

2004 APSA ELECTION DATA ANALYSIS SUMMARY

The following is a summary of the data regarding voter participation in the 2004 Council election. APSA Council authorized staff to retain information about who in the membership participated in the election (i.e. voted). No information was gathered about how anyone voted.

As of September 30, 2004, 14,570 individual members were eligible to vote in the online election. Eligible participants included current members in the categories of professional (levels 1-6), student, community college, high school, unemployed, retired, life, family, political consultants, interdisciplinary, and current Congressional Fellows.

Eligible members received emails and postcards notifying them of the opportunity to vote in the Council election. During the voting period, reminder emails were sent periodically and reminder postcards were sent to those members without email addresses. Ten voters received paper ballots, which were available upon request.

Overall Turnout

- 25% of all eligible members of the association participated in the election (N = 14,570).

Participation by Gender and Race

- Of those reporting gender, 25.5% females and 25.6% males voted in the election (N = 13,775). Data analysis reveals gender was not a factor in determining participation in the election.
- Of those reporting race, election data reveal that Latino(a)s participated at the highest rate (29%), while African Americans (21.8%) and the category of Other (21.2%) had the lowest rate of participation (N = 11,651).
- Of those eligible voting members who reported race (N = 11,651), whites, defined as Caucasians, participated in the election at a statistically significant higher rate than non-whites (26.9% : 23.4%).

International Participation

- 21.4% of all eligible international members participated in the election.
- Of those countries with over 100 members (Canada, Germany, Japan, and the United Kingdom), Germany had the highest rate of participation (31.2%), while Japan had the lowest (14.8%). Members from the U.K. participated at 29.4% and Canadian members at 23%.

Participation by Membership Type

- Non-student members participated in the election at a significantly higher rate than student members (27.2% : 20.4%, N = 14,570).

- Of all professors at either BA, MA, or PhD institutions (N = 6464), those at PhD institutions participated in the election at a significantly higher rate than those at MA or BA institutions. The rates were 28.4% for BA, 27.2% for MA, and 32.4% for PhD.

Service to the Association

- Members who have served on the Council participated in the election at a significantly higher rate than members who have not (48.8% : 24.4%, N = 14,570).
- Members who have served on committees, task forces, the Council, etc. participated in the election at a significantly higher rate than those with no service to the Association (43.1% : 22.8%, N = 14,570).

Section Participation

- 31% of all section members participated in the election (N = 7812).
- Analysis shows that members with a section membership participated in the election at a significantly higher rate than those with no section membership.
- The highest rate of participation by a section was 46% by the Qualitative Methods section. The lowest rate of participation was 23.1% by the Foreign Policy section.
- Those sections with statistically significant high rates of participation within section membership include:
 1. Law and Courts (2)
 2. Legislative Studies (3)
 3. Political Methodology (10)
 4. Women and Politics (16)
 5. Comparative Politics (20)
 6. Race, Ethnicity, and Politics (33)
 7. Comparative Democratization (35)
 8. Qualitative Methods (37)
- Those sections with statistically significant low rates of participation within section membership include:
 1. Science, Technology, Environmental Politics (15)
 2. Foreign Policy (31)

Comments

- Voters submitted 120 comments regarding the election.
- 50% of the comments concerned the voting system/technology. Of those comments 57% were positive, while 29% were negative and 14% were constructive suggestions. It should be noted, the majority of negative comments were received early in the voting period when the election vendor had issues with its internet service provider causing our election site to be slow.
- 29% of the comments concerned the candidates—their qualifications, interests, motivations, and diversity representation. The majority of the comments

regarding the candidates were critical of the information provided by the candidates in their statements and the diversity of the slate.

- 20% of the comments concerned APSA election policy—contested elections in general, the nomination process, and the voting system. The majority of comments concerning APSA election policy regarded competitive elections as positive steps for the association.
- The remaining comments were either random statements without context or concerned the Association's culture in general.

Crosstabs - Gender

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Election Participation * Gender1	13775	94.5%	795	5.5%	14570	100.0%

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Election Participation * Gender1 Crosstabulation

			Gender1		Total
			Male	Female	
Election Participation	Did Not Vote	Count	7142	3110	10252
		% within Gender1	74.4%	74.5%	74.4%
	Voted	Count	2458	1065	3523
		% within Gender1	25.6%	25.5%	25.6%
Total		Count	9600	4175	13775
		% within Gender1	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

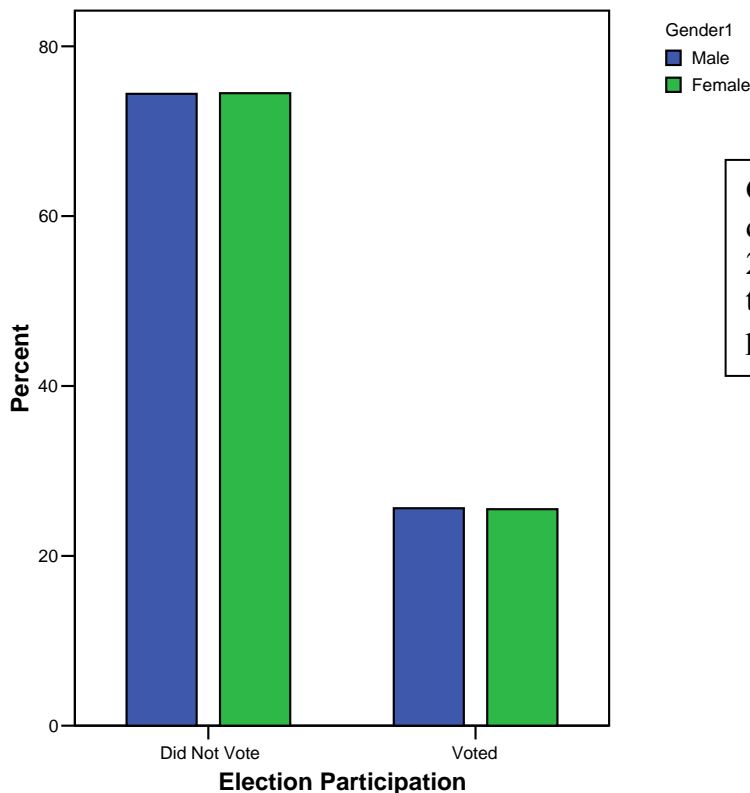
Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.014 ^b	1	.906		
Continuity Correction ^a	.009	1	.923		
Likelihood Ratio	.014	1	.906		
Fisher's Exact Test				.915	.462
Linear-by-Linear Association	.014	1	.906		
N of Valid Cases	13775				

The Chi-square test values and significance levels (p-value = 0.920, where $\alpha \leq 0.05$ and male = 1 and female = 2) of the data regarding participation in APSA's 2004 Election by gender reveal no significant relationship between gender and participation in the election.

a. Computed only for a 2x2 table

b. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1067.77.



Gender was not a factor in determining participation in the 2004 election. Data analysis shows that male and female members participated at similar rates.

Crosstabs - Race

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Election Participation * Race1	11651	80.0%	2919	20.0%	14570	100.0%

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Election Participation * Race1 Crosstabulation

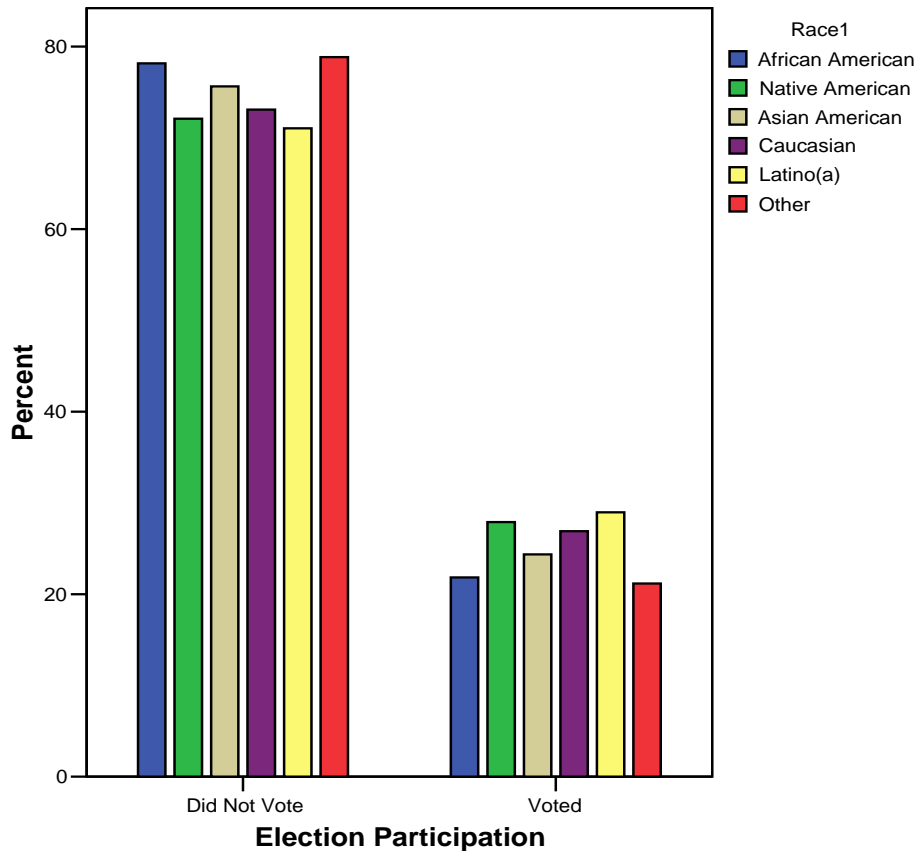
			Race1						Total
			African American	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian	Latino(a)	Other	
Election Participation	Did Not Vote	Count	358	31	354	6696	309	857	8605
		% within Race1	78.2%	72.1%	75.6%	73.1%	71.0%	78.8%	73.9%
	Voted	Count	100	12	114	2464	126	230	3046
		% within Race1	21.8%	27.9%	24.4%	26.9%	29.0%	21.2%	26.1%
Total		Count	458	43	468	9160	435	1087	11651
		% within Race1	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	23.738 ^a	5	.000
Likelihood Ratio	24.514	5	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	.492	1	.483
N of Valid Cases	11651		

2004 Election data by race reveals that Latino(a) participated at the highest rate, while African Americans and the category of Other had the lowest rate of participation.

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 11.24.



Crosstabs – White/Non-white

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Election Participation * Race (White/Non-white)	11651	80.0%	2919	20.0%	14570	100.0%

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Election Participation * Race (White/Non-white) Crosstabulation

			Race (White/Non-white)		Total
			Non-white	White	
Election Participation	Did Not Vote	Count	1909	6696	8605
		% within Race (White/Non-white)	76.6%	73.1%	73.9%
	Voted	Count	582	2464	3046
		% within Race (White/Non-white)	23.4%	26.9%	26.1%
Total		Count	2491	9160	11651
		% within Race (White/Non-white)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

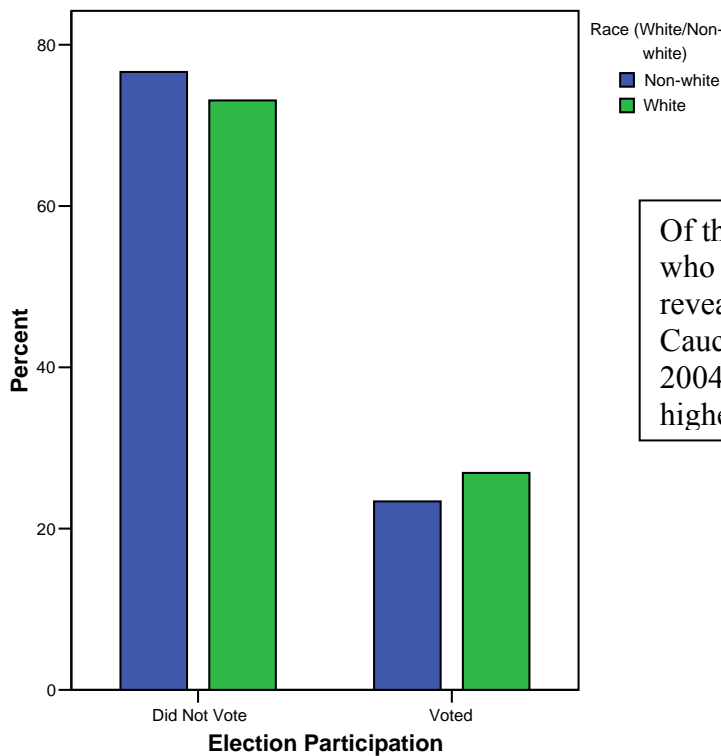
Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.678 ^b	1	.000		
Continuity Correction ^a	12.495	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	12.905	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	12.677	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	11651				

a. Computed only for a 2x2 table

b. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 651.24.

The Chi-square test values and significance levels (p-value = 0.000, where $\alpha \leq 0.05$ and nonwhite = 0 and white = 1) of the data regarding participation in APSA's 2004 Election by white/nonwhite members reveal the existence of a significant positive relationship between whites and participation in the election.



Of those eligible voting members who reported race, data analysis reveals that whites, defined as Caucasians, participated in the 2004 election at a significantly higher rate than non-whites.

Crosstabs – US/Non-US Participation

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Election Participation * US/NON-US	14570	100.0%	0	.0%	14570	100.0%

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Election Participation * US/NON-US Crosstabulation

			US/NON-US		Total
			Non-US Members	US Members	
Election Participation	Did Not Vote	Count	1451	9493	10944
		% within US/NON-US	78.3%	74.6%	75.1%
	Voted	Count	401	3225	3626
		% within US/NON-US	21.7%	25.4%	24.9%
Total		Count	1852	12718	14570
		% within US/NON-US	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

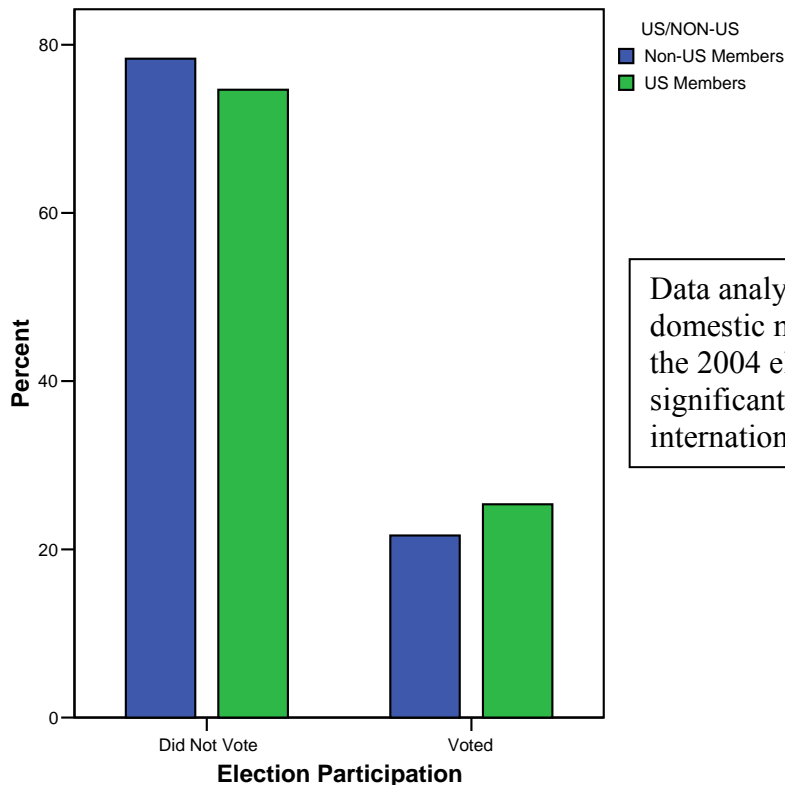
Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	11.874 ^b	1	.001		
Continuity Correction ^a	11.677	1	.001		
Likelihood Ratio	12.193	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.001	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	11.873	1	.001		
N of Valid Cases	14570				

The Chi-square test values and significance levels (p-value = 0.001, where $\alpha \leq 0.05$ and Non-US = 0 and US = 1) of the data regarding participation in APSA's 2004 Election by US/Non-US reveal the existence of a significant relationship between US members and participation in the election.

a. Computed only for a 2x2 table

b. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 460.90.



Data analysis reveals that domestic members participated in the 2004 election at a significantly higher rate than international members.

Crosstabs – Student/Nonstudent

Case Processing Summary

	Valid		Cases Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
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Election Participation * Student/Nonstudent Membership	14570	100.0%	0	.0%	14570	100.0%

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Election Participation * Student/Nonstudent Membership Crosstabulation

		Student/Nonstudent Membership		Total
		Nonstudent	Student	
Election Participation	Did Not Vote	Count 7018 72.8%	Count 3926 79.6%	10944 75.1%
	Voted	Count 2617 27.2%	Count 1009 20.4%	3626 24.9%
Total		Count 9635 100.0%	Count 4935 100.0%	14570 100.0%

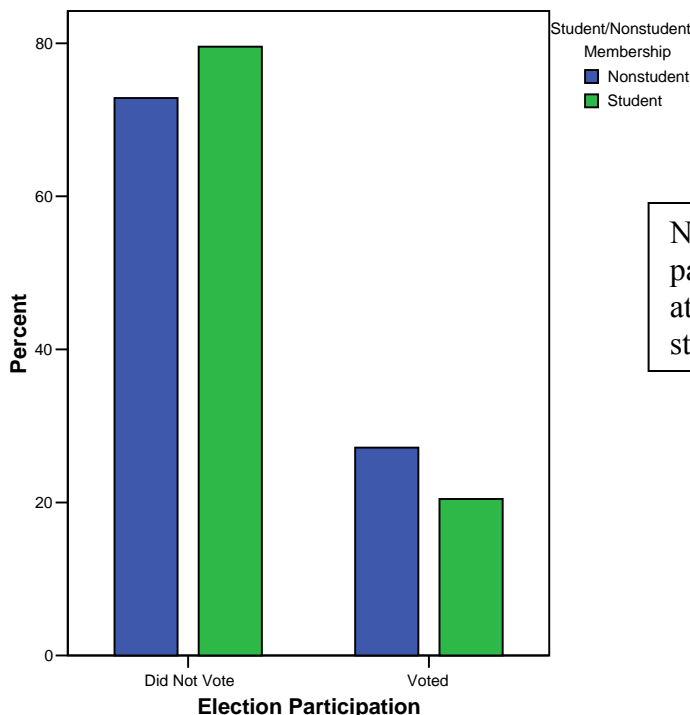
Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	78.734(b)	1	.000		
Continuity Correction(a)	78.375	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	80.529	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	78.729	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	14570				

The Chi-square test values and significance levels (p-value = 0.00, where $\alpha \leq 0.05$) of the data regarding type of member (non-student = 0, student = 1) and participation in the 2004 Election reveal the existence of a significant relationship between member type and participation in the election.

a Computed only for a 2x2 table

b 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1228.16.



Non-student members participated in the 2004 election at a significantly higher rate than student members.

Crosstabs – School Type

Case Processing Summary

	Valid		Cases Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Election Participation * School Type	6464	44.4%	8106	55.6%	14570	100.0%

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Election Participation * School Type Crosstabulation

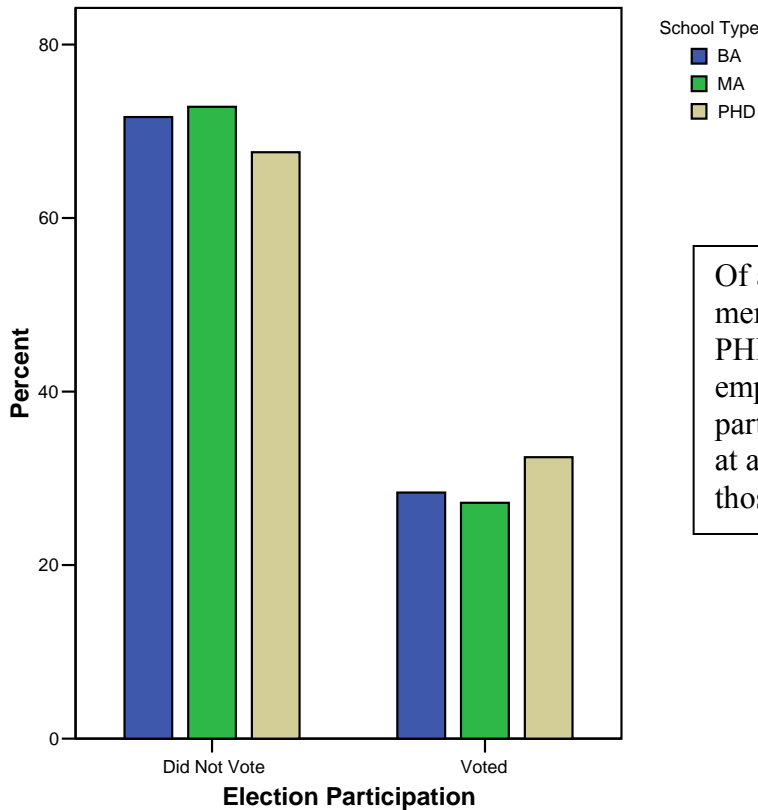
			School Type			Total
			BA	MA	PHD	
Election Participation	Did Not Vote	Count	513	745	3193	4451
		% within School Type	71.6%	72.8%	67.6%	68.9%
	Voted	Count	203	278	1532	2013
		% within School Type	28.4%	27.2%	32.4%	31.1%
Total		Count	716	1023	4725	6464
		% within School Type	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13.724(a)	2	.001
Likelihood Ratio	13.934	2	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	10.234	1	.001
N of Valid Cases	6464		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 222.97.

The Chi-square test values and significance levels (p-value = 0.001, where $\alpha \leq 0.05$) of the data regarding a professional member's school type (BA = 1, MA = 2, PHD = 3) and participation in the 2004 Election reveal the existence of a significant positive relationship between school type and participation in the election.



Of all eligible voting non-student members at either BA, MA, or PHD institutions, those employed at PHD institutions participated in the 2004 election at a significantly higher rate than those at MA or BA institutions.

Crosstabs - Council

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Election Participation * Past/Present Council Member	14570	100.0%	0	.0%	14570	100.0%

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Election Participation * Council Service Crosstabulation

			Council Service		Total
			Has not participated on Council	Has participated on Council	
Election Participation	Did Not Vote	Count	10790	154	10944
		% within Council Service	75.6%	51.2%	75.1%
	Voted	Count	3479	147	3626
		% within Council Service	24.4%	48.8%	24.9%
Total		Count	14269	301	14570
		% within Council Service	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

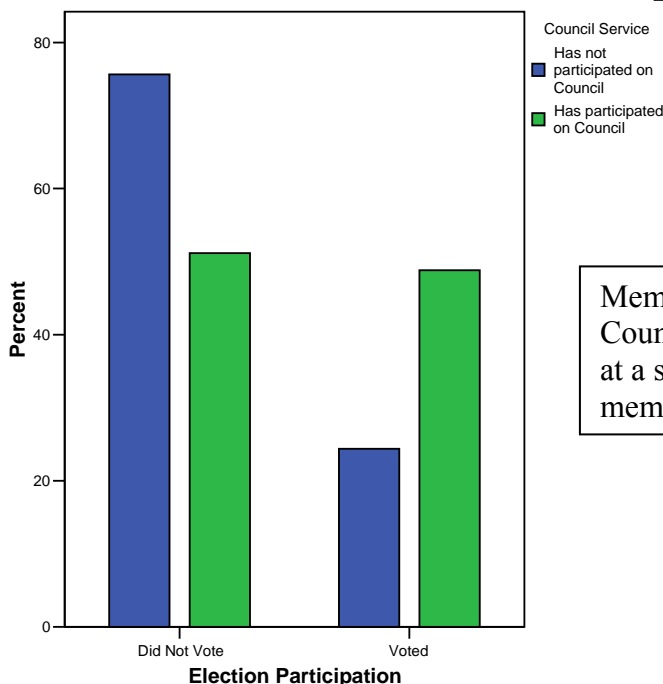
Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	94.314 ^b	1	.000		
Continuity Correction ^a	93.010	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	81.892	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	94.307	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	14570				

a. Computed only for a 2x2 table

b. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 74.91.

The Chi-square test values and significance levels (p-value = 0.000, where $\alpha \leq 0.05$ and no Council service = 0 and Council service = 1) of the data regarding participation in APSA's 2004 Election by members who have and have not served on the Council reveal the existence of a significant positive relationship between service on the Council and participation in the election.



Members who have served on the Council participated in the 2004 Election at a significantly higher rate than members who have not.

Crosstabs – Professional Service to the Association

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Election Participation * Service to Association	14570	100.0%	0	.0%	14570	100.0%

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Election Participation * Service to Association Crosstabulation

			Service to Association		Total
			No Service	Some Service	
Election Participation	Did Not Vote	Count	10083	861	10944
		% within Service to Association	77.2%	56.9%	75.1%
	Voted	Count	2974	652	3626
		% within Service to Association	22.8%	43.1%	24.9%
Total		Count	13057	1513	14570
		% within Service to Association	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

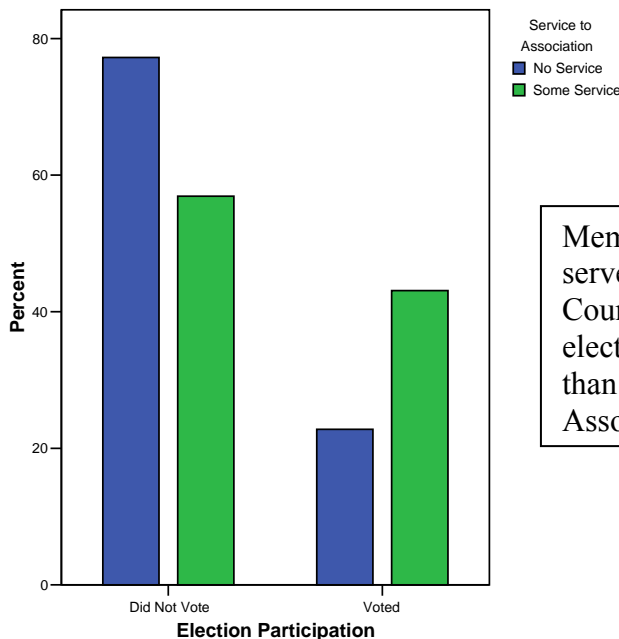
Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	299.378(b)	1	.000		
Continuity Correction(a)	298.292	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	269.645	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	299.358	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	14570				

a Computed only for a 2x2 table

b 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 376.54.

The Chi-square test values and significance levels (p-value = 0.000, where $\alpha \leq 0.05$) of the data regarding service to the Association (no service = 0 and some service = 1) and participation in the 2004 Election reveal the existence of a significant positive relationship between service in the Association and participation in the election.



Members who have volunteered to serve on committees, task forces, the Council, etc. participated in the 2004 election at a significantly higher rate than those with no service to the Association.

Crosstabs – Section Participation

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Election Participation * Section Membership	14570	100.0%	0	.0%	14570	100.0%

Election Participation * Section Membership Crosstabulation

			Section Membership		Total
			No Section Membership	Section Membership	
Election Participation	Did Not Vote	Count	5555	5389	10944
		% within Section Membership	82.2%	69.0%	75.1%
	Voted	Count	1203	2423	3626
		% within Section Membership	17.8%	31.0%	24.9%
Total		Count	6758	7812	14570
		% within Section Membership	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

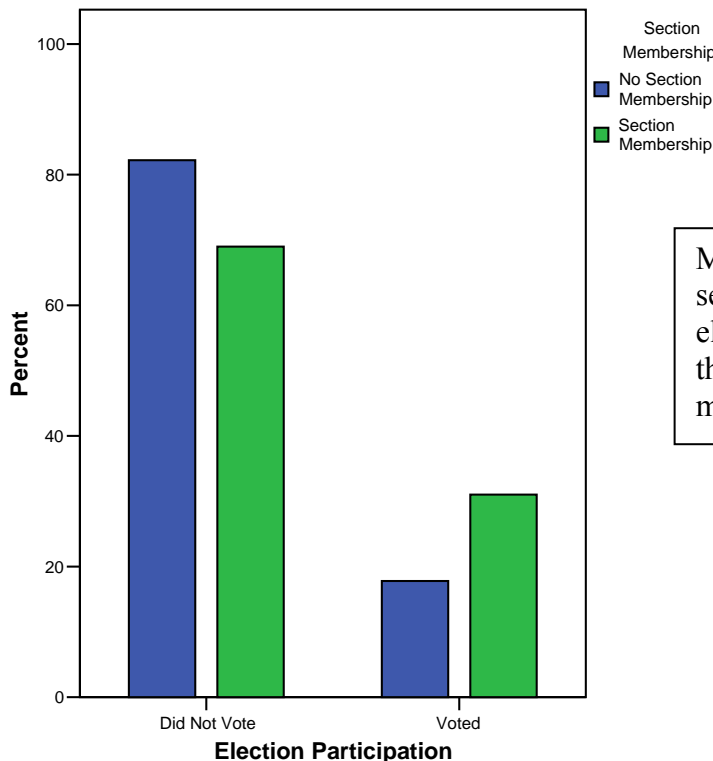
Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	338.523 ^a	1	.000		
Continuity Correction ^a	337.816	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	344.803	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	338.499	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	14570				

a. Computed only for a 2x2 table

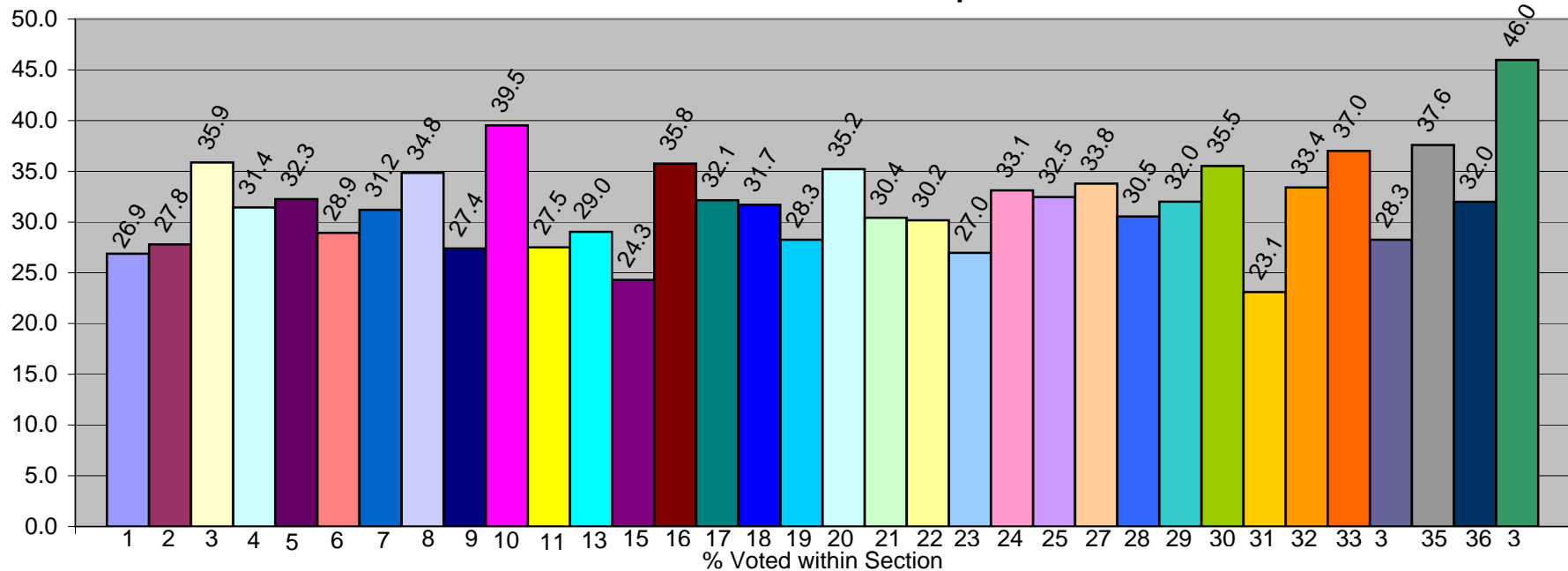
b. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1681.85.

The Chi-square test values and significance levels (p-value = 0.000, where $\alpha \leq 0.05$) of the data regarding section membership (no section membership = 0 and section membership = 1) and participation in the 2004 Election reveal the existence of a significant positive relationship between service in the Association and participation in the election.



Members who are also members of a section participated in the 2004 election at a significantly higher rate than those with no section membership.

2004 Election: Section Participation



- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 FEDERALISM AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS | 2 LAW AND COURTS |
| 3 LEGISLATIVE STUDIES | 4 PUBLIC POLICY |
| 5 POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PARTIES | 6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION |
| 7 CONFLICT PROCESSES | 8 REPRESENTATION AND ELECTORAL SYSTEMS |
| 9 PRESIDENCY RESEARCH | 10 POLITICAL METHODOLOGY |
| 11 RELIGION AND POLITICS | 13 URBAN POLITICS |
| 15 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENTAL POLITICS | 16 WOMEN AND POLITICS |
| 17 FOUNDATIONS OF POLITICAL THOUGHT | 18 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY & POLITICS |
| 19 INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND ARMS CONTROL | 20 COMPARATIVE POLITICS |
| 21 EUROPEAN POLITICS & SOCIETY | 22 STATE POLITICS AND POLICY |
| 23 POLITICAL COMMUNICATION | 24 POLITICS AND HISTORY |
| 25 POLITICAL ECONOMY | 27 NEW POLITICAL SCIENCE |
| 28 POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY | 29 UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION |
| 30 POLITICS AND LITERATURE | 31 FOREIGN POLICY |
| 32 ELECTIONS, PUBLIC OPINION & VOTING BEHAVIOR | 33 RACE, ETHNICITY & POLITICS |
| 34 INTERNATIONAL HISTORY & POLITICS | 35 COMPARATIVE DEMOCRATIZATION |
| 36 HUMAN RIGHTS | 37 QUALITATIVE METHODS |