**Polling**

Public opinion polls in the United States appear to have become as American as apple pie, Coca-Cola, baseball, and our flag. Generally based on a set of interviews and/or written questions, polls are used to determine/predict ...

* What people believe;
* How they feel about something; or
* In what way they will act.

The results from public opinion polls are used in a number of ways. They have come to influence what Americans are offered to eat and drink, the kinds of cars they can buy, and the programs that they can watch on TV.

In addition, public opinion polls now play an important role in politics. They are used throughout the course of election campaigns by candidates and by the media to see which candidates are ahead and who is likely to emerge victorious. The results of these polls, in turn, largely determine where future campaign monies are to be spent and where each candidate's efforts will be concentrated until the close of the campaign.

But can the polls really be trusted? In the 1948 Presidential election, for example, the polls predicted certain victory for Republican Thomas E. Dewey. Without waiting for the official count of the votes, newspapers throughout the country proclaimed in their headlines, "Dewey Defeats Truman." The rest is history ... Harry S Truman was elected the 31st President of the United States.

Public opinion analysts and professional polling organizations, however, did profit from this colossal mis-prediction. With their credibility severely damaged, they developed far more sophisticated sampling techniques. Moreover, they made greater use of sociological and psychological research and modern computer technology. In addition, they are careful to point out that their findings apply only at the time the questions were asked and that the results do not predict the outcome of the election.

Nevertheless, in viewing the results of any public opinion poll, it might be useful to ask the following questions:

**1. Who Was Interviewed?**Generally speaking, the accuracy of a poll depends upon the degree to which the characteristics of the people being interviewed is really similar to those of the group they are supposed to represent. For example, the polling of sixteen-year-olds to predict the outcome of an election would be very questionable since they cannot vote.

Also, as a general rule, the greater the number of people interviewed, the more likely the prediction will be accurate. *Everything else being equal*, an election poll of 100,000 out of two million voters is more likely to produce accurate results than a poll of 1,000 out of the same number. It is important to point out that large, national polling organizations have small national samples of under 2,000 that predict quite accurately for the entire electorate.

Lastly, those interviewed should have been selected in a random fashion. This is usually done to avoid or lessen the possibility of allowing any "unaccounted for" bias or characteristics ... of those being interviewed ... to influence the results. The accuracy of a poll designed to sample the views of all registered Republicans, for example, would definitely be suspect and have a conservative bias if it interviewed only contributors to Barry Goldwater's unsuccessful presidential campaign of 1964.

**2. Under What Conditions Were The Interviews Conducted?**Generally speaking, unclear, biased, or emotionally charged questions will produce misleading answers and weaken the accuracy of the results of a poll. Questions such as ... How do you feel about candidate X? or, You are planning to vote for candidate Y, are you not? would be suspect.

Also, if the people being polled are asked to choose from a given set of responses in answering a question, there must be an acceptable number of alternatives from which to choose. For example, suppose those being polled are required to respond to a question ... either "yes" or "no." This practice would eliminate the possibility that some of the people may truly be "undecided" and consequently distort the accuracy of the poll's results.

Finally, polls conducted by telephone or through the mails generally do not tend to be as reliable as personal interviews. This is largely due to the fact that the former measures are not as likely to be able to control for who really participates in the poll, the number who respond, and possible misinterpretation of the questions.

**3. When Was the Poll Conducted?**It should also be noted that the results of a poll are representative ... however accurate ... of the preferences, views and feelings of a particular group of people *at a particular point in time*. As a general rule, the more current the poll, the more likely it is to produce meaningful and useful results. A summer poll regarding who should be elected president in 2004, for example, is not likely to be as accurate as a poll taken during election week of the actual election.

**4. Who Conducted the Poll?** Past reputation and performance can also help an individual determine the validity of the results of a poll. Generally speaking, "novice" pollsters are not likely to be able to compete with professional polling organizations with their large staff's, seemingly unlimited resources, and sophisticated computer equipment. In addition, polls conducted by groups with an obvious interest in the results should be held suspect until proven otherwise. Finally, past performance records of a polling group might be useful in determining the organization's credibility and reliability.

**5. What was the Percentage of Error**Polling organizations should also indicate what the potential for error of their poll is. Based on the size of their sample it is statistically possible to do sod indicates reliability to the reader.

Types of Polls

 Benchmark polls, brushfire polls and [tracking polls](https://www.boundless.com/political-science/definition/tracking-poll/) are used by [political](https://www.boundless.com/political-science/definition/political-campaign/)[campaigns](https://www.boundless.com/political-science/definition/campaign/) to gauge interest in a [candidate](https://www.boundless.com/political-science/definition/candidate/)'s office bid, the success of his/her messaging, and his/her weekly standing. Tracking polls may also be used by news organizations to inform their own reports of the campaign.

 A push poll is an interactive marketing technique, most commonly employed during political campaigning, in which an individual or organization attempts to influence or alter the view of respondents under the guise of conducting a legitimate poll.

 A straw poll, or straw [vote](https://www.boundless.com/political-science/definition/vote/), is a poll with nonbinding results. In meetings subject to rules of order, impromptu straw polls often are taken to see if there is enough support for an idea to devote more meeting time to it, and for the attendees to see who is on which side of a question.

 [Entrance Poll](https://www.boundless.com/definition/entrance-poll/)An entrance poll is taken directly before voters cast their votes; the voter is unlikely change his/her mind after the poll, typically making the margin of error lower than that of an opinion poll.

 [Tracking Poll](https://www.boundless.com/definition/tracking-poll/)

A tracking poll is a poll repeated at intervals generally averaged over a trailing window.

 [Exit Poll](https://www.boundless.com/definition/exit-poll/)

An exit poll is taken immediately after the voters have exited the polling stations. Pollsters conduct exit polls to gain an early indication as to how an election has turned out.