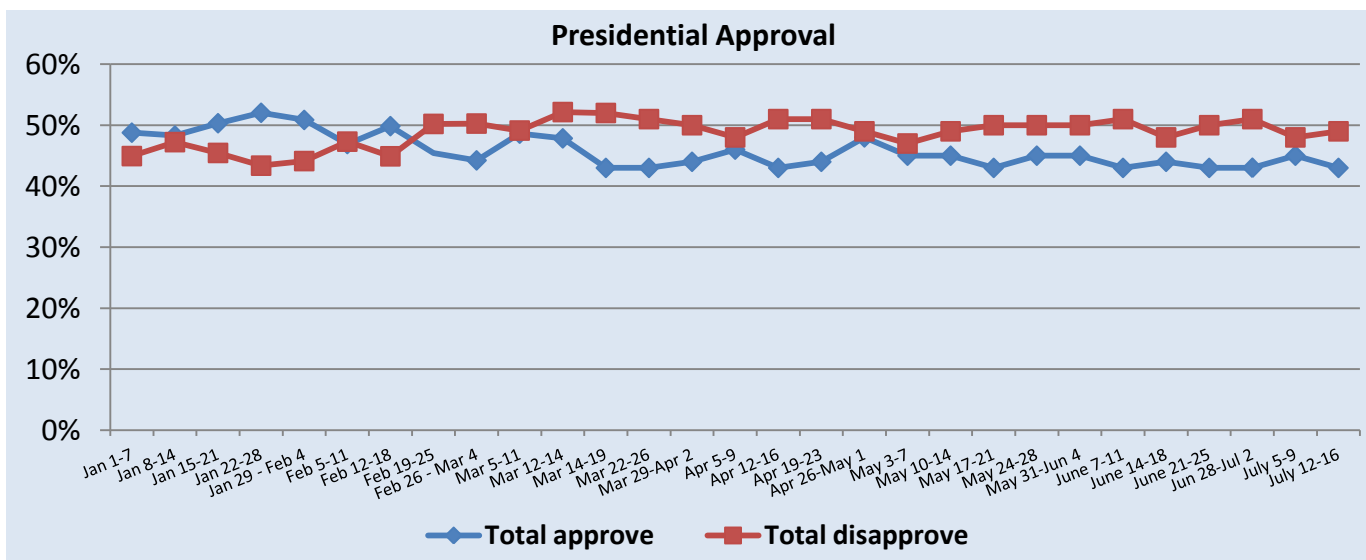
	All adults	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
Right direction	26%	48%	10%	15%
Wrong track	57%	35%	84%	68%
Don't know	17%	17%	6%	18%

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	21%	40%	6%	8%
Somewhat approve	18%	33%	4%	15%
Lean towards approve	4%	6%	1%	4%
Lean towards disapprove	3%	3%	2%	3%
Somewhat disapprove	13%	8%	16%	20%
Strongly disapprove	34%	7%	70%	43%
Not sure	7%	3%	1%	7%
<b>Total approve</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>28%</b>
<b>Total disapprove</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>66%</b>



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

<b>All adults</b>	<u>Democratic Party</u>	<u>Republican Party</u>	<u>Independents</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>Don't know</u>
Healthcare	32%	21%	7%	2%	17%	22%
The war on terror	25%	21%	6%	2%	17%	29%
Iran	20%	19%	5%	2%	19%	35%
The US Economy	25%	24%	7%	2%	18%	25%
Immigration	30%	22%	6%	2%	17%	24%
Social Security	28%	20%	6%	2%	20%	25%
Medicare	29%	20%	6%	2%	19%	25%
Taxes	26%	22%	7%	2%	19%	23%
Gay marriage	35%	14%	6%	2%	18%	25%
Jobs and employment	29%	23%	5%	1%	18%	23%
The federal government deficit	23%	21%	8%	2%	21%	25%
Supporting small businesses	28%	24%	6%	2%	15%	25%
Education	33%	17%	6%	2%	18%	24%
Foreign policy	23%	21%	7%	2%	16%	30%
Women's rights	39%	14%	6%	2%	15%	24%
The environment	35%	13%	8%	3%	17%	25%
Israel	20%	21%	5%	2%	15%	37%

<b>Democrats (n=653)</b>	<u>Democratic Party</u>	<u>Republican Party</u>	<u>Independents</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>Don't know</u>
Healthcare	68%	4%	4%	1%	9%	15%
The war on terror	54%	8%	3%	1%	10%	23%
Iran	42%	8%	2%	1%	14%	33%
The US Economy	57%	7%	3%	2%	11%	21%
Immigration	61%	8%	3%	*%	10%	17%
Social Security	59%	6%	2%	1%	13%	19%
Medicare	60%	6%	3%	1%	12%	18%
Taxes	57%	8%	2%	1%	14%	18%
Gay marriage	63%	7%	3%	1%	10%	17%
Jobs and employment	63%	5%	2%	1%	13%	16%
The federal government deficit	48%	8%	4%	2%	18%	19%
Supporting small businesses	62%	7%	2%	1%	8%	20%
Education	67%	4%	2%	2%	10%	15%
Foreign policy	51%	8%	2%	1%	10%	28%
Women's rights	71%	3%	3%	1%	7%	14%
The environment	66%	3%	3%	2%	10%	16%
Israel	41%	7%	3%	1%	10%	38%

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

<b>Republicans (n=606)</b>	<u>Democratic Party</u>	<u>Republican Party</u>	<u>Independents</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>Don't know</u>
Healthcare	5%	59%	6%	2%	17%	11%
The war on terror	4%	53%	4%	3%	14%	21%
Iran	7%	46%	5%	2%	18%	22%
The US Economy	2%	65%	5%	1%	14%	12%
Immigration	10%	54%	5%	3%	15%	14%
Social Security	6%	52%	6%	2%	17%	17%
Medicare	7%	54%	5%	2%	16%	16%
Taxes	5%	55%	9%	4%	13%	14%
Gay marriage	20%	32%	8%	2%	20%	18%
Jobs and employment	4%	62%	4%	2%	14%	14%
The federal government deficit	7%	52%	7%	2%	19%	13%
Supporting small businesses	4%	61%	6%	3%	11%	15%
Education	12%	47%	5%	2%	18%	16%
Foreign policy	5%	52%	9%	3%	14%	18%
Women's rights	19%	37%	6%	3%	14%	21%
The environment	18%	34%	9%	4%	17%	19%
Israel	8%	51%	3%	2%	12%	23%

<b>Independents (n=269)</b>	<u>Democratic Party</u>	<u>Republican Party</u>	<u>Independents</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>Don't know</u>
Healthcare	14%	14%	19%	2%	23%	28%
The war on terror	9%	14%	18%	3%	24%	31%
Iran	7%	17%	17%	3%	23%	33%
The US Economy	8%	15%	20%	3%	26%	28%
Immigration	14%	16%	18%	2%	22%	28%
Social Security	10%	11%	18%	2%	30%	29%
Medicare	10%	11%	20%	2%	27%	29%
Taxes	9%	16%	22%	3%	25%	26%
Gay marriage	23%	9%	16%	2%	22%	29%
Jobs and employment	13%	14%	20%	2%	24%	27%
The federal government deficit	6%	13%	23%	3%	27%	28%
Supporting small businesses	8%	18%	19%	3%	24%	28%
Education	13%	9%	21%	4%	23%	30%
Foreign policy	7%	14%	20%	4%	23%	32%
Women's rights	23%	8%	19%	1%	20%	28%
The environment	17%	8%	24%	2%	19%	30%
Israel	7%	16%	14%	4%	22%	36%



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<b>PARTY ID</b>	<u>All Adults</u>
Strong Democrat	14%
Moderate Democrat	21%
Lean Democrat	6%
Lean Republican	6%
Moderate Republican	13%
Strong Republican	10%
Independent	15%
None of these	10%
Don't know	6%
<i>Total Democrat</i>	<i>41%</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  $\theta$ , 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  $\theta$ . This model is often called the likelihood function, and it is a standard concept in both the Bayesian and the Classical framework. The Bayesian <sup>1</sup> 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  $\theta$  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  $\vartheta$  is based on this posterior distribution. As mentioned above, these intervals represent our belief about which are the most plausible values for  $\vartheta$  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 weighting<sup>2</sup>

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

<sup>1</sup> *Bayesian Data Analysis, Second Edition, Andrew Gelman, John B. Carlin, Hal S. Stern, Donald B. Rubin, Chapman & Hall/CRC | ISBN: 158488388X | 2003*

<sup>2</sup> *Kish, L. (1992). Weighting for unequal Pi. Journal of Official, Statistics, 8, 2, 183200.*