

# POLITICAL POLLING – PART II: PRACTICE OF POLLING

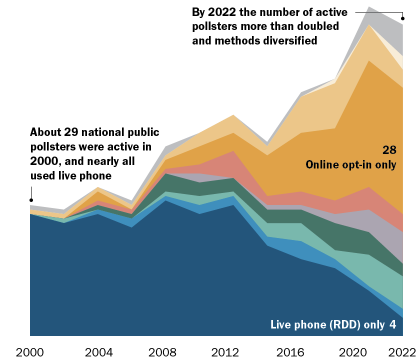
Data Analysis for Journalism and Political Communication  
(Spring 2026)

Prof. Bell

# TYPES OF SURVEY SAMPLES

## As the number of public pollsters in the U.S. has grown, survey methods have become more diverse

*Number of national pollsters using method(s)*



Note: RDD refers to random-digit dial sampling. Refer to “How Public Polling Has Changed in the 21st Century” for a breakdown of other methods analyzed.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of external data.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

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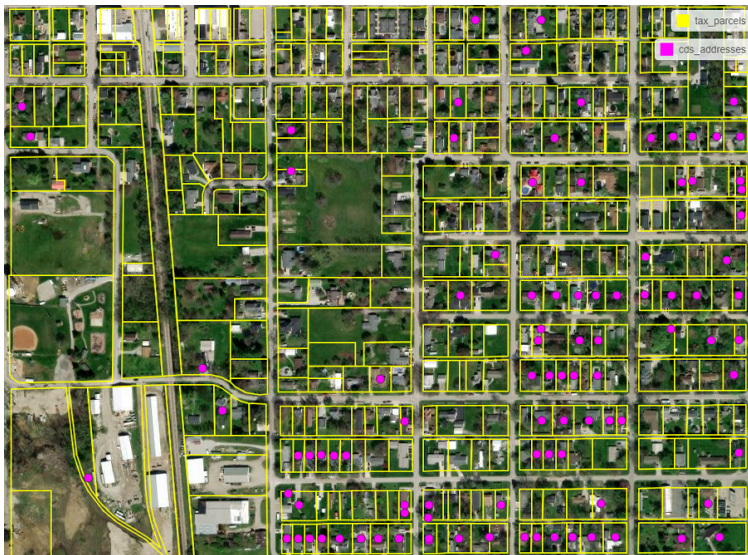
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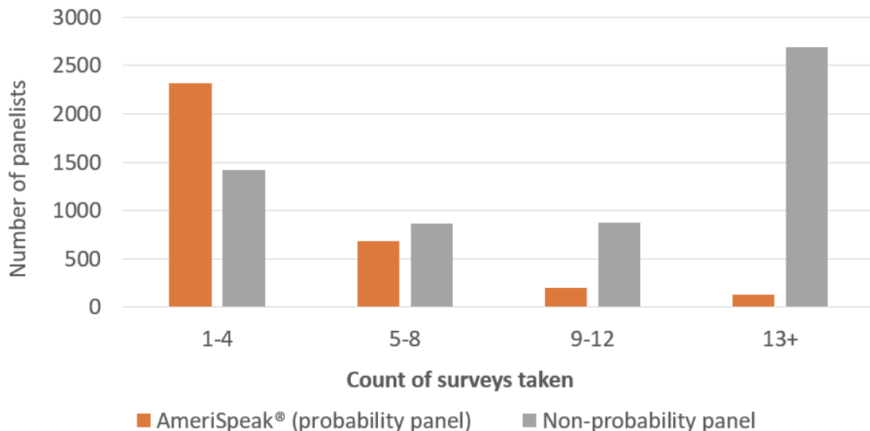
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- **Non-probability/Quota Sampling:** Pseudo-randomly selecting, from an opt-in pool of respondents, a sample that approximates the make-up of the general population



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**Table 1. Surveys taken in past 30 days by panel type (self-report)**



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# AI AND SURVEYS

The screenshot displays a digital marketing analytics dashboard. On the left is a dark sidebar with navigation icons and labels: 'MyAgency' (with a dropdown and plus icon), 'Customer Persona' (with a right arrow), 'Website Persona' (with a dropdown), 'Social Persona' (with a right arrow), and 'Competitor Persona' (with a right arrow). Below these are icons for a list, people, settings, and a search icon. The main content area is titled 'Website Persona > All traffic > Segment 2' and includes an 'Export' button. It features three tabs: 'Persona', 'Distribution', and 'Journeys'. The 'Persona' tab is active, showing a profile for 'Heather McCabe', a 33-year-old urban millennial. A quote from her reads: 'I believe in building strong relationships, staying fit, and indulging in magical entertainment to brighten my days.' To the right is a map of Las Vegas, Nevada. Below the profile are sections for 'PROFILE INFORMATION' (summary, personal aspirations), 'PSYCHOLOGICAL DRIVERS' (goals), 'BUYING BEHAVIOR' (triggers), and 'WORK' (Travel Agent, Digital Lizard Idaho Publishing). A 'LIFESTYLE' section at the bottom shows icons for a married couple, a school, and horses, with text: 'Married', '1 grade-schooler', 'Has horses', and 'Rents house'. The top right of the dashboard shows 'Last updated: 28 Feb 2025'. The bottom of the image shows a navigation bar with icons for back, forward, and other controls.

MyAgency ▼ +

Customer Persona >

Website Persona ▼

Keith Mahoney  
Time Buyer (High-value)  
17%

Heather McCabe  
Website Visitor  
53%

Colin Scott  
Segment Report  
30%

Social Persona >

Competitor Persona >

Website Persona > All traffic > Segment 2

Persona Distribution Journeys

Last updated: 28 Feb 2025

Export ▼

**Heather McCabe**  
33 yrs  
Urban, Millennial  
Website Visitor

"I believe in building strong relationships, staying fit, and indulging in magical entertainment to brighten my days."

**PROFILE INFORMATION**

**Summary:** Heather McCabe is a 33-year-old married woman residing in urban Las Vegas, Nevada. She rents a house, enjoys riding her bicycle, and has a passion for horses.

**Personal aspirations:** Heather aspires to create a strong sense of community, maintain a healthy and fit lifestyle, and foster deep relationships with her loved ones.

**PSYCHOLOGICAL DRIVERS**

**Goals:** Heather aims to explore new forms of entertainment like art, theater, and magic, indulge in reading children's literature, and continue pursuing her hobbies in books and biographies.

**BUYING BEHAVIOR**

**Triggers:** Heather is motivated by self-help and motivational content, community issues that impact her surroundings, and stories related to healthy living and fitness.

**WORK**

Travel Agent  
Digital Lizard Idaho  
Publishing

**LIFESTYLE**

Married  
1 grade-schooler  
Has horses

Rents house

Las Vegas, Nevada, United States

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- With declining survey response rates making representative samples difficult, it may be a viable tradeoff

*“If you’re going to pay for polling data that gets the wrong result, you might as well use AI and save money. While surveying real people seems to be getting less accurate over time, the question is whether AI polling will improve.”*

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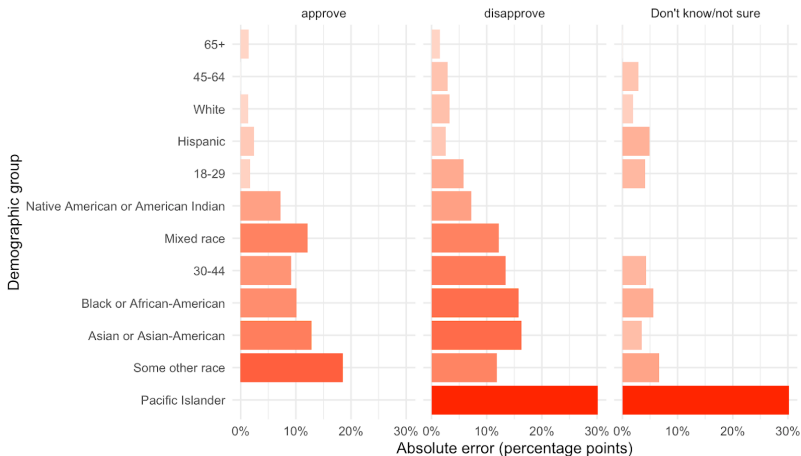
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- However, AI models are still not good at “out-of-sample” inference, which means these synthetic personas may not generate good data

# AI AND SURVEYS

## LLMs produce large errors across important demographic groups

The absolute difference in the proportion of each group that says they \_\_\_ of Trump's job performance, minus the percent among each group that gets the same response from the LLM.



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# WRITING GOOD SURVEYS

Do you support or oppose a ban on each of the following:

	Strongly Support	Somewhat Support	Somewhat Oppose	Strongly Oppose
TikTok	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) Initiatives	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Transgender collegiate athletes participating on sports teams different than their sex assigned at birth	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Dynamic ticket pricing, where companies change ticket prices based on demand	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Daylight Saving Time	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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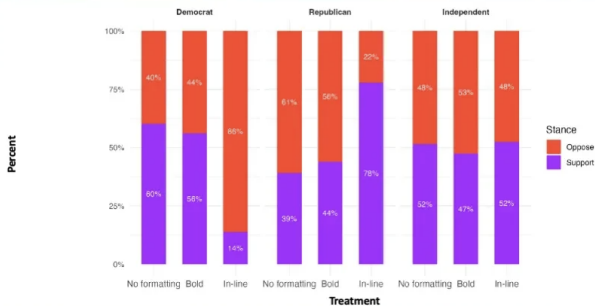
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# WRITING GOOD SURVEYS

YouGov

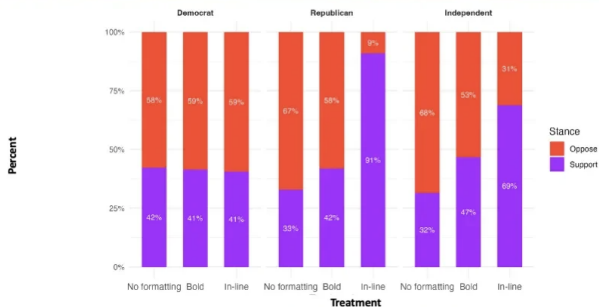
## Ban DEI: Support vs oppose by political party and treatment



# WRITING GOOD SURVEYS

YouGov

## Transgender athletes in college sports: Support vs oppose by political party and treatment



# WRITING GOOD SURVEYS

- As with data visualization, we have to assume that we have a limited amount of the respondent's attention
- The goal of survey design is to *minimize* cognitive load and *maximize* specificity, but these two goals are often in tension
- When the cognitive load on respondents is too high, they are likely to engage in **satisficing** or exit the survey entirely (known as survey attrition).

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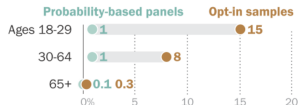
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- 5 Mental coin-flipping

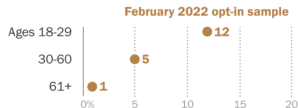
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## Prior studies of 'bogus respondents' show large errors among young people

*Average % of U.S. adults who answered "yes" to at least 10 of 16 yes/no questions*



*% of U.S. adults who say they are licensed to operate a class SSGN submarine*



Source: Results for yes/no questions represent the mean values across three probability-based panels and across three online opt-in samples, originally reported in Pew Research Center's "Comparing Two Types of Online Survey Samples." Results for adults licensed to operate a class SSGN submarine are based on a Center survey experiment conducted Feb. 1, 2022, among an opt-in sample of U.S. adults.

"Online opt-in polls can produce misleading results, especially for young people and Hispanic adults"

**PEW RESEARCH CENTER**

# HOW CAN WE AVOID SATISFICING?

Methods 101: Question Wording (Pew Research Center)

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- 7 Use open-ended questions judiciously
- 8 Pre-test your survey

# HOW CAN WE AVOID SATISFICING?




**AJ Thurston, PhD**  
@AJThurston

...

So that later in my survey where I use a different measure that has 1 = low and 5 = high my survey will look even better by contrast, then, just to crush participants spirits, we ask them to enter their phone number for a follow-on survey using a slider input:

Please enter your phone number:

A slider input field consisting of a horizontal line with a vertical bar in the center. To the right of the slider is the number 2158559745.

2158559745

# FINDING POLLING DATA

Link to Roper iPoll

# IN-CLASS EXERCISE

- 1 Search for a topic that you are interested in and select a question
- 2 Calculate the margin of error for the response options of interest (i.e., ignore “don’t know”). Are you confident that there is a difference between these proportions?
  - ▶ Recall the formula for margin of error from last week:  
$$1.96 * \sqrt{(p * (1 - p)) / n}$$
- 3 Evaluate the question wording. Is this a well-written survey question? Why or why not?