Ipsos Public Affairs

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lpsos

Interview dates: October 6-8, 2008 Interviews: 2,014 adults; 361 avid college football fans

Ipsos/McClatchy Poll PROJECT #81-6939-01

NOTE: all results shown are percentages unless otherwise labeled.

METHOD OF FAN SELECTION:

Fans, in this poll, are selected in a rigorous multi-stage process. First, a representative sample of US adults is selected from the Ipsos online panel. Of this sample, approximately 60% percent are college football fans (here defined as following in some manner at least 1 college football game in a year). Ipsos, then, selects "avid football fans", representing approximately 28% of all football fans (or 17% of the adult population). The definition of "Avid Football fans" is based on an index of how often the fan watches college football games on television, listens to games on the radio, attends games in person, as well as reads newspapers and magazine articles related to college football.

TOP 25 COLLEGE FOOTBALL FAN POLL (through week 6)

RANKING	TEAM	RANKING LAST WEEK
1	Alabama (6-0)	1
2	Oklahoma (5-0)	4
2 3	Penn State (6-0)	3
4	Missouri (5-0)	7
5	LSU (4-0)	2
6	Texas (5-0)	5
7	Brigham Young (5-0)	12
8	Ohio State (5-1)	13
9	Florida (4-1)	8
10	Oklahoma State (5-0)	14
11	Texas Tech (5-0)	16
12	Georgia (4-1)	6
13	Utah (6-0)	15
14	Michigan State (5-1)	18
15	USC (3-1)	9
16	Vanderbilt (5-0)	Unranked
17	Boise State (4-0)	17
18	Kansas (4-1)	25
19	Virginia Tech (5-1)	20
20	South Florida (5-1)	10
21	Northwestern (5-0)	Unranked
22	Ball State (6-0)	Unranked
23	Auburn (4-2)	11
24	North Carolina (4-1)	Unranked
25	California (4-1)	23

For this survey, a national representative sample of 2014 respondents from Ipsos' U.S. online panel were interviewed online (1,206 college fans and 361 avid college fans). Weighting then was employed to balance demographics and ensure that the sample's composition reflects that of the U.S. adult population according to Census data and to provide results intended to approximate the sample universe. Statistical margins of error are not applicable to online polls because they are based on samples drawn from opt-in online panels, not on random samples that mirror the population within a statistical probability ratio. All sample surveys and polls may be subject to other sources of error, including, but not limited to coverage error, and measurement error.