2021 – 2022
Annual Report
AAPOR Mission and Goals

The American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) is a professional organization dedicated to advancing the science and practice of survey and opinion research to give people a voice in the decisions that affect their daily lives.

We strive to:

- Educate policy makers, the media and the public at large to help them make better use of surveys and survey findings;
- Educate practitioners on new developments affecting our field;
- Advocate the highest standards of ethical conduct for survey and opinion research;
- Encourage and disseminate research and innovations that improve our methods;
- Encourage and disseminate systematic analyses of public opinion on the major issues of the day;
- Promote best practices in collecting, analyzing, and interpreting survey data;
- Provide opportunities for our members to exchange views and promote the values of our organization; and
- Act as an advocate for survey and opinion research and its practitioners.

Amended: December 2013
AAPOR 2021–2022 EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Patricia Moy, President, University of Washington
Paul Beatty, Vice President, US Census Bureau
Dan Merkle, Past President, ABC News

Gretchen McHenry, Secretary-Treasurer, RTI International
Anna Wiencrot, Associate Secretary-Treasurer, NORC at the University of Chicago

Liz Hamel, Councilor-at-Large, Kaiser Family Foundation
Ricki Jarmon, Councilor-at-Large, Abt Associates
Mary Losch, Councilor-at-Large, University of Northern Iowa

Marco Morales, Communications Chair, Warner Music Group and Columbia University
Yazmin Garcia Trejo, Associate Communications Chair, US Census Bureau

Darby Steiger, Conference Chair, Westat
Brady T. West, Associate Conference Chair, University of Michigan

Emilia Peytcheva, Education Chair, RTI International
James Wagner, Associate Education Chair, University of Michigan

Tamara Terry, Inclusion and Equity Chair, RTI International
Ana Gonzalez-Barrera, Associate Inclusion and Equity Committee Chair, Pew Research Center

Angelique Uglow, Membership and Chapter Relations Chair, ReconMR
Heather Ridolfo, Associate Membership and Chapter Relations Chair, US Energy Information Administration

Ashley Kirzinger, Standards Chair, Kaiser Family Foundation
Marjorie Connelly, Associate Standards Chair, NORC at the University of Chicago

AAPOR Staff

Tristanne Staudt, Executive Director
Renata Casiel, Conferences and Education Senior Manager
Jeanette Gass, Membership & Development Director
Jackie Weisman, Marketing & Communications Director

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PRESIDENT’S REPORT
Patricia Moy, 2021–2022 President

The 2021-22 AAPOR Council year was a momentous one.

AAPOR’s most noteworthy accomplishment this year was its successful transition to self-management. After two decades of availing ourselves of professional-management services, AAPOR now has its own professional staff and new office space, and we have smoothly transferred institutional knowledge, systems, and assets to our new team. This transition overall would not have been possible without the herculean efforts of volunteers who spent countless hours envisioning possibilities for AAPOR. They considered management scenarios, conducted an executive-director search, engaged with human-resources issues, and ensured that nothing would get lost in the transition.

Having a dedicated staff has opened up a space for AAPOR Council to think more strategically about how best to operationalize its values and advance the organization. For instance, as our work becomes increasingly interdisciplinary and reaches broader audiences, how should AAPOR position itself in terms of membership growth and the services it can offer its members? Regardless of perspective, AAPOR will work to ensure in the coming years that strong systems and mechanisms are in place to support all its members.

Transition notwithstanding, the year saw the COVID-19 pandemic entering its second year with milder yet more contagious variants. Some mask mandates were lifted and some were reinstated. Travel restrictions and public-health guidelines changed almost on a weekly basis. Against a backdrop of pandemic-related uncertainties, AAPOR returned to an in-person format for its annual conference. Planning the 2022 Annual Conference was no small feat as we created a conference subcommittee that monitored health and safety issues and implemented innovations to accommodate individuals not planning to attend and to feed the intellectual and collegial community that is uniquely AAPOR. These innovations included a conference library of presentation recordings, a local-community volunteer experience, and a one-day pass for underrepresented students at local colleges and universities.

As the pandemic appears in the rearview mirror, as we begin our new era of self-management, and as inflation rises, we remain very mindful of the budgetary implications of our decisions. AAPOR Council has been reviewing the recommendations of the Future of AAPOR Finances Working Group, which has collected and analyzed years of data to understand the various options by which to ensure AAPOR’s financial stability. Strategic thinking will bring with it many ideas, and each one must be considered in terms of its potential impact on all fronts.

Indeed, all AAPOR Council decisions are taken after much thought and deliberation. Whether it is our policy on AAPOR statements, our yearly menu of short courses and webinars, a new standards committee to engage with evolving technologies that impact our field, or the infusion of diversity, equity, and inclusion-related principles into our work, AAPOR Council and its few hundred volunteers are continuously working to make the association even stronger. The pages of this annual report describe in some detail the unflagging efforts of AAPOR’s few hundred volunteers and its Executive Council. These pages will provide an excellent context for the standard metrics related to budget (a deficit of $64,870, much less than anticipated), membership (N=2,121 as of June 2022), and conference attendance (N=1,203) and sponsorship (a record $232k!).

Our efforts and accomplishments this year can best be summarized by the AAPOR2025 scorecard on the next page.
## AAPOR2025 GOALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AAPOR2025 GOALS</th>
<th>KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS</th>
<th>GRADE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Promote Core Values</td>
<td>Full return to self-management (transfer of knowledge, systems, assets; professional staff and new office space); detailed review and assessment by Future of AAPOR Finances working group; policy for AAPOR statements developed.</td>
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<td>(2) Support Multidisciplinary</td>
<td>Finalization of Inclusion and Equity Committee framework; integration of IEC principles across committees and activities (e.g., AAPOR Experience at conference for URM students).</td>
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<td>Membership</td>
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<td>Theories and Methods</td>
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<td>(4) Promote Scientific Approaches</td>
<td>Conference; virtual and face-to-face short courses; webinars; off-conference short courses launched.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(5) Provide Professional Development</td>
<td>Conference; virtual and face-to-face short courses; webinars; off-conference short courses launched; webinar pricing structure refined.</td>
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<tr>
<td>and Education</td>
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<td>(6) Educate Public and the Media on</td>
<td>Efforts underway to revamp communication and outreach strategies; post-election efforts to build out media experts list.</td>
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<td>Importance of Survey and Opinion</td>
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<td>Research</td>
<td></td>
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<td>(7) Advocate for Support of Essential</td>
<td>Active participation with COSSA and COPAFS; ad-hoc committee reviewing and assessing CTIA recommendations.</td>
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<td>Public Opinion Related Activities</td>
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<tr>
<td>and Organizations</td>
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<td>(8) Collaborate Globally</td>
<td>Co-planning 2025 meeting in St. Louis as a joint AAPOR/WAPOR conference; continued partnership on Harkness Award.</td>
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PAST PRESIDENT’S REPORT

Dan Merkle, 2021-2022 Past President

This year, as AAPOR’s Past President, I had the privilege of forming and chairing the Nominations Committee which was charged with recommending a list of potential candidates to Executive Council for the 2022-2023 Council election.

My sincere thanks to these AAPOR members who agreed to serve with me on this committee: Ipek Bilgen (NORC at the University of Chicago), Patricia Moy (University of Washington), Anna Sandoval Giron (US Census Bureau), Tamara Terry (RTI International), and Luis Tipan (SSRS). It was a great group to work with, and their hard work and input in assembling the list of potential candidates was a key part of the success of this process. And thank you to Tristanne Staudt, AAPOR’s Executive Director, for all of her help in this process.

When identifying potential nominees, the Nominations Committee cast a wide net with the goal of finding people with the experience and commitment needed for each position, and who were willing to run if selected and willing to serve if elected. We worked to produce a list of possible candidates that represented the diversity within AAPOR and the field, and to also build on past service to AAPOR and cultivate future leadership.

The committee began with a list of 190 AAPOR members who were recommended to run for Council, compiled from various sources including a call for nominations sent to all AAPOR members as well as recommendations from the other members of the Nominations Committee and from current members of Council.

After the first round of discussions, the committee narrowed this list down to 91 individuals to be considered in the next round of deliberations. These potential candidates were discussed by the committee, assigned to each of the nine Council offices and then ranked within each office. From this list, I started calling people in order of the rankings within each office until I had three or four people who agreed to run for each office.

In all, I talked to 56 AAPOR members to determine if they were willing to run if asked and willing to serve if elected. Making these calls was the most enjoyable part of the process for me because it meant talking to so many members who love AAPOR as much as I do. These calls yielded 31 members who were willing to be considered for this election.

Next, the committee members ranked the 31 candidates who agreed to be considered from highest to lowest within each office. This rank ordered list was presented to Council for discussion at its January 2022 Council meeting. At that meeting Council spent a considerable amount of time discussing the candidates and offices and made the final decision as to which two candidates would be slated to be on the ballot for each office.

Thank you to all who agreed to be considered as possible nominees, and congratulations to those who are joining the 2022-2023 Council.

It has been an honor and a privilege for me to serve on AAPOR’s Executive Council over the last three years. Thank you for the opportunity.
Committee:
The Finance Committee is led by the Secretary-Treasurer and consists of the Sponsorship, Investment, and the currently inactive Development subcommittees.

Report Executive Summary:
Careful planning and budget management were key to AAPOR’s financial health in 2021. The 2021 budget was developed with options for both a virtual and in-person 2021 conference, but the final version of the budget included only the cost and anticipated revenue for a virtual meeting. Though we anticipated a budget deficit, our operating revenues over expenses ended with a deficit much smaller than projected. Because of investment gains, we had an increase in net assets.

Even with a tightly budgeted conference, which is the largest driver of AAPOR expenses, we further cut costs without sacrificing program content or quality. This allowed us to realize only 81% of our budgeted expenses. Unlike 2020, we exceeded our budgeted revenue goals by 16%, driven largely by the success of the annual meeting and increase in membership revenue.

With the return to an in-person conference in 2022, we are anticipating increased expenses but also increased revenue. The move to self-management will also create new expenses for AAPOR, including those associated with having our own staff as well as using more contractors for specific tasks that were previously included with our management organization. However, we anticipate the increase in cost to be minimal and have already seen a great increase in the quality of service. For 2022, there will be a focus on restarting development activities with our new staff and closely monitoring finances to maintain our financial position.

Details of Programs:
2021 Budget Overview:
The revised 2021 budget estimated a $343,549 deficit. However, we ended the year with only an actual (unaudited) deficit of $64,870. The move from expecting a very large deficit to realizing only 19% of that amount was driven by exceeding our anticipated revenue for the 2021 annual conference by $122,377. Taking investment gains into account, AAPOR ended 2021 with an increase of $51,766 in net assets.

Only one budget area did not meet or exceed our revenue goals, which was our OUP Journals. This area did meet 93% of its budgeted revenue goal, while other areas exceeded budget goals by 1% to 89%. Because of AAPOR’s conservative budgeting strategy, we did not exceed any of our budgeted expenses, by category or overall, in 2021.

2021 Investment Overview:
Our investment portfolio experienced growth in 2021. The unrestricted funds increased by $122,198, while the restricted funds lost $1,376. We ended the year with $1.8 million in total investments.

Current Accounts and Investments: (as of March 31, 2022):
- Cash balance = $933,246
- Short-term Investments (General Operating, Contingency funds) = $14,942
- Long-term Investments (Board Designated, Unrestricted, Ambassador funds) Total Unrestricted = $1,163,914
- Temporarily restricted investments (Heritage, Sudman, Roper funds) = $294,459
- Total Assets = $2,406,561
SECRETARY/TREASURER’S REPORT (CONT.)

Future of AAPOR Finances Working Group:
In February 2021, Executive Council approved the creation of the Future of AAPOR Finances Working Group. This working group is chaired by Lydia Saad and made up of former Secretary-Treasurers and members involved with other finance subcommittees. Their goal is to closely evaluate AAPOR’s current financial status, including the 2021 budget and reserve funds, and present recommendations to the Executive Council to preserve AAPOR’s long-term financial health. The working group presented an interim report to Council in April 2022, which included historical information and recommendations on short- and long-term changes that can be made to the AAPOR budget to improve the organization’s long-term financial health. A final version of the report is expected in the coming months.

Notable Accomplishments in Sponsorship, Investment, and Development:
The Sponsorship Subcommittee raised $130,250 through a combination of year-round sponsors, conference sponsors, exhibitors, and advertisers. This did not meet the original budget goal of $145,000 but was an incredible accomplishment for the second virtual conference. The subcommittee maintained communication with current and past sponsors throughout the year to support the sponsor experience in the 2021 virtual conference and to better understand sponsors’ needs for the 2022 conference, whether that would be virtual or in-person.

The Sponsorship Subcommittee worked closely with AAPOR staff to revise the sponsorship prospectus for use with the 2022 in-person conference. They used the 2021 conference sponsor survey results to assist the Conference Committee in understanding what would be most important to our sponsors for a return to an in-person experience. That work has been incredibly successful, and we are on track to bring in over $230,000 in sponsorships for the 2022 conference.

Investment:
In 2020, in order to protect AAPOR’s portfolio from the uncertainty presented by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Investment Subcommittee received permission from Executive Council to draw down the equity portion of the portfolio to 20%, rather than the approved minimum of 25% equity allocation included in the Investment Subcommittee protocols. This permission was extended through June 2021, at which point Council revisited the issue and asked the Investment Subcommittee to raise the equity allocation to between 25-50% to be in compliance with the approved protocols. AAPOR’s portfolio did experience some growth in 2021, which increased our gain in net assets throughout the year.

Development:
The Development Subcommittee has been inactive since 2019, with the last major fundraising campaign occurring in 2017. Restarting this subcommittee was a goal for the 2021-2022 Council year; however, this was sidelined to focus on the financial implications of moving to self-management, to transfer all accounts to our new staff, and to deeply examine past management’s handling of AAPOR’s finances. We have hired a staff member who has a particular interest in development and included this work in her job description to facilitate moving forward with restarting this subcommittee.

Ongoing or Pending Issues/Goals:
This year involved a lot of engagement from the Secretary-Treasurer and Associate Secretary-Treasurer in big picture financial issues. Not only did we carefully manage the 2021 budget, but we were heavily involved with the move to self-management, including moving financial matters away from our previous management and estimating new expenses that come with self-management. We approved a conservative budget for 2022 and will continue to monitor AAPOR’s financial future, using the recommendations from the Future of AAPOR Finances Working Group, to ensure continued success.
Report Executive Summary:
Throughout 2021-2022, the Councilors-at-Large (CAL) worked on multiple AAPOR activities with special emphases on assisting with the transition to self-management, chairing multiple award committees and serving on journal advisory committees.

Details of Programs:
Journal Advisory Committees:
Losch served on the POQ Advisory Committee. Jarmon served on the JSSAM Advisory Committee. Hamel served on the Survey Practice Advisory Committee.

Award Committee Chairs
Losch chaired the Mitofsky Innovators Award and the Inclusive Voices Award Committees. Jarmon chaired the Policy Impact Award Committee. Hamel chaired the Book Award & was liaison to Harkness Award. All CALs supported the new award nomination window of June 1 – January 15.

Rhythm Transition Oversight Group
Losch and Hamel participated in the AAPOR volunteer group working with former Kellen IT staff to migrate the AAPOR data to a new, cloud-based platform (Rhythm).

Self-Management Transition Working Group
Jarmon served on the group and assisted in identifying forms and documents related to Councilor-at-Large activities and tasks.

Executive Director Search Committee
Jarmon served on the committee charged with finding AAPOR's first Executive Director under the new self-management structure.

Human Resources Committee
Hamel participated in the newly-formed Human Resources Committee which assisted with developing new structures and policies around benefits, job descriptions, employee handbook, executive director evaluation procedures and other HR-related matters for new staff.

Conference Health & Safety Subcommittee
Losch chaired the conference subcommittee charged with developing communications and policies to reduce risks associated with the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic

Ongoing or Pending Issues/Goals:
Work will continue to support the journals via serving on the journal advisory committees. In addition, Councilors-at-Large will provide ongoing support for the new self-management structure and work to create the most efficient and effective organizational framework moving forward including a review of the committee and subcommittee structure across the organization.
COMMUNICATIONS REPORT
Marco Morales, 2021 – 2022 Communications Chair

Committee Description:
The Communications Committee is responsible for:
• oversight of AAPOR communications strategy;
• establishing and maintaining relations between AAPOR and the public and assisting the President and the Executive Council in the dissemination of information relating to public opinion and survey research, and the policies and activities of AAPOR; as well as
• oversight of publications and online content, excluding journals, whether peer-reviewed or not. (per bylaws amended on October 22, 2020).

Report Executive Summary:
The 2021–2022 period was marked by a benchmark event: the transition from an organization supported by contracted staff back to an organization with its own staff. The original plan for the year 2021–2022 had to be adapted to the new realities. The Communications Committee objective for this period changed to setting solid foundations for future AAPOR internal and external communications efforts.

Transitioning to AAPOR’s own staff has proven to be the right decision and has already borne fruit in streamlining AAPOR’s internal communications with membership, enhancing social media activity, and reviving the initiative to redesign AAPOR’s website, among others.

Volunteer members of the Communications Committee were used to carrying out most of the communications work themselves. Having a full-time Communications and Marketing Director has lightened the workload for members, and brought a professional and experienced hand who has reignited AAPOR communications.

Details of Programs:
Transition to AAPOR staff:
One of the most important activities during the 2021–2022 period was the transition from contracted staff to AAPOR’s own staff. On the Communications Committee space, this implied:
• Clearly identifying all communications activities carried out by staff and the Communications Committee, identifying assets, policies and records that would be needed to continue carrying out communications activities seamlessly.
• Building appropriate processes to reflect the new reality of a dedicated staff person – the Communications and Marketing Director – tasked with implementing communications activities (many of them previously carried out by volunteers) and developing and enacting new initiatives to improve AAPOR communications.

Internal Communications
Streamlining of AAPOR communications:
Having a full-time dedicated staff for communications has rendered additional benefits for streamlining AAPOR communications to its members:
Newsletter:
Over the past few months, a marked change has been implemented to produce more regular, streamlined, and action-item-oriented newsletters.
AAPOR emails:
Over the past few months, email communications to members have also been improved by producing fewer and better targeted emails.
Internal/External Communications

Increased and more targeted social media activity:
The tandem work of the Social Media Subcommittee and the Communications and Marketing Director have given a new life to AAPOR’s social media communications. New initiatives, more targeted content, better planned (and timed) messages have been key for this development. We are still in the early stages of measuring the impact of this change, but some early indicators suggest a healthy engagement with this new strategy.

Website Redesign
Having AAPOR’s own staff also enabled undertaking initiatives that had been previously stalled, like the revamping of AAPOR’s website. With input from the work that had been carried out by the Website Subcommittee, an RFP was put out for AAPOR’s website redesign. Staff analyzed proposals and made a recommendation for a vendor which was approved during the May 2022 Executive Council meeting.

External Communications

AAPOR Policy on Public Statements
With the concourse of the Executive Council, AAPOR approved a formal policy detailing when and under what conditions and processes AAPOR would issue a formal public statement. This policy provides much clarity for AAPOR members as to when and under what circumstances AAPOR can be requested to voice a public position on issues of relevance to the profession.

New metrics for measuring impact of AAPOR’s social media activity
An ongoing effort to develop new metrics to better capture the impact of social media and email activity is underway. Staff support and implementation, and the incoming Chair’s guidance will be crucial.

Incorporation of Journalist Education Subcommittee to Communications Committee
To better align all external communications efforts, the Education and Communications Committee have agreed to transition the Journalist Education Subcommittee – currently under the Education Committee – to the Communications Committee.

Update and review of AAPOR’s media experts and media training:
Central to the incoming Communications Chair is the updating and expanding the experts list that AAPOR currently applied to answer journalists calls for explanation, opinion and commentary, including enhanced media training.

Acknowledgements
I want to thank all members of the Communications Committee for their work during this last year, especially Yazmín García Trejo, Associate Communications Chair, and all three Subcommittee Chairs: Melissa Cidade, Paul Schroeder, and Dan Malato.

I also want to publicly recognize the work and leadership of Nora Cate Shaeffer and Jordon Peugh co-chairing the Transition Working Group. Patricia Moy was an outstanding AAPOR President, and this fact should not go unnoticed.

Finally, my most heartfelt shoutout to Jackie Weisman, Marketing and Communications Director, and Tristanne Staudt, AAPOR’s Executive Director, for their outstanding support and leadership during these last few months that strengthened AAPOR’s internal and external communications!
CONFERENCE REPORT
Darby Steiger, 2021 – 2022 Conference Chair

Committee Description:
The Conference Committee is responsible for planning and organizing the annual AAPOR conference under the direction of the Executive Council. The committee is made up of members of the Executive Council, AAPOR volunteers, and historically has included a Conference Support Subcommittee and an Abstract Review Subcommittee. This year, we added two new committees: a Local Events Subcommittee, and a Health and Safety Subcommittee. To support the conference chair during the transition period from Kellen to self-management, an Ad-Hoc Conference Transition Subcommittee was also convened.

Report Executive Summary:
AAPOR Executive Council officially decided to hold the 2022 AAPOR Conference in person, with no virtual or hybrid option. As part of this decision, the conference dates were shifted to weekdays only, with a slightly shorter schedule to minimize travel time away from home in case the pandemic was still active at the time of the conference (May 11-13, 2022). To support the shortened in-person conference, four of the short courses were held virtually the week before, during the week of May 2, 2022, and the other four were held simultaneously on the first morning of the conference (May 11).

• The final registration total was 1,203 which exceeded the registration goals for the year although slightly smaller than registration levels for our in-person conferences in 2018 and 2019.
• Over 780 abstracts were submitted, 734 were accepted, and over 670 papers, panels, posters, and roundtables were ultimately presented at this year’s conference.
• In October 2021, Council approved a vaccine mandate for the conference, requiring all attendees to be fully vaccinated and boosted with exceptions only being considered in rare circumstances. A Health and Safety Subcommittee was formed to recommend additional health-related policies for the conference and to update policies as public health conditions shifted.
• Short course registrations exceeded 170 total registrants across four virtual courses and four on-site courses.
• The Sponsorship Committee raised over $232,000 in sponsorship and exhibits, setting a record in AAPOR history.
• To support those who are unable to travel to the conference, we created an AAPOR 77th Library, where presenters can upload videos of their presentations and supporting documents. PARC is hosting the library for us. Attendees will be able to access the library for free, and non-attendees will subscribe to the library for a nominal fee.

Details of Programs:
Conference Format:
The Conference Committee was challenged with deciding on the format of the conference, given the spread of COVID-19 was fluctuating throughout the year, with especially heightened concerns towards the end of 2021 about the Omicron variant. During the abstract submission period, we announced that our intention would be to convene in person, but that abstract submitters should indicate whether they would be willing to participate in person or virtually. More than 90% indicated they would be willing to present in person. When abstract acceptance notifications were distributed in January, authors were provided with several extra weeks to make their decision, given that it was the height of the Omicron variant. Ultimately, 95% of submitters accepted the invitation to present in person.
New Features in 2022:
We offered the following new features in the 2022 conference, some of which were unique to gathering during a pandemic, and others that we hope will continue into the future.

- Shortened and shifted to a W-F schedule due to COVID-19
- Creation of a Health and Safety Subcommittee
- Creation of a Local Events Subcommittee and the AAPOR Gives Back program
- New AAPOR conference library with videos, hosted by PARC
- Four virtual short courses in the week prior to conference
- Allowing moderators to sign up for specific sessions rather than tracks
- Offering pre-orders in registration for printed program and meals
- Adding spotlight demo sessions in exhibit hall
- Offering free day passes for local college students
- Establishing the “Come Together” room for informal networking and a new initiative known as the “Brainstorm Corner”
- Creating a “Conference Connection” e-newsletter for members, a new one-stop shop for conference information

Health and Safety Subcommittee
We formed a new subcommittee this year, chaired by Mary Losch, to guide our decisions about health and safety protocols for the conference. The subcommittee met monthly and recommended policies for vaccination and boosters, masking, testing, and exhibit hall safety. The subcommittee also recommended that we not allow guests at the 2022 conference, in order to further reduce risk of exposures.

Local Events Subcommittee
We formed another new subcommittee this year that was designed to recruit AAPOR members who live in the host community to recommend local activities for conference attendees. Their main focus was to support a new program called AAPOR Gives Back, in which AAPOR conference attendees volunteer or donate to support an organization in the local host community. The Local Events Subcommittee selected the Greater Chicago Food Depository as the recipient organization and organized a group of AAPOR volunteers to go there on Saturday morning after the conference ended to sort food. The committee also organized other informal social events, given their knowledge of the Chicago area. In addition to AAPOR Gives Back, they organized a pub crawl, a local guide to Chicago, and a night out at an improv theater. It is our hope that we will be able to form a Local Events Subcommittee in each of our future conference locations, and that the AAPOR Gives Back program will continue into the future.

Conference Support Subcommittee
This subcommittee continued to run the traditional AAPOR events like Speed Networking, the Fun Run, the Golf Outing and the T-shirt Contest. Our winning t-shirt theme this year was “AAPOR: Unmasking Public Opinion Since 1947” and was submitted by Chase Harrison. Rather than have t-shirts on hand and have leftovers, we again opted to have a third-party site (Cafepress) host and distribute the t-shirt sales. The site allows AAPOR to make a small commission on each sale of an item (generally about $5/t-shirt) and takes care of all shipping, taxes, etc. for the AAPOR member. AAPOR Council has begun discussions with AAPOR staff about whether this committee will be needed in the future, as staff should be able to handle all of these tasks.
Conference Registration
AAPOR Council decided to raise registration prices this year due to rising costs for all conference–related expenses. Registration fees were raised by $34 over 2019 pricing for members and non-members, but were only raised by $10 for students and remained the same for HLMs. As of this writing, we have 1,100 registrants (one week out).

Sponsorship:
We raised a record $232,750 in sponsorships, exhibitors, and ads in 2022, making this the largest amount ever raised in AAPOR history! Special thanks to I-Chun (Lisa) Lin Freeman for leading the charge of the Sponsorship Committee.

Opening Plenary
Our conference kicked off with an opening plenary session, *Disrupting Public Opinion in Pursuit of Equity*. This exciting session highlighted leaders who are using innovative approaches to attract historically underserved populations into our field or similar fields, to improve the methods we use to study these populations, and to advance the dissemination of findings to support these communities. Moderated by Rob Santos (US Census Bureau), the panel featured Talitha Washington (Atlanta University Center Consortium), Desi Small-Rodriguez (UCLA), and Neil Ruiz (Pew Research Center) and was sponsored by the Pew Research Center.

Abstract Review and Selection:
Over 780 abstracts were submitted for this year’s conference, which was substantially more than in 2021, but slightly less than in 2019 and 2020. These abstracts were peer reviewed and scored by 186 AAPOR volunteers. The Abstract Review Subcommittee met in early December (in person at Westat) for two full days to review the abstracts and their scores, and to put together this year’s program. About 93% of submitted abstracts were accepted by the committee, and about 93% of the accepted abstracts agreed to present their papers. The accepted abstracts represent 228 different institutions. There are at least 10 abstracts submitted from these organizations: NORC at the University of Chicago, U.S. Census Bureau, Pew Research Center, RTI International, University of Michigan, ICF, Westat, National Center for Health Statistics, SSRS, Ipsos, and American Institutes for Research. These 11 organizations make up about 37% of the accepted abstracts for this year’s conference. Thank you to our amazing abstract review committee. The table below summarizes the number of accepted submissions by session type, in comparison to recent years.

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<th>Submission Types</th>
<th>2019</th>
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<td>Paper</td>
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<td>Poster</td>
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<td>Panel</td>
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<td>Prof Dev Roundtables</td>
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CONFERENCE REPORT (CONT)

Student Poster Competition:
After being on hiatus in 2021 due to the virtual nature of the conference, the Student Poster Competition returned, with six students participating. A panel of eight judges, including four HLMs reviewed the posters, and one winner was selected and honored at the conference.

Seymour Sudman Student Paper Competition:
We received 18 eligible submissions for the Sudman Student Paper competition. This is a slightly higher number of eligible submissions than in 2021. One winner and one honorable mention were selected and honored at the conference.

Ongoing or Pending Issues/Goals:
What will 2023 look like
A big question coming out of 2022 will be reactions to the shortened and shifted conference days. Identifying the best range of days – whether AAPOR’s traditional Thursday through Sunday days, or this year’s model of Wednesday through Friday, or some other model – continues to be on the agenda. The membership survey will assess what members think about these issues to help guide the decision for 2023. Another looming question is what our health and safety measures will look like in 2023, and whether we will need them at all. We are appreciative of the cooperation of all 2022 attendees to follow our strict protocols, but we do not intend for them to be permanent.

Library Continuation
We are interested in monitoring usage of the new AAPOR 77th digital library and whether AAPOR should continue to offer this type of resource to members (including how much to charge for access in the future).

Conference Revenue
As AAPOR’s primary source of revenue, the two years of back–to–back virtual conferences in 2020 and 2021 were hard on AAPOR’s finances. Rising prices at hotels and from our vendors will continue to challenge us as we aim to keep registration costs reasonable. AAPOR will need to think carefully about conference registration fees to balance encouraging participation of AAPOR members long–term in conference and helping to secure AAPOR’s finances moving forward.
Committee Description
The Education Committee leads AAPOR’s extensive range of educational and professional development activities, and houses the Publications Subcommittee that oversees the AAPOR Journals. Education includes six subcommittees: Short Courses, Online Education, AAPOR History, Diversity, Journalist Education and the new Publications Subcommittee.

Report Executive Summary:
- Successful completion of the 2021 webinar schedule (one cancelled webinar), followed by an impressive schedule of 11 webinars for 2022. New (reduced) cost structure for the webinar kits and tiered institutional subscription.
- Great selection (introductory and advanced level) of short courses. Four of the short courses are offered virtually, a week ahead of the conference; the other four follow the typical face-to-face format during the conference. In addition, in the fall, we offered the first online short course – Introduction to Survey Weighting. This was the beginning of series of introductory courses that will be offered virtually off-the-conference schedule.
- Due to the pandemic, the third SurveyFest was postponed again till early 2023. Education and Inclusion and Equity will work together to organize SurveyFest as the first step of a three-part process to engage students.
- The History Subcommittee completed the digitalization of AAPOR conference programs and is working on updating the history page on the AAPOR website. In addition, the subcommittee has organized a panel on the history of AAPOR that is a continuation of the panel at the 2021 conference.
- Proposal to move the Journalist Education Subcommittee under Communications.
- First meetings of the newly formed Publications Subcommittee to discuss the implementation of the Governance of Journals plan.

Details of Programs:
Short Course Subcommittee
Doug Currivan was appointed chair of the subcommittee in June 2021 after serving as a member and chairing the Online Education Committee for one term. The call for short course proposals was launched in August 2021. Outreach to instructors who the subcommittee deemed experts on topics identified in the AAPOR survey was part of the process. Abstracts were reviewed and voted in October, and the schedule was finalized in November 2021.

Based on the number of hands-on exercises involved in each course, the committee designated the four most interactive courses to be delivered in face-to-face mode the week of the conference, while the remaining four were scheduled for virtual learning the week before the conference. At the time of this report, two short courses are completely sold out, one has just a few seats left, and the rest have strong participation numbers, suggesting this year’s selection again is of great interest to the members. Because of the limited number of seats in each class (35), priority is given to conference attendees, but virtual short courses with available seats a week before the conference will be available for members who are not attending.

The first off-conference short course was offered in the fall of 2021 and was completely sold out within a week of the announcement. We have budgeted for another virtual fall course in 2022, part of the new introductory series, with the goal of gradually expanding to offering three-four fall courses. A further idea is to make at least one short course available for free to students (about 7% of AAPOR membership). Short courses are not recorded.
EDUCATION REPORT (CONT)

Online Education/Webinar Subcommittee
Florian Keusch was appointed chair in June 2021. A decision was made during the Council meeting in March 2022 to rename the subcommittee to Webinar Subcommittee to avoid confusion with the Short Course subcommittee that will offer online short courses throughout the year.

After a successful 2021, the subcommittee selected another diverse set of 11 webinars for 2022 (the call for proposal went out in July 2021). The subcommittee has been working towards AAPOR’s diversity goals by inviting first-time presenters, new AAPOR members and non-members, and trying to improve the race and gender balance. The subcommittee will work with the Inclusion and Equity Committee to begin offering one webinar per year on a topic related to inclusivity (e.g., best practices in measuring gender identity and sexual orientation; sampling the underrepresented, ethno-racial diversity in political polling).

The offer of one free webinar with AAPOR membership continues this year. In addition, the subcommittee proposed a new cost schedule for the webinar kits (to align with the previously reduced prices of webinars for individuals and institutions) and make the Professional Development webinar kit free (as the live Professional Development webinars are free). Soon, a “make your own webinar kit” option will be available where members can pick and choose the selection of webinars at the discounted price of the prearranged webinar kits.

A tiered price structure for institutions (based on number of individuals with access) was also approved in late 2021. Most recently, Council approved the subcommittee’s proposal for free webinar access for Honorary Life Members. Currently, the subcommittee is discussing offering long-term institutional membership at a discounted rate.

Journalist Education Subcommittee
The subcommittee did not meet during 2021/22. During the Council meeting in March 2022, it was decided that the subcommittee will be better housed under Communications. The chairs and associate chairs for Education and Communication met with the subcommittee chair to discuss the potential move and ideas how the subcommittee can resume its active role.

History Subcommittee
The subcommittee successfully completed the AAPOR Conference Program Digitalization project. As noted in the proposal for this project, the conference programs from 1946-2020 contain important and abundant information about AAPOR’s history (e.g., conference participation, topics of most importance for the field at various times in AAPOR’s history, contributions of officers and other members). Members can access and search the digital file.

The subcommittee also started working on the redesign of the History page on the AAPOR website. Discussed improvements include linking bio/background information about past AAPOR presidents, expanding the listing of past presidents to include the leadership/Executive Council over time, adding a page dedicated to Executive Council minutes, cross-referencing past conferences with History, and updating the 50 books that have shaped public opinion research.

As in 2020, no Heritage interviews were completed in 2021. The subcommittee is discussing moving to a Zoom format for the Heritage interviews, which will allow them to take place during a pandemic and will significantly minimize cost associated with producing the videos. The subcommittee has a list of key AAPOR personalities for these interviews, but is also working with the Inclusion and Equity Committee to diversify the pool.

At this year’s conference, the subcommittee has organized a panel on the history of AAPOR – a continuation of the 2021 panel where the book “A Meeting Place and More”, edited by Tom Smith, was presented.
EDUCATION REPORT (CONT)

Diversity Subcommittee
Plans for the third SurveyFest in early 2022 were postponed again due to the pandemic. The subcommittee will work closely with the Inclusion and Equity Committee to launch SurveyFest as part of a three-step process student education process in early 2023. The other parts include attendance at the AAPOR Conference in May 2023 and taking part in the Diversity Program at the Summer Institute, University of Michigan.

Publications Subcommittee
In preparation for the first meeting of the Publications Subcommittee, the Chair and Associate Chair met with journal editors in early fall to discuss the Governance of AAPOR Journals plan, approved by Council in June, 2021. The main concerns were related to unequal treatment of POQ and JSSAM by Oxford University Press related to standard reports and administrative support, and timing concerns related to decisions that would need an approval from the Advisory Committees.

An advisory committee was set up for Survey Practice (chaired by Aleia Clark Fobia, with John Kennedy as a member), per the Governance of AAPOR Journals document. The first Publications Subcommittee meeting took place in January 2022 and discussed the structure of the committee and plans for implementing the recommendations for governance. The subcommittee is currently working on creating a calendar with members of the editorial board and advisory committees and their term expiration dates.

Ongoing or Pending Issues/Goals:
An Ad-Hoc subcommittee, the Publishing committee, was formed in February 2021 as a successor of the ad-hoc Committee on Publisher Options. The committee is chaired by Peter Miller and is tasked with reviewing the publishing landscape and identify the best publishing scenario after the end of the contract with Oxford University Press.

The AAPOR JPSM Citation Program (a three-year agreement with JMSM, currently in Year two) is ongoing, but there are no certificate recipients yet. The program is likely to remain online in the foreseeable future. The Education Committee Chair and Associate Chair met with representatives of the program and established that there will be no conflict of interest with AAPOR’s online short courses due to focus and duration of the classes offered through both programs.
Committee Description:
The Inclusion and Equity Committee (IEC) is responsible for the oversight of AAPOR’s inclusion and equity strategies. This committee shall establish, implement, and maintain programs that promote the inclusion of diverse AAPOR members and ensure that members of marginalized groups receive equitable opportunities, recognition, and support within the organization. The IEC has six subcommittees that support this committee.

Report Executive Summary:
2021-2022 was the IEC’s first full year as a standing committee and the overall arching goals were to build a framework and foundation for inclusion and equity that future chairs and council members can build upon. This included the following high-level tasks:
- Approved the IEC Charge
- Refined and finalized the Inclusion and Equity framework for AAPOR
- Refined and finalized the charge for each Subcommittee
- Appointed six Subcommittee Chairs
  - Culture and Communications, Sara Walsh
  - Outreach, Rodney Terry
  - Learning & Professional Development, Dana Garbarski
  - Affinity Groups, Luis Tipan
  - Nominations and Awards, Anna Sandoval
  - Measurement and Accountability, Joe Murphy
- Identified members for each IEC Subcommittee
- Created the AAPOR Experience Day Pass for students at local Chicago universities.
- Affinity Groups will be added to New Member and All Chapter event at the AAPOR Conference. The event has been renamed to New Member/All Chapter/Affinity Group Welcome Reception.
- Diversity Corner created on the AAPOR newsletter.
- Annual IEC session included in the conference program
- Brainstorming session at conference with HLM’s to connect and gauge desired involvement.
- Four IEC members were on the Nominations Committee bringing a diverse pool of nominations. Resulting in:
  - six of the nine elected council members are women
  - three of the nine elected council members are BIPOC
- Started gathering IEC metrics and developed a plan to report progress
  - Subcommittee developed annual report outline and assignment for 2022 report in spring 2022.
  - Subcommittee members will prepare and publish quarterly report content to council and annually to membership.
- Diverse student pipeline planning efforts continue to be a priority and AAPOR is collaborating with the ASA on an NSF Research Experience for Undergraduates Grant.
Details of Programs:

Program: Culture and Communications

Goal: Outbound Communications

Strategy:
Establish the Diversity Corner within the AAPOR Newsletter where we can highlight and amplify the work of researchers from minority groups and Quarterly IEC Memo/Newsletter to highlight activities and initiatives

Action
- Diversity corner was published in the April Newsletter. Educational and conference opportunities were published.
- Content for next newsletter/DEI focus has been developed and will be used by AAPOR staff.
- Created a Google form where AAPOR members may submit learning opportunities, citations, and other resources to be amplified by the IEC. Google Form was published in the April AAPOR Newsletter.

Goal: Inbound Communications

Strategy:
Set up a safe space process, likely a monitored inbox, for reporting issues related to diversity, inclusion, and equity.

Action
The establishment of a survey in advance of setting up an inbox so as to proactively identify issues. Results of the survey would inform a process for running the monitored inbox and responding to diversity issues

Program: Outreach

Goal: Establish Partnerships

Strategy:
- Create email lists for universities and identify conferences, universities, organizations, and programs that are doing similar work to increase diversity
- Create strategic partnerships and outreach with AAPOR and non-AAPOR affiliates and universities

Action
- IEC Outreach created a plan for which entities should be targeted for the creation of email lists in winter 2022
- IEC Outreach started the development of email lists in winter 2022 with the aim of finishing first draft of email lists in spring 2022.

Goal: Review/Revise Promotional Materials to make them better for diverse outreach purposes

Strategy:
- Review current promotional materials (social media, PPT presentations, press releases)
- Brainstorm ways to improve materials for diverse outreach purposes and revise materials accordingly.

Action
- IEC Outreach requested promotional materials from AAPOR Communications/MCR/IEC Culture and Communications Subcommittee in winter 2021/2022.
- IEC Outreach conducted an initial review of materials in winter 2022, which found that the promotional materials are for new AAPOR members or assume a familiarity with AAPOR
- IEC Outreach to work with the other AAPOR committees to revise materials to better attract students/professionals who are not familiar with AAPOR or the work of AAPOR professionals in spring/summer 2022.

Goal: Do outreach with local Chicago colleges for the 2022 AAPOR conference with the goal of increasing student diversity and exposure to research via the conference

Strategy:
Launch the first “AAPOR One Day Experience” which includes an AAPOR Day Pass for local Chicago area college students that want to attend the conference

Action
- IEC Outreach communicated with Chicago area colleges (including minority-serving institutions and predominantly white institutions) about the day pass program and selected applicants in spring 2022.
- IEC Outreach has selected 14 students to participate in the AAPOR Day Pass program on 5/12/22, which includes meetings/lunch with IEC members and support from AAPOR conference docents.
INCLUSION & EQUITY REPORT (CONT)

Program: Learning and Professional Development
Goal: Intentional identification of our marginalized and underrepresented members of the AAPOR community to create opportunities for these members
Strategy:
• Create list of marginalized and underrepresented AAPOR members to share with relevant parties
• Send list to relevant parties to ensure we have more diversity within AAPOR activities
Action
• Ask AAPOR staff to produce monthly reports of members who are ethnoracial or gender minorities from the membership database (top down approach)
• Worked with communication committee and AAPOR staff to get a google form in the IEC newsletter to collect information from members who are sexual minorities or self-identified gender or ethnoracial minorities (bottom up approach)
• Discussed including IEC webinars and short courses with the education committee in November 2021. The IEC will send to education committee in the summer and nominations committee in the fall.

Goal: AAPOR’s Annual conference will include an IEC session where diverse AAPOR members present research on topics such as race, ethnicity, health equity, social injustice, gender, representation, and disparities within marginalized groups.
Strategy:
• Submit roundtable to AAPOR conference.
• Submit one IEC session to each AAPOR annual conference.
Action
• Created and submitted an abstract. Generated a topic and invited panelist to participate. Prepared questions and coordinated with panelist.
• Repeat this process for future conferences.

Program: Affinity Groups
Goal:
• Serve as the liaison to AAPOR Affinity Groups
• Support the inclusion of AAPOR Affinity Groups in all member related activities.
• Assist and promote the goals and objectives of Affinity Groups and work with AAPOR members to create more Affinity Groups within the organization.
Strategy:
• Help Affinity Groups collaborate and stay in Touch with one another
• Ensure Affinity Groups have better outreach and a platform to showcase their objectives
Action
• Met with Affinity Group leadership to identify best ways to collaborate and help one another. Meetings with each Affinity Group and the IEC would be held consistently.
• Established an Affinity Group forum where all affinity groups leaders and the IEC participate jointly can share ideas and grow as team. We are discussing how many times per year to hold this forum to touch base and strategize.
• Affinity Group events will be included in the IEC quarterly newsletter to showcase any opportunities offered, while also ensuring the newsletter makes it through the local chapters.
• We are collaborating with Affinity Groups in organizing their events (or with any items they may need help with). This year, for example, we helped them with panel creation organization for the conference.
INCLUSION & EQUITY REPORT (CONT)

Affinity Groups (cont)
Goal:
Honorary lifetime members: They are AAPOR’s lifeblood but might feel out of touch and not connected. Need to bring them back in the fold if they desire to be more involved.
Strategy:
Meet with HLM representatives
Action
• Met with HLM representatives and MCR to discuss strategies
• Organized a Brainstorming session with HLM’s at the conference

Program: Nominations & Awards
Goal: Ensure inclusion and equity members are represented within the AAPOR nominations and awards committees.
Strategy:
Participate in awards and nominations committees
Action
Four members of the IEC participated in the nominations committee bringing a diverse set of possible candidates. As a result, AAPOR has:
• six of the nine elected council members are women
• three of nine elected council members are BIPOC

Goal: Chair the Student Pipeline Award
Strategy:
Connect with MCR on Student Pipeline Award procedures from prior years
Action
Student Pipeline award chaired by the IEC Associate Chair

Goal: Increase the quantity and quality of award nominations by ensuring diversity is represented
Strategy:
Program: Measurement and Accountability
Goal: Establish a data review, collection and monitoring protocol to enable the development of IEC metrics
Strategy:
• Identify and analyze existing data
• Identify and fill gaps in needed data
Action
• Subcommittee members obtained and reviewed AAPOR member database and membership survey data in early 2022.
• Subcommittee members will establish a database for regular update of summary demographics in summer 2022.
• Subcommittee lead coordinated development of content related to IEC for 2022 member survey in spring 2022.
• Subcommittee members will review and analyze 2022 member survey data ahead of drafting annual report

Goal: Establish a reporting process to keep AAPOR Council and membership apprised of IEC progress.
Strategy:
• Determine reporting products and schedule
• Develop and publish reports
Action
• Subcommittee members developed plans for a quarterly update on IEC progress for the IEC newsletter and for IEC annual report in winter 2021–2022.
• Subcommittee developed annual report outline and assignment for 2022 report in spring 2022.
• Subcommittee members will draft, finalize, and publish on aapor.org the first annual IEC report in fall 2022.
• Subcommittee members will prepare and publish quarterly report content beginning with information prepared for the May 2022 AAPOR business meeting.
Ongoing or Pending Issues/Goals:

- Diverse student pipeline efforts continue to be a priority:
  - AAPOR is collaborating with the ASA on an NSF Research Experience for Undergraduates Grant
  - Framework for the Public Opinion Program (POP) is created and will need a leader to implement
- IEC Annual Report will be distributed in the Fall and quarterly reports will start in the spring.
- There are several goals in the IEC frame that still need to start. The 2022-2023 chair will review and create a plan.
**Committee Description:**
The Membership and Chapter Relations Committee (MCR) is charged with the responsibility of getting and retaining members, communicating with and supporting the chapters, and connecting volunteers with committees. MCR regularly reports to Council on membership trends, composition, and retention. MCR identifies new member benefits, serves as primary contact for regional AAPOR chapters, conducts surveys of AAPOR members, and provides committees with information about potential volunteers. The Membership and Chapter Relations Committee is a volunteer committee invited by the Membership and Chapter Relations Chairs and approved by Executive Council.

**Report Executive Summary:**
As of April 28th, 2022, AAPOR had 1,971 members, which is 3.4% lower than 2021 membership numbers this time last year by (69 members)

- Renewal reminder outreach efforts were delayed by several months due to a myriad of random and often unavoidable Rhythm system errors.
- Initial outreach contact lists were inaccurate because of Rhythm reporting/query errors that could only be corrected by Rhythm. For example, there was a bug in the way new members were being identified among other issues with pulling lists for customized reminders.
- Some members also reported budget cuts and denials to renew employer paid memberships.
- Increased help desk efforts from staff and MCR, FAQs added to website, membership drive emails, and AAPORnet plus extended grace period and membership drive schedule to assist members having difficulty with the new registration portal
- One complimentary webinar with membership was offered again in 2022 to both first-time members and individuals who renew
- Renewal reminders and sharing FAQs on AAPORnet increased renewals, but the challenges with Rhythm were too burdensome for some members to follow through with renewing electronically. MCR and AAPOR staff continue to hear from members attempting to renew who are having difficulty doing so. Telephone calls to the last 50 or so likely to renew has been recommended.
- Auto-renewal is not yet an option, MCR continues to advocate for it.
MEMBERSHIP & CHAPTER RELATIONS REPORT (CONT)

• The Diversity pipeline award and remaining MCR subcommittee for diversity efforts officially moved under the new Inclusion & Equity Committee in 2022.
• At the March in-person Executive Council meeting MCR agreed to shift more responsibilities over to our new staff and sunset the following subcommittees: Membership Drive Communications (one member) and Diversity (three members including chair) will move under IEC. The Database subcommittee (three members) will do a final round of checks and analysis before potentially disbanding. However, the next MCR chair may ask for annual or quarterly checks after that. This is still to be determined.
• Conference Support Activities and Events planning logistics are moving to staff
• The All-Chapter Party offsite networking event sponsored by all chapters, and in recent years with a large contribution from AAPOR, moved to AAPOR staff to sign contracts and coordinate logistics in 2022
• AAPOR Welcoming Committee continued to develop and work with new staff to expand programs and events for student, early career, and new members. Helped remind of and plan in-person conference welcoming events and meet ups. The logistics for planning and executing events organized by AWC will move to AAPOR staff.
• MCR Awards Subcommittee: Diversity Student Faculty Pipeline Award moved under IEC. Roper and Student Conference remain under the MCR Awards Subcommittee oversight.
  • 2021 Burns "Bud" Roper AAPOR Fellow Award – four awardees
  • 2021 Student Conference Award – six awardees
• Chapter Liaison and Support Subcommittee: Met with chapter representatives, organized chapter events at the 2022 Chicago conference, provided information to chapters about Rhythm and self-management transitions and delays in reporting from system errors, provided updates on timelines for membership dues payments, and explored the potential for chapter only members to register and pay via AAPOR portal.
  • AAPOR All Chapter Party Planning
  • Chapter Spotlights for the AAPOR Newsletter

In progress:
• Review Chapter Affiliation Agreement and update or renew as is.
• Review Privacy Policies, Conduct Policies, and Data Sharing Agreements.
• Diversity Subcommittee: Liaison with the new Inclusion and Equity Committee, provided IEC with Diversity Pipeline Award outreach lists and Diversity Spotlight for the AAPOR newsletter. Moved under IEC in 2022.
• Membership Database Subcommittee: Provided consulting on transition of AAPOR membership database to a new membership management system and provided a review of data fields required. Also analyzed membership reports and noted missing data after the transition to Rhythm. Ran queries for membership type, membership length, member age, member gender, and member ethnicity. Race was missing due to privacy rules but is being made available for this work now.
• The Survey and Data Analysis Subcommittee: Conducted the annual AAPOR Membership and Conference Survey in June 2021
• Prepared and presented a topline and trend report to the AAPOR Executive Council and posted survey results to the AAPOR website
• Prepared a summary report using survey findings regarding AAPOR Journals
• Volunteer Coordination Subcommittee: Created a dynamic, self-updating list for automatic notifications of AAPOR members who have applied to be volunteers for specific committees. Drafted AAPOR Volunteer SOP and continued to assist IEC with logistics and organization of new committee meetings due to a flood of new volunteers being added while in development. Worked with Rhythm and new staff on forms and data needed throughout both transitioning to a new database and self-management.
Details of Programs:
AAPOR Membership Report
As of April 28th, 2022, AAPOR had 1,971 members. Currently, 2022 membership numbers are lower than 2021 by 69 members but higher than 2020 membership numbers by 231 (see AAPOR Membership Trend Chart). This year, membership outreach efforts were delayed due to the Rhythm transition and unavoidable random errors with the initial setup and programming. Outreach efforts through email, social media, and AAPORnet in addition to an extended membership drive schedule and grace period helped increase renewals but Rhythm errors and difficulty renewing persists. Due to ongoing technical issues with membership registration systems our committee continued rigorous membership registration system testing prior to launch. Despite the system testing efforts, technical issues with membership continue. Auto-renewal is still not an option. Although it may appear that a credit card can be added/stored we are still under the impression that is not the case and therefore auto renewal is not an option.

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AAPOR Membership Trend Chart
AAPOR MCR Welcoming Committee (AWC)

Overall Initiatives:
- Coordination with Conference Support Subcommittee
- Continued AAPOR’s presence on Twitter and Facebook to continue expanding into regular (every few weeks/monthly) contacts with new(er) AAPORties from the last five years to encourage their continued participation and return to AAPOR.
- Return to traditional AAPOR conference activities for in-person format alongside the Volunteer Coordination Subcommittee, Conference Committee, and new staff.
- Plans for 2022 In-Person Annual Conference:
  - Physical AWC booth staffed during the entire conference with opportunities to highlight the various chapters and volunteer options within AAPOR.
  - Plan and host four ‘unofficial’ off-site meetups for members new(er) to AAPOR.
  - Plan to have all four AAPOR meals (about 10 tables each meal) with veteran AAPORites to help welcome and orient the new(er) AAPORites.
  - Develop the day-by-day and overall guide to the conference.
  - Develop and share helpful tips & tricks for attending AAPOR with all accepted abstract presenters and registrants.
  - In collaboration with the CSC, planned a pilot Professional Development program, complete with separate dedicated rooms/space to use throughout conference. This space was to include panels, open discussion, networking opportunities, social opportunities, learning seminars, as well as host speed networking and the docent program. All these things usually happen scattered throughout the program and space, so the opportunity to offer a unified ‘one stop-shop’ approach was a key goal and initiative this year.

Burns “Bud” Roper and Student Conference Awards Subcommittee
- Collaborated on the move of the Diversity Student Faculty Pipeline Awards to IEC
- Assisted with the Google form information needed for submissions
- Put out calls for Roper and Student Conference Awards
- Number of recipients by award type:
  - 2021 Burns “Bud” Roper AAPOR Fellow Award – four awardees ($1,000 each)
  - 2021 Student Conference Award – six awardees

Chapter Liaison and Support Subcommittee
- Cameron McPhee, 2021-2022 Chair communicated the need to step down in October of 2021 due to being overcommitted and better suited for her time to go towards her efforts on the Standards Committee. She graciously continued to assist when possible until a replacement was found.
- Paul Scanlon agreed to be nominated for the position in January of 2022 and was approved by council as the new Chapter Relations Subcommittee Chair in February of 2022.
- The committee continued to work with chapters to provide Chapter Spotlights for the AAPOR Newsletter.
- Organized All Chapter Party offsite and passed the baton to ED, Tristanne
- Delivery of chapter member reports moved to staff, Jeanette Gass. She circulated them to chapter leads as soon as they came available, roughly six-months after the transition to Rhythm.
- New staff hit the ground running to reconcile and get current on payments to chapter leads and reviewed the need for chapters to have or agree to AAPOR’s Privacy policies to receive membership data from AAPOR.
- Throughout 2021, chapters held engaging and enriching virtual and hybrid in-person events. When these events were presented over Zoom, audiences from around the country could participate in regional chapter offerings. Events included webinars and panel discussions as well as hybrid and full virtual conferences.
Diversity Subcommittee

- This Subcommittee has worked to build a database of contacts for outreach. Originally planning to focus near the conference location, this changed to a national effort. Starting with a combined list of minority serving institutions (Historically Black Colleges and Universities [HBCUs], Hispanic-Serving Institutions [HSIs], and Tribal Colleges and Universities [TCUs]), the Subcommittee worked to find appropriate individuals to reach out to at these institutions in departments with greater ties to AAPOR. This contact list was used for targeted emails about the Award, constructed in partnership with the Inclusion and Equity Committee (IEC) and AAPOR. Professional organizations with shared interests were identified for outreach efforts and were contacted this year. These efforts are ongoing and moving entirely under the IEC.

- Support for the new Inclusion and Equity Committee (IEC): The Subcommittee worked with the IEC Chair to plan future partnerships and goals to maximize impact but not duplicate efforts.

Membership Database Subcommittee

- The MCR Subcommittee on Improving the Membership Database (IMD) began its work in 2019 as a working group with the goal of improving both the membership database (AAPOR member-level data) and our historical records (AAPOR organization-level archival data). In 2020, the working group was converted to a permanent MCR subcommittee. The IMD has accomplished the following since the 2021 annual meeting.

  - By monitoring monthly membership reports, the IMD was able to notify Kellen and AAPOR that an uptick in missing demographic data had occurred and determined that it was likely due to demographic items being dropped from the conference registration form when the 2020 conference was converted to a virtual conference. This was later confirmed by Kellen and was fixed for the 2021 virtual conference registration.

  - This committee was not able to get their hands on the data for six+ months after the transition to Rhythm.

  - Due to the errors with and changes to the conference registration process and potential need to assist with the merging of the membership survey data, it is recommended that the IMD continue with their work to help reduce the amount of missing demographic data (see 2017 to 2019 missing rates versus 2020 to 2021 missing rates).

  - The IMD completed and shared an initial response model for the 2020 membership survey to be used for targeting communication for the 2021 membership survey.
### Table 1: Reported Gender & Missing Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022 (as of 4/22)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Woman</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Binary/ Non-Conforming</td>
<td>0.07%</td>
<td>0.07%</td>
<td>0.05%</td>
<td>0.53%</td>
<td>0.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choose not to Answer</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.13%</td>
<td>1.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>3.24%</td>
<td>3.81%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2: Race

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022 (as of 4/22)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaska Native</td>
<td>0.60%</td>
<td>0.62%</td>
<td>0.68%</td>
<td>0.09%</td>
<td>0.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>8.40%</td>
<td>7.73%</td>
<td>7.19%</td>
<td>7.37%</td>
<td>6.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African American</td>
<td>3.40%</td>
<td>3.83%</td>
<td>3.65%</td>
<td>3.95%</td>
<td>3.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>0.20%</td>
<td>0.23%</td>
<td>0.34%</td>
<td>0.09%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2.60%</td>
<td>2.58%</td>
<td>3.76%</td>
<td>3.24%</td>
<td>3.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White/ Caucasian</td>
<td>84.80%</td>
<td>86.42%</td>
<td>86.44%</td>
<td>78.15%</td>
<td>77.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Races</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2.58%</td>
<td>2.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choose not to Answer</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.31%</td>
<td>2.01%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3: Ethnicity

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022 (as of 4/22)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4.66%</td>
<td>5.51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choose not to Answer</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.44%</td>
<td>2.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>4.22%</td>
<td>4.91%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 4: Average Age of Members by Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022 (as of 4/22)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average Age</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported Non-Birth Year to Bypass Required Field</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.84%</td>
<td>2.71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>8.44%</td>
<td>4.96%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 5: Highest Degree

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022 (as of 4/22)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doctoral Degree</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>40.72%</td>
<td>39.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional School Degree</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1.38%</td>
<td>0.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master's Degree</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>36.37%</td>
<td>35.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor's Degree</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>15.94%</td>
<td>15.74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate's Degree</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.27%</td>
<td>0.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some College</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1.64%</td>
<td>1.25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MEMBERSHIP & CHAPTER RELATIONS REPORT (CONT)

Membership Drive Subcommittee
- Kyley McGeeney stepped down shortly after the term year started due to a change in other professional commitments and availability.
- The committee reviewed messages to targeted groups, including those that were members in the past three years, student members, first time attendees, AAPOR members, AAPORNnet, and those with lapsed membership.
- Messages included details about benefits of membership, special pricing and discounts, and deadlines for sign up.
- The committee developed internal schedules and tracking mechanisms to enhance QC and QA of communications.

Survey and Data Analysis Subcommittee
- The Survey and Data Analysis Subcommittee conducted the annual Membership and Conference Survey in June 2021.
- The 2021 AAPOR Membership Survey was fielded as a web survey on the Survey Monkey platform between 5/18/21 and 6/14/21. The frame was constructed using the AAPOR membership list yielding a total of 2,078 AAPOR members. An advance email from the AAPOR President was sent 5/17/21. The initial invitation was sent on 5/18/21, with follow-up reminders sent on 5/24, 5/31, 6/7 and 6/14.
- There were 843 complete or partial responses, with an AAPOR RR2 of 40.6%. A topline and trend report was prepared and presented to the AAPOR Executive Council and results have been posted to the AAPOR website.
- The subcommittee has prepared and is currently programming the 2022 Membership and Conference Survey, which will be fielded following the annual conference in May 2022.

Volunteer Coordination Subcommittee
- On a continuing basis, the subcommittee collected the names and demographic information of AAPOR members interested in volunteering and made this information available to chairs for recruitment.
- The subcommittee has also worked with our new staff as needed to update the roster of current members for all AAPOR committees.
- The subcommittee continues to assist in the development of a “standard operating procedure” for transitioning individuals interested in volunteering onto a committee roster once they are approved by the Executive Council.
- Finally, the subcommittee continued to support the development of the Inclusion and Equity Committee (IEC). Volunteer Coordination helped recruit volunteers for IEC and facilitated the scheduling of the IEC’s meetings.
MEMBERSHIP & CHAPTER RELATIONS REPORT (CONT)

Ongoing or Pending Issues/Goals:

- Ongoing errors and tickets to be resolved with Rhythm database registrations and reports.
- Continue to improve user experience with the new portal when registering for events and memberships.
- Ability to register for a chapter via Rhythm membership portal independent of AAPOR membership or after annual renewal.
- Chapter affiliation agreements, privacy policies, conduct policies, and data sharing agreements are due to be reviewed and agreed to by chapter leaders and AAPOR staff.
- Continue to investigate ways to bring back Auto-renewal of membership.
- Increased HLM engagement and enhanced awareness before members retire and lose touch. Investigating interest in an affinity group for HLMs, 60+, or near retirement members.
- Setup Rhythm to require members to agree to the Code of Professional Ethics by checking a box and include a link to a downloadable file of the code. This was previously required via iMIS and it was not intended to drop that in the transitions. Would also like to have a reference the Conduct Policy with a link to it near the Privacy Policy during registration and when updating member profile.
- https://www.aapor.org/About-Us/Who-We-Are/AAPOR-Conduct-Policy.aspx

AAPOR members join the organization at an individual level, meaning that they are not representatives of their employer firm or agency; in fact, more than half of our members (53 percent) paid for their own membership in 2018. Regardless of who pays for the membership, it is always the individual, not the employer, who must subscribe to the AAPOR Code of Professional Ethics and Practices and pay annual dues.
STANDARDS REPORT
Ashley Kirzinger, 2021 - 2022 Standards Chair

Committee Description:
The Standards Committee is charged with the responsibility to maintain, monitor, and improve professional standards in the field of public opinion and survey research. This committee promotes the AAPOR Code of Professional Ethics and Practices, helps oversee the Transparency Initiative, guides AAPOR Task Forces, and provides members with resources on professional ethics and best practices. The Standard Definitions Committee and the Transparency Initiative Coordinating Committee report to the Standards Chair.

Report Executive Summary:
• Initiated investigation of one AAPOR code complaint
• Supported activities of subcommittees: TICC, Standard Definitions
• Supported activities of Task Force on Online Panels
• Formed ad-hoc committee on CTIA recommendations

Details of Programs:
Transparency Initiative Coordinating Committee:
• Conducted biennial reviews of 39 TI members
• 2021: three new TI members; 2022: five new TI member applications, two approved
• Revised TI membership materials to be consistent with the 2021 approved AAPOR Code

Standard Definitions Committee
• Working on the 10th version of the AAPOR Standard Definitions Report to be focused on sample frames rather than frame by mode of survey completion.
• Revising Smith (2009) Methods to Estimate Unknown Eligibility report to include other frames other than RDD.

Task Force on Online Panels:
This task force aims to provide audiences with a basic understanding of survey methodology and an overview of the various types of online survey sampling methodologies currently employed by survey researchers and major survey firms. Report to be issued later this year.

Ad-Hoc Committee on CTIA Recommendations:
The goal of this subcommittee is to review the guidance issued by CTIA and work collaboratively with the Council of American Survey Research Organizations (CASRO) and Insights Association to provide directions to AAPOR members on how to adhere to these new recommendations. An additional goal is to work with CTIA on developing exemptions for survey and opinion research organizations from the opt-in requirement, similar to the AAPOR TCPA Task Force’s previous efforts to seek exemptions for research from the FTC’s for the “Do Not Call” Registry. Report to be issued later this year.

Ongoing or Pending Issues/Goals:
• One ongoing standards code complaint.
• Ongoing review of the Standards section of the AAPOR website to make it more user-friendly and easier to navigate.
AAPOR PUBLICATIONS: PUBLIC OPINION QUARTERLY (POQ)

Journal Description:
POQ seeks to publish rigorous original research on all aspects of survey methodology and public opinion, both broadly construed to include work from multiple professional disciplines (e.g., sociology, communication, sociology, marketing, political science, psychology), using any transparent social science, statistical or data science methodology.

Managing Editor:
Phyllis Silverstein

Editors in Chief:
Allyson Holbrook
Eric Plutzer

Associate Editors
(Survey Methodology)
Ipek Bilgen
Florian Keusch
Stas Kolenikov

Associate Editors
(Opinion, Attitudes, Communication, & Behavior)
Amber Boydstun
Phil Jones
Yanna Krupnikov
Juliana Pacheco

Poll Trends Editor
Israel Waismel-Manor

Book Reviews Editor
Travis N. Ridout

Advisory Committee Members:
Frederick G. Conrad
Jennifer Dykema
Ricki L. Jarmon

Mary Losch
David C. Wilson

Executive Summary:
Transition to the Holbrook-Plutzer editorial team was completed in 2021, with the new team being listed on the POQ masthead starting with issue 85–1. One additional AE was added to the editorial team during 2021 (Michael Wagner from the University of Wisconsin) to handle the large number of communications manuscripts being received; in the last month, Katharina Meitinger joined as a new AE as Jolene Smyth rotated off in order to take on new administrative responsibilities. We’ve continued to use a double-blind triage stage whereby desk decisions are made by associate editors who do not know the identity of the authors and have continued to onboard new AEs and mentor existing ones. The team has continued to grow and we are excited to be able to gather with members of the team in person at AAPOR for the first time this year.

Another change that has been fully implemented in 2021 is in the budgeting and financial accountability used by POQ. Implementing the process described in our proposal to edit POQ, both EIC’s home institutions bill AAPOR on a quarterly basis for actual itemized expenses. This is a substantial change from past practice where the budgeted amount for POQ was transferred to an EIC’s institution annually. We spent less than our budgeted amount in 2021, primarily because we were not able to travel to promote POQ as EICs have done in the past. This budget surplus will allow us to travel and promote POQ more in 2022 and upcoming years as conferences move back to being in person.

The global pandemic continued through 2021. The major consequences of the pandemic for POQ in 2021 were related to the movement of accepted articles through the various steps of copy-editing, typesetting, proofing and publishing. Oxford University Press and its typesetting/publishing suppliers have not provided services at acceptable levels of quality or speed. As a result, we started 2021 well behind in publishing issues (as of the May 2021 conference we had not published two issues from 2020 and not a single article or research note achieved our goal of being published online within 10 weeks of export to the publisher).
Executive Summary (cont):
In 2021, only 8% (four of 49) achieved the 10-week goal, all of which were in the last issue of the year. For the first issue of 2022, seven of 10 papers met the 10-week goal and the average time from export to publication was less than 10 weeks for the first time since at least 2018. It remains to be seen whether this short-term improvement will continue. We also made significant progress in catching up. We’ve continued to work closely with our contacts at OUP (the specific staff who are working on AAPOR’s journals changed in 2021) and as of May 3, 2022, all 2021 issues and the first issue of 2022 have been published. As we write this report, all but two papers for the second issue of 2022 have been published online and all manuscripts from the second issue and the 2022 special issue have been exported to the publisher.

Another ongoing challenge that dates to before the pandemic is repeated errors in typesetting, sometimes including errors that are introduced by typesetting (even in second or third versions of proofs). In response to advice from OUP, we have moved to adopt one of their standardized set of formatting guidelines, which they have suggested will reduce these types of errors, although it remains to be seen whether it will do so. These errors have continued to occupy considerable time and attention of our managing editor and editors-in-chief – preventing attention available for routine business and new initiatives.

Executive Summary (cont):
On the positive side and despite all these challenges, our most recent impact factor and journal rankings show increases. Our submission numbers for articles are similar to 2020, but the number of notes dropped slightly (although it is still higher than in 2019). Acceptance rates are still somewhat below 10% (although there are still several articles from 2021 whose final dispositions have not yet been determined). We are building up a backlog of excellent, accepted papers, and we are pleased with the content of the forthcoming special issue focusing on Race and Justice. The 2023 special issue will focus on augmenting surveys with paradata, administrative data, and contextual data and is being edited by Joseph Sakshaug and Bella Struminskaya. For the 2024 special issue, we are trying something new – we are distributing a call for proposals to edit an issue focused on a topic related to public opinion theory.

Finally, we note that are somewhat concerned about the new oversight structure that includes one direct line to the Executive Council through the Councilor-at-Large who serves on our advisory committee and a second, indirect, line that passes from the Publications Subcommittee, to the chair of the Education Committee. Likewise, our annual budget reporting seems duplicated, with invoicing and reporting to the Executive Director (overseen by the Secretary-Treasurer) and a new policy to also report to the POQ Advisory Committee. Third, we are concerned that the codified terms of service for associate editors and budgeting policies contained in the approved “Structure for the Governance of AAPOR’s Journals,” is in contradiction to the structure described in the editor’s successful proposal to lead and host POQ (a proposal contingent in cost-sharing commitments from two host universities).
Description of Editorial Process:
Unsolicited research articles and research notes are screened for fit by one editor-in-chief. Manuscripts that pass the screen are assigned to one of the twelve action editors (the eleven associate editors and the other EIC in the role of associate editor). In a double-blind condition, the action editor assesses whether the paper merits peer review or not. Every desk rejection is accompanied by a summary review, including suggestions, by the action editor.

If deemed suitable for peer review, the action editor completes a roster of qualified reviewers and forward the roster to the managing editor, who invites three reviewers and continues to extend invitations until three reviewers have agreed. When three reviews are complete, the action editor renders an editorial decision - either reject or invite the author to resubmit after revisions. It is the policy of POQ to limit the number of revisions to one, though exceptions are made periodically. The revised paper may be sent back to one or all of the original reviewers, and sometimes a fresh reviewer. The action editor then makes a final editorial decision.

New associate editors start with a mentoring period in which editorial decisions and decision letters are reviewed and approved by an editor-in-chief. After this period, all AEs are encouraged to consult with editors and fellow AEs. Difficult situations are often posted to our Slack channel to enable all AEs to view discussions and guidance.

Special Issue:

Volume 86 (in press): Race, Justice, and Public Opinion (edited by Maria Krysan and David C. Wilson)

Volume 87 (under review): Augmenting Surveys with Paradata, Administrative Data, and Contextual Data (edited by Joseph Sakshaug and Bella Struminskaya)
### Article Submission Statistics:

Articles Submitted in Each Calendar Year (excluding special issues)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Articles Count</th>
<th>Rates</th>
<th>Notes Count</th>
<th>Rates</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>266</td>
<td></td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>385</td>
<td></td>
<td>126</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>347</td>
<td></td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total manuscripts submitted in calendar year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Articles Count</th>
<th>Rates</th>
<th>Notes Count</th>
<th>Rates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
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<td>2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>2021</td>
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**Articles**

<table>
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<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
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**Notes**

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>43</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>51%</td>
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**Desk reject**

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Advanced to peer review**

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>97</td>
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<td>24</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Rejected on first round**

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Rates</th>
<th>Notes Count</th>
<th>Rates</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>10%</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
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<td>7%</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Ultimately accepted***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Rates</th>
<th>Notes Count</th>
<th>Rates</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>2018</td>
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<td>2019</td>
<td>248</td>
<td></td>
<td>73</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2020</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>257</td>
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**Notes**

<table>
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<tr>
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</thead>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>7%</td>
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<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

* Most recent year excludes manuscripts without a decision at the time the report is generated

For 2021, that includes 22 manuscripts still in process.

---

**UNSOLITED SUBMISSIONS (EXCLUDING SPECIAL ISSUES)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Articles</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>65</td>
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<td>2019</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>73</td>
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<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESK REJECTION AND OVERALL ACCEPTANCE RATES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Desk reject rate</th>
<th>Overall acceptance rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Timing Metrics for Initial Submissions:

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inv. R&amp;R</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R&amp;R</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desk rej</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Does not include one manuscript where Python code had to be reviewed with a total review time of 300+ days.

We are pleased that time to decision has been relatively stable in spite of adding an additional step to our review process (the double-blind triage stage) and increased difficulty with gaining cooperation from qualified reviewers during the pandemic.
**Impact Factor:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>ISI two year IF</th>
<th>ISI five year IF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>2014</td>
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<td>2.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>3.6</td>
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<td>2012</td>
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<td>2.9</td>
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<td>2009</td>
<td>1.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The two-year impact factor for 2020 reflects citations published in 2020 to POQ articles published in 2018-2019. The 5-year impact factor for 2020 reflects citations published in 2020 to POQ articles published in 2015-2019 (impact factors for each calendar year are typically released in the last week of June the following year).

**Most Viewed and Most Cited Articles:**
(see publisher’s report)

**2021-2022 Highlights:**
Significant progress was made to catch up from the publishing delays from before and during the pandemic. The transition to a new editorial team was completed. Despite publishing delays, impact factors increased.

**Upcoming Initiatives:**
We continue to work with Oxford University Press team to alleviate production delays and develop strategies for minimizing production errors which continue to plague the journal.

We are trying a new approach to identify topics for the 2024 special issue through an open call for proposals.
AAPOR PUBLICATIONS: JOURNAL OF SURVEY STATISTICS & METHODOLOGY

Journal Description:
The objective of the Journal of Survey Statistics and Methodology is to publish cutting-edge scholarly articles on statistical and methodological issues for sample surveys, censuses, administrative record systems, and other related data. It aims to be the flagship journal for research on survey statistics and methodology. Topics of interest include survey sample design, comparisons of probability and nonprobability samples, statistical inference, nonresponse, questionnaire design, pretesting, measurement error, the effects of modes of data collection, interviewer effects, paradata and responsive survey design, use of administrative records for population inference, use of organic or social media data for population inference, combining data from multiple sources, record linkage, disclosure limitation, and other issues in survey statistics and methodology. The journal publishes both theoretical and applied papers, provided the theory is motivated by an important applied problem and the applied papers report on research that contributes generalizable knowledge to the field. Review papers are also welcomed. Papers on a broad range of surveys are encouraged, including (but not limited to) surveys concerning business, economics, marketing research, social science, environment, epidemiology, biostatistics and official statistics.

Editorial Team:

Editors in Chief:
Kristen Olson
Katherine Jenny Thompson

Associate Editors: Methodology:
Christopher Antoun          Olga Maslovskaya
Trent Buskirk               Joseph Sakshaug
Carina Cornesse            James Wagner
Dana Garbarski             Hanyu Sun
                           Brady T. West

Associate Editors: Statistics:
Rebecca Andridge           Dan Liao
Emily Berg                 Robin Mitra
Sixia Chen                 Ali Rafi
Tomás Goicoa               Keith Rust
David Haziza               Natalie Shlomo
Jingchen (Monika) Hu       Eric Slud
Sunghee Lee                Rebecca Steorts

Advisory Committee Members:
Jennifer Dykema             Rebecca Andridge
Patricia Moy                John Czajka
Gina Walejko                Connie Citro
Executive Summary:

- JSSAM welcomed a new Editor-in-Chief, Katherine Jenny Thompson, for the Survey Statistics side of the journal in Summer 2021.
- JSSAM received its first impact factor in 2021, coming in at 1.957.
- JSSAM received a record number of new submissions in 2021, with 164 new submissions. An additional 133 revisions were in progress, so the Editors managed about 300 manuscript submissions during 2021.
- In 2021, new submissions were split evenly between the survey statistics side and survey methodology side. Desk rejection rates were about 30% on both sides of the journal, and about half of the manuscripts sent out for review were rejected after first review. Rejection rates have been increasing over time and acceptance rates have been decreasing over time as the number of submissions have also increased.
- The overall time-to-decision was reduced by about two weeks in 2021, including an average time for a desk rejection being cut in half to about 5 days. On average, authors of new submissions are receiving decision letters within two months.
- The number of reviewers invited and who declined the invitation to review increased slightly in 2021. This increase was largely on the Survey Methodology side of the journal.
- JSSAM launched its social media accounts in September 2020. As part of the evaluation of the efficacy of the social media activity, a random half of articles published in issues 1 through 7 was selected to be disseminated between January 2021 and July 2021. These articles saw increased Altmetric scores, increased Twitter mentions, and no change in Facebook mentions. There was an upward distributional shift in Altmetric scores, Twitter mentions, presence in Mendeley (a citation manager software) records, and citations to the articles that were tweeted, especially among the lower half of the distribution. This increase is accelerated when the author can be tagged on Twitter. Experimental variation in the authors’ names or title as the first text listed in the social media post had no effect on these outcomes after taking whether an author was tagged on Twitter into account.

Description of Editorial Process:

All authors are asked to classify their papers into survey statistics or survey methodology and assigned by the managing editor to the appropriate editor-in-chief (Jenny Thompson for survey statistics; Kristen Olson for survey methodology; both editors may manage applications papers). Papers that have been misclassified are switched to the other editor upon request. Both Olson and Thompson have decided to not submit papers on which they are authors to JSSAM during their tenure as editors-in-chief; this is a change from previous editorial teams.

The Editors-in-Chief (EiC) make the first decision about initial desk rejection (about 20–30% of papers). Manuscripts that are not desk rejected are assigned to an associate editor (AEs) for review. AEs have the option of rejecting a paper without sending it out for review, although most of the manuscripts are sent out for review.
After reviews have been returned, AEs then make a decision recommendation (reject; major revision; minor revision; accept) to the assigned editor-in-chief. AEs write their own review of the manuscript and summarize important comments from the reviewers. The assigned EiC then compiles the reviews from the reviewers and AE. The EiC writes the final decision letter, adding their own review comments, and sends the decision letter to the author.

**Special Issue:**
Special Issue on Privacy and Confidentiality (Forthcoming Issue 3 for 2022)

**Article Submission Statistics:**
The total number of new manuscripts submitted increased in 2021 from about 135 in the prior two years to 164 (Table 1). Changes in the editorial software meant that the Applications selection was no longer collected in 2021 (Applications papers still exist, but the field is captured differently now). As of 2021, roughly half of the new manuscripts were in the survey methodology section and half in the survey statistics section. The number of revised manuscripts (counting all of the revisions for a MS from R2 to R4 as separate submissions) has varied over the years and was 133 in 2021. Thus, the total number of decision letters written for manuscripts was close to 300 in 2021.

Desk Rejection Rates. The desk rejection rate for new manuscripts is between 20 and 30% and was roughly equivalent for each section in 2021.

Rejection Rates after First Review. Rejection rates for manuscripts after the initial round of review increased slightly in 2021, up from about 45% to 51%. The rejection rates have varied slightly over the years between the journal’s sections, but were similar for the two sections in 2021.

Acceptance Rates. The ultimate acceptance rate for manuscripts has been decreasing slightly over the years. Although there are still some manuscripts initially submitted in 2020 and 2021 still without a final acceptance or rejection state, acceptance rates have decreased from about 40% in 2018 to about 21% in 2021.

Days in Review. The average number of days in review for manuscripts has been decreasing over this time period and fell by almost two weeks in 2021 from the 2020 time (Table 2). This is partially due to a reduction in the time given to reviewers to complete their reviews (implemented in mid-2021) and to careful attention to manuscript decision times. The average time to a desk rejection has been cut in half to about 5 days, and the average number of days in review for manuscripts that have not been desk rejected fell by about 14 days. The number of days to select a first review from initial submission has been reduced by about seven days. These patterns hold for both newly submitted manuscripts and for revised manuscripts. The same patterns can be seen for the Survey Methodology and Survey Statistics sections, with almost no variation in time to decision in 2021 across the sections.
Table 1. JSSAM Submission and Decision Numbers and Rates, 2018–2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total new manuscripts</strong></td>
<td>143</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applications</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey Methodology</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey Statistics</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Desk Reject</strong></td>
<td>32</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applications</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey Methodology</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey Statistics</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Advanced to peer review</strong></td>
<td>111</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applications</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey Methodology</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey Statistics</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rejected on first round</strong></td>
<td>49</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applications</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey Methodology</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey Statistics</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ultimately accepted</strong>*</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applications</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey Methodology</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey Statistics</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*** Note, 1 MS from 2020 and 14 from 2021 still in progress</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revised Submissions</strong></td>
<td>84</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>133</td>
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<tr>
<td>Applications</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey Methodology</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey Statistics</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Submissions</strong></td>
<td>227</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>297</td>
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<td>Applications</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey Methodology</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey Statistics</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2. JSSAM Average Number of Days in Review, Overall, New (original) Submissions and Revised Submissions, 2018–2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>All MS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total days in review</td>
<td>73.38</td>
<td>70.71</td>
<td>61.91</td>
<td>48.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desk Reject</td>
<td>8.47</td>
<td>15.57</td>
<td>10.39</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not desk reject</td>
<td>84.08</td>
<td>77.9</td>
<td>71.41</td>
<td>57.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Days to invite First Reviewer</td>
<td>14.32</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>16.29</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original Submissions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total days in review</td>
<td>84.45</td>
<td>94.74</td>
<td>68.58</td>
<td>54.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desk Reject</td>
<td>8.47</td>
<td>15.57</td>
<td>10.39</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not desk reject</td>
<td>106.55</td>
<td>117.81</td>
<td>91.14</td>
<td>76.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Days to invite First Reviewer</td>
<td>15.29</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>17.75</td>
<td>10.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revised Submissions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total days in review</td>
<td>54.65</td>
<td>45.54</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>40.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Days to invite First Reviewer</td>
<td>12.41</td>
<td>14.34</td>
<td>14.16</td>
<td>8.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1. JSSAM Average Number of Days in Review, Overall, New (original) Submissions and Revised Submissions by Section, 2018–2021
Average Number of Reviewers. JSSAM attempts to have two peer reviewers per new manuscript submitted. The number of reviewers who have to be invited for each new manuscript has increased between 2018 and 2021, requiring an average of four invitations (Table 3 and Figure 2). More reviewers declined invitations in 2021 than in previous years (1.8 vs. about 1.3 for new manuscripts), and fewer reviewers delivered on invitations in 2021 than in previous years (1.61 vs. around 1.8 in previous years) (Table 3 and Figure 3). Revised manuscripts receive an average of about one review on revision; this has not had a systematic increase or decrease over the time frame examined here. We see only limited variation in the average number of invited reviewers across the years, but more discrepancies in 2021 for original manuscripts. In 2021, on average, the number of reviewers invited for Survey Methodology new submissions was 4.6, compared to 3.4 for Survey Statistics articles. On average, 2.3 reviewers declined the request to review for Survey Methodology manuscripts in 2021, compared to 1.4 for Survey Statistics manuscripts.

Impact Factor:
JSSAM received its first impact factor in 2021. The 2020 impact factor was 1.957, ranking JSSAM 46 out of 125 journals in Statistics and Probability.

Table 3. JSSAM Average Number of Reviewers Invited, Assigned, Declined, and Completed, Overall, New (original) Submissions and Revised Submissions, 2018–2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>All MS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reviewers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invited</td>
<td>2.65</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>2.43</td>
<td>2.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assigned</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declined</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>1.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original Submissions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reviewers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invited</td>
<td>3.73</td>
<td>3.83</td>
<td>3.59</td>
<td>4.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assigned</td>
<td>1.98</td>
<td>2.07</td>
<td>1.93</td>
<td>1.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declined</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.82</td>
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<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.77</td>
<td>1.61</td>
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<td><strong>Revised Submissions</strong></td>
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<td>0.93</td>
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<td>Completed</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>0.92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 2. JSSAM Average Number of Reviewers Invited, Overall, New (original) Submissions and Revised Submissions by Section, 2018–2021

Figure 3. JSSAM Average Number of Reviewers Declined, Overall, New (original) Submissions and Revised Submissions by Section, 2018–2021
## Most Viewed and Most Cited Articles:

Table 4 contains the most viewed articles from JSSAM in the Last 12 months. Table 5 contains the top cited articles that were published in Volumes 8 (2020) and 9 (2021). Many of the most cited and most viewed articles are on probability.

### Table 4. Top 10 Viewed Articles in the Last 12 Months

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Views</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
### Table 5. Top 10 Cited Articles Published in Volumes 8 (2020) and 9 (2021)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Views</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
2021–2022 Highlights:

- Jenny Thompson came onto the JSSAM team as Editor-in-Chief for the Survey Statistics side in mid-2021.
- JSSAM implemented a double-blind review process in July 2021. This process involved updating the instructions to authors and the manuscript submission system.
- After consulting with the Associate Editor team and the Advisory Board, the 2023 Special Issue will be on Data Integration. The guest editors (Joe Sakshaug and Rebecca Steorts) are in the process of reviewing manuscripts.
- The JSSAM EiCs were informed in mid-2021 that there was no longer a strict page budget for journal issues. As a result, we have moved toward publishing around 12 articles per issue to help clear some of the JSSAM backlog.
- Starting with the 2022 issues (Volume 10), accepted manuscripts have been selected for publication into issues that are thematically grouped where possible. Volume 10 Issue 1 focused on nonresponse and small area estimation. Volume 10 Issue 2 focused on interviewer effects and respondent-driven sampling. Although not explicitly special issues, we hope that this thematic grouping will allow authors and readers to see how contributions to JSSAM within different areas of survey methodology and statistics align. Volume 10 Issue 3 will be the Special Issue on Privacy and Confidentiality.
- We have started holding regular Zoom meetings (every six months) with the full editorial team. These meetings allow the EiCs and AEs to communicate about new journal policies, address questions, and brainstorm new initiatives. The EiCs meet every other week (or more often) to check-in on journal progress.
- The EiCs are now meeting monthly with the OUP publisher team with the goal of addressing problems in the publication pipeline and reducing errors.
- Three new Statistics side Associate Editors have been onboarded: Monika Hu, Emily Berg, and Ali Rafei. The selection criteria included substantive expertise in one or more aspects of survey statistics, submissions content, prior participation in JSSAM as peer-reviewer (specifically, frequency, timeliness, and quality), as well as the journal’s diversity and inclusion objectives.
- JSSAM started our social media sites in September 2020. We post journal issue announcements, posts linking to old and new articles, advance access articles, and announcements. We also occasionally remind readers about the content of the journal and encourage submissions. Overall, since starting the JSSAM social media accounts, Facebook reports that the Facebook Page Reach is 3,887 (the number of people who have seen any JSSAM Facebook content), that we have had 508 page visits, and 149 new Facebook Page Likes. JSSAM has sent 687 Tweets as of 4/28/2022. Twitter reports that the Twitter account has had 453,740 total impressions (the number of people who have seen any JSSAM Twitter content), 11,470 total engagements, 965 retweets, 2308 likes, 1344 user profile clicks, and 3271 URL clicks.
- Twitter reports an engagement rate for each tweet and each day as the number of engagements divided by the number of impressions – the mean engagement rate over all of the JSSAM Twitter existence is 2.5%. We can also examine engagement over time. From Figure 4, we can see that JSSAM Twitter engagement is variable, but slowly increasing over time.
Twitter reports an engagement rate for each tweet and each day as the number of engagements divided by the number of impressions – the mean engagement rate over all of the JSSAM Twitter existence is 2.5%. We can also examine engagement over time. From Figure 4, we can see that JSSAM Twitter engagement is variable, but slowly increasing over time.

To evaluate the efficacy of our nascent social media effort, we engaged in an experiment (described below). We find that the social media campaign for past articles has increased the Altmetric statistics for these articles, especially for articles where the author has a Twitter handle. There is no evidence that the Facebook account is successful in promoting articles, but the Twitter account is clearly successful in promoting articles.
Social Media experiment. In September 2020, JSSAM started a Twitter account (@JSurvStatMeth) and a Facebook account (https://www.facebook.com/JSurvStatMeth). As of 5/4/2022, JSSAM has 913 followers on Twitter and 170 followers on Facebook. Because the social media accounts were new, we wanted to have an empirical evaluation of the efficacy of the use of social media for the journal. [UNL’s IRB determined this experiment to not be human subjects research.]

To do this evaluation, we used the following experimental methods:

- JSSAM articles were stratified into “older” and “newer” articles. In particular, journal issues 1–7 (2013–2019, n=158) were identified as "older" articles and journal issues 2020 and beyond were identified as “newer” articles (2020–2021 for this analysis, n=93).

- Within the older article stratum, half (n=79) of the articles were randomly selected to be posted initially, starting in January 2021 through July 2021. The remaining articles (n=79) were posted later—these later posts began in March 2022.

- All of the older articles received two posts on each social media platform (Twitter and Facebook). The content was identical—a tag line (“ICYMI! Or “Have you read this?”), the names of the authors, the article title, and a link to the article. Where possible, the authors were tagged on Twitter (n=39 of the 79 articles); the authors’ current organization was also tagged (almost all of the articles). Each article was also randomly assigned to have the name of the authors (n=40) come first or the title (n=39) come first. See an example below.

- All of the newer articles (n=92; January 2020 and later) are posted on social media. These articles receive up to two posts when they come out in advance access and receive up to two posts when they appear with a published volume and issue number, for up to four social media posts from JSSAM. As with the experiment for the “older” papers, each of these “newer” articles were randomly assigned to have a title (n=49) or author name (n=43) come first.

- We requested Altmetric data from OUP in February 2022. The extract we received is from February 24, 2022. The Altmetric data provide information on the (1) overall Altmetric score; (2) Number of Twitter mentions; (3) Number of Facebook mentions; (4) Number of Mendeley readers (an online citation manager); and (5) Number of Dimensions Citations (a lagging indicator and one for which we expect little immediate effect). There are other metrics that contribute to the Altmetric score (news mentions; blog mentions; policy document mentions; other social media accounts), but they are rarely used with JSSAM articles and will thus be excluded from the analyses reported below. Additionally, one older article has an Altmetric score over 200 and is excluded from the analyses; the next highest Altmetric score for the older articles is 32.
Results
As expected, posting the older articles on social media increased the article’s Altmetric scores and Twitter mentions, but did not increase the article’s Facebook mentions (Table 6). The number of Twitter mentions increased by about two, the number of Tweets that were sent. Importantly, those articles that were posted on social media had higher numbers of Mendeley readers and Dimensions citations among those articles that were in the bottom part of the distribution, but not among those in the top part of the distribution.

The biggest difference in impact for the posted articles is when the author was tagged on Twitter, among the posted articles (Table 7). For both the newer and older articles, articles for which we could tag the author(s) on Twitter had significantly higher Altmetric scores, Twitter mentions, and Mendeley readers. Of course, among the older articles, authors who were on Twitter could disseminate their articles prior to the JSSAM accounts starting and may have been more likely to have been cited or have the articles downloaded into a citation manager. The Altmetric scores and the Twitter mentions for the older articles on which no author was tagged are similar to those scores for the random subset that had not been posted at all. Authors who are on Twitter clearly play an important role in disseminating research from JSSAM.

Table 6. JSSAM Social Media Experiment, Posted vs. Not Posted, Older Articles (Volumes 1 through 7)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Altmetric score</td>
<td>4.05</td>
<td>5.56</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>&lt;.0001</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twitter mentions</td>
<td>1.99</td>
<td>4.14</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>&lt;.0001</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facebook mentions</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Mendeley readers</td>
<td>17.41</td>
<td>15.58</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.08</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
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<td>Number of Dimensions Citations</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note: n posted=79; n not posted=79. P-values for means evaluated through independent group t-tests. P-values for percentiles evaluated through quantile regression models.
Table 7. JSSAM Social Media Experiment, Author Tagged on Twitter vs. No Author Tagged on Twitter among Posted Articles, Older Articles (Volumes 1 through 7)

<table>
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<th>Q3</th>
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<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>author</td>
<td>tag</td>
<td>author</td>
<td>tag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altmetric score</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>7.26</td>
<td>0.007</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>&lt;.0001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facebook mentions</td>
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<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>Number of Mendeley readers</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>28</td>
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<td>8.89</td>
<td>0.01</td>
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<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.11</td>
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<td>Twitter mentions</td>
<td>9.25</td>
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<td>10.5</td>
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<td>Facebook mentions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of Mendeley readers</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.04</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Older n=40 no author tag; n=39 author tagged. Newer: n=56 no author tag; n=37 author tagged. P-values for means evaluated through independent group t-tests. P-values for percentiles evaluated through quantile regression models. Volume 7 was in 2019. Volume 8 is 2020 and Volume 9 is 2021.

The random assignment of author or title first had no effect on any of the outcomes after accounting for the effect of tagging the author on a Twitter post (Table 8). We tested and found no evidence of a statistical interaction effect between the inclusion of an author’s Twitter handle and whether the author or title came first (not shown).
Table 8. JSSAM Social Media Experiment, Linear Regression Coefficients Predicting Bibliometric Outcomes by Author or Title Name first and Author Tagged on Twitter vs. No Author Tagged on Twitter among Posted Articles, Older Articles (Volumes 1 through 7) and Newer Articles (Volumes 8 and 9)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coefficient (95% CI)</th>
<th>Altmetric score</th>
<th>Twitter mentions</th>
<th>Facebook mentions</th>
<th>Number of Mendeley readers</th>
<th>Number of Dimensions Citations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Older Articles (n=79)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author first</td>
<td>-0.73</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>-1.17 (3.47, 113)</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.01 (0.22, 0.23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.07</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>3.42 (1.12, 6.72)</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>0.16 (-0.07, 0.38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intercept</td>
<td>4.41 (1.96, 6.86)</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>3.04 (0.85, 5.23)</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.04 (-0.17, 0.26)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newer Articles (n=93)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author first</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>2.51 (-3.33, 8.35)</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.10 (-0.04, 0.24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.33</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>10.48 (4.52, 16.43)</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.05 (-0.09, 0.19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intercept</td>
<td>4.28 (1.44, 7.13)</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>7.95 (3.13, 12.77)</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.003 (-0.11, 0.12)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Coefficients and 95% confidence intervals from linear regression models. Older articles are Volumes 1 through 7 (ending in 2019). Newer articles are volumes 8 and 9 (2020 and 2021).

**Upcoming Initiatives:**
- JSSAM has been invited to present an invited session at the Joint Statistical Meetings on the forthcoming Special Issue on Privacy and Confidentiality.
- We are starting a series of curated virtual issues from the JSSAM archives. The first issue focuses on nonresponse rates and nonresponse adjustment models.
- The 2023 Special Issue topic is Recent Advances in Data Integration. Manuscripts are currently under review.

**Transitions:**
The transition from Ting Yan to Kristen Olson on the Survey Methodology side of the journal was completed and all remaining manuscripts transferred to Olson as of February 5, 2021. In July 2021, Katherine Jenny Thompson replaced Michael Elliott as the Editor-in-Chief for the Statistics side of the journal, with all remaining manuscripts transferred to Thompson as of March 11, 2021 (Thompson began reviewing all typeset proofs on August 2, 2021). The EiCs thank Ting Yan and Mike Elliott for their dedication and service to the journal.
Journal Description:
Survey Practice is an e-journal published by the American Association for Public Opinion Research. The mission of Survey Practice is to provide current information on issues in survey research and public opinion that is useful to survey and public opinion practitioners, new survey researchers, and those interested in survey and polling methods. The articles in Survey Practice emphasize useful and practical information designed to enhance survey quality by providing a forum to share advances in practical survey methods, current information on conditions affecting survey research, and interesting features about surveys and people who work in survey research.

Executive Summary:
Survey Practice’s online presence continues to grow. Over the past 12 months, the number of pageviews by unique visitors increased from 62,882 to 76,598 (22% year-over-year growth). The number of articles downloaded increased from 3,332 to 5,046 (50% year-over-year growth).

Our new article alerts go out to 475 subscribers. On average, 38 percent of the people that received our new article alert emails opened them, and 41 percent of the people that opened the emails clicked through to the article (a 5-point increase over last year).

Executive Summary (cont):
Survey Practice continues to have a strong social media presence. It currently has 1,198 followers on Twitter compared with 981 followers 12 months ago, representing a 22% year-over-year growth.

Each of our “new article alert” tweets (which get repeated four–5 times over the course of the first three weeks after an article is published) are getting about 4,500 impressions in total (number of times a tweet has been “seen”); with a click-through rate of about one percent: the number of impressions is up (12% year-over-year growth), driven by an increase in the number of followers; the social media click through rate is stable. Survey Practices averages about 13,000 impressions on Twitter, with highs nearing 30,000. Twitter works well to increase Survey Practice awareness beyond AAPOR members and Survey Practice subscribers.

Survey Practice is looking for new Associate Editors. A call for applications will be released shortly after the AAPOR conference.

Description of Editorial Process:
Survey Practice is an editor-reviewed (not peer-reviewed) journal. The editor reviews all incoming articles and either issues a desk reject or assigns the manuscript to one of associate editor for review. On occasion, articles will also be sent to outside reviewers who have specialized knowledge or skills needed for the review (e.g., complex statistics, or machine learning, epidemiology).

Articles are published on a rolling basis (every two–three weeks) rather than in issues – unless published as a special issue.

In addition to publishing journal articles, Survey Practice also has the capacity to publish in-brief notes and interview the expert columns.
Description of Editorial Process (cont)

In-brief notes are more informal type of manuscript recently introduced by Survey Practice. An in-brief note is more appropriate when a problem is more practical than theoretical in nature. In-brief submissions should be short (not to exceed 500 words), with a description of a problem, potential solutions, and the effectiveness of the solutions, to the extent known. For example, an in-brief submission may describe a data collection obstacle and how the authors implemented a solution to overcome it. In-brief submissions are not limited to written text, and can include photos, video, and other media formats.

Interview the expert columns consist of one or more expert perspectives on issues facing survey and public opinion researchers. Experts respond to questions or topic prompts given by an interviewer. These columns can consist of text alone or may be comprised of text supplemented by video.

Article Submission Statistics:

Article submissions and publications have been mostly consistent for the past three years with a slight increase in submissions in the last six months.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Articles published:</th>
<th>Articles submitted:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2022    3</td>
<td>2022  12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021    13</td>
<td>2021  20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020    14</td>
<td>2020  20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019    14</td>
<td>2019  28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Acceptance Rate (2021)

- Accepted 11 (73%)
- Rejected 4 (27%)
- Pending R&R 3
- Withdrawn 1

Average days to initial decision (e.g., R&R vs reject): 32

Most Viewed (Past 12 Months):

- What to Do with All Those Open-Ended Responses? (7,342 views)
- An Introduction to Machine Learning Methods for Survey Researchers (4,922 views)
- Post-Stratification or Non-Response Adjustment? (4,445)
- Willingness of Online Respondents to Participate in Alternative Modes of Data Collection (4,068)
AAPOR Award for Exceptionally Distinguished Achievement
Winner: Robert Y. Shapiro
The award is given for outstanding contribution to the field of public opinion research including: advances in theory, empirical research and methods; improvements in ethical standards; and promotion of understanding among the public, media and/or policy makers.

AAPOR Book Award
Winner: Matthew J. Salganik
Title: Bit by Bit: Social Research in the Digital Age
This award recognizes books that have influenced our understanding of public opinion or survey research methodology.

Burns “Bud” Roper Fellows
Winners: Anna-Carolina Haensch, Alexander Hollister, Melike Sarac, Mariel Leonard
This award is intended to help people working in survey research or public opinion research and who are in early stages of their careers to attend the annual AAPOR conference and participate in short courses.

Inclusive Voices Award
Winner: National Latino & Asian American Study (NLAAS)
This award recognizes the important data sets, research, and survey methods that have improved the ability to study complex social phenomena related to understudied populations.

AAPOR Policy Impact Award
Winner: COVID-19 Trends and Impact Survey (CTIS)
Organizations: Delphi Group at Carnegie Mellon University & the University of Maryland Social Data Science Center in partnership with Meta
This award recognizes research that has had a demonstrable impact on policy. The award is given to outstanding research projects, data, or data products that had a clear impact on policy decisions or public discussion of policies.

AAPOR Public Service Award
Winner: Emilda B. Rivers
The AAPOR Public Service Award is intended to recognize and honor outstanding public service and dedication to maintaining AAPOR standards.

Seymour Sudman Student Paper Competition Award
Winner: Shiyu Zhang
Title: The Additional Effects of Adaptive Survey Design Beyond Post-survey Adjustment: An Experimental Evaluation

Student Conference Travel Award
Winners: Jing-Jing Shen, João Areal, Dominic Skinnion, Jacob Beck, Adam Stefkosics, Angela Pashayan
These awards are offered to students so that they may attend the annual conference and experience this important educational and professional networking event for survey methodology and public opinion researchers.

The Student–Faculty Diversity Pipeline Award
Winner: Danielle Ayon and Heather Kitada Smalley
This award is intended to recruit faculty–student “pairs” interested in becoming AAPOR colleagues. The award targets members of historically underrepresented racial–ethnic groups, interested in the study of public opinion and survey research methodology.

Warren J. Mitofsky Innovators Award
Winner: COVID-19 Trends and Impact Survey (CTIS)
Organizations: Delphi Group at Carnegie Mellon University and the University of Maryland Social Data Science Center in partnership with Meta
This award recognizes accomplishments in the fields of public opinion and survey research that had their primary impact on the field during the past decade. These innovations could consist of new theories, ideas, applications, methodologies or technologies.
AFFINITY GROUPS REPORT: AAPI RESEARCH

The Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) Research and Affinity Group is chaired by Neil G. Ruiz with a leadership team composed of Angela Houghton, Lisa Lin-Freeman, Yingling Liu, and Ting Yan. The purpose of the affinity group is to identify meaningful ways to increase the AAPI presence in survey research field and raise the visibility of our AAPI members at AAPOR. The 2021-2022 year was the second full year of the affinity group.

This year, the group had its first in-person meeting in Chicago at the 2022 AAPOR Conference. During this meeting, the idea of creating an AAPOR Task Force Report on “Surveying Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders” came up from various members. The group decided that Ting Yan would take lead in drafting an outline and that the AAPI Research and Affinity group, would make it a top priority project for the year to get a team of AAPI survey experts to put together this draft report for the 2022-2023 year.

We will be consulting our AAPOR AAPI Research and Affinity group members as well as the broader non-AAPOR, but AAPI survey experts to help in drafting this task force report with meetings throughout the year. The goal is to create a document that catalogues all the major AAPI surveys conducted in the country as well as discusses the best practices for reporting and surveying Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders. Group members discussed that there seems to be no standards of when organizations report if AAPI surveys were conducted only in English, or were also conducted in multiple Asian origin languages. The affinity group hopes this report will help in developing some guidance for standards for the broader public opinion research community.
The Cross-Cultural and Multilingual Research Affinity Group is co-chaired by Mandy Sha, Patricia Goerman, and Alisú Schoua-Glusberg. It has the goal of connecting AAPOR researchers and leaders to facilitate a regular dialogue about improved methods, measurement, and research, along with collaboration and publication opportunities. The group also aims to increase awareness and visibility about the importance of cross-cultural and multilingual issues in the survey research and public opinion field. The group currently includes about 100 collaborators.

The affinity group typically meets in person at the AAPOR conference once a year, and we have an email list where we can send out announcements and information on an as needed basis. The goal is to link researchers at the in-person AAPOR conference meeting and encourage them to stay in contact throughout the year. It is also a forum for members of other 3MC related groups, such as Comparative Survey Design and Implementation (CSDI) and researchers who attend the European Survey Research Association (ESRA) meeting to connect at the AAPOR conference and share information about conferences and initiatives.

This year during the in-person 2022 AAPOR conference in Chicago, the program included a 3MC conference track dedicated to Multinational, Multiregional, and Multicultural research. The affinity group led a 90-minute session entitled Data, Language, and Diversity: Every Research Study is Cross-Cultural Today that was open to all conference attendees. We combined formal presentations and a roundtable discussion to focus on new developments in today’s research studies, including:

- The ‘Advance translation’ method to improve comparability across different language versions of a survey
- Diagnostic tool for interviewer screening, training, and testing
- Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Bias Reduction (DEI-BR) in questionnaire content through the lens of language
- Data science applications in cross-cultural research

This was also an opportunity for affiliates of our affinity group to connect, hear about each other’s work and to welcome new affiliates. In addition, we hosted a table at the opening night reception and provided all AAPOR members a visual summary of our conference participation via the AAPORnet.

Cross-cultural and multilingual research affinity group

Mission: Connect AAPOR researchers and leaders to facilitate a regular dialogue about improved methods, measurement, and research & publication opportunities.

Vision: Cultivate an environment where cross-cultural and multilingual research is visible and important to all survey and public opinion researchers.
GAAPOR welcomes LGBTQ+ members of AAPOR and their friends. We provide a social opportunity for members at the annual conference. Typically, it takes the form of an off-site dinner in a gay-owned restaurant or a popular eatery in the local gay neighborhood, often followed by an outing to one of the community’s drinking establishments.

At the 2022 conference, we hosted a business meeting for members and a round table discussion covering the recent Jon Freeman WMPD report and its implications for fostering future work in federal statistical agencies. We communicate throughout the year via the GAAPOR Facebook group, which currently has 65 members.

Jerry Timbrook, Ph.D., Research Survey Methodologist at RTI International and Associate Chair of AAPOR’s Membership and Chapter Relations Committee, organized and hosted a sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) roundtable sponsored by GAAPOR on May 13, 2022.

Anthony Pho (Ph.D. candidate at Stanford) briefed the group on an NIH grant he’s working on, and Nancy Bates (retired from Census) and Kellan Baker, Ph.D. (Executive Director of the Whitman-Walker Institute) reviewed the research recommendations from the National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine (NASEM) consensus report. About 40 people attended the roundtable and contributed to a lively discussion about current SOGI issues.
AFFINITY GROUPS REPORT: HISP-AAPOR

HISP-AAPOR is formed by AAPOR members who are of Hispanic-origin or are interested in Hispanic research topics. The purpose of the Group is to identify meaningful ways to increase the Hispanic presence in the survey research field and raise the visibility of its members at AAPOR. For that purpose, HISP-AAPOR organizes an annual meeting or meetup at AAPOR's Annual Conference. During the meetings, members set the objectives for the coming year in terms of outreach, research collaboration, exploring how a cultural lens can improve research at all phases, and increase the Hispanic presence at AAPOR and in the field of survey research. HISP-AAPOR celebrates diversity and welcomes all current AAPOR members, regardless of age, gender, race or ethnicity, research field, education, or background. HISP-AAPOR has 54 registered current AAPOR members as of May 2022.

After a two-year break, HISP-AAPOR went back to hold its annual meeting during the conference in Chicago in May 2022. It also hosted one of the booths at the All Chapter/New Member/Affinity Group reception and organized an informal outing for some of our members during the conference. At the annual meeting held during the 2022 AAPOR Annual Conference, members outlined some of the top priorities: coordinate with the recently created Inclusion and Equity Committee to increase the participation of Latinos in AAPOR, particularly focusing on increasing their presence in the applications for the Student-Faculty Diversity Pipeline Award and in volunteering roles in the organization. In addition, HISP-AAPOR will continue working to increase the presence and visibility of Hispanic research at next year's conference by helping to increase the number of panels or presentations that highlight Hispanic research at the following AAPOR Annual Conference.
AFFINITY GROUPS REPORT: QUALPOR

QUALPOR is an AAPOR affinity group intended for any AAPOR member who is managing, conducting, or has an interest in qualitative research methods. QUALPOR was approved by AAPOR council in 2018 and held its first meeting in 2019. The purpose of QUALPOR is to advance the discipline of qualitative research within AAPOR by offering a forum in which members can share best practices, exchange resources, and discuss new approaches to qualitative research design as well as ways to improve on the quality of these designs along with the validity and usefulness of the outcomes.

As of June 2022, QUALPOR has 133 members.

In the past year, QUALPOR has worked towards achieving these goals by:

- Passing the leadership torch to a new set of Co-chairs (Colleen Colbert and Kathleen Kephart), and co-secretaries (Melissa Dunn Silesky and Jennifer Franz). The new leadership team took over in January 2022.

- Continuing the QUALPOR newsletter – “QUALPOR News.” The spring issue was released in April and the second issue is forthcoming in the fall. The newsletters are distributed to members and posted to AAPORnet, as well as on the QUALPOR webpage. We extend a heartfelt thank you to Margaret Roller, former Co-Chair, for acting as editor of the spring 2022 newsletter.

- Organizing the QUALPOR panel for the 2022 AAPOR conference (soliciting and evaluating abstracts, submitting the “winning” abstract, selecting a moderator). We extend a thank you to Margaret Roller, former Co-Chair, for organizing this panel.

- QUALPOR Panel: “Effective Techniques for Increasing Qualitative Credibility and Transparency.” These five papers will covered several approaches for improving the quality of qualitative research. Topics such as transparency, credibility, ethics, consistency, reliability, and generalizability were be covered.

- Providing an open environment for a free exchange of ideas and membership updates by way of membership meetings:
  - March 2022 – 34 members attended via Zoom;
  - June 2022 – 33 members attended via Zoom;
  - Fall 2022 – Meeting planned.

- Providing other informal venues for members to meet and connect:
  - May 2022 – In-person breakfast gathering at the 2022 AAPOR conference in Chicago IL.
  - May 2022 – Hosted a table and raffle at the membership chapter reception. QUALPOR gained 22 new members at this event.
AFFINITY GROUPS REPORT: QUALPOR (CONT)

- Supporting QUALPOR initiatives:
  - Sensitive Topics – This initiative is focused on sensitive topics in qualitative research and the negative effects on interviewers working on these topics;
  - Standards and Best Practices – The focus of this initiative is the development of guidelines for communicating about qualitative research. Future goals include developing best practices and quality standards;
  - Learning Bursts – The group is focused on developing a professional development (e.g., panel discussions, short talks, workshops) series for QUALPOR members on qualitative topics and key skills.
  - POQ special issue proposal – This group is focused on proposing a qualitative research issue for POQ.
  - QUALPOR member survey – The focus of this initiative is the development of a questionnaire to determine professional development needs of QUALPOR members.

- Presenting the inaugural Learning Bursts event, “Online Focus Groups: A Panel Discussion of Current Best Practices.” This live/virtual session held on February 24, 2022 via Zoom.
  - 154 members from AAPOR and QUALPOR attended.

In the next year, QUALPOR will:
- Create and distribute new editions of QUALPOR News.
- Continue to encourage and support the development of new QUALPOR initiatives for members who share an area of interest relevant to qualitative research.
- Schedule virtual/live membership meetings in fall 2022, spring 2023, and fall 2023.
- Organize a QUALPOR panel for the 2023 AAPOR conference.
- Anticipate continued growth in QUALPOR membership.
- Explore the possibility of AAPOR or other funding to cover honoraria for outside presenters (Learning Bursts series)
AFFINITY GROUPS REPORT: SURVEY RESEARCH TEACHING (SRT)

The Survey Research Teaching Affinity and Interest Group (SRT) was formed in late 2021 and is intended for any AAPOR member who teaches survey research, including members who both teach within and outside of formal academic settings. The goal of the group is to advance and improve survey research pedagogy by providing a forum where teachers of survey research can discuss practices and strategies, share resources, and develop both formal and informal networks. The SRT group hopes to achieve these goals by:

- Providing an environment for survey teachers and educators to share ideas;
- Encourage cross-disciplinary interactions among survey instructors from different academic or substantive specialties and backgrounds;
- Promote and develop conference sessions, panels, roundtables, and meet-ups devoted to survey research teaching;
- Developing a platform for sharing syllabi, course proposals, lesson plans, and other resources;
- Maintaining relevant electronic resources (i.e. list-serv, etc.) to facilitate discussion and networking.

The Survey Research Teaching Affinity and Interest Group (SRT) held its first in-person meeting at the 2022 annual conference! It was attended by 12 people, and included both those who teach in classroom meetings, and those who teach in other settings. The group continues to develop infrastructure and resources, and will be meeting virtually over the next year, with plans developing more institutional structure and experimenting with different types of programming and supports.
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Melissa Cidade, US Census Bureau
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Carol Haney, Qualtrics
Edward Johnson, Harris Poll
Paul J. Lavrakas, Self-Employed
Cameron McPhee, SSRS
Dan Malato, NORC at the University of Chicago
Raphael Nishimura, University of Michigan
Amber Ott, Hudson Pacific
Damon Roberts, University of Colorado Boulder
Paul Schroeder, Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics
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Raphael Nishimura, University of Michigan
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