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International Conference for Political Communication

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Opposition Research

or as many you might be thinking

Naptime

Opposition Research

- ✓ What is it?
- ✓ Why do it?
- ✓ How to do it?
- ✓ What should I do with the information gathered?
- ✓ Should I do the same kind of research on myself?
- ✓ When can I stop the research?

What is it?

- ✓ Your opponent's public record
- ✓ Your opponent's private record

Your opponent's public record

- ✓ Voting record
- ✓ Attendance record
- ✓ Positions taken on issues
- √ Financial disclosure
- ✓ His or her own words
- ✓ Biography

Your opponent's private record

- ✓ Credit history
- ✓ Arrest record
- ✓ Employment history
- ✓ Drug & alcohol use
- ✓ Family Divorce, Kids, Marriages

Why do it?

- ✓ To prove you are the best candidate
- ✓ To prove your opponent is not up to the job
 - ✓ To show your opponent doesn't follow thru
 - ✓ To show your opponent doesn't stand behind his statements
 - ✓ To show your opponent doesn't stand behind his actions
 - ✓ To show that your opponent says one thing, but does another
- ✓ To provide you with information to test in a survey
- ✓ The best predictor of how someone will behave in the future is how they have behaved in the past
- ✓ AN ELECTION IS A CHOICE ---YOU WANT VOTERS TO PICK YOU

How to do it?

- ✓ The Internet
- ✓ Public records at the Courthouse
- ✓ Prior campaign materials
- ✓ Positions papers of his/her party
- ✓ Local media

What should I do with the information gathered?

- ✓ Verify it
 - √ Verify it relates to his/her qualifications for office
 - ✓ Verify it is fair
 - ✓ Verify it is not outdated
 - ✓ VERIFY IT IS ACCURATE
- ✓ Make your decision to run or not to run
 - ✓ Provide a rational for your campaign
 - ✓ Provide a theme for your campaign
 - ✓ Provide contrasts for use in media and mail
- √ Fundraising
- ✓ Test the finding in a survey to see if they matter to the electorate

Should I do the same kind of research on myself?

✓ *ABSOLUTELY*

✓ And, if you find something... FIX IT

When can I stop the research?

✓ ON ELECTION DAY

Survey Research

Goals of a Survey

- 1. Determine your strategy
 - ✓ Who is going to vote for you and why
 - ✓ Sum of those parts must equal 50% + 1 of those most likely to vote
- 2. Establish viability of your coalition

3. Presentation of candidate credentials / attributes / issues and their appeal to the electorate

Goals of a Survey

- 4. Opposition strengths and weaknesses
- 5. Impact of your message
- 6. Candidate favorable:unfavorable ratios
- 7. Ballot test support
 - ✓ Intensity
 - ✓ Profile of undecided voters

Types of Surveys

✓ Benchmark Survey

✓ Monitor Survey

✓ Tracking Survey

Considerations when planning a survey

- ✓ Timing
- ✓ Topics/Length
- ✓ Sample Size
- ✓ Cost

Components of a Survey

- ✓ Screening questions
- ✓ Vote propensity/Vote intention
- ✓ Generic Ballot
- √ Top priority/Most important issue
- ✓ Name identification
- ✓ Ballot test
- ✓ Job Approval/Re-Elect
- ✓ Candidate attributes
- ✓ Candidate specific questions
- ✓ Issue series
- ✓ Ballot test
- ✓ Demographics

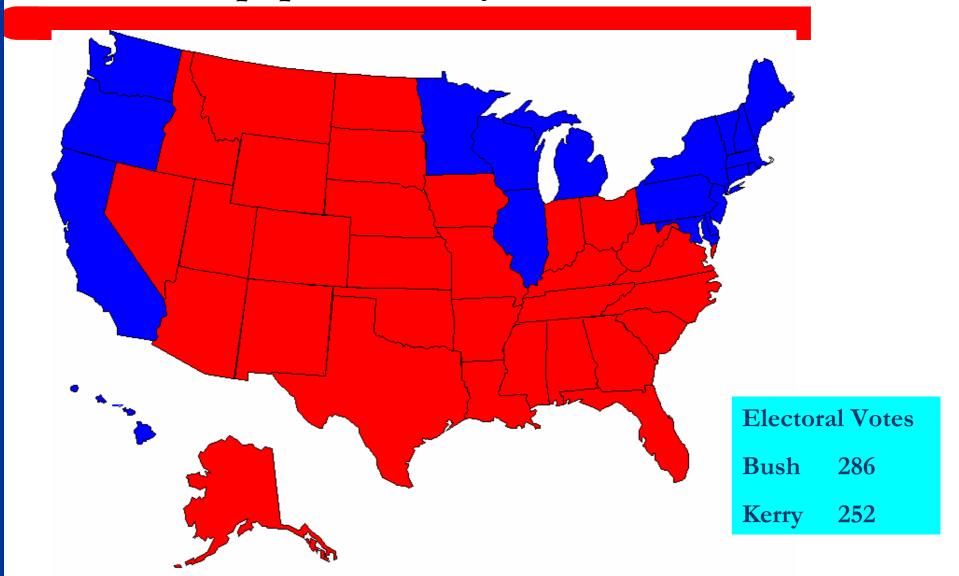
Components of a Survey

✓ Close Ended Questions

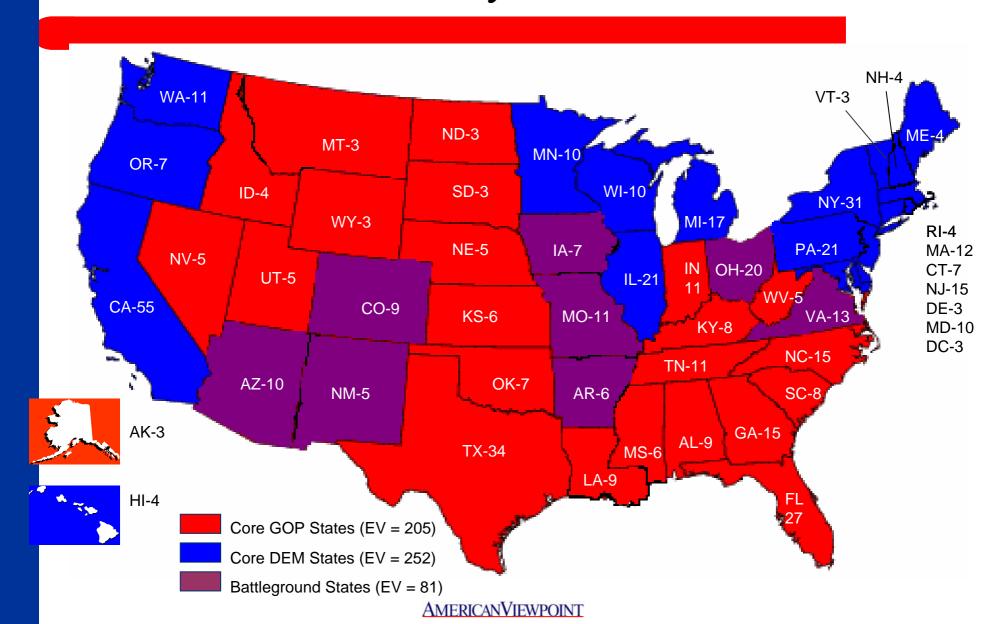
✓ Open Ended Questions

United States Presidential Election 2008

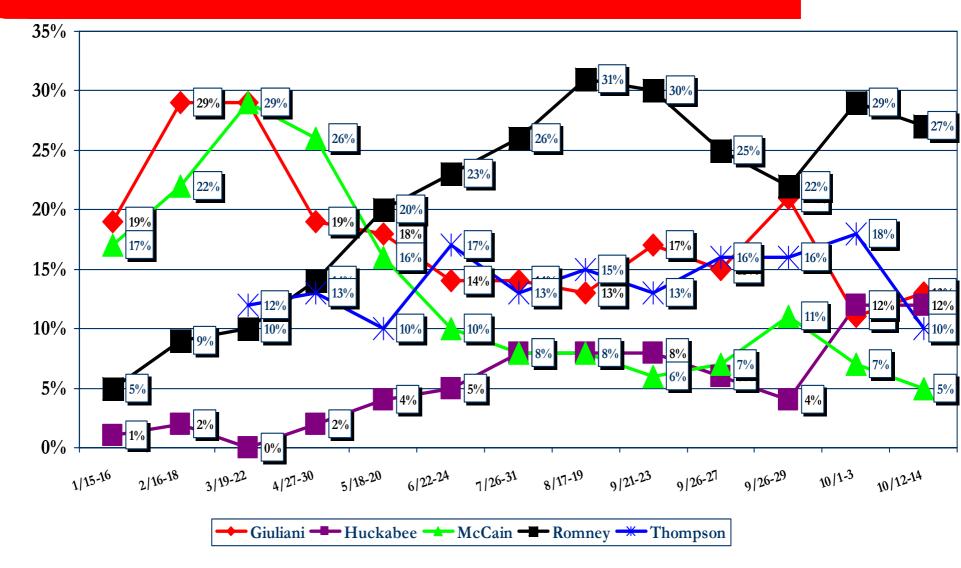
Bush captured 286 electoral votes to 252 for John Kerry and won the popular vote by over 3.7 million votes.



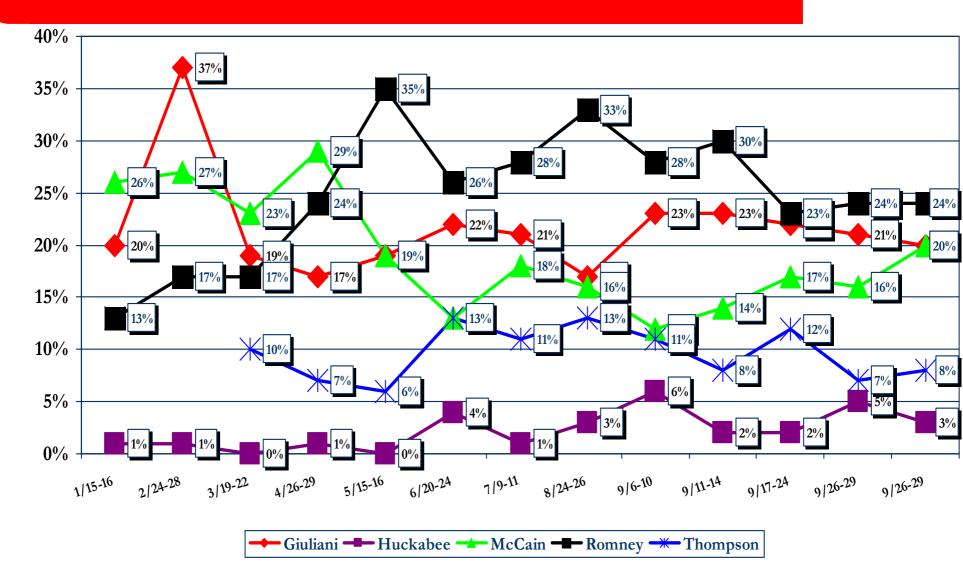
Presidential Vote Analysis



Iowa – Republican

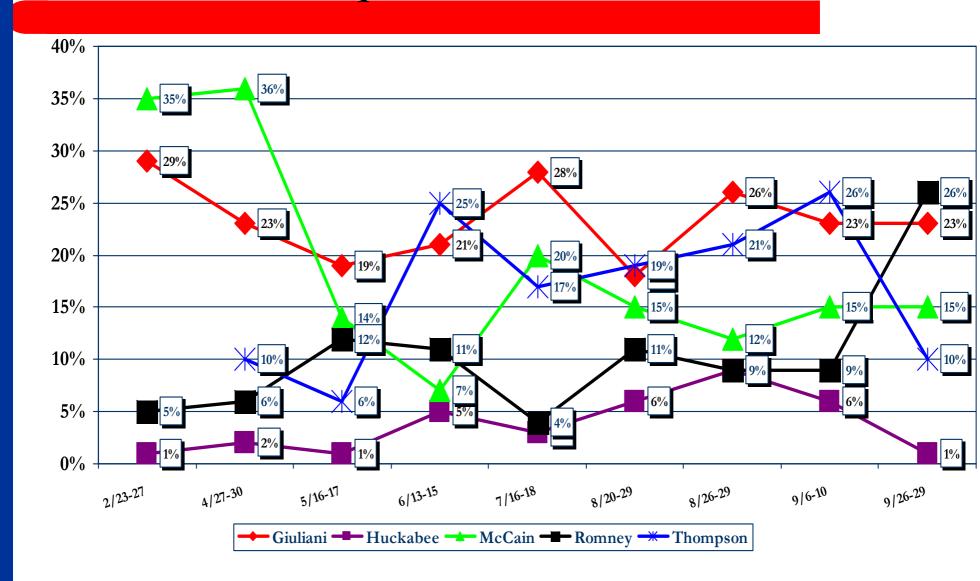


New Hampshire – Republican

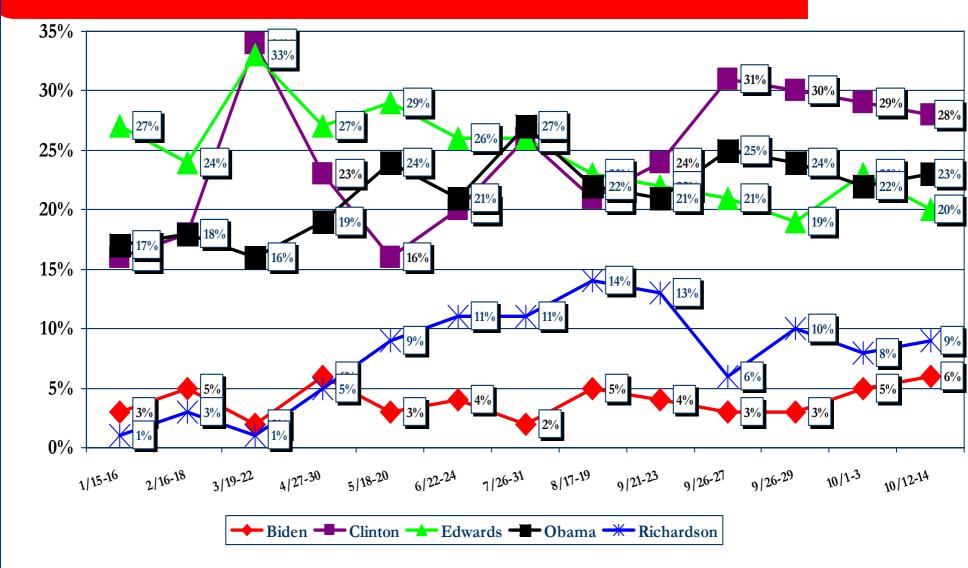


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South Carolina – Republican

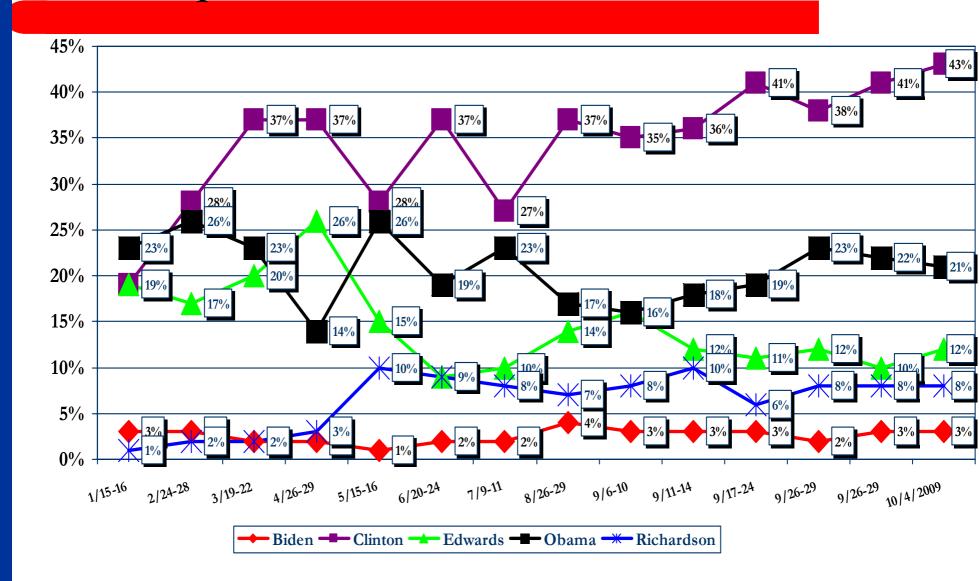


Iowa – Democratic

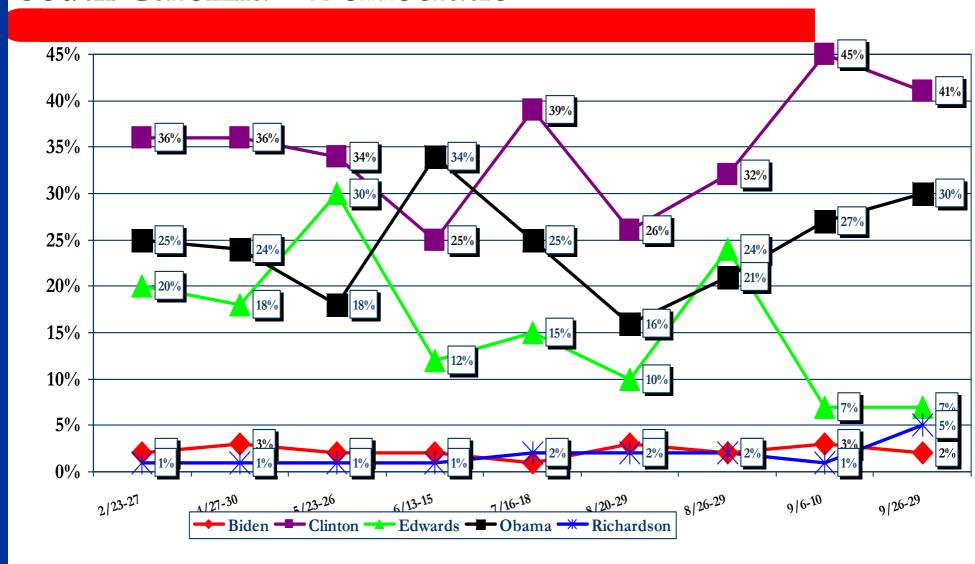


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New Hampshire – Democratic



South Carolina - Democratic



All Politics Are Local