



1

2

3



1

1

This class is geared towards developing your knowledge about how to (1) **evaluate others' research** and (2) how to **conduct your own research**.

We have developed our understanding of the different steps of the **scientific method**.

We have realised that this process is often **messier** and **less linear** than published research might lead you to believe.

Everything starts with our **theories** about how and why some part of the world is (or was) the way it is.

It is crucial to think about how well our **theories and our empirical measures** are connected.

What is a **sample**? When is it **representative**? **What** does it represent?

What **types of surveys** are there?

What are their **strengths and weaknesses**?

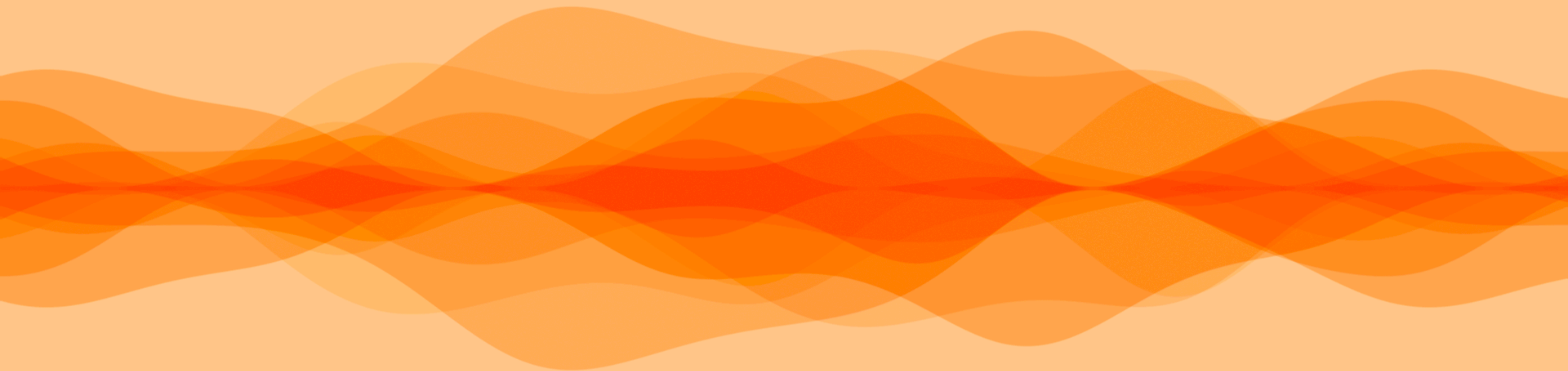
Surveys are some of the **most frequently reported** forms of research reported in the media.

However, most people do not understand how to interpret both (1) the **questions** being asked and (2) how we can evaluate whether the **sample represents the population** being studied.

1

Source: https://youtu.be/kRh1zXFKC_o

2



Greed and grievance in civil war

P Collier, A Hoeffler - Oxford economic papers, 2004 - academic.oup.com

We investigate the causes of civil war, using a new data set of wars during 1960–99.

Rebellion may be explained by atypically severe grievances, such as high inequality, a lack of ...

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Oil discoveries, civil war, and preventive state repression

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Abstract

Anticipated shifts in power favoring one side can lead to preventive war today. When power is poised to shift towards the state, potential rebels may launch a civil war while they retain a relative advantage, consistent with the commitment problem. We argue that a government expecting a group to rebel has an incentive to prevent that challenge by repressing the population. Repression is a government attempt to undermine and prevent dissent that would turn into rebellion—dissent and rebellion that is more likely in expectation of power shifting in the government’s favor. Empirical models using data on newly proved oil reserves show that states expecting an increase in oil wealth demonstrably increase repression in the years between discovery and access. The findings imply a new connection between natural resources and political violence: Oil wealth can encourage repression not only by reducing its costs, but also by creating windows of opportunity that rebels hope to exploit and governments hope to close. Not only civil war but also rising expectations of rebellion are associated with a marked increase in state-directed violence against civilians.

Keywords

civil war, dissent, human rights, natural resources, political violence, repression

Governments repress civilians to cement their hold on power. Yet when we observe repression, it is difficult to separate preventive from retaliatory motives, and deterrent from provoked follow-on effects. Suppose a government rounds up dissidents, shuts media outlets, or clamps down on private communication because it expects imminent rebellion. Without knowledge of the government’s beliefs about the rising risk of rebellion, such repression appears provocative when followed by civil conflict – even if that repression limited the scope of war and improved the state’s chances of success against the rebellion. Motive is key to understanding why and when governments repress, yet our hypothetical scenario of preventive repression is observationally equivalent to routine repression that provokes a backlash. How can we parse the motives and consequences of state repression?

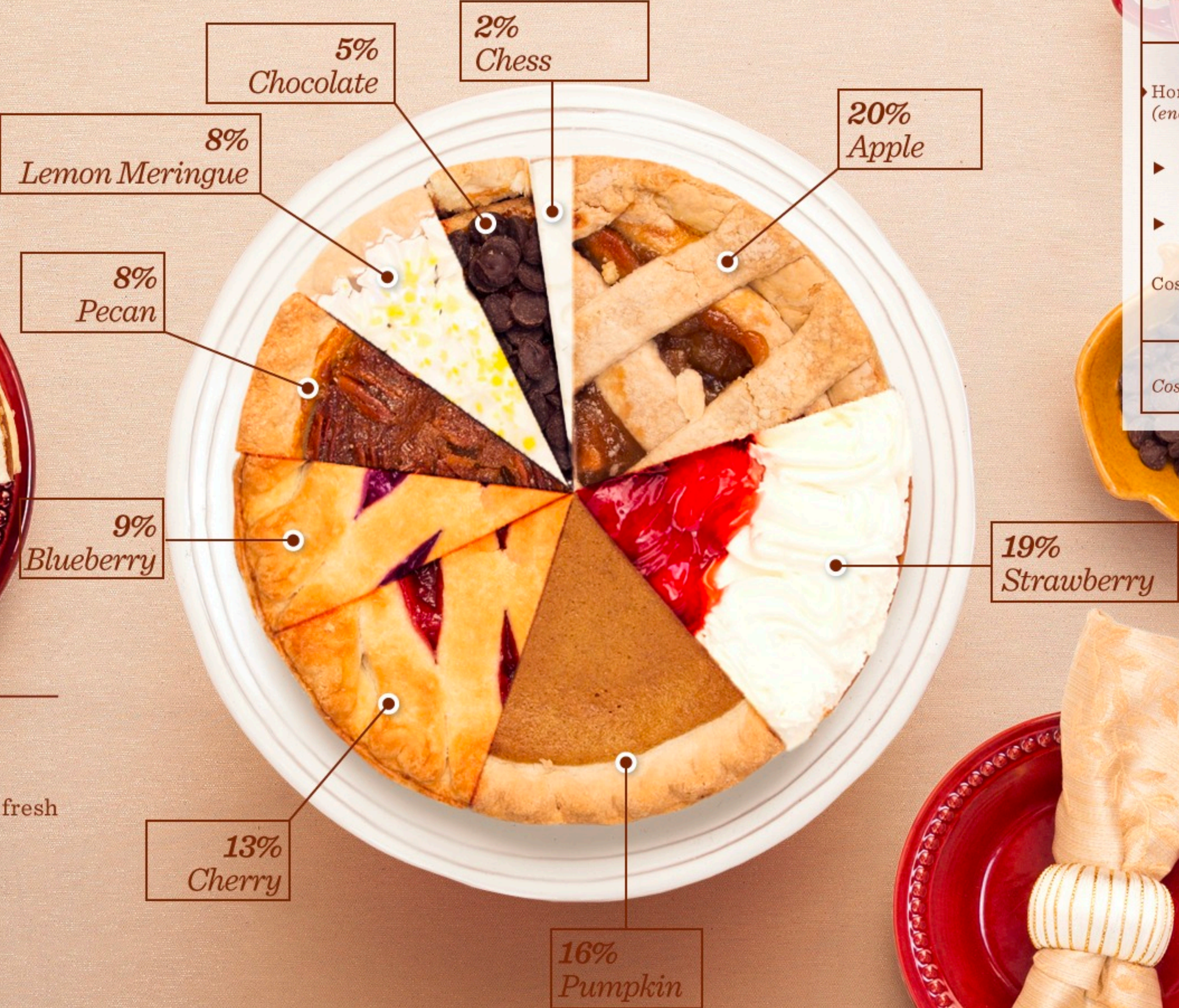
Observed repression and dissent are linked by government and dissident beliefs about each other’s strategies and their relative effectiveness (Pierskalla, 2010; Casper & Tyson, 2014; Ritter, 2014). Both sides can anticipate and move to limit each other’s actions, which means that preventive and provocative repression can have the same observable relationship with subsequent dissent, rebellion, and civil conflict. Further, pooling preventive and responsive repression without some means of identifying them can lead to incorrect inferences over the causes and consequences of political violence (Ritter & Conrad, 2016). This is especially true of the relationship between

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There's Always Room For Pie

If turkey is the star of Thanksgiving dinner, then pie is most certainly the encore. America's love affair with this golden-crusted treat has been well-documented in pop culture; in fact, a 2012 survey by NPR examined pie preferences and determined that, indeed, there is nothing more American than apple pie. Take a look to see which other pies Americans will leave room for on turkey day.



MAKING YOUR OWN PIE CRUST

— VS. —

BUYING READY-MADE

Prepackaged 9-inch pie crust (set of two)	\$3.49
Cost per crust	\$1.75

Total time: 0 minutes

Homemade Pie Crust (enough for three crusts)	\$3.52
--	--------

2 tbs. sugar:	1/2 c. shortening:
\$0.04	\$0.72
1 c. butter:	1/2-3/4 c. cold water:
\$2	\$0

Cost per crust:	\$1.17
-----------------	--------

Total time: 20 minutes

Cost of pie filling was not considered

26%

A Perishables Group Insights survey found that **26%** of households bought a fresh pie at a grocery store in 2012.

SOURCES: NPR.ORG, PERISHABLESGROUP.COM

Image source: https://www.huffpost.com/entry/most-popular-pies-thanksgiving_b_2160342





South Africa undertakes its most important census since the end of apartheid

Published: February 4, 2022 8.18pm AEDT



Deputy Minister in the Presidency Thembi Siweya, left, visits homeless people at Johannesburg's Park Station on 'Census Night', 2 February. GCIS/Flickr

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Statistics South Africa has embarked on its once-a-decade process to count all people in the country - including non-citizens. Census 2022 is arguably the most important in the country since the first post-apartheid census in 1996

Author



David Everatt
Professor of Urban Governance,
University of the Witwatersrand

Disclosure statement

David Everatt is Chair of the South African Statistics Council.

Partners



University of the Witwatersrand provides support as a hosting partner of The Conversation AFRICA.

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South African Population

2022



Statistics by Theme

Population

Education

Household living conditions

Know the population

The population of South Africa grew by 19,8 percentage points between 2011 and 2022, from 51,7 million persons in 2011 to 62 million persons in 2022. This is the largest percentage change in population size since 1996.

62.0 million

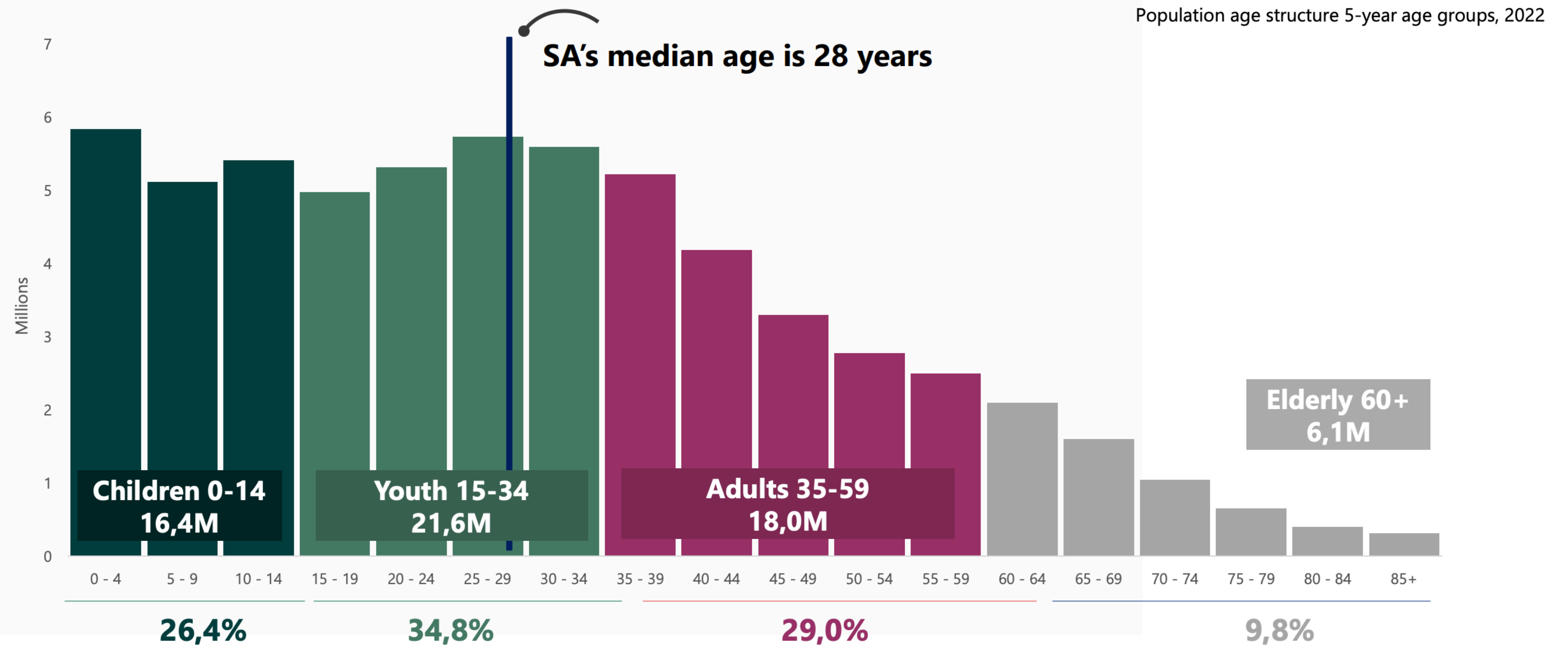
SOUTH AFRICA

2022

[Learn More](#)

61,2% of South Africa's population is under 35 years old.

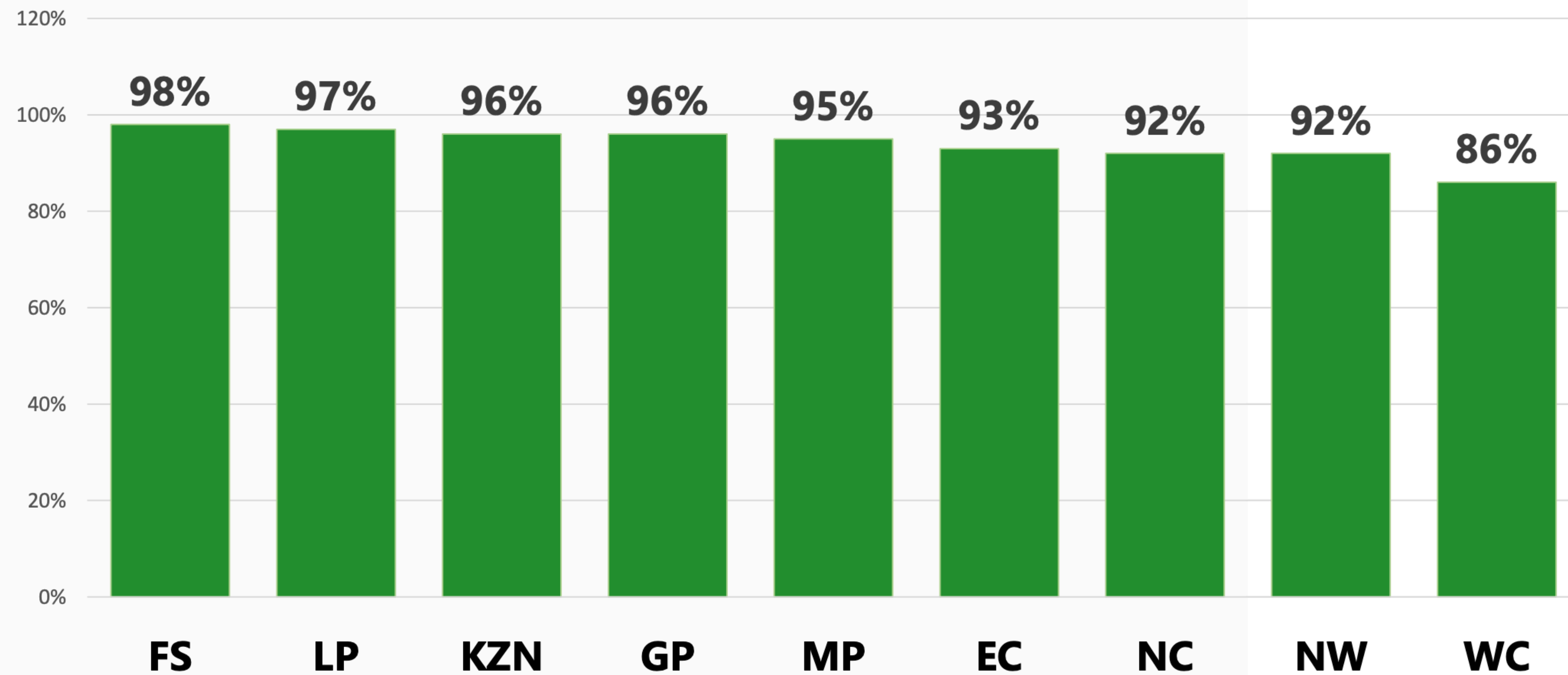
CENSUS 2022



IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS

*Due to rounding totals may not add up to 100%

Quality Matters: Data Collection Rate

CENSUS 2022

IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS

Census 2021: ACT population undercount could cost territory 'hundreds of millions of dollars'



By [Gerard Cockburn](#), and [Dan Jervis-Bardy](#)
Updated June 28 2022 - 9:33pm, first published 6:30pm

💬 Comments



📷 ACT Chief Minister Andrew Barr says the territory could have been short-changed hundreds of millions of dollars because of an undercount of its population. Picture: Keegan Carroll

ADVERTISEMENT

Ad

A 20,000-person undercount of the ACT's population could mean the territory has been short-changed hundreds of millions of dollars in

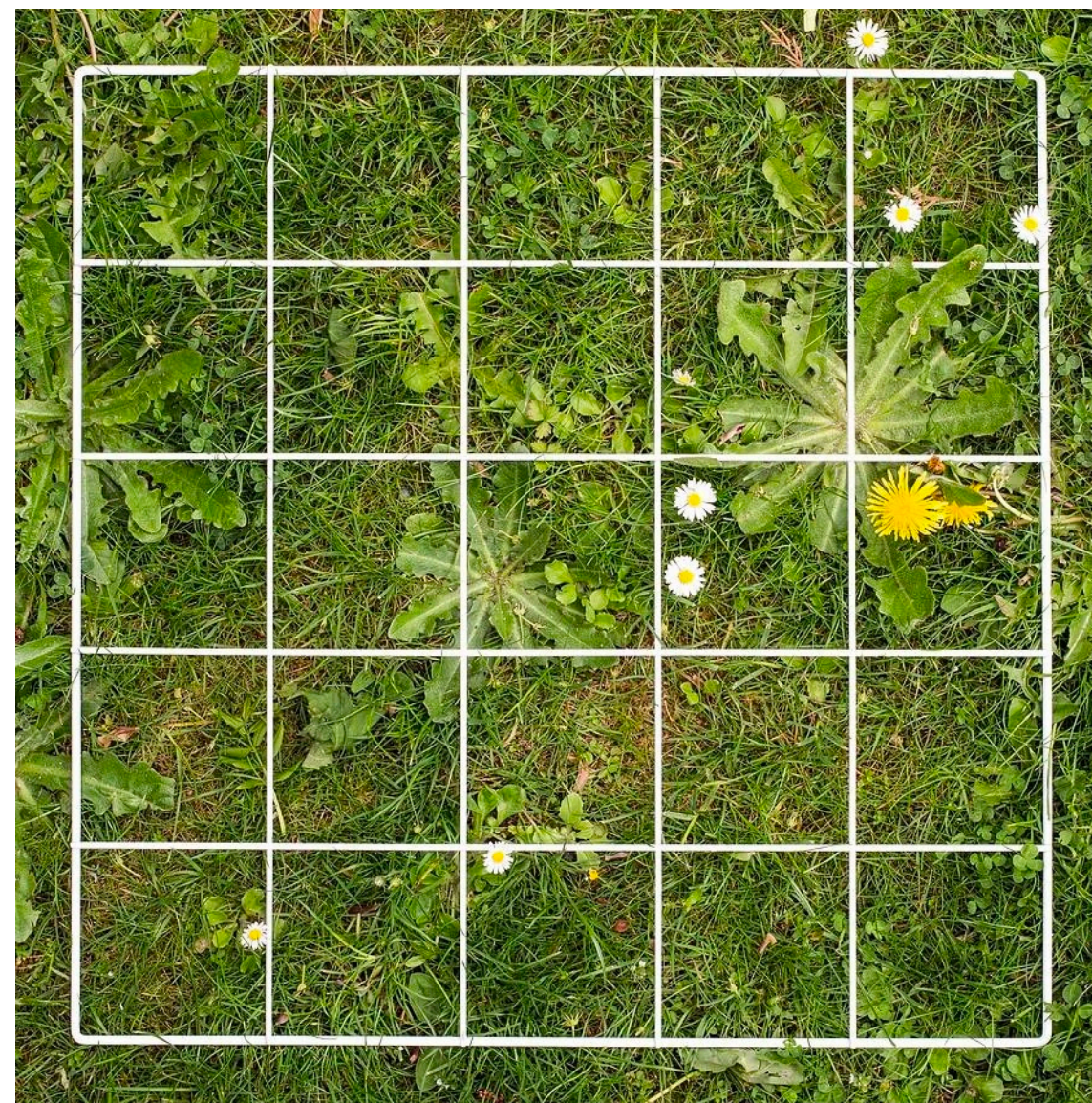
“A **population** is any group of people, organisations, objects, or events about which we want to draw conclusions; a *case* is any member of such a population.” (Brians et al. 2011: 132)

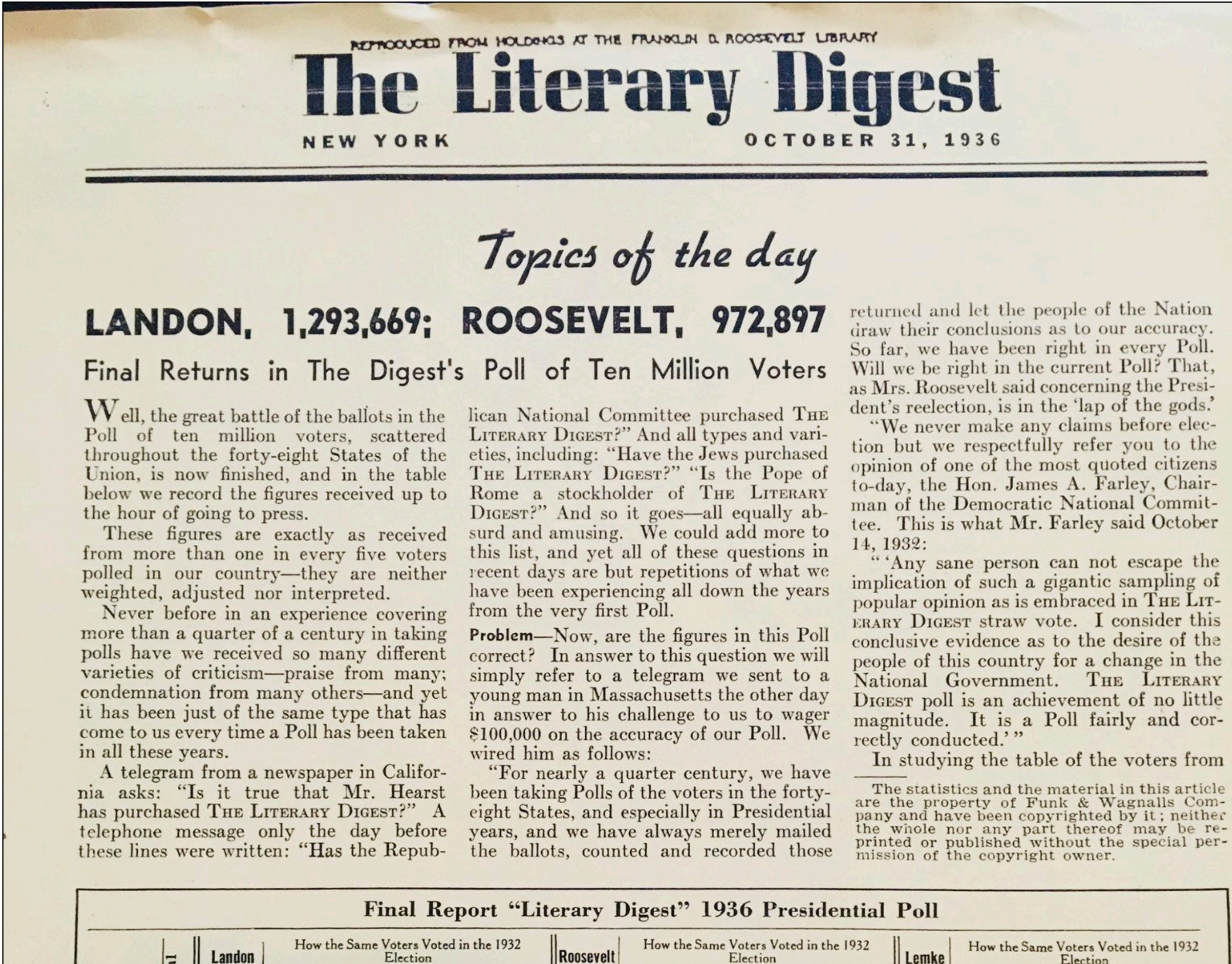
“A **sample** is any subgroup of a population of cases that is identified for analysis.” (Brians et al. 2011: 132)

“A **representative sample** is one in which every major attribute of the larger population from which the sample is drawn is present in roughly the proportion or frequency with which those attributes occur in that larger population.” (Brians et al. 2011: 133)

“A truly representative sample is a **microcosm**—a smaller, but accurate, mode—of the larger population from which it is taken. To the extent that a sample is truly representative, conclusions based on a study of that sample may be safely regarded as applying to the original population.”

(Brian et al. 2011: 133)





WHY THE 1936 LITERARY DIGEST POLL FAILED

PEVERILL SQUIRE

Abstract The *Literary Digest* poll of 1936 holds an infamous place in the history of survey research. Despite its importance, no empirical research has been conducted to determine why the poll failed. Using data from a 1937 Gallup survey which asked about participation in the *Literary Digest* poll I conclude that the magazine’s sample and the response were both biased and jointly produced the wildly incorrect estimate of the vote. But, if all of those who were polled had responded, the magazine would have, at least, correctly predicted Roosevelt the winner. The current relevance of these findings is discussed.

The 1936 campaign concluded with the *Literary Digest* (1936a) publishing survey results forecasting a landslide victory for the Republican presidential candidate, Alf Landon. The actual election was, of course, won by the incumbent, Franklin Roosevelt, by a large margin. Thus the *Literary Digest* poll gained an infamous place in the history of survey research.

Almost every book on presidential elections or survey methodology contains some scathing reference to the poll and gives reasons why it failed to forecast the correct results. Some claim the error resulted from a biased sample. A few assert that the sample was acceptable but that the low response rate produced the incorrect forecast. Many others state that a combination of these problems was responsible. Surprisingly, these claims are mere speculation; no analysis has been conducted to determine why the *Literary Digest* poll was wrong. Consequently, we have some ideas—really competing hypotheses—as to why the poll failed but no empirical research by which to determine the source of the error.

PEVERILL SQUIRE is Assistant Professor of Political Science at the University of Iowa. The author is grateful to the Graduate College of the University of Iowa for funds to conduct this research and to Gregory Caldeira and Douglas Madsen for comments on earlier drafts.

Public Opinion Quarterly Volume 52:125–133 © 1988 by the American Association for Public Opinion Research
Published by The University of Chicago Press / 0033-362X/88/0052-01/\$2.50



Source: <https://www.forsmarshgroup.com/media/1770/dewey-defeats-truman.jpg?anchor=center&mode=crop&width=1200&height=600&rnd=132107801500000000>

Probability sampling using **random samples**: randomly selected cases so all cases (and all combinations of cases) has an equal chance of being selected.



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True Random Number Service

What's this fuss about *true* randomness?

Perhaps you have wondered how predictable machines like computers can generate randomness. In reality, most random numbers used in computer programs are *pseudo-random*, which means they are generated in a predictable fashion using a mathematical formula. This is fine for many purposes, but it may not be random in the way you expect if you're used to dice rolls and lottery drawings.

RANDOM.ORG offers *true* random numbers to anyone on the Internet. The randomness comes from atmospheric noise, which for many purposes is better than the pseudo-random number algorithms typically used in computer programs. People use RANDOM.ORG for holding drawings, lotteries and sweepstakes, to drive online games, for scientific applications and for art and music. The service has existed since 1998 and was built by [Dr Mads Haahr](#) of the [School of Computer Science and Statistics](#) at [Trinity College, Dublin](#) in Ireland. Today, RANDOM.ORG is operated by [Randomness and Integrity Services Ltd.](#)

True Random Number Generator

Min:

Max:

Result:

Powered by [RANDOM.ORG](#)

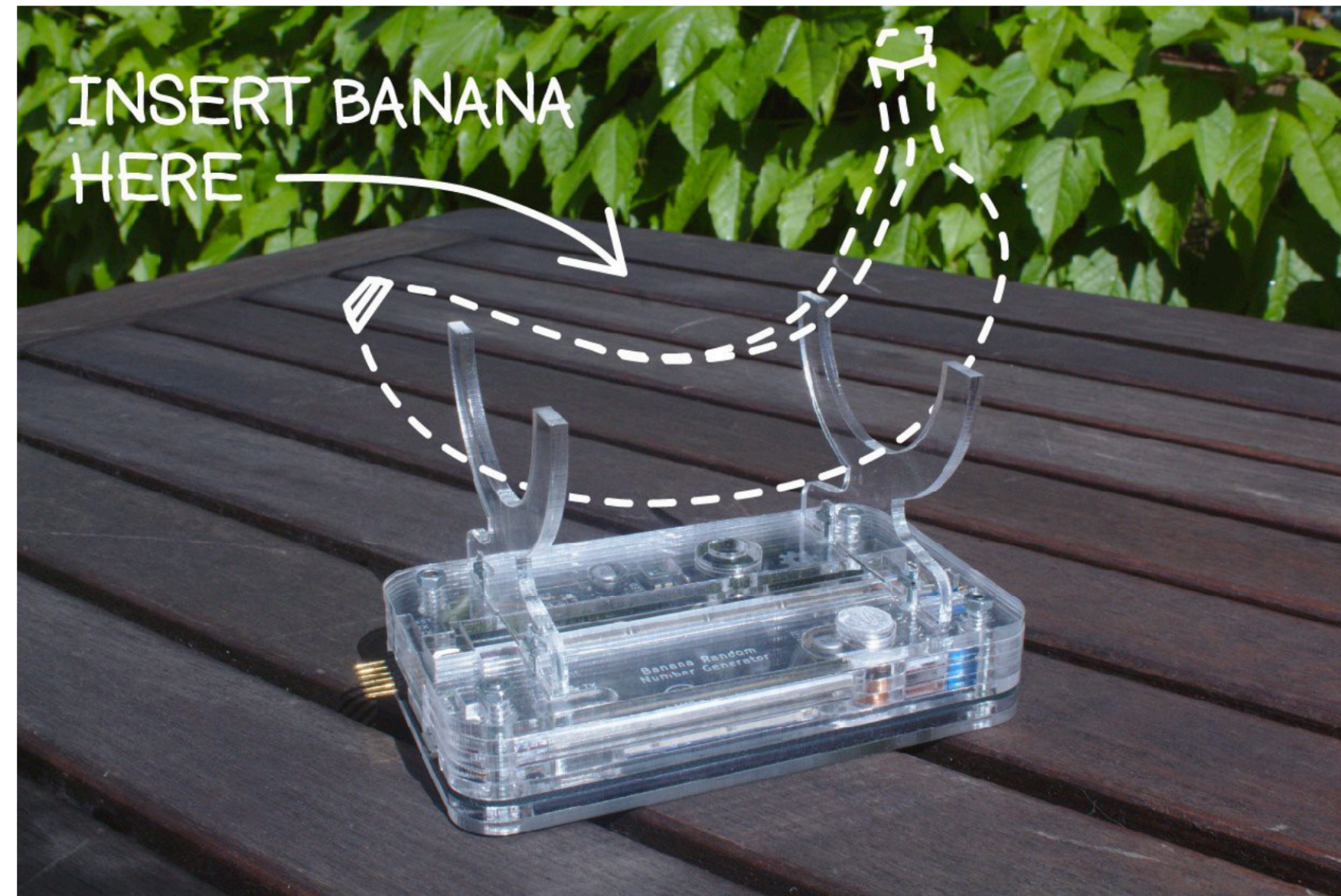
2

The image shows a screenshot of the Excel for Mac interface with the Help window open. In the background, an Excel spreadsheet is visible with columns A, B, and C. Cell C7 contains the formula '=RAND()' and cell C8 contains the text 'RAND()'. The foreground features the 'Excel Help' window titled 'Excel for Mac Help'. It has a search bar at the top right containing the text 'Search help'. Below the title bar, the main heading is 'Excel for Mac Help'. Underneath, it says 'RAND function'. A paragraph follows: 'This article describes the formula syntax and usage of the RAND function in Microsoft Excel.' Then, under the heading 'Description', it states: 'RAND returns an evenly distributed random real number greater than or equal to 0 and less than 1. A new random real number is returned every time the worksheet is calculated.' A note box contains the text: 'Note: As of Excel 2010, Excel uses the Mersenne Twister algorithm (MT19937) to generate random numbers.' Below this, under the heading 'Syntax', it shows 'RAND()' and explains: 'The RAND function syntax has no arguments.' Finally, under the heading 'Remarks', there is a bullet point: 'To generate a random real number between a and b, use:' followed by the formula '=RAND()*(b-a)+a'. Another bullet point follows: 'If you want to use RAND to generate a random number but don't want the numbers to change every time the cell is calculated, you can enter =RAND() in the formula bar, and then press F9 to change the formula to a random number. The formula will calculate and leave you with just a value.'

2

Valerio Nappi

Generating true random numbers from bananas



Valerio Nappi

21/04/2022

Banana Random Number
Generator, EN



James H 1400 2d S R	415 256-9125	James 1725 Bridgeway Sau	415 729-9095	HARRIS TANYA U DDS	
M F 443 Laverne Av M Vly	415 388-3949	HARRIMAN Barbara	415 339-8933	Tiburon Bl & North Knoll Rd M Vly	415 388-7466
Richard 115 Shoreline Hwy M Vly	415 331-1075	Jeff	415 488-0200	HARRIS Ted & Ada Beth 305 San Rafael Av Belv	415 435-3228 H
RDLE Dennis 15 Skyline Ter M Vly	415 389-5908	Jeff	415 488-0322	Victor & Elizabeth	415 454-8613 H
Dennis 15 Skyline Ter M Vly	415 389-9226	Jeff	415 488-9862	Harris Victor Law Offices Of 1050 Northgate Dr S R	415 479-8000 H
RDMAN Chris Fort Barry Sau	415 332-8533	Nancy 121 Redwood Dr Wdacr	415 488-1218	HARRIS Wyman C 306 Bella Vista Av Belv	415 435-0245 H
Trent Fort Barry Sau	415 339-9291	S 112 Filbert Av Sau	415 332-1857	Yvonne	415 256-9895
Trent Marie Fort Barry Sau	415 332-8533	Thomas R 15 Eliseo Dr Grnbre	415 461-1758	Zoe	415 464-9445 H
ARDSAW William	415 924-3722	HARRINGTON David	415 382-8374	HARRIS-KUNZ Gillian	
William	415 924-5113	Diane	415 444-0957	1115 Sir Francis Drake Bl Kntfld	415 455-9290 H
Hardware & Supplies Waterstreet Co		Dominique	415 888-8304	HARRISON A	415 454-4872 H
18 Caledonia Sau	415 332-4318	Don 52 Corte Morada Kntfld	415 461-1310	Anna	415 891-8931
ARDWIDGE N	415 259-0667	Don 52 Corte Morada Kntfld	415 461-1343	Anne 135 Barbaree Wy Tibrn	415 383-6948
ardwood Flooring Vince Triscell Novato	415 892-3993	Don 52 Corte Morada Kntfld	415 925-9045	Antohny Sr 855 C S R	415 457-1722
ARDY D & S	415 258-0258	Frank 28 Partridge Dr S R	415 457-2141	Harrison & Bonini 1122 Harrison San Francisco	415 861-8300
Erich 16 Janes M Vly	415 383-9642	Frieda R 439 Calle De La Mesa Ign	415 883-4344	HARRISON C 150 Seminary Dr M Vly	415 384-0271 H
Essie 14 Braun Ct M C	415 332-1061	Gary	415 457-3030	C W 162 Knight Dr S R	415 453-6334
Jos 16 Janes M Vly	415 383-3047	Jane	415 888-2201	Cory 2 Crescent Rd C M	415 758-7022
Rima	415 472-3412	Jeff 140 Lagunitas Rd Lagntas	415 488-1271	David	415 456-3098
Walter	415 388-7556	K	415 485-1771	David	415 457-8738
ARE Alberta 56 Rosemont Av S Anslmo	415 456-4885	Karen 9 Somerset Ln M Vly	415 388-3847	David	415 461-4879
Gary Ann	415 459-8880	Kenneth 49 Wimbledon Wy S R	415 456-8996	David	415 868-0939 H
William	415 888-8963	Laurel 731 Bay Rd M Vly	415 388-9988	Harrison Holding LLC 28 Liberty Ship Wy Sau	415 332-3604 H
ARELIK Harry 1441 Casa Buena Dr C M	415 927-1332	Laurie	415 461-3421	HARRISON J S	415 454-8520
ARFORD Jennifer 44 Sequoia Rd Frfx	415 485-4935	Margaret Ms.	415 924-9349	James	415 485-6804 H
Sandy 401 The Alameda S Anslmo	415 578-2857	Mark	415 419-5528	James	415 488-0509 H
MARGARTEN Tim	415 455-9124	Mary 422 Redwood Ave C M	415 891-8557	James 402 Jewell S R	415 456-1404 H
MARGER Gilda 536 Shasta M Vly	415 888-8407	Robert	415 381-6417	Jeremiah	415 332-2834 H
MARGES Chris & Elizabeth B 28 Baywood Ct Frfx	415 259-0402	Scott	415 887-9362	Jj 105 Birch Av C M	415 924-5144
Janet	415 578-2554	Scott 271 Sycamore Av M Vly	415 388-5950	Julie	415 888-8740 H
MARGRAVE Alex & Catherine	415 927-2017	Stephen C & Leslie	415 499-8362	Kathryn P 254 Mountain View Av S R	415 456-9716 H
David 450 Strawberry M Vly	415 389-5484	T 9 Somerset Ln M Vly	415 383-2512	Kenneth	415 383-4823 H
David 450 Strawberry M Vly	415 389-5488	Timothy	415 924-7858	Harrison & Koellner LLC 238 Reed Bl M Vly	415 380-1787
argrave Fiduciary Advisors LLC		Uta	415 925-1338	HARRISON L 41 Seminary Cove Dr M Vly	415 381-8540
3030 Bridgeway Sau	415 729-9283	Harrington's Moving & Storage		Lawrence M	415 383-4416
MARGREAVES David 276 Devon Dr S R	415 448-5180	4415 Paradise Dr Tibrn	415 435-3900	Lewis 65 Montego Ky Nov	415 883-4499
David & Becky 276 Devon Dr S R	415 479-3016	HARRIS Adam 106 Baltimore Ave C M	415 891-3446	Louise	415 456-9898
Gordon 965 Magnolia Av Lrkspr	415 924-2582	Alan & Christine	415 388-1986	Louise	415 459-2222 H
S	415 464-0822	Andrew & Mary 8 Via Capistrano Tibrn	415 435-2502	Lynn 173 Baypoint S R	415 454-3836 H
William	415 388-3439	Anne 102 Ryan Av M Vly	415 383-3931	M J	415 472-6862
William	415 388-4705	Anne 102 Ryan Av M Vly	415 888-2345	Marilyn 104 Sandpiper C M	415 927-9847
ARIRI Farhad & Mojgan	415 332-0287	Anne 102 Ryan Av M Vly	415 888-2346	Marsh	415 454-1972 H
Farnoosh 187 Cazneau Ave Sau	415 332-7533	Arlene L	415 479-8438	Michael 2 Round Hill Ter Belv Tibrn	415 789-5544
ARKAVY Kamila	415 454-3136	B	415 472-1924	Nina 240 Elvia S R	415 472-3409 H
Kamila	415 454-3416	Harris Bail bonds 775 E Blithedale AV M Vly	415 322-5002	P	415 461-3539
ARKER Howard 30 Ralston Av M Vly	415 383-9458	HARRIS Barbara	415 331-0148	Ralph C 916 Via Casitas Lrkspr	415 461-1533
ARKEY Teall 296 Union St S R	415 456-4818	Barbra	415 482-9928	Randy	415 785-7677 H
ARKIN John 20 Minor Ct S R	415 472-2452	Barry	415 868-9621	Ray	415 381-1218
ARKINS Edward 206 Evergreen Dr Kntfld	415 461-4116	Bernard & Bette	415 479-9613	Robert	415 435-2871
ARLAN Carol R	415 669-7850	Bernice	415 729-9039	Harrison Robert L atty 1000 4th S R	415 456-4000 H
David	415 888-2112	Bourke	415 663-8682	HARRISON Samuel 1053 Cresta Wy S R	415 491-1132
ARLAND C	415 663-9283	Brent & Nanette 50 La Cuesta Lagntas	415 488-9068	Saml J 938 Bel Marin Keys Bl Bel Marin Kys	415 883-6850
ARLE Jonathan Gabrielle	415 889-5334	C	415 453-5012	Scott L	415 256-9051 H
Jonathan Gabrielle 6 Mateo Dr Tibrn	415 889-5381	C	415 883-3880	Scott L 118 Allyn S Anslmo	415 256-9053 H
Nancy 88 Ross S Anslmo	415 456-4008	C	415 888-8404	Stanley & Regina 450 Vista Del Mar S R	415 459-1368 H
Suzanne	415 383-0484	C & B 3 Penny Ln Frfx	415 455-0455	Stephen 20 Lunada Ct S R	415 456-6705 H
ARLEM Robert	415 888-2295	Carol Joy	415 883-2824	Steve	415 924-5623
Robert	415 888-2298	Charles	415 454-3460	Teresa	415 887-9793 H
ARLESS Linda	415 383-2693	Charles	415 492-1455	Thora	415 258-9401 H
Linda	415 389-1446	Charles 33 Santa Barbara Ave S Anslmo	415 306-7145	Tom 2 Falmouth Cove S R	415 456-7940
S	415 331-9985	Christine	415 459-2518	Tom L 49 Calypso Shores Ign	415 883-7907
ARLEY B L	415 883-4113	Cynthia	415 332-6879	Vicki 140 Cintura Lagntas	415 488-0422
arley-Davidson Michael's		D	415 461-5159	William 100 Old Rancheria Rd Nicsio	415 662-2625
No Charge To Calling Party	800 400-2011	D & G	415 381-3719	HARROCH D	415 945-9826
ARLIB L & R	415 456-6661	Damas Dawn 20 Calle Del Pinos Stnsn Bch	415 868-1919	HARROD Patricia	415 499-0291
ARLING Cal	415 479-4066	Daniel	415 457-7515	Robert 811 Las Colindas S R	415 491-4543
Cal C	415 479-2166	David 26 Maybeck Nov	415 883-9059	Susie	415 331-1785
ARLOCK Michael 533 Redwood Ave C M	415 924-2318	David 841 Smith Rd M Vly	415 381-6555	Susie	415 331-9944
Michael 533 Redwood Ave C M	415 924-5007	David 141 Walnut Av M Vly	415 383-2443	HARROSH Nicki C	415 380-7970
Michael 533 Redwood Ave C M	415 924-5714	David B 19025 State Route No 1 Mrshl	415 663-9213	HARROW Michelle	415 891-8484
ARLOCKER Lois A 729 Deer Valley Rd S R	415 479-1422	David G 245 Stuyvesant Dr S Anslmo	415 460-5445	Michelle & Robert	
ARLOW John 73 Golden Hind Passage C M	415 891-8381	Don 2130 Redwood Hwy Grnbre	415 925-9287	1542 Sir Francis Drake Bl S Anslmo	415 785-7287
L	415 380-9856				

Note in systematic random sampling any **bias** is determined by the **case list** we use.

With cluster or multi-stage sampling the focus is not on individual cases (e.g. people) but on **groups of cases** (e.g. a house or dorm).

aec.gov.au/about_aec/cea-notice/election-pp.htm

AEC
Australian Electoral Commission

What are you looking for?

For voters For parties and political participants Learn about elections Information centre

Expected election day polling places

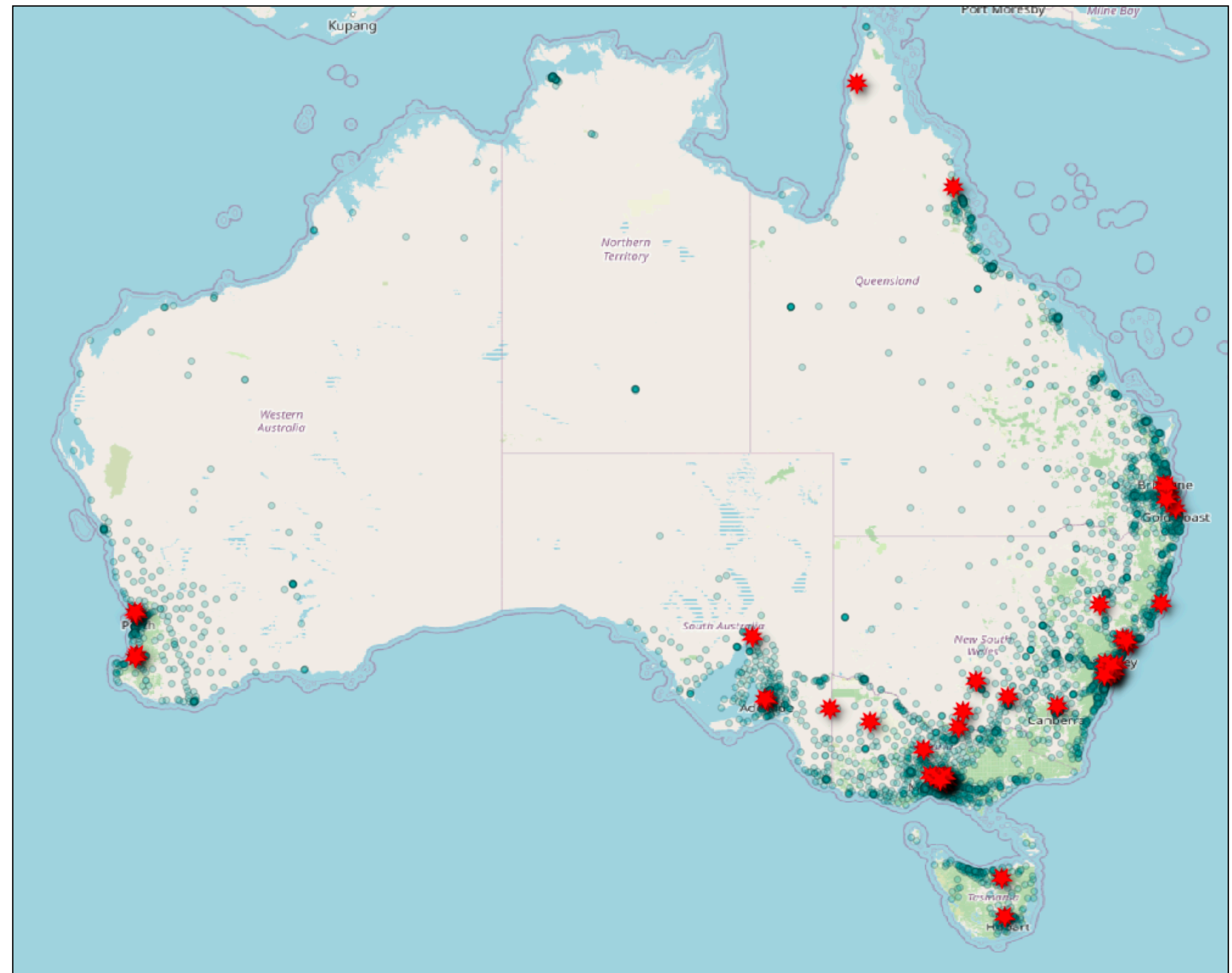
Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918 (CEA) notices

Home > The AEC's role > Notices

Note: This download is a data file only. It is intended for use by media platforms, political parties and others in their participation in the election period. **It is not how voters find their polling place.**

The following download is current at the date indicated. It contains information on polling places that would be in use for any federal election event called.

> Expected election day polling places [CSV 2.5MB] (1 August 2022)



1. **Weight each group** by their overall distribution in the population.
2. Compare **across samples**.
3. **Matching**

Used when a population subgroup you want to study is too small that a random sample is likely to not gather enough cases.

This involves two (stratified) samples:

A simple or systematic random sample of a **smaller group** that is **larger than the expected occurrence** (e.g. a group is 5% of population but twice that is surveyed).

A simple or systematic random sample of a **larger group** that is **smaller than the expected occurrence** (e.g. 95% of population but 90% is surveyed).

This is possible only if you know **ex ante** the size of each group in the population.

AUSTRALIAN INCOME & WEALTH DISTRIBUTION

BY GENERATION

■ Average annual household income

↑ \$ increase last 24 months

■ Average household net wealth

● % national wealth

● % national population

mccrindle

Generation Y

Age: 25 - 34

Population: 3.7m



\$120,380

↑ \$7,748

\$345,900

7%

15%

Generation X

Age: 35 - 44

Population: 3.3m



\$137,540

↓ -\$884

\$663,800

13%

13%

Boomers (younger)

Age: 45 - 54

Population: 3.2m



\$147,992

↑ \$7,748

\$1,233,100

24%

13%

Boomers (older)

Age: 55 - 64

Population: 2.9m



\$133,640

↑ \$18,980

\$1,461,100

29%

12%

Builders

Age: 65+

Population: 3.9m



\$65,468

↑ \$5,876

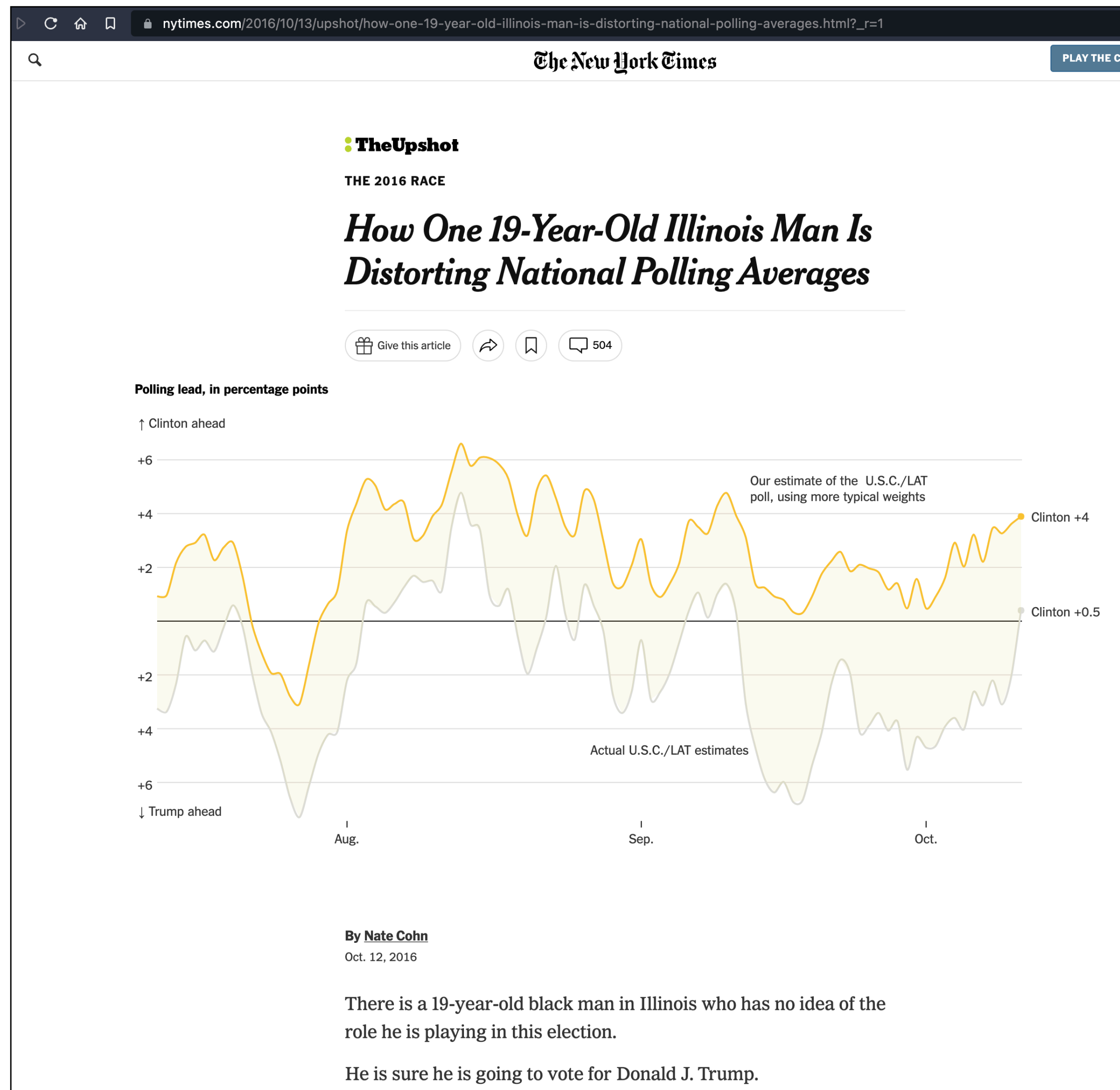
\$1,371,200

27%

16%

Source: ABS, McCrindle
© McCrindle 2019

mccrindle.com.au

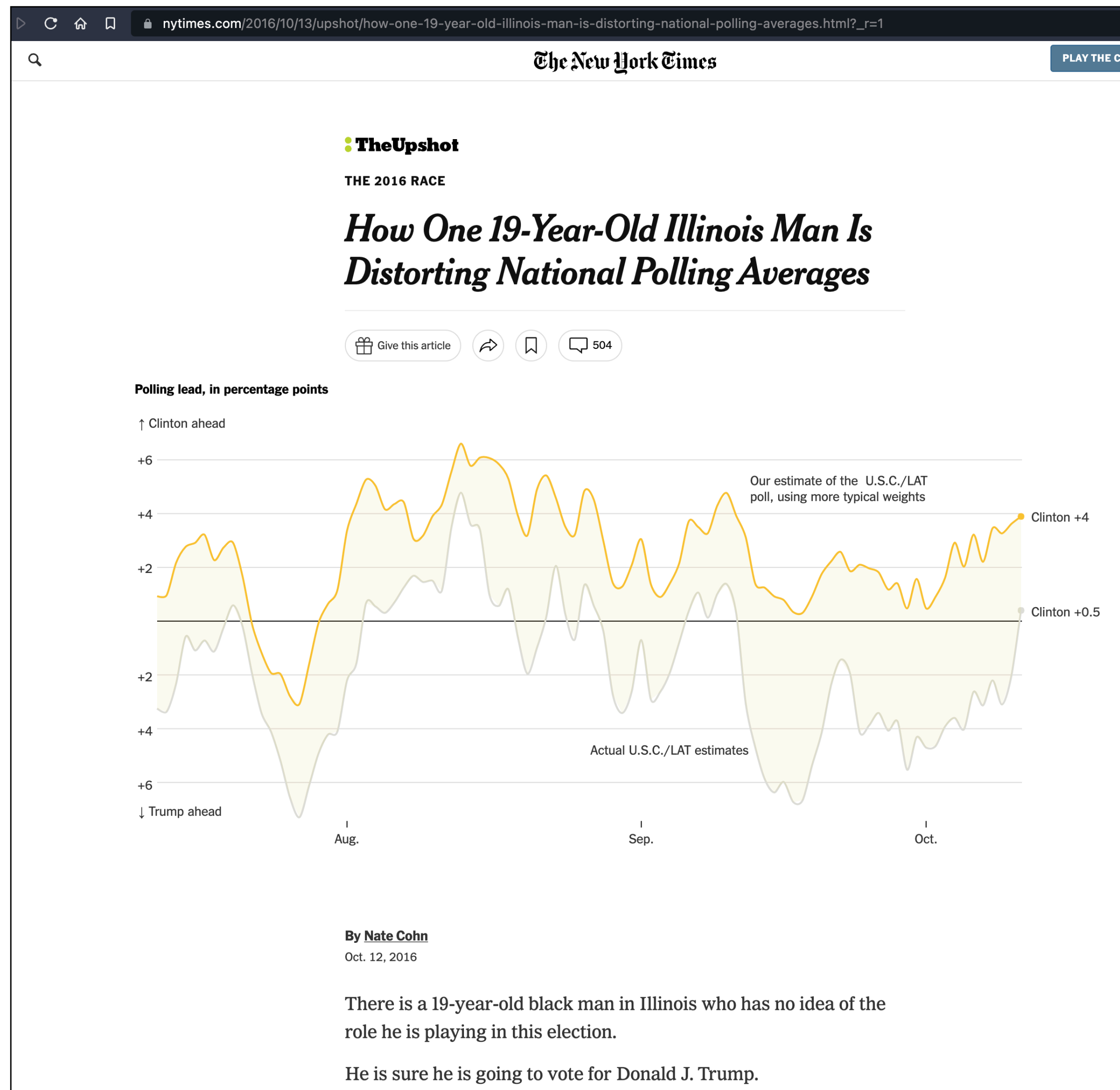


Politics average, toward Mr. Trump.

How? He's a panelist on the U.S.C. Dornsife/Los Angeles Times Daybreak poll, which has emerged as the biggest polling outlier of the presidential campaign. Despite falling behind by double digits in some national surveys, Mr. Trump has generally led in the U.S.C./LAT poll. He held the lead for a full month until Wednesday, when Hillary Clinton took a nominal lead.

Our Trump-supporting friend in Illinois is a surprisingly big part of the reason. In some polls, he's weighted as much as 30 times more than the average respondent, and as much as 300 times more than the least-weighted respondent.

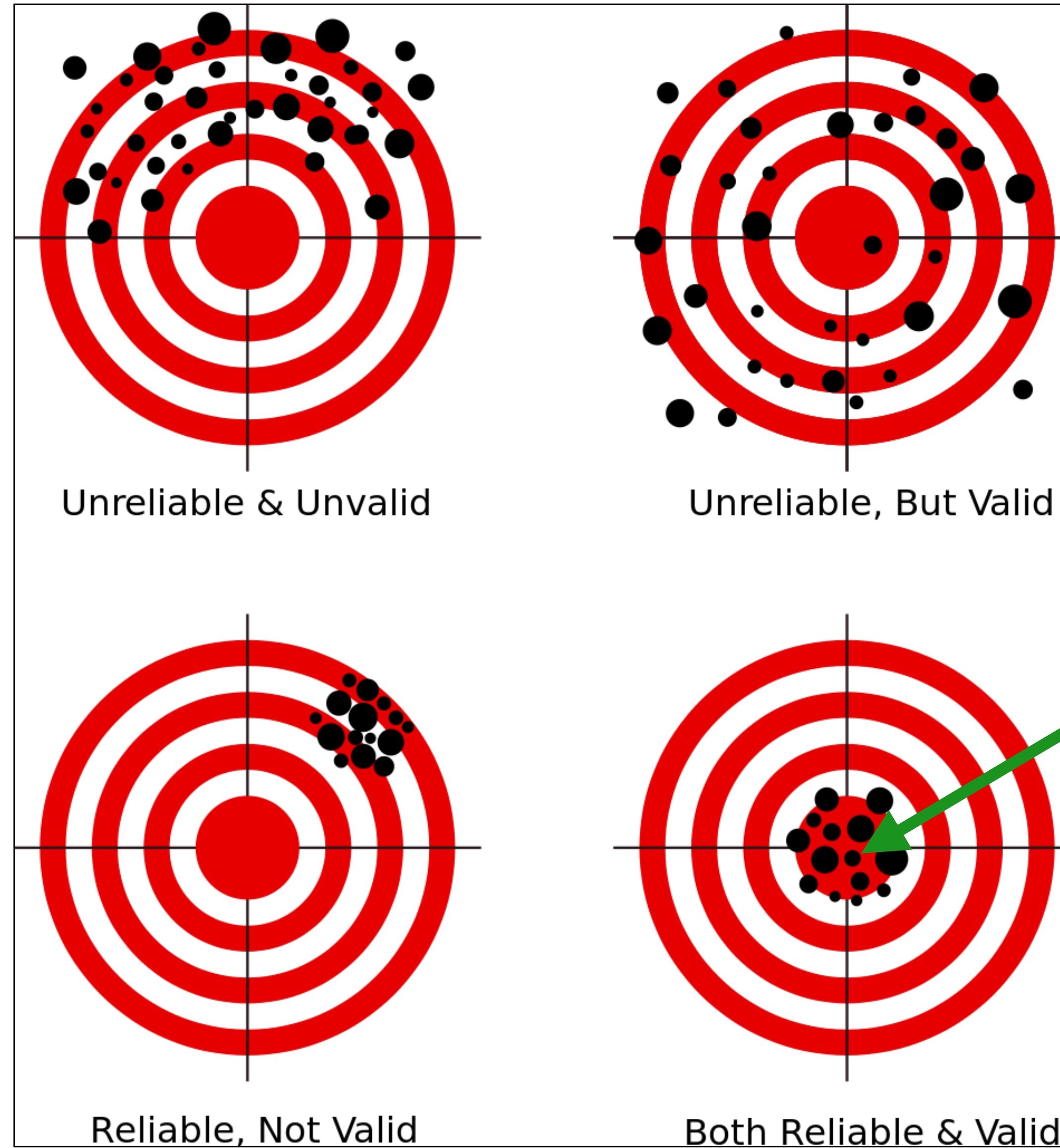
Alone, he has been enough to put Mr. Trump in double digits of support among black voters. He can improve Mr. Trump's margin by 1 point in the survey, even though he is one of around 3,000 panelists.



A run of the U.S.C./LAT poll, for instance, might have only 15 or so 18-to-21-year-old men. But for those voters to make up 3.3 percent of the weighted sample, these 15 voters have to count as much as 86 people — an average weight of 5.7.

When you start considering the competing demands across multiple categories, it can quickly become necessary to give an astonishing amount of extra weight to particularly underrepresented voters — like 18-to-21-year-old black men.

There was a tradeoff between bias and variance.



What we are trying to measure

These are samples that are **not selected randomly**.

Convenience samples

Volunteer samples

Purposive samples

Snowball samples

Accident Analysis and Prevention 159 (2021) 106212





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journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/aap





Alcohol-impaired Walking in 16 Countries: A Theory-Based Investigation

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ARTICLE INFO

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substance use
multi-country study
active travel
Theory of Planned Behaviour

ABSTRACT

Alcohol is a global risk factor for road trauma. Although drink driving has received most of the scholarly attention, there is growing evidence of the risks of alcohol-impaired walking. Alcohol-impaired pedestrians are over-represented in fatal crashes compared to non-impaired pedestrians. Additionally, empirical evidence shows that alcohol intoxication impairs road-crossing judgements. Besides some limited early research, much is unknown about the global prevalence and determinants of alcohol-impaired walking. Understanding alcohol-impaired walking will support health promotion initiatives and injury prevention. The present investigation has three aims: (1) compare the prevalence of alcohol-impaired walking across countries; (2) identify international groups of pedestrians based on psychosocial factors (i.e., Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) and perceptions of risk); and (3) investigate how segments of pedestrians form their intention for alcohol-impaired walking using the extended TPB (i.e. subjective norm, attitudes, perceived control, and perceived risk). A cross-



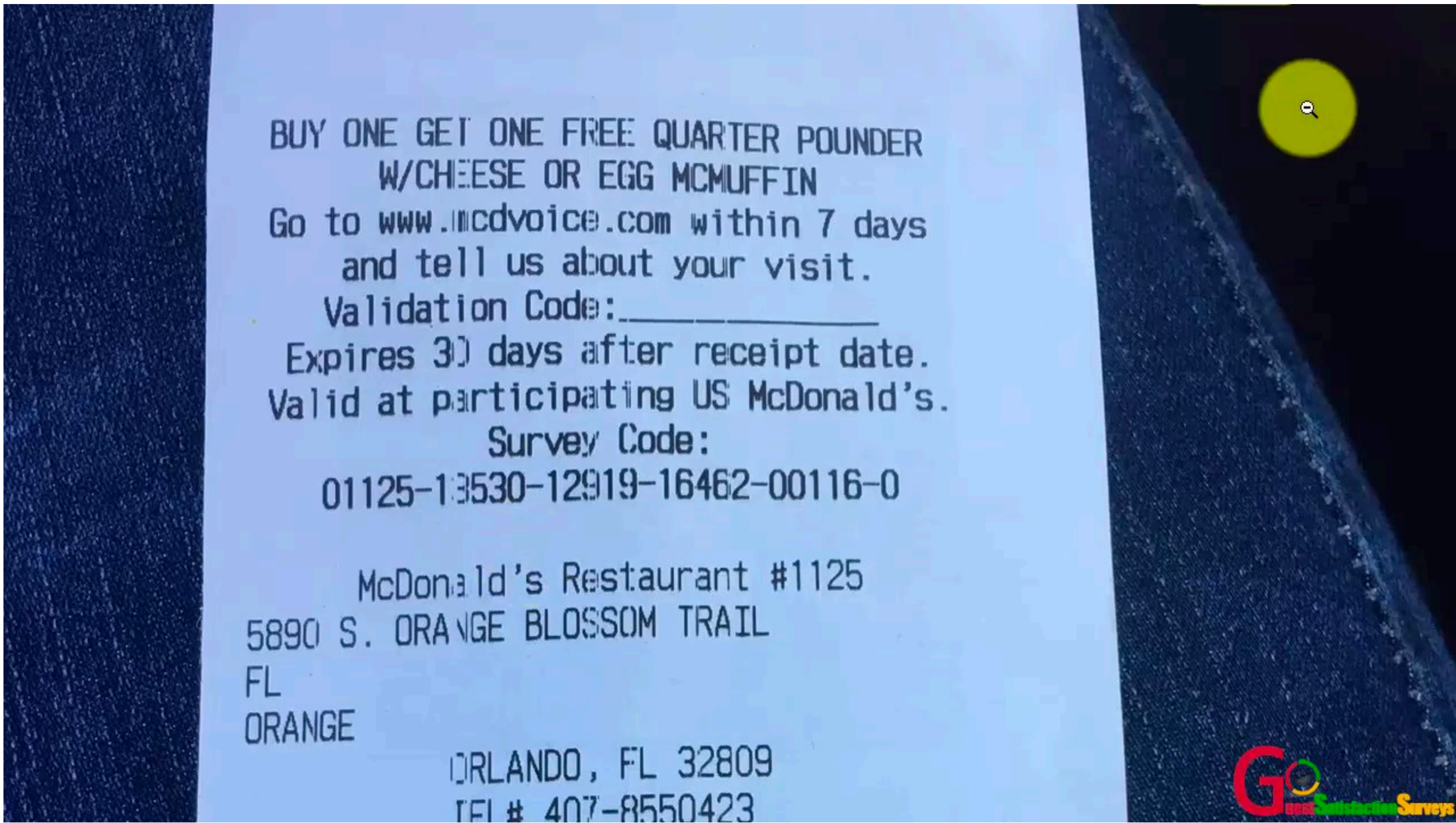
Image source: <https://i.pinimg.com/originals/bb/7e/b3/bb7eb302765174cb1eb874b1cb37d15a.jpg>




Source: <https://www.istockphoto.com/photos/boston-subway>



Source: <https://www.spectrumnews.org/news/brain-waves-autistic-children-show-delay-language-learning/>



Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F7fAwa0TSAQ>

 Australian National University

Experience of learning:

The University would value knowing your experience of learning in this course. The aim is to use your experiences to improve the quality of support for learning for future students.

You are asked to carefully consider your learning experiences and rate the statements below on a five point scale ranging from *Strongly Disagree* to *Strongly Agree*. Please note that **your ratings are anonymous** and will be considered by the University in summary form only, as an aggregate of the ratings of all students completing the survey for this course.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Not Applicable
1. I had a clear idea of what was expected of me in this course	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. The teaching and learning activities (eg. lectures, tutorials, field trips) supported my learning	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. I had ready access to the learning opportunities provided in this course (eg. course notes, online materials, library resources, field trips)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. The assessment seemed appropriate given the goals of the course	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. The feedback I received during the course supported my learning	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. Overall, I was satisfied with my learning experience in this course	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Additional information

Is this a required or elective course for you? ☐ Required course ☐ Elective course

Are you a full-time or part-time student? ☐ Full-time student ☐ Part-time student

Are you a domestic or international student? ☐ Domestic ☐ International

The following two questions ask you to comment in your own words on the most notable strengths of the course and provide suggestions for improvement. All responses will be provided to the course co-ordinator after the final assessments in the course have been completed. The information you give in response to these questions will be of considerable help to the course co-ordinator in their attempts to improve the overall quality of teaching and learning in this course. Please answer the questions as fully and frankly as you can.

What were the most notable strengths of the course? (maximum 9000 characters)

What suggestions for improvement would you like to make? (maximum 9000 characters)

Close Window

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2015 -AA- Access for All

Source: <https://unistats.anu.edu.au/surveys/self/instruments/>

2



Elon Musk ✓
@elonmusk



Free speech is essential to a functioning democracy.

Do you believe Twitter rigorously adheres to this principle?

Yes

29.6%

No

70.4%

2,035,924 votes · Final results

6:34 pm · 25 Mar 2022 · Twitter for iPhone



01		Ukraine	631	14		Lithuania	128
02		United Kingdom	466	15		Australia	125
03		Spain	459	16		Azerbaijan	106
04		Sweden	438	17		Switzerland	78
05		Serbia	312	18		Romania	65
06		Italy	268	19		Belgium	64
07		Moldova	253	20		Armenia	61
08		Greece	215	21		Finland	38
09		Portugal	207	22		Czech Republic	38
10		Norway	182	23		Iceland	20
11		Netherlands	171	24		France	17
12		Poland	151	25		Germany	6
13		Estonia	141				



Field research in conflict environments: Methodological challenges and snowball sampling

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SAGE

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Tamar Arieli

Conflict Management Program, Tel Hai College, Israel

Abstract

Conducting research in conflict environments is a challenge, given their complexity and common attitudes of distrust and suspicion. Yet, conflict and methodology are usually analyzed as separate fields of interest. Methodological aspects of field work in conflict environments have not been systematically analyzed. This article addresses the central methodological problems of research conducted in conflict environments. We suggest the use of the snowball sampling method (hereafter, SSM) as an answer to these challenges. The effectiveness of this method has been recognized as significant in a variety of cases, mainly regarding marginalized populations. We claim that in conflict environments, the entire population is marginalized to some degree, making it 'hidden' from and 'hard to reach' for the outsider researcher. The marginalization explains why it is difficult to locate, access and enlist the cooperation of the research populations, which in a non-conflict context would not have been difficult to do. SSM directly addresses the fears and mistrust common to the conflict environment and increases the likelihood of trusting the researcher by introduction through a trusted social network. We demonstrate how careful use of SSM as a 'second best' but still valuable methodology can help generate cooperation. Therefore, the evaluation of SSM, its advantages and limitations in implementation in conflict environments can be an important contribution to the methodological training of researchers. In addition to its effectiveness under conditions of conflict, SSM may, in some cases, actually make the difference between research conducted under constrained conditions and research not conducted at all. Together with our experiences in the field, we supply several insights and recommendations for optimizing the use of SSM in a conflict environment.

Keywords

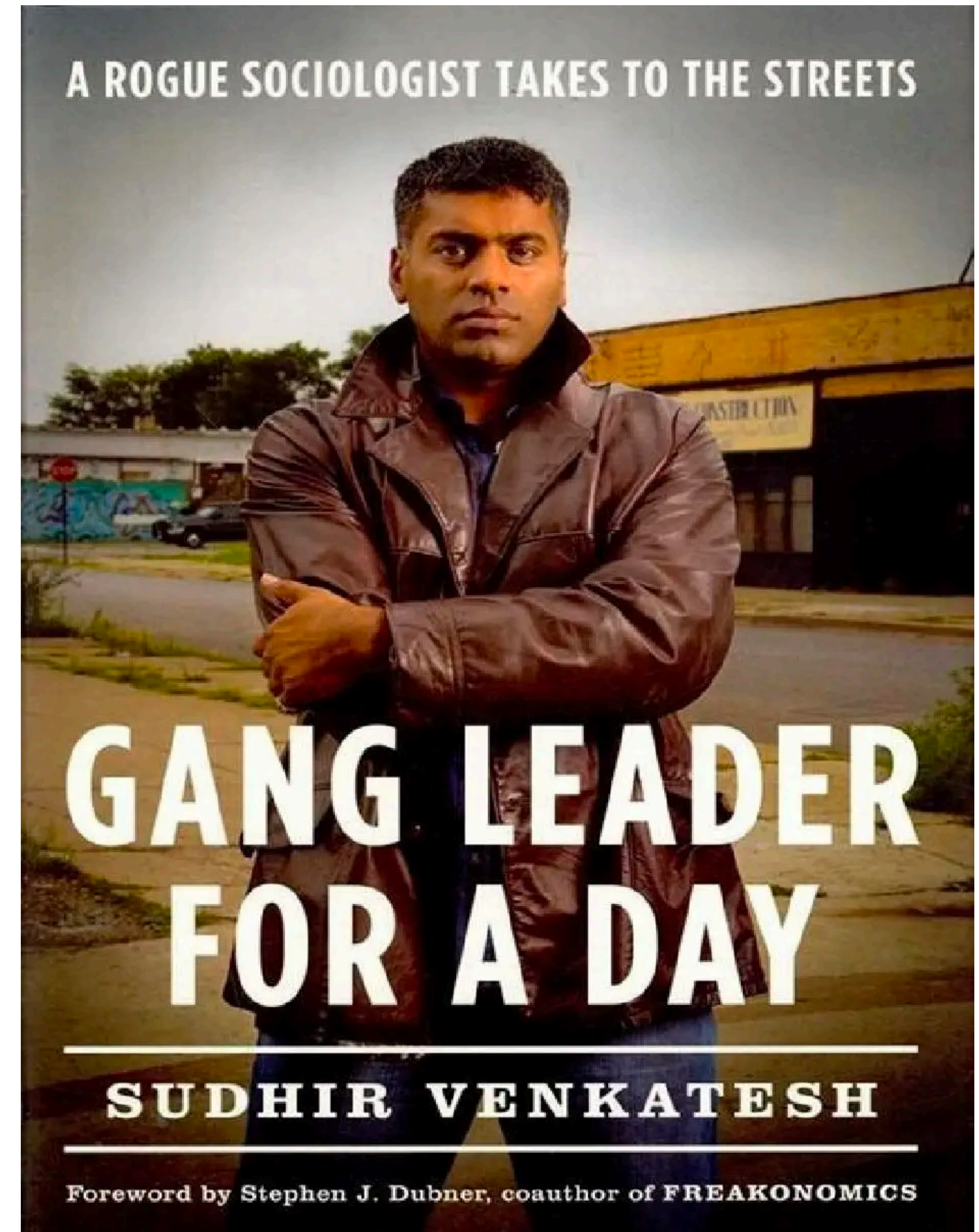
conflict, field research, methodology, Middle East, snowball sample

Introduction

There is a broad question in the literature regarding the validity of research conducted under less than optimal conditions. On the one hand, scientific research should conform to common principles; it should be systematic, reproducible, reliable, and valid. Adhering to these principles is in essence the difference between research writing and other texts. Thus, scientific research should be conducted in a manner which allows others to both

rely on and to reproduce results. On the other hand, there are many cases in social research in which one cannot fully uphold these rigid principles of scientific research. Should we give up the attempts to improve our understanding of those cases due to lack of optimal conditions?

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tammyar@gmail.com



Population **homogeneity**

The **number** of variables, treatment options, or response categories

Desired sampling **error & confidence interval**

The **more cases** we have in our sample:

- (1) the more likely we are to have a **random** sample,
- (2) the smaller the sampling **error**, and
- (3) the smaller the **confidence intervals**.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
AES AUSTRALIAN
ELECTION STUDY

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The Australian Election Study

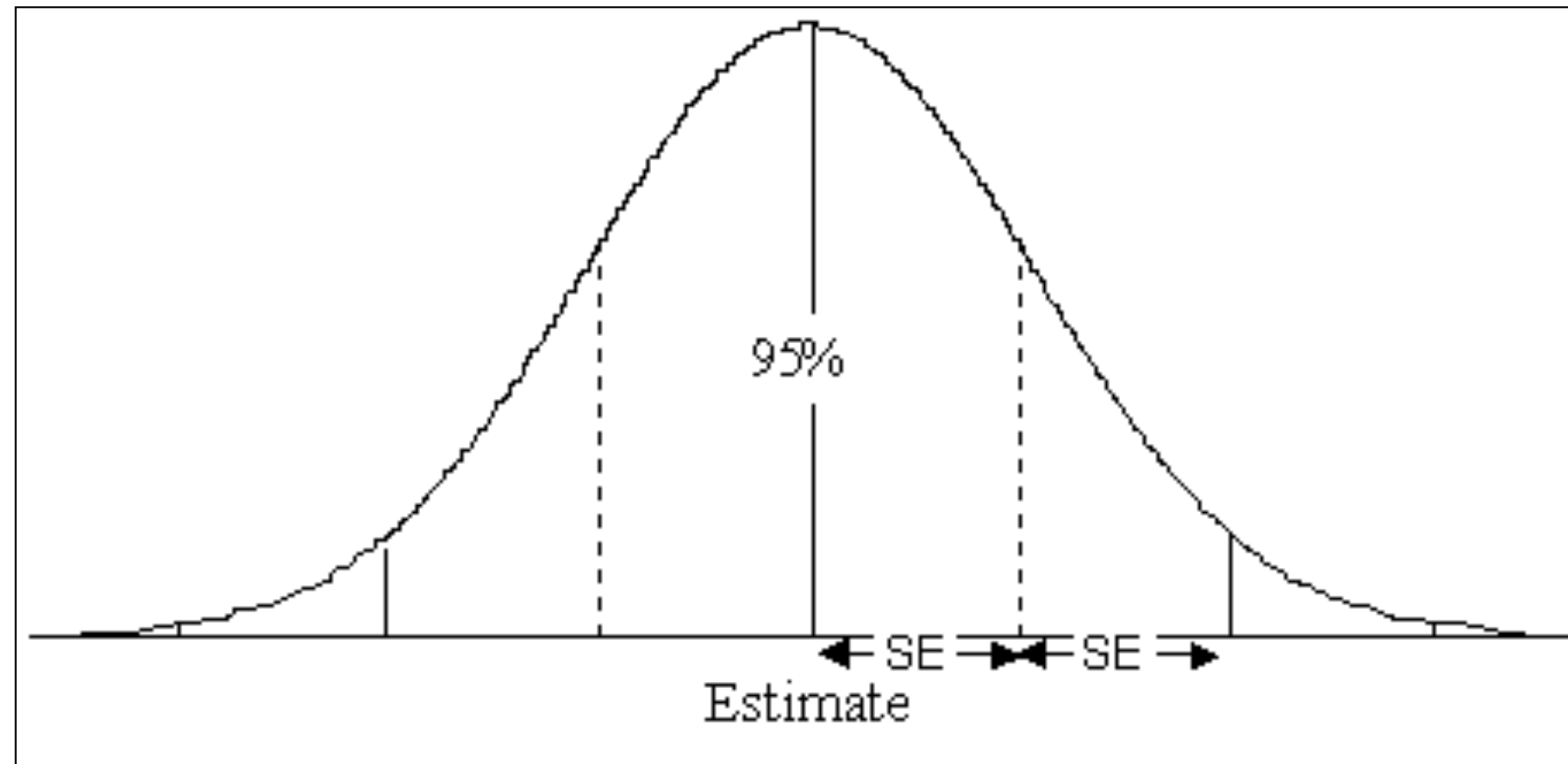


The Australian Election Study (AES) is the leading study of political attitudes and behaviour in Australia. The study has surveyed voters for over thirty years, since 1987, providing an unparalleled source of evidence on voter attitudes towards politics in Australia. The AES provides insights into what explains voters' choices in elections as well as public opinion on a range of policy issues. In addition to providing a long-term perspective on stability and change in the Australian electorate, the AES examines the issues and personalities in each election and evaluates their importance in shaping election results.

Data and reports are currently available for Australian federal elections from 1987 to 2019.

The AES methodology

All the Australian Election Study (AES) surveys are national, post-election self-completion surveys. The 1987 – 2013 surveys were based on samples drawn randomly from the electoral register. The 2016 survey used a split sample method, with half of the sample coming from the electoral register, and half from the Geo-Coded National Address File (G-NAF). The 2019 survey was based solely on a sample drawn from the G-NAF. The 1993 AES oversampled in some of the smaller states and because of this the sample was weighted down to a national sample of 2,388 respondents.

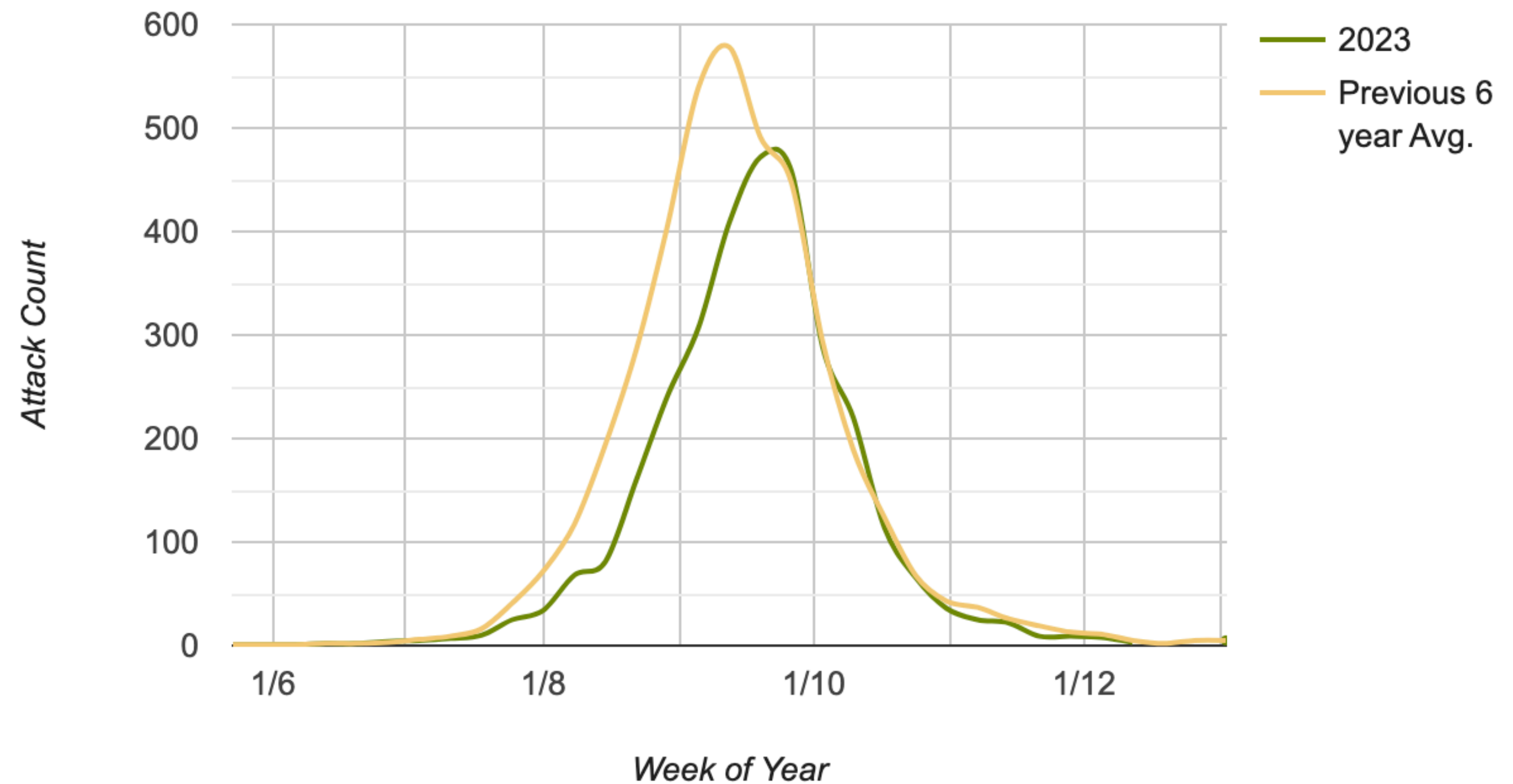


There is a 95% chance that the confidence interval which extends to two standard errors on either side of the estimate contains the "true value".

This interval is called the 95% confidence interval and is the most commonly used confidence interval. The 95% confidence interval is written as follows:

$$95\% \text{ confidence interval for outcome } y = [y - [2 * se(y)], y + [2 * se(y)]]$$

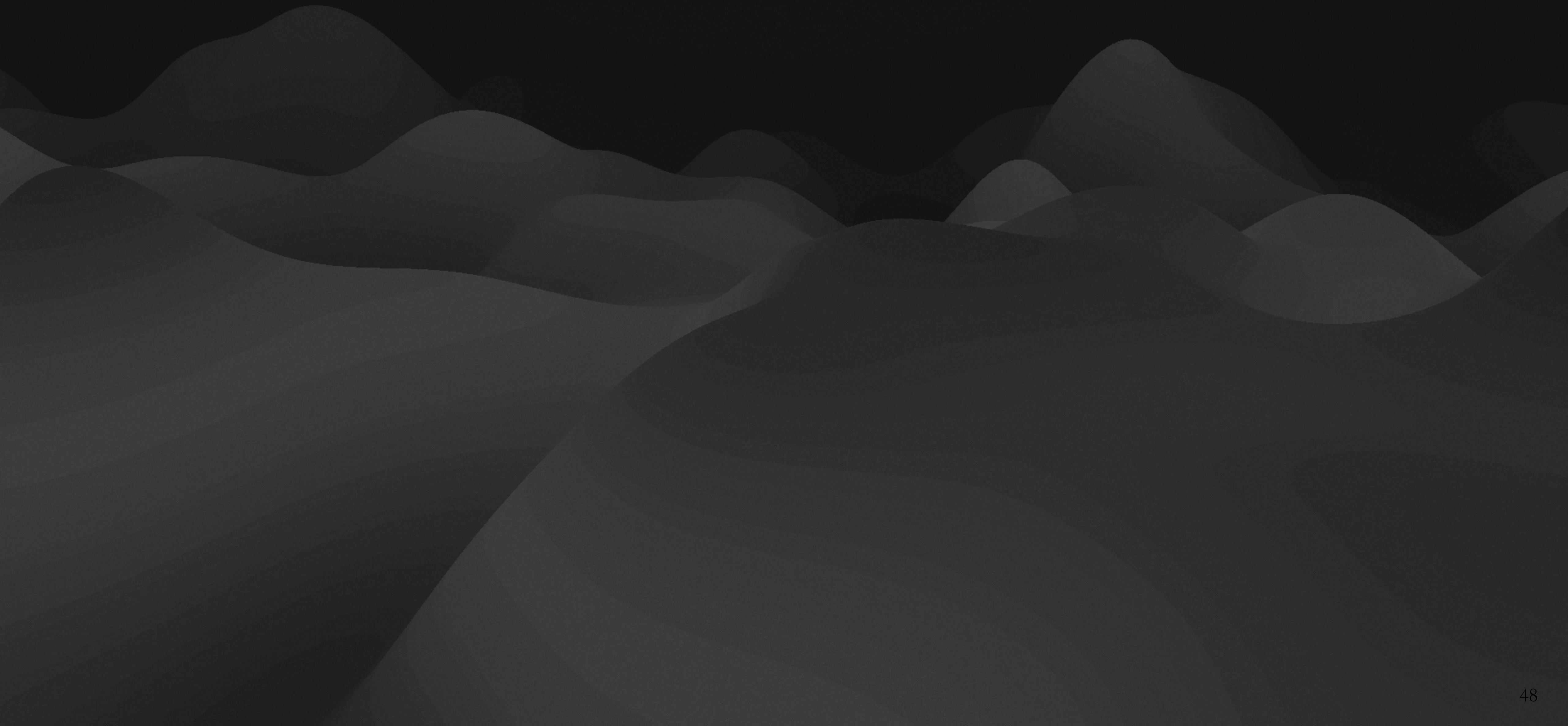
Magpie swooping attack counts each week 2023



Sampling error at 5% significance level=

$$1.96 \sqrt{Var/n}$$

With **variance** (var)= $p(1-p)$ where n is the number of respondents, and p is the proportion favouring an outcome.



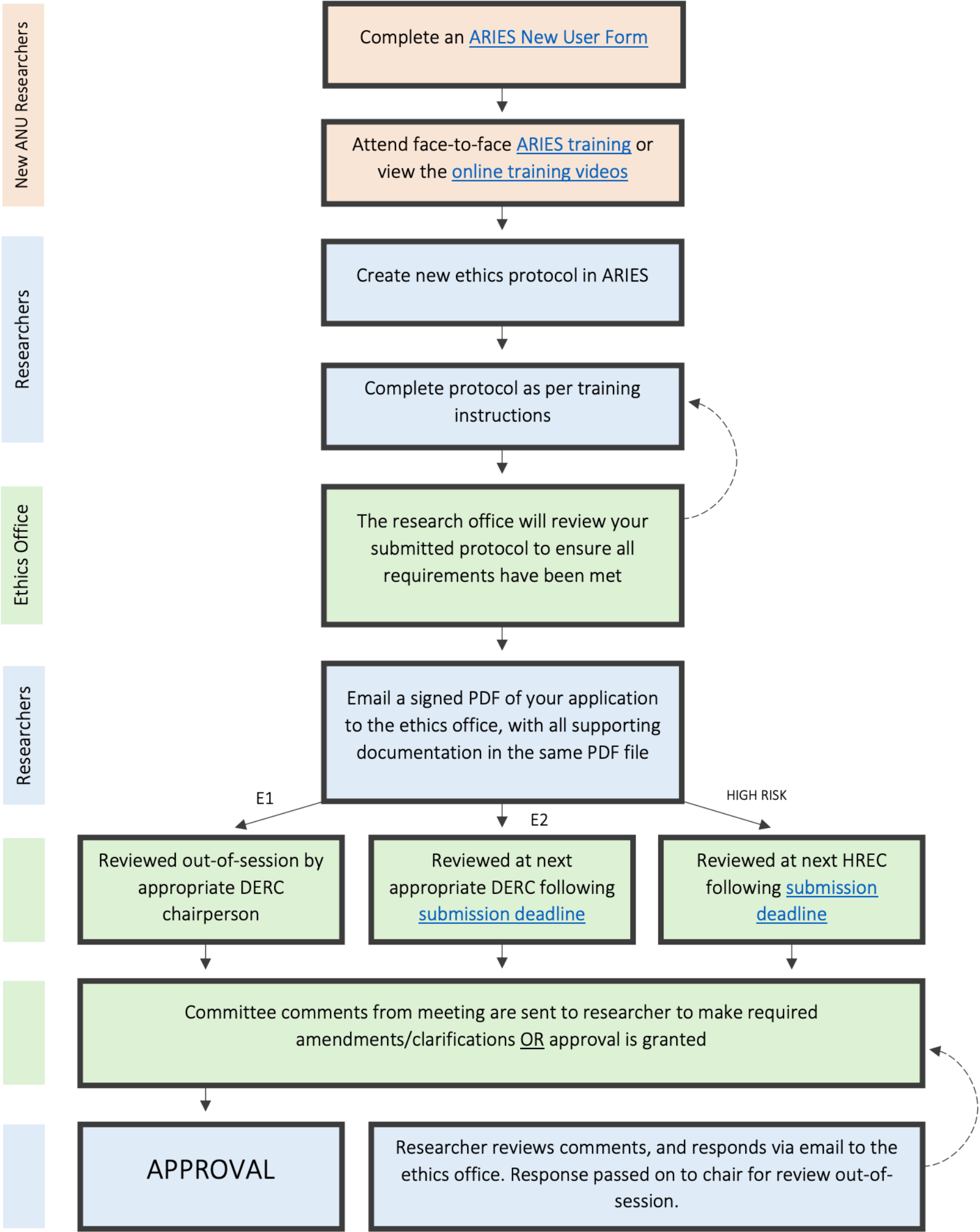
Surveys are a popular means of gathering information about:

Events or **behaviours**

Evaluations or **attitudes**



- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. Conceptualising | 6. Training/briefing | |
| 2. Survey design | 7. Pretesting | 11. Processing |
| 3. Instrumentation | 8. Surveying | 12. Analysing |
| 4. Planning | 9. Monitoring | 13. Reporting |
| 5. Sampling | 10. Verifying | |



Hint: These are potential ways of critiquing or building on existing surveys.

Excessive **length**

Ambiguous **wording**

Two questions in one

Bias—questions encourage one type of answer

Response set (agree/disagree) bias—people want to agree

Argumentativeness

Social desirability bias

Forcing a response when people do not have one—“**don't know**”

Questionnaire structure

Explanation

Warm-up questions

Substantive questions

Demographic items

Questionnaire format

Questions per page

Number of questions

Length of time

Personal interviews

Pros—allows for a variety of questions, can hold attention for longer, higher response rate

Cons—expensive, potential for bias, principle-agent issues, time-consuming

Mail survey

Pros—cheaper, reduces response bias, more time to respond, less people to conduct

Cons—Not all cases have clear mailing addresses, less questions are feasible, low response rates

Telephone survey

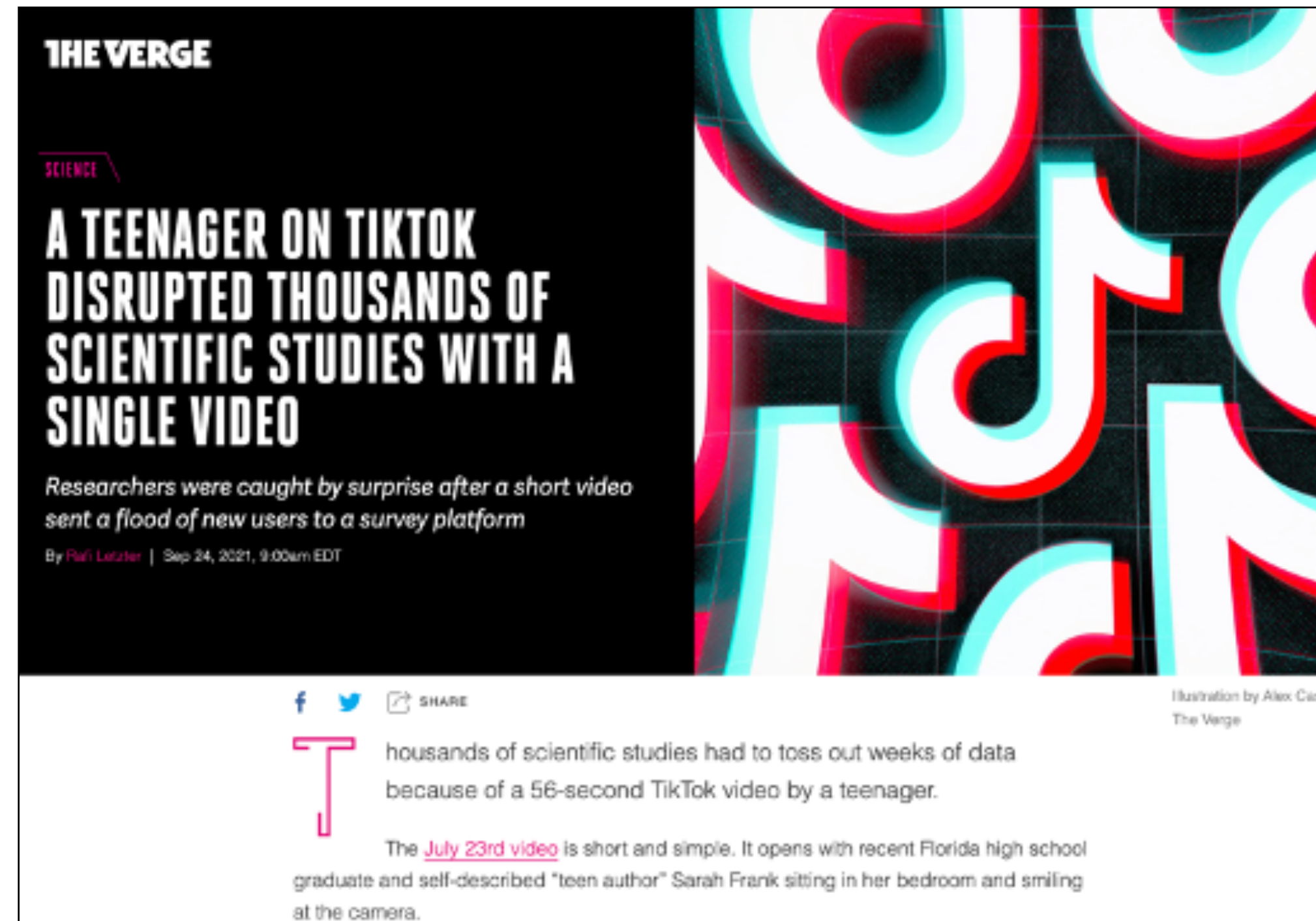
Pros—speed, reduced bias compared to in-person, cheap, can be automated

Cons—hard to reach unbiased sample, fewer home phones

Internet survey

Pros—cheap, reduced personnel, format easy to adapt, respondent convenience, live monitoring, global reach, easy software

Cons—not everyone has a computer, hard to reach representative sample, self-selection bias, lack of personalisation, technology variation, attention wanes



Video: <https://youtu.be/-RTxcl8907A>

Alexander Coppock*

Did Shy Trump Supporters Bias the 2016 Polls? Evidence from a Nationally-representative List Experiment

DOI 10.1515/spp-2016-0005

Abstract: Explanations for the failure to predict Donald Trump’s win in the 2016 Presidential election sometimes include the “Shy Trump Supporter” hypothesis, according to which some Trump supporters succumb to social desirability bias and hide their vote preference from pollsters. I evaluate this hypothesis by comparing direct question and list experimental estimates of Trump support in a nationally representative survey of 5290 American adults fielded from September 2 to September 13, 2016. Of these, 32.5% report supporting Trump’s candidacy. A list experiment conducted on the same respondents yields an estimate 29.6%, suggesting that Trump’s poll numbers were not artificially deflated by social desirability bias as the list experiment estimate is actually lower than direct question estimate. I further investigate differences across measurement modes for relevant demographic and political subgroups and find no evidence in support of the “Shy Trump Supporter” hypothesis.

Polling-based forecasts of the 2016 US Presidential election indicated that Hillary Clinton was likely to win. In Wisconsin, Clinton was projected to win 49.6% to 44.3%; instead she lost 46.5% to 47.2%, for a prediction error of 6 percentage points. In Michigan and Pennsylvania, the prediction errors were 4.5 and 4.4 points, respectively. While Clinton did win the popular vote 48.0% to 45.9%, she underperformed the pre-election prediction of 48.5% to 44.9%.¹ Explanations for this polling failure have included selection bias, faulty likely voter models, and measurement error. In this essay, I investigate the probable extent of a particular form of measurement error (the “Shy Trump Supporter” hypothesis) and argue that it is unlikely to be a major contributor to the evident error in pre-election forecasts of Clinton vote shares in many states.

¹ Estimates from fivethirtyeight.com’s final pre-election forecast.

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Table 1: List Experiment Items.

Control List	Treatment List
If it were up for a vote, I would vote to raise the minimum wage to 15 dollars an hour	If it were up for a vote, I would vote to raise the minimum wage to 15 dollars an hour
If it were up for a vote, I would vote to repeal the Affordable Care Act, also known as Obamacare	If it were up for a vote, I would vote to repeal the Affordable Care Act, also known as Obamacare
If it were up for a vote, I would vote to ban assault weapons	If it were up for a vote, I would vote to ban assault weapons
	If the 2016 presidential election were being held today and the candidates were Hillary Clinton (Democrat) and Donald Trump (Republican), I would vote for Donald Trump.

Australian Election Survey

American National Election Studies

The European Union

The UK Data Archive

The Pew Research Centre

Gallup

Roper Centre for Public Opinion
Research

World Values Survey

Afrobarometer

Asia Barometer

ICPSR

National Opinion Research Centre

Latinobarometer

Harvard Dataverse

World Bank country surveys

World Bank enterprise surveys

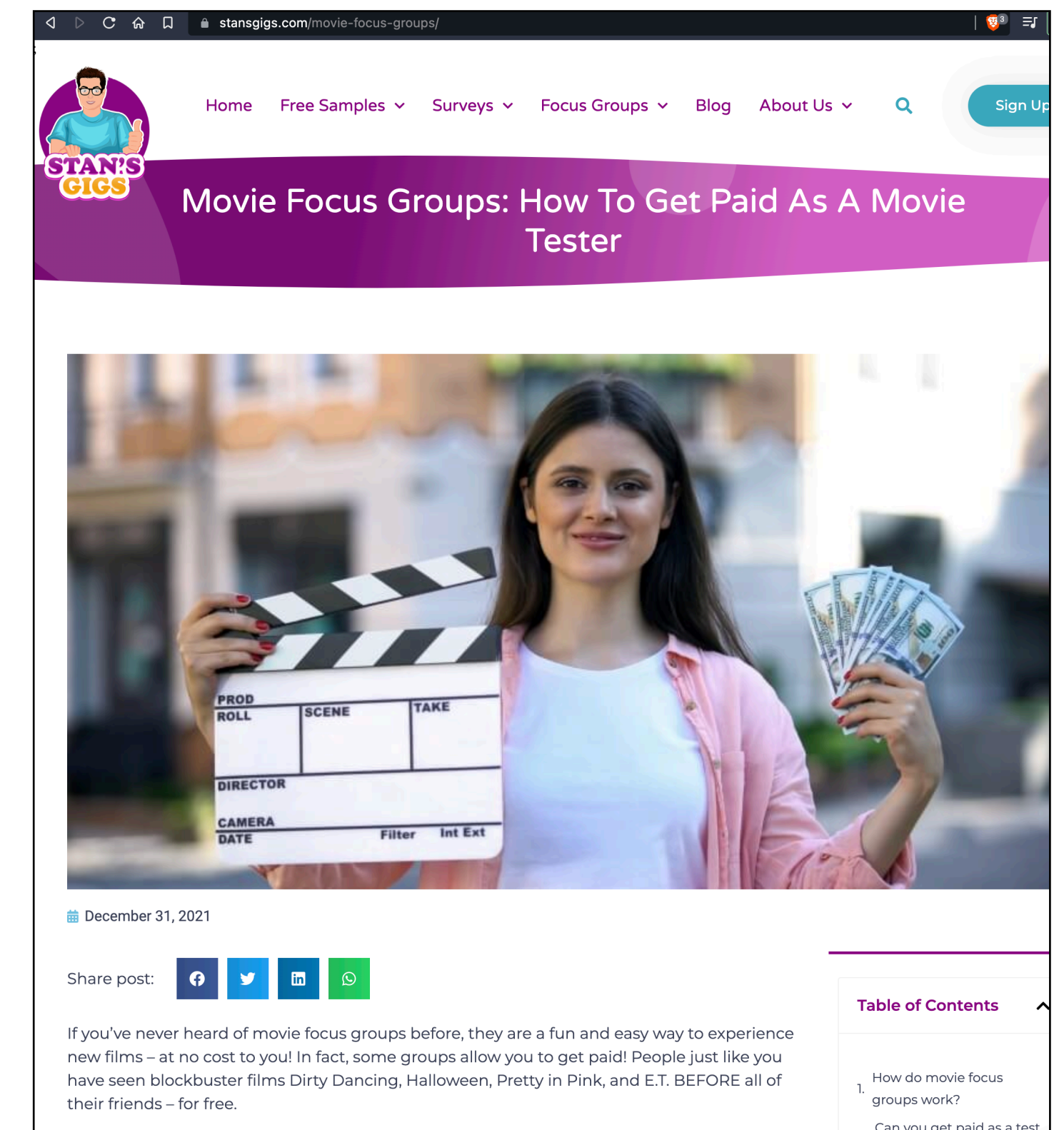
Populism public opinion surveys
(Stanford)

YouGov

The **focus of focus groups** is not on the individual but the **group** as a unit.

Key elements

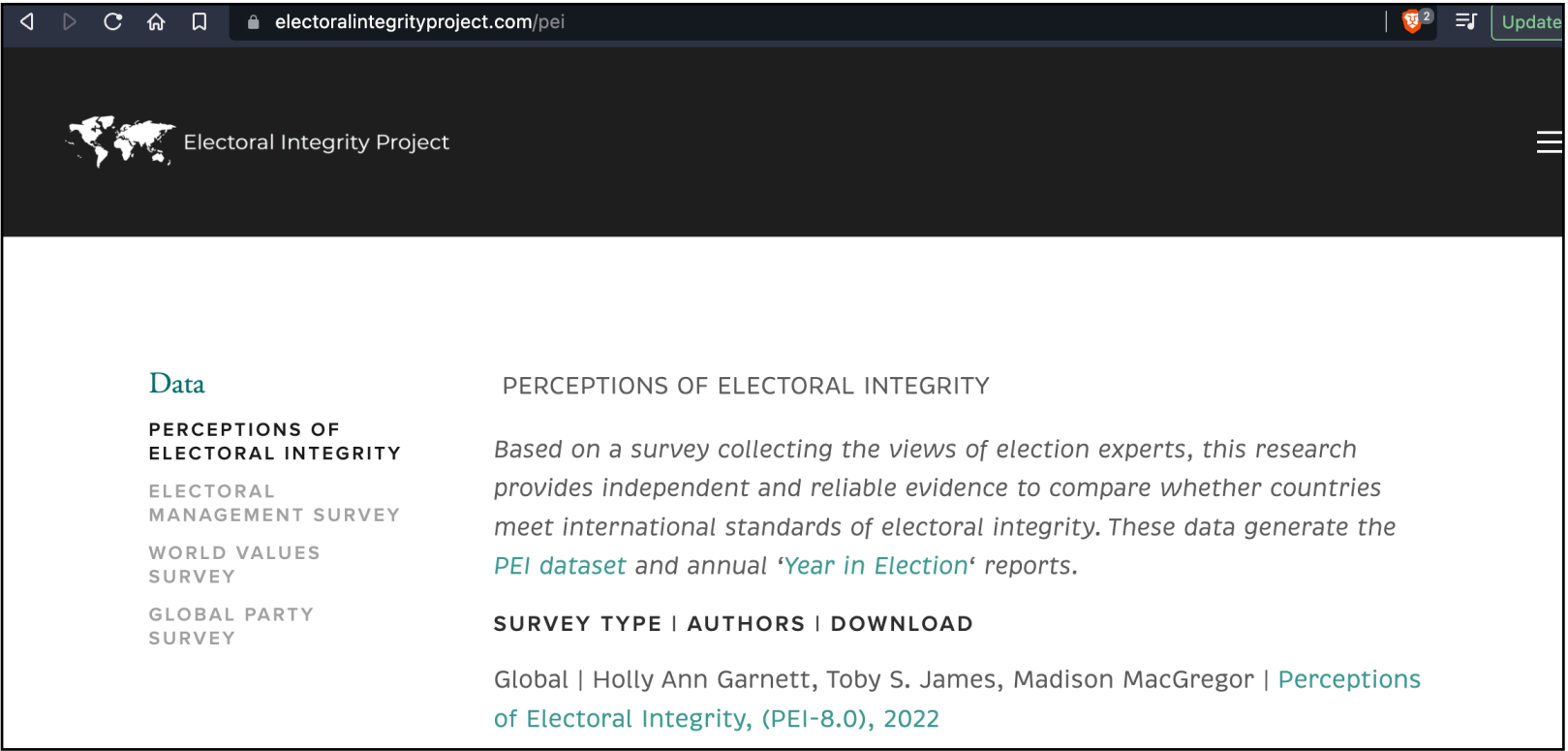
1. Clear objective/problem
2. Group characteristics
3. Atmosphere
4. A listening facilitator
5. Structure and direction but restrained facilitator
6. Recording discussion (text or video)
7. Analysis





Pros—Potentially deep knowledge of issue, group, or time; repeated panel

Con—finding experts, proximity biases, high non-response





Where are Central Park's Squirrels?

Click or lasso acorns to see the exact squirrel locations



See you in workshop!

DATA SOURCE: NYC OPEN DATA • ACORN BY PROLETKULT GRAPHIK FROM THE NOUN PROJECT
INSPIRED BY: DRILL DOWN SET ACTIONS BY LINDSEY POULTER • DESIGNED BY: ANDY KRIEBEL | @VIZWIZBI