

Polling Memo Assignment

POL 215: Statistical Methods of Political Science

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Introduction.

In June 2020, the AP and NORC conducted a nationwide survey on attitudes towards policing and criminal justice reform. Read the article here: <https://apnews.com/ffaa4bc564afcf4a90b02f455d8fdf03>

The code in this document will teach you how to reproduce the results in the article. The polling memo assignment asks you to use the data to write a follow up article exploring relationships you find interesting.

NOTE: This document shows you how to replicate the results of the article primarily by using the survey package in R. If you prefer to use the RCPA3 package instead, be sure to review the example code in this week's lecture script: "POL215_Polling_Memo_Lecture.R"

Polling Memo Assignment:

For each of the following exercises, you should create either tables or figures with the results and after each table or figure, include a brief, professional write up of the results. If you are stuck on how to talk about your results, you should model your language after the article linked above, or similar polling articles. You will be graded based on your professionalism in creating a polished product (e.g., professional tables/figures and precise writing free from typos/errors.) Your memo should address the following questions:

1. Examine support for policing reforms by party identification. Which reform shows the most sizable gap in attitudes by party? Create a figure that demonstrates the policy where gaps are the largest.
2. Examine attitudes towards who is treated more fairly by police (POL5D) by education. What is the difference between individuals with a HS degree and those with a BA or above who say "White people are treated more fairly [by police]"? Create a figure to accompany your discussion of these results.
3. Explore the codebook for variables that interest you, compute at least 2 weighted cross tabulations, and explain what the results indicate.
4. Lastly, run an appropriate statistical test to evaluate whether ONE of the relationships you examined in question 3 is statistically significant, or not. The exact statistical test you run will depend on what you are comparing. You will be assessed based on whether the test is appropriate given the data, your accuracy at interpreting the results, and your professionalism in presenting the results.

Additional Grading Criteria:

The memo should be a maximum of 6 pages double spaced (including text, tables, and figures). You should have at least 5 tables/figures but no more than 7 tables/figures total. Papers that are more than 6 pages double spaced, and do not contain between 5-7 figures/tables will be penalized.

All file submissions should be turned in as either Microsoft Word or PDF documents. At the end of your finished product beginning on a separate page, you should also copy and paste the R script that you used to produce your results as under the heading "Appendix: R script for reproducing results" at the end of the paper. The R script does not count against your page count and it should exactly replicate the results of your memo. This includes any re-codes you performed. If you use the re-code in the code above, be sure to include it in your replication code along with any packages necessary to run your code.

You should include a separate cover page which has a descriptive title for your memo, your name, the email/phone number you would give to a prospective employer, and the date. The title page should also include the following statement:

“The following is an abridged replication and extension of findings from Associated Press polling conducted in Summer 2020 following the death of George Floyd. It was completed as part of my course work in Political Science statistical methods at Gettysburg College and demonstrates my applied data analytics skills. For additional details on the original poll and article, see:” Then include a citation for the AP article linked above. Your citation should be in APSA Style. The cover page does not count against the page limit.

The pages of your memo should be numbered.

The best memo’s will be provide a brief introduction/ background to the poll/ survey context, and be clear and self-contained (E.g., doesn’t reference the questions by number, but instead flow naturally from one analysis to the next in a cohesive manner). Your memo should look like something you could provide to a potential employer during a job interview.

Download Data and Codebook.

This assignment uses the June 2020 AP-NORC Center Poll available for download on the Roper Center’s website.

Prior to running the below code (or completing the assignment), you will need to download the dataset from the Roper Center’s iPoll database: <https://ropercenter.cornell.edu/ipoll/>

HINT: Try searching by the organization (The Associated Press-NORC Center for Public Affairs Research) and filter by the interview dates (e.g., 06/01/2020-07/01/2020).

Load Packages and Data.

```
rm(list = ls()) #Clean up.

options(scipen = 999) #turn off scientific notation.

#Load packages.
library(survey) #this is the package that lets us work with survey weights by creating survey objects

## Loading required package: grid
## Loading required package: Matrix
## Loading required package: survival
##
## Attaching package: 'survey'
## The following object is masked from 'package:graphics':
##
##     dotchart
library(dplyr) #recodes, etc.

##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##     filter, lag
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
## intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
library(readstata13) #read in Stata 13 data and later.

#Set working directory- be sure to change the filepath to wherever you saved
#your data after downloading it from the Roper Center website.
setwd(
  "/Users/asafarpo/Dropbox/POL215/Fall2024/Polling Memo Materials/Polling Memo AP NORC 2020/")

#Read in Data.
d <-
  read.dta13(
    "31117488.DTA",
    nonint.factors=TRUE
  )
#Make sure your n matches what appears on Roper Center's website for this dataset!
```

##Applying Survey Weights. First, we will be applying survey weights using the “survey” package we loaded. R will create a weighted survey object which we will then use to compute cross tabulations. As you will see, the syntax for cross tabulations is different using our weighted survey object.

```
d.w <- svydesign(ids = ~ 1,
  data = d,
  weights = d$finalwt)
```

##Percentage who say the criminal justice system needs... Let’s recreate the cross tabulations used in the first figure in the article. Remember, when reading R code with “nested” commands you read from the inside out.

```
#Specify decimal places (we want to round to the nearest tenth).
options(digits = 1)
```

Cross Tab: All adults.

```
addmargins(prop.table(svytable( ~POL6, design = d.w))) *
  100
```

```
## POL6
##           (1) It needs a complete overhaul
##                               29.5
##           (2) It needs major changes
##                               40.0
##           (3) It needs minor changes
##                               24.9
##           (4) Changes do not need to be made
##                               4.7
## (99) DON'T KNOW/SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED (VOL)
##                               0.9
##                               Sum
##                               100.0
```

svytable() is the command to create a cross tab using the survey package and the weighted survey object we created earlier.

prop.table() says we want to compute the proportions (as opposed to raw frequencies).

addmargins() adds the totals (“Sum values”).

*100 multiplies the proportions by 100 so we get percentages rather than proportions.

Cross Tab: By Race.

```
addmargins(prop.table(svytable( ~POL6+raceth, design = d.w),2)) *
100
```

		raceth
##	POL6	(1) White, non-Hispanic
##	(1) It needs a complete overhaul	26.1
##	(2) It needs major changes	38.8
##	(3) It needs minor changes	29.5
##	(4) Changes do not need to be made	5.2
##	(99) DON'T KNOW/SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED (VOL)	0.3
##	Sum	100.0
##		raceth
##	POL6	(2) African American, non-Hispanic
##	(1) It needs a complete overhaul	57.0
##	(2) It needs major changes	35.5
##	(3) It needs minor changes	4.6
##	(4) Changes do not need to be made	1.5
##	(99) DON'T KNOW/SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED (VOL)	1.3
##	Sum	100.0
##		raceth
##	POL6	(3) Hispanic (4) Other
##	(1) It needs a complete overhaul	28.5 17.5
##	(2) It needs major changes	46.4 42.3
##	(3) It needs minor changes	21.3 26.3
##	(4) Changes do not need to be made	3.6 7.7
##	(99) DON'T KNOW/SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED (VOL)	0.3 6.2
##	Sum	100.0 100.0
##		raceth
##	POL6	(99) DON'T KNOW/SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED (VOL)
##	(1) It needs a complete overhaul	
##	(2) It needs major changes	
##	(3) It needs minor changes	
##	(4) Changes do not need to be made	
##	(99) DON'T KNOW/SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED (VOL)	
##	Sum	
##		raceth
##	POL6	Sum
##	(1) It needs a complete overhaul	
##	(2) It needs major changes	
##	(3) It needs minor changes	
##	(4) Changes do not need to be made	
##	(99) DON'T KNOW/SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED (VOL)	
##	Sum	

Note that this time, we are computing percentages by race (“raceth”), which is added to the svytable() command. Also, in the prop.table() command, we specify prop.table(,2) to tell R how we want the proportions calculated- by rows or by columns. “,2” specifies that we want each racial group to add up to 100%.

Cross Tab: By Party Affiliation.

```
addmargins(prop.table(svytable( ~POL6+politics, design = d.w),2)) *
100
```

```
##                                politics
## POL6                          (1) Democrat (2) Republican
## (1) It needs a complete overhaul          46.62          10.81
## (2) It needs major changes                 43.20          33.03
## (3) It needs minor changes                 7.65          48.92
## (4) Changes do not need to be made         2.33           7.10
## (99) DON'T KNOW/SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED (VOL) 0.19           0.15
## Sum                                     100.00         100.00
##                                politics
## POL6                          (3) Independent
## (1) It needs a complete overhaul           27.85
## (2) It needs major changes                 40.18
## (3) It needs minor changes                 26.93
## (4) Changes do not need to be made         3.96
## (99) DON'T KNOW/SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED (VOL) 1.08
## Sum                                     100.00
##                                politics
## POL6                          (4) None of these
## (1) It needs a complete overhaul           30.42
## (2) It needs major changes                 48.30
## (3) It needs minor changes                 15.13
## (4) Changes do not need to be made         6.11
## (99) DON'T KNOW/SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED (VOL) 0.05
## Sum                                     100.00
##                                politics
## POL6                          (99) DON'T KNOW/SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED (VOL)
## (1) It needs a complete overhaul           2.14
## (2) It needs major changes                 0.00
## (3) It needs minor changes                12.31
## (4) Changes do not need to be made        21.01
## (99) DON'T KNOW/SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED (VOL) 64.54
## Sum                                     100.00
##                                politics
## POL6                          Sum
## (1) It needs a complete overhaul          117.84
## (2) It needs major changes                164.71
## (3) It needs minor changes                110.94
## (4) Changes do not need to be made         40.51
## (99) DON'T KNOW/SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED (VOL) 66.01
## Sum                                     500.00
```

The numbers don't match what is shown in the article. Often, party id is re-coded by grouping Independents who report leaning towards a party with their respective party. There is no party id variable in the data that does this, so let's create it by recoding those Independent leaners with their respective party.

First, examine a cross tab of the politics and indep variables to see what we need to recode.

```
table(d$politics, d$indep, exclude=NULL)
```

```
##
##                                (1) Lean Democrat
## (1) Democrat                      0
## (2) Republican                    0
```

```
## (3) Independent 131
## (4) None of these 41
## (99) DON'T KNOW/SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED (VOL) 0
##
## (2) Lean Republican
## (1) Democrat 0
## (2) Republican 0
## (3) Independent 85
## (4) None of these 18
## (99) DON'T KNOW/SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED (VOL) 1
##
## (3) Don't lean
## (1) Democrat 0
## (2) Republican 0
## (3) Independent 90
## (4) None of these 112
## (99) DON'T KNOW/SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED (VOL) 0
##
## (99) DON'T KNOW/SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED (VOL)
## (1) Democrat 0
## (2) Republican 0
## (3) Independent 0
## (4) None of these 1
## (99) DON'T KNOW/SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED (VOL) 6
##
## <NA>
## (1) Democrat 544
## (2) Republican 281
## (3) Independent 0
## (4) None of these 0
## (99) DON'T KNOW/SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED (VOL) 0
```

Create a new variable called “pidwleaners”, copying the variable “politics”

```
d$pidwleaners<-d$politics
```

Replace cases where the R was an independent who leaned Democrat as being a Democrat in the pidwleaners variable.

```
d$pidwleaners[d$indep=="(1) Lean Democrat"]<-"(1) Democrat"
```

Replace Republican-leaning as Republicans.

```
d$pidwleaners[d$indep=="(2) Lean Republican"]<-"(2) Republican"
```

Check our new variable against the “indep” variable to ensure our recoding worked properly.

```
table(d$pidwleaners, d$indep, exclude=NULL)
```

```
##
## (1) Lean Democrat
## (1) Democrat 172
## (2) Republican 0
## (3) Independent 0
## (4) None of these 0
## (99) DON'T KNOW/SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED (VOL) 0
##
```

```
##                                (2) Lean Republican
## (1) Democrat                                0
## (2) Republican                            104
## (3) Independent                            0
## (4) None of these                          0
## (99) DON'T KNOW/SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED (VOL) 0
##
##                                (3) Don't lean
## (1) Democrat                                0
## (2) Republican                            0
## (3) Independent                            90
## (4) None of these                          112
## (99) DON'T KNOW/SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED (VOL) 0
##
##                                (99) DON'T KNOW/SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED (VOL)
## (1) Democrat                                0
## (2) Republican                            0
## (3) Independent                            0
## (4) None of these                          1
## (99) DON'T KNOW/SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED (VOL) 6
##
##                                <NA>
## (1) Democrat                            544
## (2) Republican                          281
## (3) Independent                           0
## (4) None of these                        0
## (99) DON'T KNOW/SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED (VOL) 0
```

When you create a new variable you have to recreate the weighted survey object.

```
d.w <- svydesign(ids = ~ 1,
                data = d,
                weights = d$finalwt)
```

Try the Cross Tab by Party ID again.

```
addmargins(prop.table(svytable( ~POL6+pidwleaners, design = d.w),2)) *
100
```

```
##                                pidwleaners
## POL6                                (1) Democrat (2) Republican
## (1) It needs a complete overhaul          43.84          12.37
## (2) It needs major changes                 43.68          34.15
## (3) It needs minor changes                 9.41          47.00
## (4) Changes do not need to be made         2.48           6.37
## (99) DON'T KNOW/SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED (VOL) 0.59          0.11
## Sum                                       100.00         100.00
##
##                                pidwleaners
## POL6                                (3) Independent
## (1) It needs a complete overhaul          25.71
## (2) It needs major changes                42.18
## (3) It needs minor changes                25.63
## (4) Changes do not need to be made         5.39
## (99) DON'T KNOW/SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED (VOL) 1.09
## Sum                                       100.00
##                                pidwleaners
```

```
## POL6 (4) None of these
## (1) It needs a complete overhaul 29.92
## (2) It needs major changes 46.10
## (3) It needs minor changes 14.67
## (4) Changes do not need to be made 9.24
## (99) DON'T KNOW/SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED (VOL) 0.08
## Sum 100.00
## pidwleaners
## POL6 (99) DON'T KNOW/SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED (VOL)
## (1) It needs a complete overhaul 2.71
## (2) It needs major changes 0.00
## (3) It needs minor changes 15.58
## (4) Changes do not need to be made 0.00
## (99) DON'T KNOW/SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED (VOL) 81.71
## Sum 100.00
## pidwleaners
## POL6 Sum
## (1) It needs a complete overhaul 114.55
## (2) It needs major changes 166.11
## (3) It needs minor changes 112.30
## (4) Changes do not need to be made 23.48
## (99) DON'T KNOW/SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED (VOL) 83.57
## Sum 500.00
```

Perfect- now the numbers match!

##Support for Policing Reforms. Now let's examine attitudes towards policing reforms. This will re-create the results in the second figure in the article.

Requiring Use of Body Cameras.

```
addmargins(prop.table(svytable( ~POL7A, design = d.w))) *
100
```

```
## POL7A
## (1) Strongly favor 71.1
## (2) Somewhat favor 17.0
## (3) Neither favor nor oppose 6.6
## (4) Somewhat oppose 2.8
## (5) Strongly oppose 1.5
## (99) DON'T KNOW/SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED (VOL) 0.9
## Sum 100.0
```

Note that we remove the “,2” from the prop.table() command since we are no longer looking at the percentages conditional on some group.

Establishing clear standards for use of force.

```
addmargins(prop.table(svytable( ~POL7H, design = d.w))) *
100
```



```
## POL7H
##          (1) Strongly favor
##          67
##          (2) Somewhat favor
##          19
##          (3) Neither favor nor oppose
##          9
##          (4) Somewhat oppose
##          2
##          (5) Strongly oppose
##          2
## (99) DON'T KNOW/SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED (VOL)
##          1
##          Sum
##          100
```

Requiring officers to report peer misconduct.

```
addmargins(prop.table(svytable( ~POL7I, design = d.w))) *
100
```

```
## POL7I
##          (1) Strongly favor
##          64
##          (2) Somewhat favor
##          23
##          (3) Neither favor nor oppose
##          8
##          (4) Somewhat oppose
##          2
##          (5) Strongly oppose
##          2
## (99) DON'T KNOW/SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED (VOL)
##          1
##          Sum
##          100
```

Prosecuting officers who use excessive force.

```
addmargins(prop.table(svytable( ~POL7B, design = d.w))) *
100
```

```
## POL7B
##          (1) Strongly favor
##          63
##          (2) Somewhat favor
##          22
##          (3) Neither favor nor oppose
##          8
##          (4) Somewhat oppose
##          3
##          (5) Strongly oppose
##          3
## (99) DON'T KNOW/SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED (VOL)
##          1
##          Sum
##          100
```

Penalizing officers for racially biased policing.

```
addmargins(prop.table(svytable( ~POL7G, design = d.w))) *  
100
```

```
## POL7G  
##           (1) Strongly favor  
##           60  
##           (2) Somewhat favor  
##           22  
##           (3) Neither favor nor oppose  
##           11  
##           (4) Somewhat oppose  
##           3  
##           (5) Strongly oppose  
##           2  
## (99) DON'T KNOW/SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED (VOL)  
##           1  
##           Sum  
##           100
```

Reducing focus on policing low-level offenses.

```
addmargins(prop.table(svytable( ~POL7D, design = d.w))) *  
100
```

```
## POL7D  
##           (1) Strongly favor  
##           22  
##           (2) Somewhat favor  
##           24  
##           (3) Neither favor nor oppose  
##           27  
##           (4) Somewhat oppose  
##           15  
##           (5) Strongly oppose  
##           10  
## (99) DON'T KNOW/SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED (VOL)  
##           1  
##           Sum  
##           100
```

Reducing funding for law enforcement.

```
addmargins(prop.table(svytable( ~POL7E, design = d.w))) *  
100
```

```
## POL7E  
##           (1) Strongly favor  
##           13  
##           (2) Somewhat favor  
##           12  
##           (3) Neither favor nor oppose  
##           21  
##           (4) Somewhat oppose  
##           19  
##           (5) Strongly oppose  
##           34
```

##	(99) DON'T KNOW/SKIPPED ON WEB/REFUSED (VOL)
##	1
##	Sum
##	100

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