

The American National Election Studies



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Data Collections

- A 2-wave face-to-face survey
 - September to December 2008
 - 164 minutes of interview time
 - Hundreds of core questions
 - Hundreds of new questions
- A 21-month panel study
 - January 2008 to September 2009
 - Panelists recruited by RDD and retained exclusively for ANES
 - Up to 630 minutes of interview time
 - Thousands of questions



The 2008 Time Series Study



The 2008 Time Series

- FIELD PERIOD

- Pre-election: September 2 - November 3, 2008
- Post-election: November 5 - December 30, 2008

- N

- Pre-election: 2323
- Post-election: 2102

- AAPOR Response Rate 1 (est.): 59.8%-62.1%



Time Series Highlights

- African American oversample (N=577)
- Latino oversample (N=512)
- Spanish-language interviewing (N=86+8)
- Audio Computer-Assisted Self-Interviewing
 - Sexual orientation
 - Stereotypes of Blacks
 - Affect Misattribution Procedure



Time Series Sample Design

1. Counties
 - All counties in eight largest MSAs
 - 64 other counties: $\delta(\text{draw})/\delta(\text{size}) > 0$

2. Census tracts $\delta(\text{draw})/\delta(\text{size}) > 0$
 - 32 Census tracts from eight largest MSAs
 - 128 Census tracts from other counties

- Census block groups
 - 320 Census Block Groups (2 per Census tract)

1. Locatable mailing addresses
 - Average of 14.4 per Census Block Group

2. Eligible persons
 - 3088 total pre-election



Respondent Incentives

- Pre-election

\$25

before 10/7

\$50

10/7 and after

- Post-election

\$(same as pre)

before 12/3

\$50

12/4 and after



Topics of Time Series Questions

- Interest in campaigns
- Presidential candidate & party likes and dislikes
- News media exposure
- Country on the right track
- Presidential/Congressional approval
- Care who wins the election
- Financial and health insurance status
- Many policy issue areas covered
- Turnout and candidate choice
- Political participation
- Optimism/pessimism
- Federal budget deficit
- Abortion
- Size of government
- Race and gender of candidates
- Differences between Republicans and Democrats
- And more and more ...



Increased rigor, transparency & collaboration



The Online Commons

- A new way to develop election surveys
 - Scholars post, comment, and amend proposals
- The OC provided broad and public advice about question salience and credibility.
- For the 2008 studies, more than 700 scholars proposed more than 3000 questions.



Spanish Language Interviews

- Some people seem to follow what's going on in government and public affairs most of the time, whether there's an election going on or not. Others aren't that interested.
- Would you say you follow what's going on in government and public affairs MOST OF THE TIME, SOME OF THE TIME, ONLY NOW AND THEN, or HARDLY AT ALL?
- Algunas personas parecen mantenerse informadas de lo que sucede en el gobierno en asuntos públicos casi todo el tiempo, si hay una elección o no. Otros no están interesados.
- ¿Diría usted que se mantiene informado(a) sobre lo que sucede en el gobierno y los asuntos públicos LA MAYORÍA DE LAS VECES, ALGUNAS VECES, MUY DE VEZ EN CUANDO o CASI NUNCA?



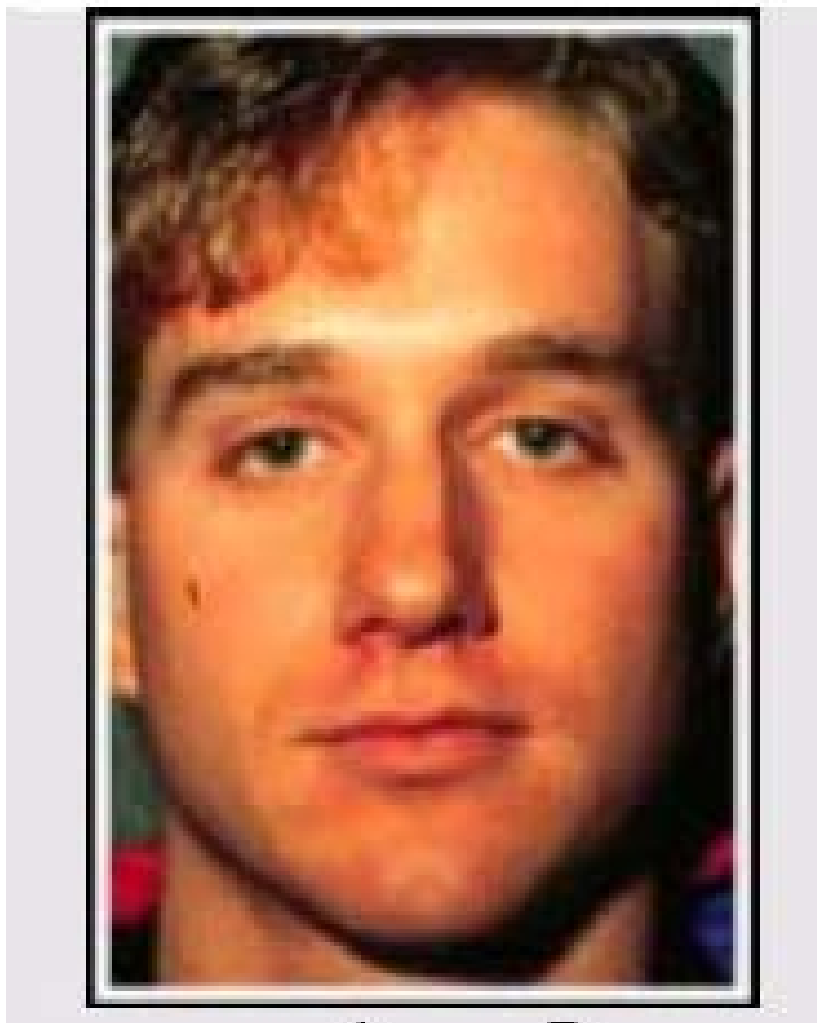
ACASI

- Sexual orientation
- LGBT issues
- Racial stereotypes
- Christians asked about basis of their religious beliefs
- Affect Misattribution Procedure



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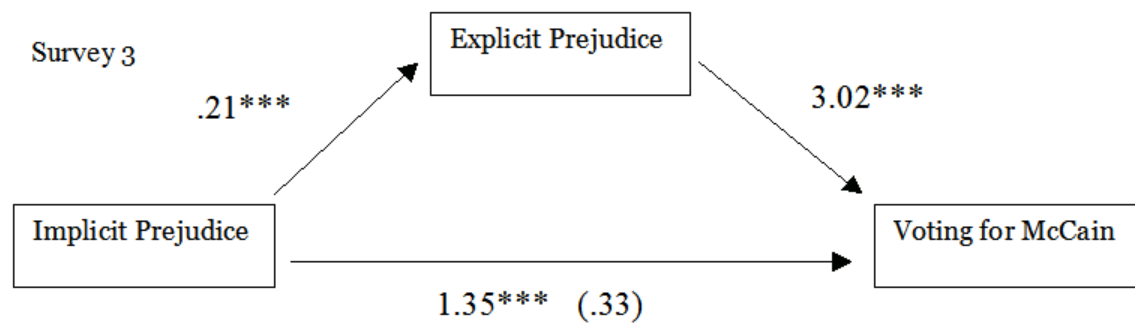
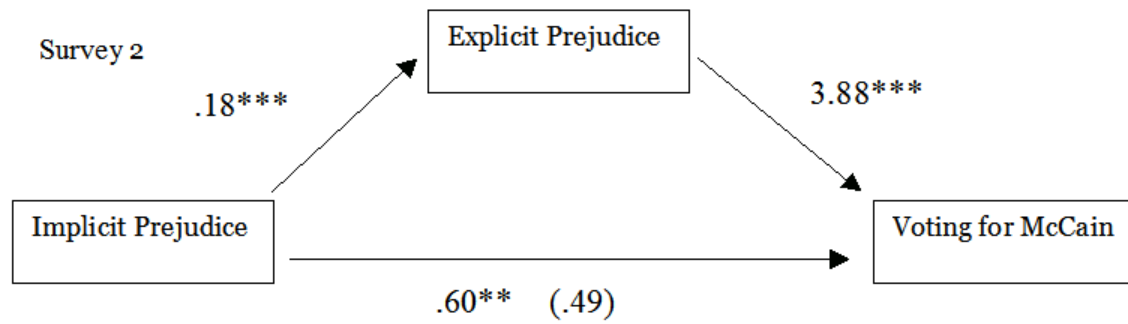
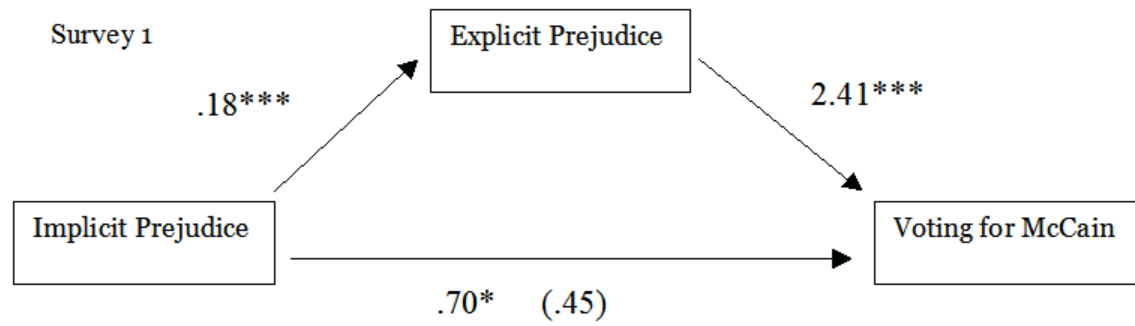




M UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



 **ANES**
American National Election Studies



Stereotypes

- Pre-election: ACASI
- Post-election: Oral
- Stereotypes: 7-point rating scales
 - Hard working
 - Intelligent
- Hypothesis: More honesty with ACASI
 - More negative views of blacks



Rating Whites > Blacks

- White respondents rating Blacks:
 - Hardworking
 - ACASI: 50%
 - Oral: 44% ($p < .01$)
 - Intelligent
 - ACASI: 44%
 - Oral: 39% ($p < .02$)



Mean Rating 1-7 Scale

- Black respondents rating Blacks:
 - Hardworking
 - Oral: 4.90
 - ACASI: 5.14 ($p < .02$)
 - Intelligent
 - Oral: 5.14
 - ACASI: 5.36 ($p < .02$)
- No effect of Blacks' ratings of Whites



Predictive Validity

- DV: Obama Thermometer – McCain Thermometer (Pre-election)
 - Hardworking difference score:
 - Oral: .04, $p < .01$
 - ACASI: .03, $p < .01$
 - Intelligent difference score
 - Oral: .04, $p < .01$
 - ACASI: .03, $p < .01$
- Same results predicting post-election feeling thermometer difference score.



Gallup likely voter screen

- How much have you thought about the upcoming elections for president? Quite a lot or only a little?
- Do you happen to know where people who live in your neighborhood go to vote?
- Have you ever voted in your precinct or election district?
- How often would you say you vote? (ALWAYS, NEARLY ALWAYS, PART OF THE TIME, or SELDOM)
- If "1" represents someone who will DEFINITELY NOT VOTE and "10" represents someone who DEFINITELY WILL VOTE, where on this scale would you place yourself?
 - We can evaluate the accuracy of this measure if we do vote validation.



Cell Phone Only Households

- How many telephone NUMBERS are there in this household, including regular phone numbers, fax numbers, and cell phone numbers that are answered by anyone who lives here?
- IF 2-10 TELEPHONE NUMBERS IN HH: How many of these numbers are only for business use AND are never answered for personal phone calls?
- IF 1 TELEPHONE NUMBER IN HH: Is this number only for business use, or is it not for business use only?
- IF >1 NON-BUSINESS-ONLY PHONES IN HOUSEHOLD: Of the numbers that are NOT only for business use, how many are ever used for computers or fax machines?
- IF >1 NON-BUSINESS-ONLY PHONE IN HOUSEHOLD: Is the one number that is NOT for business use ever used for a computer or fax machine?.....
 - With these questions, we can evaluate whether people who lack telephone service or who lack land-line telephone service have different political views than others, to assess coverage error in telephone surveys about politics.



The Giant Splice

- Many core questions have suboptimal wording
- Problems:
 - Acquiescence response bias
 - Offering “don’t know” options
 - Number of rating scale points
 - Equal spacing of verbal labels on rating scale points
 - Branching bipolar rating scales
 - Order of answer choices



The Giant Splice

- The Splice
 - Half the respondents got “traditional” wordings
 - Half the respondents got “new” wordings
 - many from the Pilot study
- A decision for the future
 - Continue with the old or adopt the new?
 - Continue the splice?



Splice Items

- Policy preferences
- Policy issue importance
- News media exposure
- Candidate personality traits
- Interest in politics
- Talking about politics
- Social trust
- Efficacy
- Trust in government

- Turnout (a special case)



News Media Exposure

- Old questions: Days in past week
 - New questions: Days in typical week
 - Prediction of turnout frequency in the past
 - Traditional: $b = .48$
 - New: $b = .76$
- ($p < .01$)



The Special Case: Turnout

- Goal: Reduce over-reporting (if it happens)
- New question tested in pilot study
 - Decreased turnout reports
- In the Time Series:
 - Traditional: 76%
 - New: 76%



Evaluation of Sample Quality



Some Criteria

- Response rate
- Attrition from pre-election to post-election
- Comparisons of measurements against benchmarks



Comparisons with Benchmarks

- Benchmarks: Current Population Survey
- Variables:
 - Age, sex, race, ethnicity, race/ethnicity, education, home tenure, household size, marital status, household income, presidential vote choice, turnout



Comparisons with Benchmarks

- For 85% of the statistics, survey estimates were within 5 points of the benchmark.
- Turnout was over-estimated by 15 percentage points.
- Other differences >5 points: homeowner (-), renter (+), one-person household (+), household income <\$15,000 (+), household income <\$100,000 (-)



Comparisons with Benchmarks

Characteristic	Benchmark	Unweighted		Base weight		Poststratified	
		Percent	Diff	Percent	Diff	Percent	Diff
Age							
18-29	21.3	17.8	-3.5	17.5	-3.8 **	21.2	-0.1
30-39	16.4	18.8	2.4	18.4	2.0	18.4	0.0
40-49	19.3	18.7	-0.6	18.9	-0.4	19.3	0.0
50-59	18.3	19.9	1.6	20.7	2.4	18.5	0.2
60-69	12.6	13.7	1.1	14.1	1.5	12.1	-0.5
70 or older	12.2	11.1	-1.1	10.5	-1.7 *	12.5	0.3
Sex							
Male	48.0	42.9	-5.1	45.2	-2.8	44.8	-3.2 *
Female	52.0	57.1	5.1	54.8	2.8	55.2	3.2 *
Race							
White only	82.2	62.7	-19.5	76.1	-6.1 *	79.5	-2.7
Black only	12.1	25.1	13.0	14.4	2.3	12.0	-0.1
Other or multiple	5.7	12.2	6.5	9.6	3.9 ***	8.5	2.8 **
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	9.5	21.4	11.9	9.0	-0.5	9.1	-0.4
Not Hispanic	90.5	78.6	-11.9	91.0	0.5	90.9	0.4
Race/ethnicity							
White, non-Hispanic	73.4	50.5	-22.9	71.6	-1.8	74.5	1.1
Black, non-Hispanic	11.8	24.6	12.8	14.2	2.4	11.8	0.0
Hispanic	9.5	21.4	11.9	9.0	-0.5	9.1	-0.4
Other, non-Hispanic	5.3	3.5	-1.8	5.3	0.0	4.6	-0.7



Comparisons with Benchmarks

Characteristic	Benchmark	Unweighted		Base weight		Poststratified	
		Percent	Diff	Percent	Diff	Percent	Diff
Presidential vote choice							
Obama	52.9	65.6	12.7	55.2	2.3	53.8	0.9
McCain	45.7	32.9	-12.8	42.9	-2.8	44.2	-1.5
Other	1.4	1.6	0.2	1.9	0.5	2.0	0.6
Turnout							
Voted	62.3	78.3	14.0	77.5	15.2 ***	77.4	15.1 ***
Did not vote	37.7	23.7	-14.0	22.5	-15.2 ***	22.6	-15.1 ***



Attrition

- From pre-election to post-election, we lost:
 - Low education respondents
 - Low income respondents
 - Racial minorities
 - People with little interest in politics



Turnout Overstatement

- 2008
 - ANES: 15 percentage points
 - CPS: 12 percentage points
- 2004
 - ANES: 19 percentage points
 - CPS: 11 percentage points
- 2000
 - ANES: 17 percentage points
 - CPS: 11 percentage points
- 1992
 - ANES: 18 percentage points
 - CPS: 11 percentage points





ANES 2008-2009 Panel Study

Overview,
Preliminary Quality Evaluation,
and Data Release Strategy



September 2009



Design

- 21 waves online
 - 7 “ANES waves” + “bonus waves”
 - 14 “off-waves” of KN data



Recruitment

- Telephone sample
- Two cohorts
 - Cohort 1 started January 2008
 - Cohort 2 started September 2008
- \$10 per month incentive & MSNTV2 if needed



MSN TV 2



Internet Media Player



Wireless Remote
(batteries included)



Wireless Keyboard
(batteries included)



Telephone Line
T-splitter



25' Phone Cord



6' Audio/Video Cable



Power Supply



ANES Waves

- W1: January 2008
- W2: February 2008
- W6: June 2008 (½ DHS, ½ ANES)
- W9: September 2008
- W10: October 2008
- W11: November 2008
- W13: January 2009 (10+ min. ANES, bonus)
- W17: May 2009 (½ DHS, ½ ANES)
- W19: July 2009 (entire, bonus)
- W20: August 2009 (10+ min. ANES, bonus)



Topic grid (1-25)

No.	Topic	Jan-08	Feb-08	Jun-08	Sep-08	Oct-08	Nov-08	Jan-09	May-09	Jul-09	Aug-09
1	Abortion		N			R					
2	Age		A								
3	Affect Misattribution Procedure (AMP)				ZE	ZB					
4	Affirmative action				QR						
5	Attitudes toward candidates, parties, GWB	E	E	E	E	E			E	E	
6	Attitudes toward groups		D			D		D	D		D
7	Background for Off-Panel Respondents	Y	W		ZW	ZW	ZF, ZW				N
8	Biblical literalism and religious denomination		V			W					
9	Bush evaluations	V	SV		S		WS				
10	Candidate abortion positions					RA	RA				
11	Candidate approval (approval voting)	G									
12	Cognitive style: Need for cognition, need to evaluate						ZE				
13	Condition of the country	T		T	R		U		U	U	
14	Congress				Y						
15	DHS 1			Y					Y		
16	DHS 2-9			Z					Z		
17	DHS: attitudes toward groups			YA					YA		
18	Economic performance	U		U		U	V		V	V	
19	Efficacy	L	H		J	J	J		J		
20	Emotional responses to candidates, GWB, parties	W	T		T		WT	T			
21	Emotional responses to Obama								WT	WT	
21	Employment status update						ZG				
22	Environment		P			S					Q
23	Expected election outcome	X	R		U	V					
24	Feelings about election outcome						W		W		
25	Foreigners' Perception of USA									WZ	



Topic grid (26-50)

No.	Topic	Jan-08	Feb-08	Jun-08	Sep-08	Oct-08	Nov-08	Jan-09	May-09	Jul-09	Aug-09
26	Gasoline				W					W	
27	Group-based emotions							X			
28	Gun ownership									ZH	
29	Hypothetical general election vote choice	F	F, FA, FB	FB							
30	Household composition							Q			
31	Ideological placement of candidates			H	M	MB			MB		
32	Ideological self-placement	N	K	G		M	M				
33	Implicit Association Test									ZI	
34	Income inequality		Q				T	T			
35	Interest in politics	K	G		H	H	H			H	
36	Iraq war 1	Q		M	Q	Q	Q				
37	Iraq war 2		M	Q	QA		QA	QA	QA		
38	Item Count Technique				X						
39	Judd polarization							J			
40	Media use	H			F	F				F	
41	Military service in Iraq and Afganistan									ZG	
42	Nationalism				ZA		ZA				
43	Newspaper reading habits							Q			
44	Obama evaluations								WS	WS	
45	Obama performance									WU	
46	Optimism/ pessimism				ZC		ZC			ZB	
47	Participation						ZD				
48	Partisan ambivalence		L				LB				
49	Party identification	M			L	L	L		L	L	
50	Patriotism									ZF	



Topic grid (51-73)

No.	Topic	Jan-08	Feb-08	Jun-08	Sep-08	Oct-08	Nov-08	Jan-09	May-09	Jul-09	Aug-09
51	Policy issues 1	P				P					
52	Policy issues 2						N	N			
53	Policy issues: Barack Obama			PB	PB	PB	PB				
54	Policy issues: Hillary Clinton			PH							
55	Policy issues: John McCain			PJ	PJ	PJ	PJ				
56	Political knowledge		U		V		WV				
57	Primary turnout	B	B	B	B						
58	Primary vote choice	C	C	C	C						
59	Race attitudes				ZB		ZB	ZB	X		E, K, L, M
60	Recession									WX	
61	Religion	J			ZG						
62	Sexual orientation		X			ZX					
63	Size of government						X	ZA			
64	Social networks				ZD						
65	Terror risk			Z			WY	Y			
66	Trust in government		J		K	K	K		K	K	
67	Typicality of politicians										J
68	Typicality of race										F, H
69	Typicality of sex										G, H
70	Validation: birth month						ZX				
71	Vote 2004 turnout and vote choice	A	AB	AB	AB						
72	Vote 2008 turnout intention & choice	D			D	A	A				
73	Watched presidential debate						B				



Screenshot

For whom did you vote for President of the United States?

Select one answer only

- CHUCK BALDWIN for President
DARRELL L. CASTLE for Vice President
Constitution
- BOB BARR for President
WAYNE A. ROOT for Vice President
Libertarian
- JOHN MCCAIN for President
SARAH PALIN for Vice President
Republican
- CYNTHIA MCKINNEY for President
ROSA CLEMENTE for Vice President
Green
- RALPH NADER for President
MATT GONZALEZ for Vice President
Independent
- BARACK OBAMA for President
JOE BIDEN for Vice President
Democrat
- someone else

Next



Part 2: Quality Evaluation

- Will show:
 - Number of cases
 - Response rates
 - Dropout recovery
 - Case validation
 - Panel retention / attrition numbers
 - Attrition effects
 - Accuracy of estimates



n

	<u>cohort 1</u>	<u>cohort2</u>	
• Wave 1 (Jan '08)	1,624		
• Wave 2 (Feb '08)	1,458		
• Wave 6 (Jun '08)	1,421		
• Wave 9 (Sep '08)	1,488+	1,106	= 2,594
• Wave 10 (Oct '08)	1,511+	1,126	= 2,637
• Wave 11 (Nov '08)	1,508+	1,167	= 2,675
• Wave 13 (Jan '09)	1,453+	1,094	= 2,547
• Wave 17 (May '09)	1,387+	1,016	= 2,403



Response Rates

	RR1 min	RR3 est	RR5 max
• Recruitment	26	42	75
• Wave 1	18	29	51
• Wave 2	17	26	46
• Wave 6	16	25	45
• Wave 11	17	27	47
• Wave 17	15	24	43



Panelist Recovery Experiment

Table 1. Yield and retention percentages in Panel Study incentive groups, by month

Month	Yield				Retention			
	Total	\$30 group	\$50 group	Difference	Total	\$30 group	\$50 group	Difference
June	48.5	45.0	52.0	7.0	—	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	55.5	49.0	62.0	13.0 †	77.3	68.9	84.6	15.7 *
September	13.5	11.0	16.0	5.0	21.6	17.8	25.0	7.2

Notes:

— not applicable.

† statistically significant at $p < .10$.

* statistically significant at $p < .05$.

Initial N=100 in the \$30 group, 100 in the \$50 group, and 200 overall.

The September figures reflect only the first two days of data collection.

Yield is the proportion of the invited panelists who completed the survey

Retention is the proportion of invited panelists who completed the June survey and completed a later survey



Panelist Recovery Action

- \$50 offers to all 282 panel “dropouts”.
 - Dropouts had completed the Profile or Wave 1 or Wave 2 but not waves 7-9.
- Result highlights:
 - W10: 132 completions (47 percent)
 - W11: 132 completions (47 percent)
 - W17: 129 completions (46 percent)



Case Validation

- Telephone surveys with 10% subsample of Rs to each of the 7 planned ANES waves
- 1,482 interviews
- We found...



Case Validation

- Telephone surveys with 10% subsample of Rs to each of the 7 planned ANES waves
- 1,482 interviews
- 100% confirmed names and participation



Panel Retention Data

Month	ANES		KnowledgePanel cohort	
	Profile	Wave 1	Nov. '06	Nov. '07
1st	100	100	100	100
2nd	90	87	87	86
3rd	83	86	77	78
4th	84	79	68	75
5th	77	68	66	69
6th	67	84	59	66
7th	82	65	54	62
8th	64	80	51	56
9th	79	92	47	51
10th	83	85	44	46
11th	83	85	43	44
12th	83	81	42	43
13th	80	82	41	42
14th	81	81	40	41
15th	81	80	40	39
16th	79	80	39	39
17th	78	78	39	38
18th	77	75	38	38
19th	74	—	37	37
20th	—	—	37	37
21st	—	—	36	36



Retention Rates at Wave 11

- $n = 2,675$
- Retention
 - From Recruitment 63 percent (2,649)
 - From Profile 84 percent (2,439)
 - From Wave 1 85 percent (1,381)
 - From Wave 10 95 percent (2,500)



Completions at Wave 11 (Nov '08)

	total		cohort 1
• Total	2675		1508
• Completed:			
– Recruitment	2649	(99%)	1483 (98%)
– Profile	2439	(91%)	1328 (88%)
– Wave 1	1381	(52%)	1381 (92%)
– Wave 10	2500	(93%)	1433 (95%)
– Waves 9 & 10	2319	(87%)	1345 (89%)
– All ANES stages	1058	(40%)	1058 (70%)
– All stages (1-10)	738	(28%)	738 (49%)



Other Retention Rates

- Mean wave-to-wave retention: 91 percent
- Cohort 1 Rs who completed all ANES waves through May 2009 (1,2,6,9,10,11,17): 68 percent (939)
- 83% of May 2009 completers had completed Waves 9, 10, and 11.



Attrition

- 1624 Rs completed Wave 1
- 1,262 of these also completed Wave 17
 - 78 percent retention; 22 percent attrition
- Ran frequencies on all Wave 1 variables for these two groups and...



Attrition

- 1624 Rs completed Wave 1
- 1,262 of these also completed Wave 17
– 78 percent retention; 22 percent attrition
- Ran frequencies on all Wave 1 variables for these two groups

- Average difference: 0.8 points.



Attrition effects (1-3)

<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Wave 1</i>	<i>Wave 17</i>	<i>Diff.</i>
Age			
18-29	19.8	16.0	-3.8
30-39	16.8	16.8	0.0
40-49	19.8	21.0	1.2
50-59	18.8	20.2	1.4
60-69	12.4	13.3	0.9
70 or older	12.4	12.7	0.3
Sex			
Male	47.2	44.6	-2.6
Female	52.8	55.4	2.6
Race/ethnicity			
White, non-Hispanic	75.0	77.6	2.6
Black, non-Hispanic	11.0	10.3	-0.7
Hispanic	8.6	7.6	-1.0
Other, non-Hispanic	5.3	4.6	-0.7

No differences significant at $p < .05$.



Attrition effects (2-3)

<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Wave 1</i>	<i>Wave 17</i>	<i>Diff.</i>
Educational attainment			
Less than high school credential	10.5	8.7	-1.8
High school diploma/equiv.	31.2	29.6	-1.6
Some college	30.0	30.6	0.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	18.9	20.9	2.0
Graduate degree	9.4	10.2	0.8
Home tenure			
Own	75.1	77.8	2.7
Rent	17.5	14.7	-2.8
Other	7.4	7.5	0.1
Household income			
\$14,999 or less	8.0	6.9	-1.1
\$15,000-\$29,999	13.5	13.5	0.0
\$30,000-\$49,999	22.5	22.3	-0.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	21.8	22.7	0.9
\$75,000-\$99,999	15.7	16.1	0.4
\$100,000 or more	18.4	18.5	0.1

No differences significant at $p < .05$.



Attrition effects (3-3)

<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Wave 1</i>	<i>Wave 17</i>	<i>Diff.</i>
Voting			
Usually vote	74.4	78.8	4.4
Bush voter '04	59.5	60.6	1.1
Intend to vote '08	88.8	88.9	0.1
Political engagement			
Discuss politics 0 days/wk	15.0	13.3	-1.7
Discuss poltiics 7 days/wk	10.0	10.9	0.9
Not at all interested in pol.	4.3	3.3	-1.0
Extremely interested in pol.	19.3	20.9	1.6
Party ID			
Strong Democrat	17.6	16.5	-1.1
Democrat	16.1	15.4	-0.7
Ind. Democrat	10.7	11.4	0.7
Independent	15.4	14.9	-0.5
Ind. Republican	10.6	10.1	-0.5
Republican	13.5	13.9	0.4
Strong Republican	16.1	17.8	1.7

No differences significant at $p < .05$.



Accuracy of Estimates (1-5)

- Benchmark to CPS.
- Cross-sectional estimates from November.
- 44 statistics examined, for:
 - Age, sex, race, ethnicity, race/ethnicity, education, home tenure, household size, marital status, household income, presidential vote choice, voter turnout



Accuracy of Estimates (2-5)

- Estimates are within 5 points of benchmark for 80 percent (35 of 44) of statistics examined.
- Turnout over-estimated by 23 points
- Differences >5 points for 8 more statistics...



Accuracy of Estimates (3-5)

Characteristic	Benchmark	Unweighted		Design weight		Post-stratified weights	
		Cross-section		Cross-section		Cross-section	
		Percent	Difference	Percent	Difference	Percent	Difference
Age							
18-29	21.3	8.3	-13.0	10.0	-11.3 ***	18.9	-2.4
30-39	16.4	15.3	-1.1	15.2	-1.2	16.9	0.5
40-49	19.3	21.7	2.4	22.5	3.2 ***	20.2	0.9
50-59	18.3	25.1	6.8	25.4	7.1 ***	19.0	0.7
60-69	12.6	19.0	6.4	18.1	5.5 ***	12.6	0.0
70 or older	12.2	10.6	-1.6	8.8	-3.4 ***	12.5	0.3
Sex							
Male	48.0	42.1	-5.9	43.8	-4.2 ***	47.3	-0.7
Female	52.0	57.9	5.9	56.2	4.2 ***	52.7	0.7
Race							
White only	82.2	83.5	1.3	85.6	-3.4 ***	77.0	-5.2 ***
Black only	12.1	7.9	-4.2	5.7	6.4 ***	11.1	-1.0
Other or multiple	5.7	8.7	3.0	8.7	-3.0 ***	12.0	6.3 ***
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	9.5	4.9	-4.6	4.6	4.9 ***	7.7	-1.8 *
Not Hispanic	90.5	95.1	4.6	95.4	-4.9 ***	92.3	1.8 *



Accuracy of Estimates (4-5)

Characteristic	Benchmark	Unweighted		Design weight		Post-stratified weights	
		Cross-section		Cross-section		Cross-section	
		Percent	Difference	Percent	Difference	Percent	Difference
Educational attainment							
Less than high school credential	11.2	3.3	-7.9	3.4	-7.8 ***	8.8	-2.4 *
High school diploma/equiv.	31.7	15.6	-16.1	15.4	-16.3 ***	31.4	-0.3
Some college	29.6	36.9	7.3	37.8	8.2 ***	30.8	1.2
Bachelor's degree	18.5	24.6	6.1	24.6	6.1 ***	19.4	0.9
Graduate degree	9.0	19.6	10.6	18.9	9.9 ***	9.7	0.7
Home tenure							
Own	74.4	82.2	7.8	83.5	9.1 ***	77.5	3.1 *
Rent	24.3	13.3	-11.0	11.1	-13.2 ***	14.7	-9.6 ***
Other	1.2	4.5	3.3	5.4	4.2 ***	7.8	6.6 ***
Household size							
1 person	15.2	16.5	1.3	9.5	-5.7 ***	9.2	-6.0 ***
2 people	35.0	36.8	1.8	36.0	1.0	32.9	-2.1
3 people	19.1	16.0	-3.1	18.2	-0.9	18.3	-0.8
4 people	17.1	15.0	-2.1	17.9	0.8	17.7	0.6
5 people	8.2	7.1	-1.1	9.2	1.0	10.7	2.5 **
6 people	3.1	2.3	-0.8	2.8	-0.3	3.4	0.3
7 or more	2.2	6.3	4.1	6.4	4.2 ***	7.8	5.6 ***
Marital status							
Married	55.1	64.4	9.3	71.9	16.8 ***	65.3	10.2 ***
Separated	2.0	1.3	-0.7	1.0	-1.0 ***	1.5	-0.5
Divorced	10.7	13.4	2.7	9.6	-1.1 *	8.4	-2.3 ***
Widowed	6.6	5.3	-1.3	3.3	-3.3 ***	3.9	-2.7 ***
Never married	25.6	15.6	-10.0	14.2	-11.4 ***	20.9	-4.7 ***
Household income, annual							
\$14,999 or less	8.9	5.5	-3.4	4.1	-4.8 ***	6.8	-2.1 **
\$15,000-\$29,999	13.6	10.7	-2.9	9.5	-4.1 ***	13.6	0.0
\$30,000-\$49,999	18.0	21.6	3.6	20.5	2.5 **	22.9	4.9 ***
\$50,000-\$74,999	19.2	22.5	3.3	22.9	3.7 ***	22.9	3.7 **
\$75,000-\$99,999	14.4	15.3	1.0	16.7	2.4 **	14.2	-0.2
\$100,000 or more	26.1	24.3	-1.8	26.3	0.2	19.6	-6.5 ***



Accuracy of Estimates (5-5)

Characteristic	Benchmark	Unweighted		Design weight		Post-stratified weights	
		Cross-section		Cross-section		Cross-section	
		Percent	Difference	Percent	Difference	Percent	Difference
Presidential vote choice							
Obama	52.9	51.8	-1.1	48.5	-4.4 ***	49.3	-3.6 **
McCain	45.7	45.7	0.0	48.7	3.0 **	47.1	1.4
Other	1.4	2.5	1.1	2.8	1.4 ***	3.5	2.1 ***
Turnout							
Voted	62.3	89.7	27.4	89.1	26.8 ***	84.9	22.6 ***
Did not vote	37.7	10.3	-27.4	10.9	-26.8 ***	15.1	-22.6 ***



Improving accuracy

- New weights may help
- Under development



Data Release

- First: finish data collection
- Data from all waves will be made public
- Advance release in January 2009
 - ANES waves from 2008
- Full release in December 2009
 - All waves
 - Complete QC review, weights, & documentation



Ongoing Projects

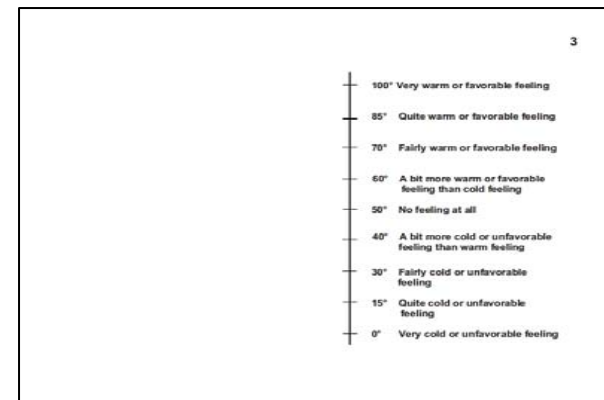


- Audio recordings of open-ended answers
- Coding of open-ended questions
- Base weights for time series survey
- Turnout validation
- Computing new weights
- Memo on party identification problems
- Comparisons with the GSS
- Book of Ideas



Improving Time Series Documentation

- New codebooks
- “Background information” on the questionnaires
- All respondent booklets online



Additional Documentation

- Memo explaining pretesting of the IAT and the AMP
- Pilot Study Methodology Report
- Papers presented at all previous ANES conferences going online



NLSY Demonstration

- Some predictors of turnout

- Gender
- Race
- In school
- Marital status
- Employed
- Income
- Religious service attendance
- Importance of religion
- Did volunteer work
- Understands politics
- Strength of party ID
- Follows political news
- Trust in government
- Individualism
- Parents interest in politics
- Extraversion
- Agreeableness
- Self-esteem
- Openness to experiences
- Self-control



Open-Ended Coding



Conference on Optimal Methods of Coding Open-Ended Survey Data

Ann Arbor, MI

December 4-5, 2008



Purpose

1. Draw greater attention to problems caused by incorrect inferences drawn from an important class of survey questions.
 - ▶ The questions are those in which open-ended responses from survey participants are released to the public in coded, categorized forms.



Example

- “Now we have a set of questions concerning various public figures. We want to see how much information about them gets out to the public from television, newspapers and the like....
- What about ... William Rehnquist – What job or political office does he NOW hold?”



Problems

1. Incomplete or inconsistent documentation of the algorithms by which open-ended responses have been translated into discrete response categories.
2. The coding procedures are often legacies of aged or unstated theories of survey response.



Goal

- Increase understanding and competence amongst survey researchers about best practices for O-E coding and documentation
 - Relations between codes and theoretical frameworks.
 - When multiple codes provide scientific value
 - How to answer efficiency and cost-effectiveness questions such as “When and for what questions is machine-coding viable?”



Conference on Optimal Coding of Open-Ended Survey Data (12/4-5/08)

Presenters

- Jon Krosnick, Department of Communication, Stanford University
- Arthur Lupia, Department of Political Science, University of Michigan
- James L. Gibson, Department of Political Science, Washington University in St. Louis
- David RePass, Department of Political Science, American University
- Randy Olsen, Center for Human Resource Research, Ohio State University
- Tom Smith, National Opinion Research Center
- Patrick Sturgis, Division of Social Statistics, University of Southampton, UK
- Klaus Krippendorff, The Annenberg School for communication, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
- Roel Popping, Department of Sociology, University of Groningen
- Carl Roberts, Departments of Statistics and Sociology, Iowa State University
- Roberto Franzosi, Department of Sociology, Emory University
- Jim Potter, Department of Communication, University of California-Santa Barbara
- Frederick G. Conrad, Program in Survey Methodology, University of Michigan
- Paul Skalski, School of Communication, Cleveland State University
- David P. Fan, Department of Genetics, Cell Biology and Development, University of Minnesota
- Fabrizio Sebastiani, Istituto di Scienza e Tecnologie dell'Informazione, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche
- Nigel Fielding, Department of Sociology, University of Surrey, UK
- Kristin Behfar, Merage School of Business, University of California-Irvine
- Matthew Lombard, School of Communication, Temple University



Open-Ended Coding 2009

- April 3, 2009. The “Political Knowledge Committee” meets
 - Jerit & Prior (co-chairs), Althaus, Baum, Gibson, Krosnick, Lupia, Hochschild, Zaller
 - Main debate: how to count “partial knowledge”
 - Of office
 - Of person
- June 10, 2009. ANES submits supplemental funding proposal
 - Permits following best-practices in coding open-ends
 - Full documentation of training, coding ,and reliability protocols
 - Transcriptions of 2008 audio files and consequent accuracy checks
 - Investigate potential efficiencies of machine coding
 - Scanning of open-ends on previous surveys
- August 12, 2009. Public release of redacted versions of the open-ended Time Series responses.
 - Redactions remove potentially identifying information



Thank you!

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