

Survey Research and Design

Introduction and Course Overview

William Marble

August 29, 2023

U.S. Extends Job Growth Streak Even as Economy Cools

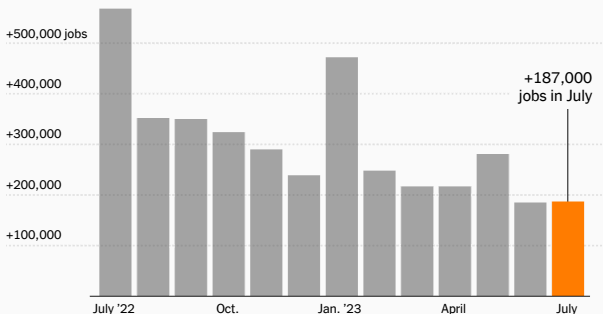
Employers added 187,000 workers in July, a slower pace than the recent norm, but “more sustainable,” one economist said.



By Lydia DePillis

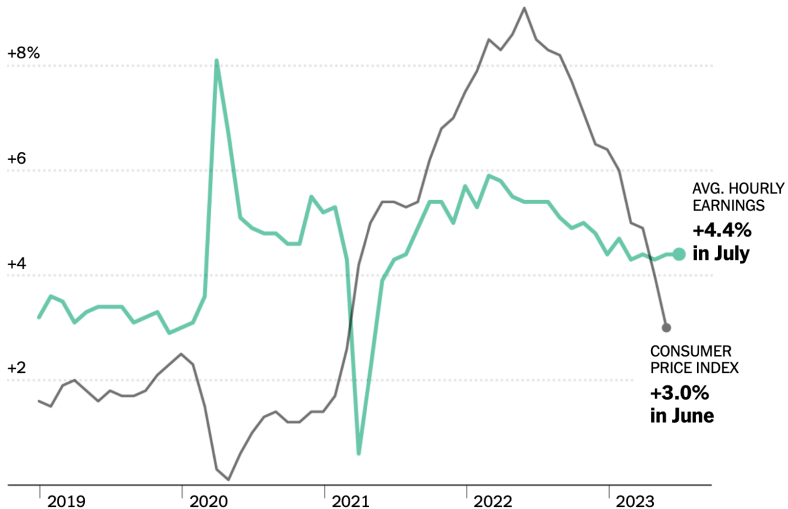
Aug. 4, 2023

Monthly change in jobs



Note: Data is seasonally adjusted. • Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics • By Karl Russell

Year-over-year percentage change in earnings vs. inflation



Note: Earnings data is seasonally adjusted. • Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics • By Karl Russell

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- ▶ What are some advantages and disadvantages of this approach?
- ▶ Why does the government collect this data in the first place?

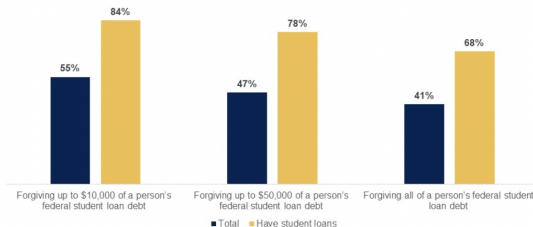
Public Opinion on Policy

Narrow majority of Americans support forgiving up to \$10k in federal student loan debt

For those closest to the issue — those with student loan debt— support is much higher across the board

Do you support or oppose the following?

% Strongly/Somewhat support



© 2022 Ipsos

Base: Total (N=1,022); Have student loans (N=416)



Source: NPR/Ipsos poll, June 3-5, 2022

Presidential Approval

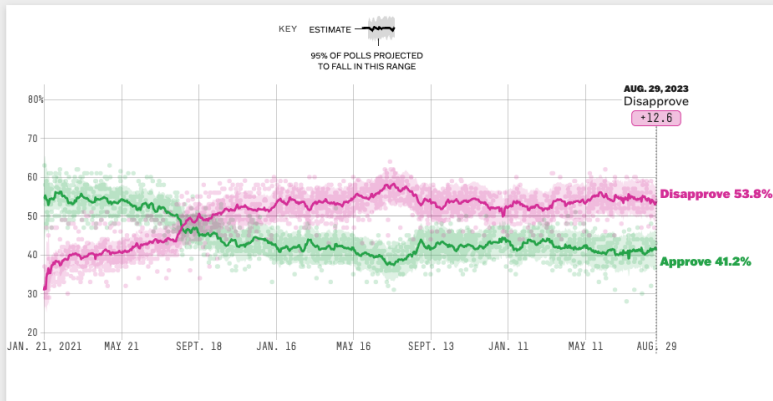
UPDATED AUG. 29, 2023, AT 11:54 AM

How popular is Joe Biden?

An updating calculation of the president's approval rating, accounting for each poll's recency, sample size, methodology and house effects.

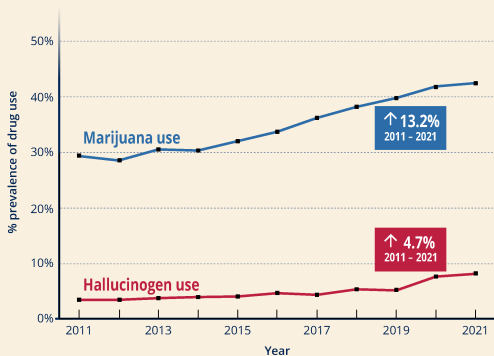
[How this works](#)

[See the latest polls](#)



Source: FiveThirtyEight poll aggregation

Historic Highs in Past-Year Marijuana and Hallucinogen Use Among Young Adults (Ages 19-30) in 2021



Source: 2021 Monitoring the Future Panel Survey



National Institute
on Drug Abuse

nida.nih.gov



Please tell us what you think about the following **Brand**:



Amtrak



Not heard of



Thanks-A-Lot Girl Scout Cookies



Not heard of



Shangri-La



Not heard of



Levi's



Not heard of



SpaceX



Not heard of



Korea Baseball Organization



Not heard of

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But surveys can also lead us astray...

Clinton Was Supposed to Win Pennsylvania (Final Margin: 48.6% Trump to 47.8% Clinton)

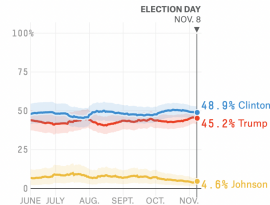
Who will win Pennsylvania?



Chance of winning Pennsylvania's 20 electoral votes

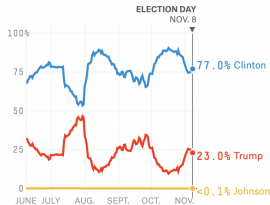


Projected vote share over time



KEY AVERAGE 80% CHANCE OF FALLING IN RANGE

Chances over time



Source: FiveThirtyEight polls-only election forecast

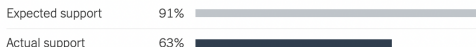
Gun Control Referendum Results Diverge from Survey-Based Estimates

National Polls Overstated Voters' Support for Background Checks

State referendums in Maine, Nevada, Washington and California drastically underperformed expectations. Instead, support for background checks mirrored a state's partisan composition.

Expectations and actual results for referendums on background checks:

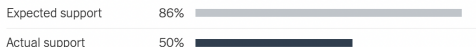
California (2016)



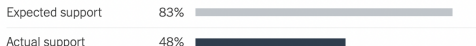
Washington (2014)



Nevada (2016)



Maine (2016)



"Expected support" is a modeled estimate by Chris Warshaw and Devin Caughey, based on available national survey data. The California referendum was on ammunition background checks.

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- ▶ how to analyze survey data and write about the results
- ▶ the full process of designing, fielding, and analyzing a survey

Specific Course Topics

- 1 R programming for survey analysis
- 2 Probability and sampling: theory of survey statistics
- 3 Designing questionnaires
- 4 Issues of nonresponse
- 5 Survey experiments
- 6 Horserace polling and election forecasting
- 7 Measuring public opinion at the local level
- 8 Measuring political ideology and other latent traits
- 9 Asking about sensitive topics in surveys
- 10 Panel and time series surveys

Course Reading

- ▶ Textbook: Robert Groves et al., *Survey Methodology*. Available online via library
- ▶ Additional book: G. Elliott Morris, *Strength in Numbers*. Purchase on your own (\$15 paperback on Amazon).
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- ▶ Do the reading before first class on topic (but better late than never)

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- ▶ **Struggling with the reading is normal!**

Semester-Long Project

- ▶ Our class will collaborate to design and run a survey in the first week of November
- ▶ You will propose a research question, design a survey to answer that question, gather data, and analyze the results
- ▶ The topic should be of broad public or scholarly interest. Lots of room for creativity: start brainstorming!
- ▶ Your final project will be a research paper based on the survey (roughly 10-12 pages)
- ▶ Last day of class: brief presentation to share findings and crowdsource feedback

Problem Sets

- ▶ Four problem sets
- ▶ Mix of data analysis, review of technical concepts, and writing
- ▶ Scored on 1-12 scale
 - ▶ 10 = everything is correct
 - ▶ 12 = everything is correct, explanations are exemplary, code and analyses are particularly well-executed and clearly communicated. 12's could be used as the answer key.
- ▶ No penalty for first late submission within 3 days
- ▶ Work with classmates, but submit your own write-ups and code. Note which classmates you worked with in your submission.
- ▶ Due dates listed on syllabus

Paper Discussion

- ▶ On some class meetings, pairs students will be tasked with leading a discussion on one of the readings
- ▶ Group should summarize the paper, then propose discussion questions for the class (more detailed instructions later)
- ▶ I'll send around a sign-up form and assign pairs based on mutual interest in topics

- ▶ In class on **Thursday, October 26**
- ▶ Some technical material, but won't ask you to do calculations by hand

15% Attendance, participation, engagement, and office hours attendance

15% Group paper discussion

30% Problem sets

15% Midterm exam

25% Final project (5% presentation, 20% final submission)

We'll use R to analyze data. Installation instructions posted on Canvas.

Computation

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You should be able to understand what this code does:

```
1 dat <- read.csv("survey_data.csv")
2 names(dat)
3
4 dat$age <- 2022 - dat$birthyr
5 subs <- subset(dat, age >= 18 & age < 35)
6
7 mean(subs$biden_approval == "Strongly Approve")
8 mean(subs$biden_approavl == "Strongy Disapprove")
9
10
```

We will review key R functionality starting next week.

Academic Integrity and Citations

Your job in this class is to learn how to interpret and conduct survey research — not merely to complete the assignments

- ▶ The class is about *thinking and understanding*
- ▶ Survey research is a diverse field spanning academia, industry, and journalism — you may find useful sources in unlikely spots
- ▶ Any sources you consult in your work should be cited
- ▶ Standard practice to borrow survey questions. In class you should cite them.

- ▶ ChatGPT and other LLMs are powerful, but not all-knowing
- ▶ All code/answers must be written on your own
- ▶ Can't effectively use these tools without knowing what you're talking about
- ▶ That said they can be helpful e.g. for resolving a coding problem. You can use them as an *aid* as you might use a calculator
- ▶ If you use ChatGPT, explain *how* you use it in a footnote or citation
- ▶ But wholesale copying of ChatGPT output is a violation of academic integrity and not a great idea anyway:
 - ▶ They work by taking (uncredited) work that's available on the internet
 - ▶ They often mislead, make up answers, etc.
 - ▶ Midterm exam is in-person, closed book
- ▶ If you're unsure about what uses of a resource are appropriate, just ask me

Prof. Marble:

- ▶ 33 Fox-Fels Hall, 3rd floor
- ▶ OH on Tuesdays 10:30am-12:30pm or by appointment
- ▶ Email: marblew@sas.upenn.edu
- ▶ **You are required to come to OH at least once before October 10**

TA Liz Schreier:

- ▶ 31 Fox-Fels Hall, 3rd floor
- ▶ OH on Wednesday 2pm-4pm

What else do you need to know?

bit.ly/psci3802