

What is the purpose of preelection polling?

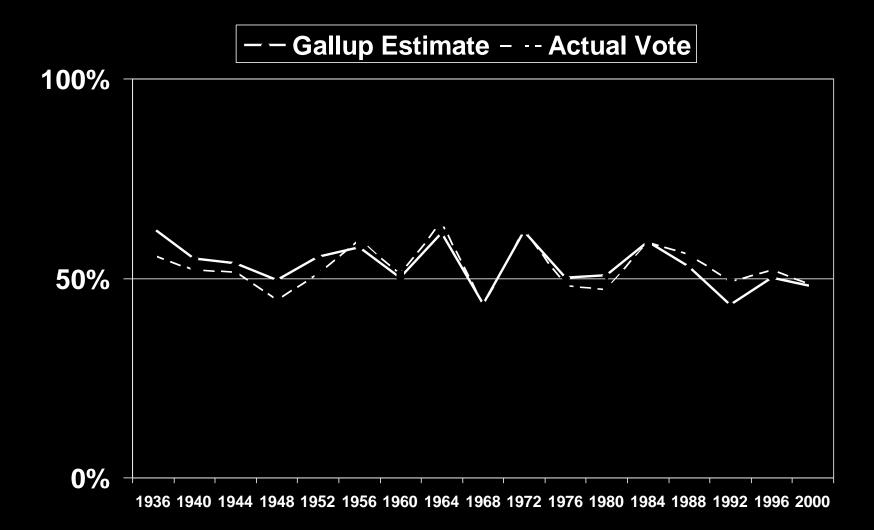
- Provide a source of entertainment
- Provide information for uninformed voters
- Provide democratic feedback to candidates/elected officials
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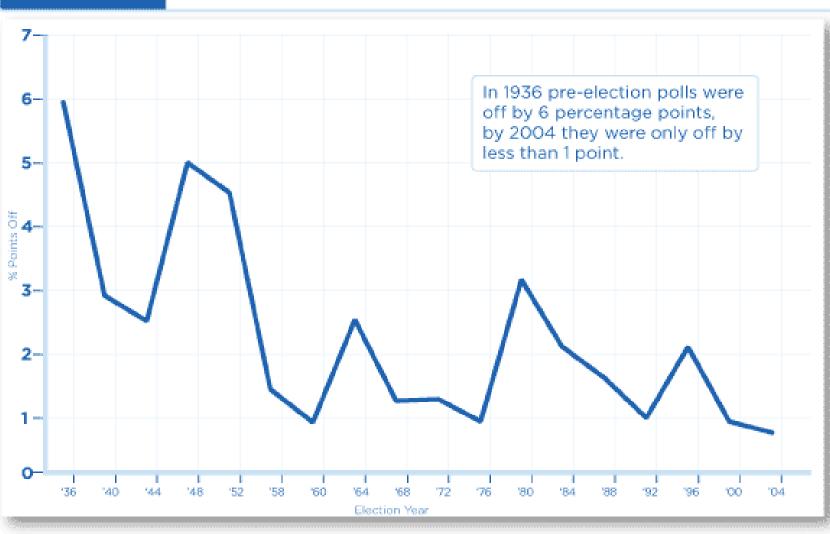
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Gallup final survey estimates of support for winning presidential candidate correlated with actual election outcome, r = .85.

ACCURACY: Pre-election Polls Are Becoming More Accurate,



2008 U.S. Presidential Election

Government <u>Totals</u>

Obama

52.9%

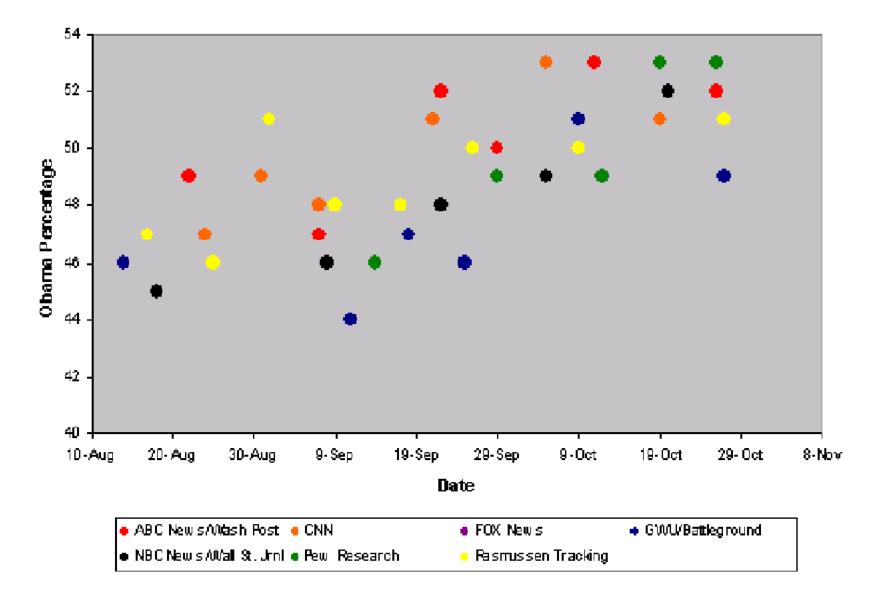
McCain

45.6%

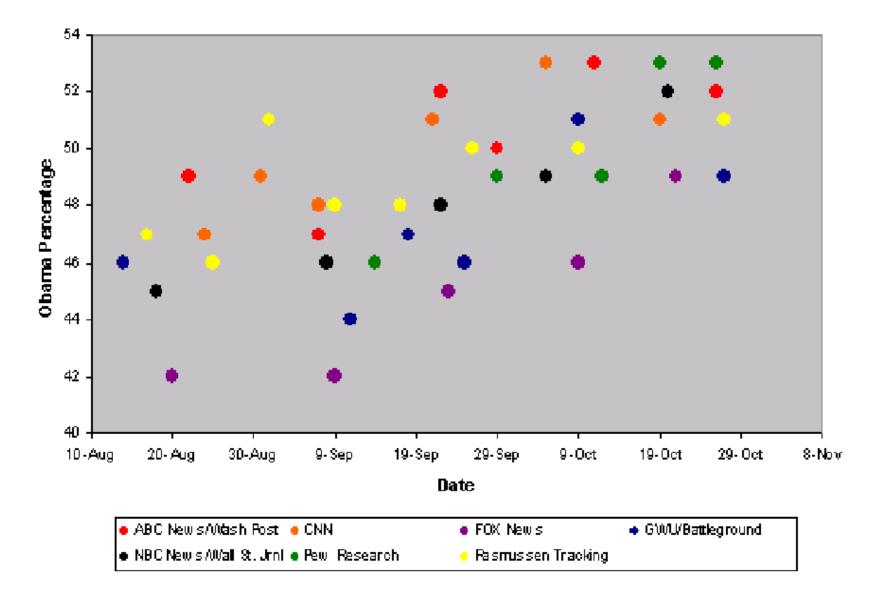
2008 U.S. Presidential Election

	Government	Final
	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Surveys</u>
Obama	52.9%	52.1%
McCain	45.6%	44.5%

Poll Results by Pollster



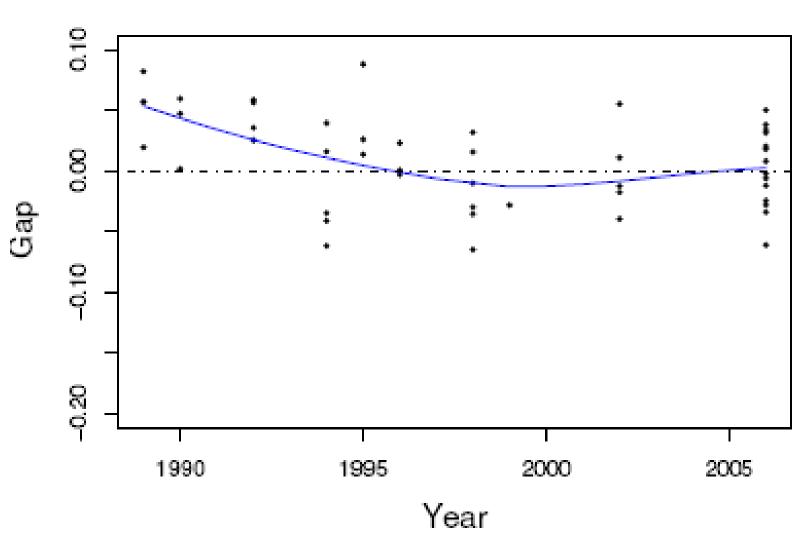
Poll Results by Pollster



The Bradley Effect

Do pre-election polls overstate the Black candidate's share of the vote?

Black Candidates



State Polls in 2008

- National Council on Public Polls.
- Average error predicting final candidate vote share.
- President and Senate
- Average error: 1.8%



Accuracy of Pre-election Polls on Referenda

<u>Hypotheses</u>

- Sample size.
- Number of days between the poll and the election.
- Respondent screening: registered, likely voters.
- Percent of undecided respondents.
- Leaning questions to follow up DK.
- Live vs. pre-recorded interviewers.
- Year of the referendum.

One View on Question Wording

"Ballot propositions are notorious for confusing or even indecipherable language.

This year's California propositions are 60 to 70 words in length, a length most pollsters consider prohibitive for a telephone survey.

Reading that much text strains the patience of the respondent, and concentrating on that much dense ballot language read aloud is a task most people are simply unwilling to do.

So telephone pollsters try to **simplify and condense their descriptions**."

"However, it is critical to test actual ballot language, rather than general concepts or initiative titles.

It is tempting to test 'simplified' initiative descriptions, under the assumption that voters do not read the ballot, and instead vote on preconceived notions of each initiative.

That is a mistake."

Question wording:

- Exact ballot wording
- Summary of ballot wording
- Significant mismatch from ballot wording

Data

- 1996-2008
- Nationally known survey organizations
- Pollster.com
- Publicly available data
- 17 states
 - Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, and Washington.

- 5 survey organizations
 - The Field Poll
 - LA Times/Bloomberg
 - Mason-Dixon
 - Public Policy Institute of California
 - SurveyUSA
- DK Responses
 - 50% for, 50% against
 - Drop them
- N = 260 Poll Results

Table 1. Mean and Median Si	igned and Absolute Error
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	Signed Error		Absolute Error	
	Undecideds		Undecideds	
	Equally	Undecideds	Equally	Undecideds
Statistic	Distributed	Dropped	Distributed	Dropped
Mean Error	3.24	3.76	6.58	6.84
	(8.36)	(8.84)	(6.08)	(6.73)
Median				
Error	2.50	2.45	5.05	4.82

Notes: Standard deviations appear below the means.

Signed error: (Survey – Actual)

Tuble 2. OLS Regression Coefficients I reacting Absolute Error			
		Standard	
Predictor	b	Error	Significance.
Year of the referendum (larger numbers mean later years)	-5.62	1.75	0.001
Number of days between the midpoint of the survey fielding dates and the			
election date (smaller=closer to the election)	0.21	0.03	0.001
Square of the number of days between the midpoint of the survey fielding dates	0.001	0.00	0.001
and the election date	<u>-0.001</u>	0.00	0.001
Sample size	-0.003	0.00	0.02
Registered or Likely voters (0=registered, 1=likely)	-0.26	1.96	0.45
Undecided respondents were asked whether they leaned (0=no, 1=yes)	2.37	4.15	0.57
Percent of undecided respondents	0.12	0.05	<u>0.01</u>
Survey question used an abbreviated summary of official ballot wording	-2.08	1.24	<u>0.05</u>
Survey question used essentially the exact wording on the official ballot	-4.41	1.69	0.01
Unknown how closely the survey question matches the official ballot wording	-3.11	3.45	0.37
Special or General election (0=special, 1=general)	-0.82	1.22	0.50
Presidential election (1=Presidential, 0=not)	1.73	0.79	0.03
Arizona	-2.96	3.86	0.44
Colorado	-0.11	3.39	0.97
Florida	0.69	3.61	0.85
Idaho	9.04	4.59	0.05
Kansas	1.25	5.77	0.83
Maine	-1.20	3.52	0.73
Minnesota	0.40	6.00	0.95
Missouri	8.68	5.41	0.11
Montana	1.82	3.74	0.63
Nevada	2.58	3.49	0.46
Ohio	5.93	3.81	0.12
Oklahoma	-2.61	3.54	0.46
South Dakota	2.58	3.60	0.47
Tennessee	1.51	4.25	0.72
Virginia	1.96	4.22	0.64
Washington	1.18	3.13	0.71
Survey Organization: LA Times/Bloomberg	-6.87	4.18	0.05
Survey Organization: Mason-Dixon Survey	-5.43	2.44	0.01
Survey Organization: The Field Poll	-4.82	2.58	0.03
Survey Organization: Public Policy Institute of California	-2.33	2.28	0.15
Intercept ²	13.16	4.14	0.002
$\frac{1}{R^2}$.34		
N	260		
 	200		

Table 2. OLS Regression Coefficients Predicting Absolute Error

Predictors of Absolute Error

•	Number of respondents	004*
•	Days between survey and election	.19*
•	Days squared	001*
•	Percent undecided	.07+
•	Includes leaners	6.33*
•	Likely voters (vs. registered)	1.14
•	Similar wording	4.17+
•	Summary of official wording	6.48*
•	Mismatch of wording	8.79*
•	Human interviewer	-5.10*
•	Earlier year	5.48*

Simulated Accuracy

- Huge Sample
- No days between the survey and the election
- No undecideds
- Exact wording
- Human interviewers
- Year = 2015
- Error = zero!

More accuracy for:

- Larger sample size
- Survey done closer to election day
- Question wording matched the ballot exactly
- A human interviewer asked the questions
- More recent years