Building your bond with survey data and communicating your needs to your community

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2011 OSBA Sustainable Schools Workshop

Presented by

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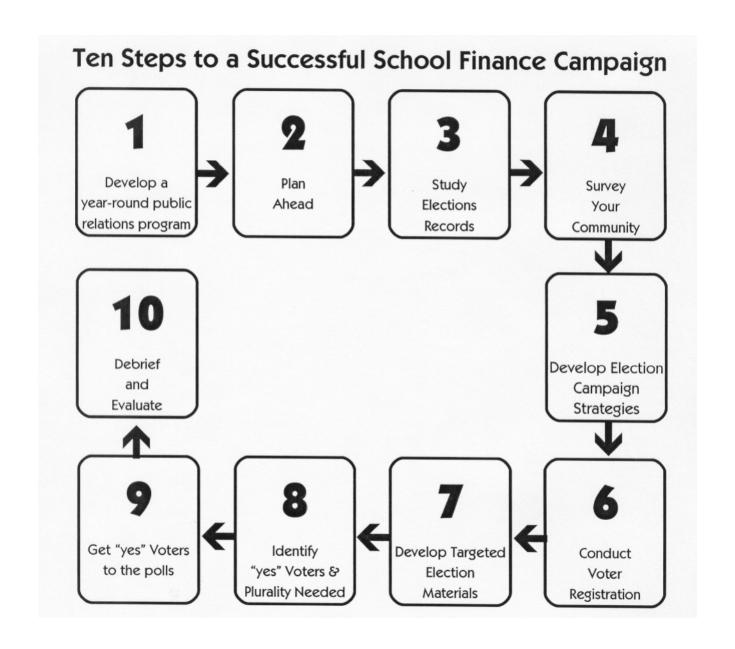
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Before you begin:

Questions that need a Yes answer:

- 1. Do we have a fighting chance, as measured by public opinion research?
- 2. Do we have internal unity among elected officials, administration, staff, and key constituents?
- 3. Do we have a "failsafe" plan?
- 4. Are we able to design and execute an outstanding election campaign?

1,2,3 Steps to Winning

1. Solid research

2. The "failsafe" technique

personal.

Identify "yes" voters

Make personal contact with "yes" voters to "close the sale"

The goal is at least three contacts; one of them should be

3. Make sure the "yes" voters vote

Successful Campaigns

- Strong citizen leadership
- Stick to their written, research-based campaign plans, carrying them out 100%
- Advocacy efforts coordinated with district information for maximum impact
- Identify "yes" voters
- Deliver the right personalized messages to the right voters

Base EVERYTHING on data

- The decision about what to put on the ballot
- Information sent by district to voters
- All work of the advocacy committee
- Everything you communicate in any way
 - Printed materials
 - Speeches
 - Ballot measure and explanatory statement

How do you win?

- Survey demographics combined with voter data enough votes to win?
- How many points can we motivate some groups using key messages identified in our survey?
- If we do all of that, what are our chances?

A good survey tells you:

What to place on the ballot

How to win

How to write the ballot title:

Caption — 10 words

Question — 20 words plus required words

Summary — 175 words plus required words

Explanation — 500 words, if county prints a voters' pamphlet

Do voters want what you're selling?

- Good research tells you:
 - If your package is what voters want, will pay for
 - Obstacles in your way to winning
 - The size of those obstacles
 - What you might do to overcome those obstacles

Know your voters

Who votes? How often?

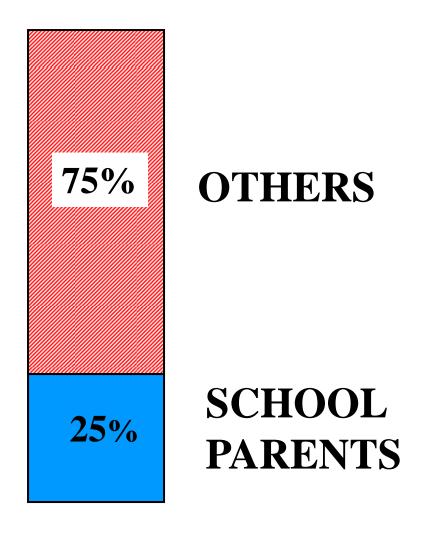
No voters are more apt to vote than "yes" voters.

Too many "yes" voters are "infrequent voters":

- 1 out of 4 elections
- 2 out of 4 elections

Voters: a typical community

- 70% over age 45
- 28% over age 60
- 60% of "perfect voters" are over age 60
- 90% of "perfect voters" are over the age of 45



One community's voters

Support by age groups—in survey:

18-34 — 76% for measure

35-44 — 82%

Some groups as low as 58%

Looks good until you know the most supportive voters seldom vote and make up less than 42% of registered voters.

A random-sample survey

- Solid research with <u>+</u> 5% level of confidence
- Tells you:
 - What they are likely to do
 - Why they are apt to do it
 - How to get them to do it

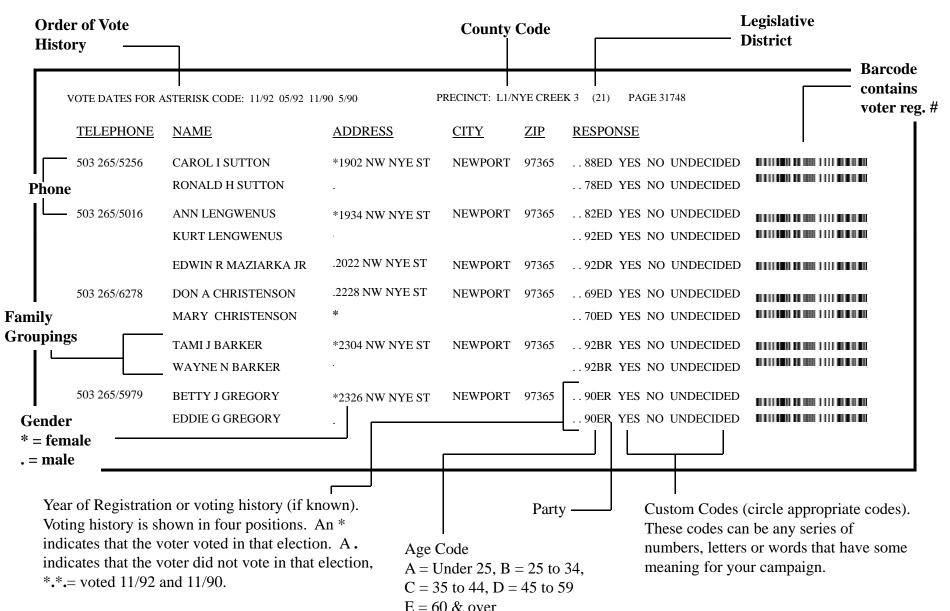
Precinct analysis: Past elections

- How many precincts did you win? Lose?
- In past elections, what is the trend in each precinct?
- If you color a map by % of "yes" are your "yes" voters all in one block? Are your "no" voters all in one block? Is that block changing?
- Did you analyze where your "no" voters were and ignore them? Did it work?
- Did you identify "yes" voter precincts and really work them?
 - If so, did they actually vote?
 - How many other positives were there in given precincts?

Precinct analysis

Pct.	# vtrs.	# voted	% turn- out	# yes	%yes	#no	%no	
Pct. 1								
Pct 2								

Barcode Walking or Telephone Lists



06/15/06 Cross Tabulated Voter Counts CITY OF LEBANON, OR G04P04204903 Vote Dates: G/04 9/03 P/04 2/04 Pg 1

	ll Register-Count	ered V		wraced %	Age	All		Men	%	Wmn	%	G/04 9/03 P/	es-Voted	rg 1	
I:	6,294	M:	2,830		18 - 24:	486		223	7.9	263	7.6	0/4:		14.0	6,29
HH:	4,088	F:	3,463	55.0	25 - 34:	883	14.1	408	14.5	474	13.8	1/4:	1,912	30.3	5,40
					35 - 44:	-	16.8		17.8		15.9	2/4:	1,357		-
					45 - 59:	1,706	27.2	784	27.8	922	26.7	3/4:	1,092	17.3	2,14
					60+:	-	34.2		32.0	1,240		4/4:	-		1,04
	_				** :	6,269	100.0	2,821	100.0	3,447	100.0	** :	6,294	100.0	
	w Regist		-		•										
	er-Count	Gend	er-Count 	% 	Age	All		Men	% 	Wmn	%	Tim	es-Voted	% 	Cum-To
Ι:	242	M:	101	41.7	18 - 24:	44	18.3	15	14.9	29	20.9	0/4:	104	42.9	24
нн: 212	212	F:	141	58.3	25 - 34:	53	22.1	25	24.8	28	20.1	1/4:	45	18.5	13
					35 - 44:	32	13.3	15	14.9	17	12.2	2/4:	43	17.7	9
					45 - 59:	51	21.3	23	22.8	28	20.1	3/4:	45	18.5	5
					60+:	60	25.0	23	22.8	37	26.6	4/4:	5	2.0	
					** :	240	100.0	101	100.0	139	100.0	** :	242	100.0	
	oted at l				3	211	0.	36	0.	T-T	٥.	m:	TT-L-3	٥.	G
	er-Count		er-Count 	% 	Age 	All		Men	% 	Wmn	% 		es-Voted	% 	
I:	5,409	M:	2,417	44.7	18 - 24:	282	5.2	124	5.1	158	5.3	0/4:			
нн: 3,509	3,509	F:	2,992	55.3	25 - 34:	700	13.0	324	13.4	376	12.6	1/4:	1,912	35.3	5,40
					35 - 44:	885	16.4	424	17.6	461	15.5	2/4:	1,357	25.0	3,49
					45 - 59:	1,524	28.3	689	28.6	835	28.0	3/4:	1,092	20.1	2,14
					60+:	1,997	37.1	849	35.2	1,148	38.5	4/4:	1,048	19.3	1,04
				5 4\	** :	5,388	100.0	2,410	100.0	2,978	100.0	** :	5,409	100.0	
4: Voted at least twice (2 of 4) Voter-Count Gender-Count %		Age	All	%	Men	%	Wmn	%	Tim	es-Voted	%	Cum-To			
I:	3,497	M:	1,538		18 - 24:	70		29	1.9	41	2.1	0/4:			
HH:	2,331	F:	1,959	56.0	25 - 34:	259		114		145	7.4	1/4:			
					35 - 44:		12.8		14.0		11.9	2/4:	1,357		
					45 - 59:	-	30.1			581		3/4:	1,092		-
					60+:	-	47.6		46.2		48.8	4/4:	1,048		1,04
_					** :	3,488	100.0	1,537	100.0	1,951	100.0	**:	3,497	100.0	
	oted at le er-Count		hree time er-Count	s (3 o: %	f 4) Age	All	%	Men	%	Wmn	%	Tim	es-Voted	%	Cum-To
				-											
I:	2,140	M:		43.4	18 - 24:	24		9	1.0	15		0/4:			
	1,487	F:	1,212	56.6	25 - 34:	94	4.4	42	4.5	52	4.3	1/4:			
HH:					35 44	176	8.3	92	9.9	84	7.0	2/4:			
HH:					35 - 44:	1/0	0.5		3.3			-/ -•			
HH:					35 - 44: 45 - 59:		26.3		26.6		26.0	3/4:	1,092	51.0	2,14
HH:							26.3		26.6	313		•	1,092 1,048		

Use your research findings

For each audience in every step of the campaign

In all conversations

For everything you write:

- Ballot measure
- Informational pieces (only to prioritize information)
- Advocacy pieces
- Phone calls—voter identification and reminders

Information vs. advocacy campaigns

District provides factual information about the measure

Public employee campaign restrictions

The PAC sells the measure to voters.

- Form your committee and pick your leader before the board approves your bond.
- Register with the Secretary of State after the measure is filed with the county elections office.

 The board's job is to make a unanimous decision and support the campaign.

The district's job is to provide the facts.

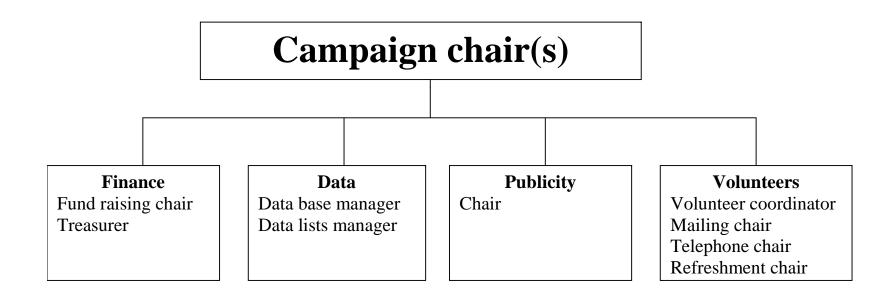
 The campaign's job is to identify "yes" voters and make sure they vote.

Campaign timeline

Work backward from the election date to time your key election activities:

- Facilities review
- Community Survey
- Staff communications
- Voter mailings
- Community meetings
- Voter registration

Sample Campaign Structure



Finance Committee

- Raises dollars and finds in-kind contributions
- Files required forms and reports

Data Committee

- Responsible voter information needed for phoning/mailing
- Manages voter identification data
- Provides labels and phone lists

Publicity Committee

- Designs all campaign literature based on the research, themes and messages
- Produces materials in time to meet campaign deadlines

Volunteers Committee

- Coordinator recruits and assigns volunteers
- Mailing chair is responsible for all campaign mailings
- Telephone chair provides training and supervises phoning
- Refreshments chair makes sure there are beverages and snacks for all activities

Persuasive Communications

The message is determined by the results of the research

- You must define a "theme"
- Test actual words—use the ones that motivate the most
- Reaffirm the motivation for the support

Messages that motivate

Survey identifies actual words to use to reinforce reasons people support the measure.

These are DIFFERENT for every community.

Hierarchy of effective communication

- 1. One-to-one, face-to-face
- 2. Small group discussion
- 3. Speaking before a large group
- 4. Phone conversation
- 5. Handwritten, personal note
- 6. Computer generated, personal letter
- 7. Mass produced, not personal letter
- 8. Brochure or pamphlet in mail
- 9. Information on Web sites
- 10. News carried in popular press
- Advertising in newspapers, radio, TV, posters, magazines
- 12. Other forms billboards, skywriters, etc.

(Based on Washington University at St. Louis study)

Effective Mail Pieces

- Simple
- Easy to read
- The right message for that target
- Conveys key message in a visual, simple way
- Delivers the message quickly

District materials: Just the Facts

For more information, visit the Silver Falls School District's website: www.silverfalls.k12.or.us or call the Superintendent at 503-873-5303.

Silver Falls School District

Bond Measure 24-225

What: Bond Measure 24-225 would complete Phase II of the high school construction plan by adding an approximately 150,000 square foot addition to the Pine Street Campus and a new Agricultural Sciences and Industrial Arts building.

How Much: \$47,500,000 bond. Estimated cost to taxpayers is \$2.74 per \$1,000 of assessed property value: approximately \$22.83 per month or \$274 per year for every \$100,000 of assessed value in additional property taxes.

When: The election is Nov. 7, 2006. Ballots will be mailed to voters Oct. 20-24. Ballots must be returned by mail or in drop boxes at Silverton City Hall by 8 p.m. on Election Day.

Be sure to vote on Nov. 7, 2006

Silver Falls School District 1456 Pine Street Silverton, Oregon 97381 503-873-5303

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PAC materials: Be persuasive

If you haven't thought about our schools for a while, there are some people who would like you to check back in.

We all count on our public schools, whether or not we have children or grandchildren in them today. They are the backbone of neighborhoods, a key to our local economy and they prepare the successful, productive citizens of tomorrow.

These are the buildings we send our children to every day — the places in which we expect them to learn - and they desperately need our help.

Don't drink the water.

There are plenty of things to warn our children about, but drinking the water in their school shouldn't have to be one of them. However, the water in too many Salem-Keizer Schools is rusty and brown. Heating equipment is so old that some classes are far too hot, and some are far too cold - in the same school. And be careful where you walk - some schools have floors and playground surfaces so damaged that they are dangerous.

Salem-Keizer School District has 66 schools. A recent in-depth study showed that 48 of these school buildings are in dire need of renovation.

Measure 24-249 will make these urgently needed repairs in every part of the district, keeping our children safe and protecting the millions of dollars we have invested in our school buildings.



Too crowded to learn.

Kids need room to learn, and in too many Salem-Keizer schools they Just don't have it. The district has 156 portable classrooms, many of which are isolated from school facilities. One school is so crowded that there are blue tape lines in the hallways so that the children 'walk the line' and follow the traffic pattern. Cafeterias cannot accommodate enough students, so many children eat at their desks.

Measure 24-249 — the Salem-Keizer School Bond — will build four desperately-needed schools to ease overcrowding and give our children room to learn.



Our schools represent the future of our kids and our community. They also represent a multi-million-dollar investment that we need to protect. See for yourself why the Salem-Keizer School Bond is so Important: take the virtual tour at www.yesforourschools.com.

Salem-Keizer Schools

Measure 24-249

We have great schools, but we must act today to protect them.

For more information:

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