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=========================================================================
Date:          Wed, 28 Aug 2002 11:20:27 -0700
Sender:        AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
From:          Shapard Wolf <shap.wolf@ASU.EDU>
Subject:       August 1996 archive - one BIG message
```

This is the USC Listproc archive of AAPORNET messages for this entire
month. It is one big message, in chronological order, just the way the USC
archive stored it. You can search within this month with your browser's
search function (usually Ctrl-F).

Turning this into individual messages that ASU's Listserv software can
index and sort means a lot of reformatting. We will do this as time
permits.
New messages are of course automatically formatted correctly, and I have
converted November 1994 through January 1995 and June 2002 to the present.

Shap Wolf
Survey Research Laboratory
Arizona State University
shap.wolf@asu.edu
AAPORNET volunteer host

Begin archive:

Archive aapornet, file log9608.
Part 1/1, total size 243948 bytes:

---------------------------- Cut here ------------------------------
>From mike_battaglia@abtassoc.com Thu Aug 1 05:10:50 1996
Return-Path: mike_battaglia@abtassoc.com
Received: from abtmail.abtassoc.com (abtmail.abtassoc.com [198.105.0.7])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with ESMTP
      id FAA03250 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 1 Aug 1996 05:10:48 -0700
(PDT)
From: mike_battaglia@abtassoc.com
Received: from abtgwy.abtassoc.com (abtgw.abtassoc.com [198.105.0.10]) by
abtmail.abtassoc.com (8.7.5/8.7.3/LeftBank-Abtassoc1.0) with SMTP id
IAA07196 for <aapornet@vm.usc.edu>; Thu, 1 Aug 1996 08:10:32 -0400
Received: from cc:Mail by abtgwy.abtassoc.com
      id AA838912567; Thu, 01 Aug 96 08:14:38 est
Date: Thu, 01 Aug 96 08:14:38 est
Message-Id: <9607018389.AA838912567@abtgwy.abtassoc.com>
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: List Assisted RDD Samples

To: Barbara Alderson

There are several criteria to take into account when choosing a company to
obtain list assisted RDD samples from.

First, you want a company that offers the option of removing only banks of
100 contiguous telephone numbers with zero residential directory listed
telephone numbers from the sampling frame. Removing banks with 1 or fewer,
or 2 or fewer directory listed telephone numbers will increase the potentail
for noncoverage bias.

Second, you need to inquire about the frequency that the sampling frame of working banks is updated to reflect a. new telephone exchanges, and b. new information on directory listed telephone numbers.

Third, you probably want a company that offers the option of drawing an equal probability of selection sample of telephone numbers. Most companies offer unequal probability of selection methods as a way of increasing the residential working number rate. These methods however result in unequal base sampling weights, which the user may not take into account in producing estimates. The equal probability of selection method avoids this.

Fourth, most companies offer procedures for removing a portion of the nonworking and business numbers from the sample before is is called by the interviewers. You should inquire about whether any estimate of the percent of residential numbers that are falsely removed from the sample by this process has been made, as this could increase the noncoverage rate.

We are using the GENESYS Sampling System for an extremely large scale RDD survey that is conducted every quarter in 78 Immunization Action Plan Areas covering the entire U.S. The sampling frame only eliminates banks of 100 contiguous numbers with zero directory listed numbers. The sample selection algorithm in the sampling system allows for the selection of an equal probability sample of telephone numbers. We have carried out some research on the false identification of residential numbers as nonworking or business numbers by the GENESYS-ID system, and found that only 1.4% of the residential numbers in the sample were falsely removed by the procedure (see page 957 of the 1995 Proceedings of the Section on Survey Research Methods, ASA).

Mike Battaglia
Abt Associates

mike_battaglia@abtassoc.com

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Thu Aug 1 11:24:44 1996
Return-Path: beniger@almaak.usc.edu
Received: from almaak.usc.edu (beniger@almaak.usc.edu [128.125.253.135])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with ESMTP
      id LAA23976 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 1 Aug 1996 11:24:42 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)
      by almaak.usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
      id LAA27479 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 1 Aug 1996 11:24:42 -0700
(PDT)
Date: Thu, 1 Aug 1996 11:24:41 -0700 (PDT)
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
Reply-To: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Putnam Returns
Message-ID: <Pine.SUN.3.92.960801103810.18735D-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

AAPORNETters,

After 30 years (more or less) away from AAPOR, Bob Putnam of "Bowling Alone" fame (or notoriety) has decided to rejoin our organization. This resulted from his request to access the AAPORNET archives (see below).

In his most recent message, Bob writes: "I am, by the way, leaving the country next Tuesday for about three weeks. It would be great if before my departure I could extract from your archives whatever commentaries and critiques 'Bowling' has received in AAPORNET, since I will be lecturing abroad about 'Bowling' and its reception."

So, if AAPORNETters wish to revisit our discussion of the past two months of "Bowling Alone," begun on June 7 by Joan Black, or otherwise to harass Putnam before he departs for Europe, you have less than five days left to do so.
                                                        -- jb
****

>From rputnam@husc.harvard.edu Thu Aug 1 10:51:14 1996
Date: Sat, 27 Jul 1996 17:08:32 -0400 (EDT)
From: "Robert D. Putnam" <rputnam@husc.harvard.edu>
To: beniger@alnitak.usc.edu

If possible, please subscribe me to AAPORNET. Can you tell me how to access the AAPORNET archives?

****

>From beniger@almaak.usc.edu Thu Aug 1 10:52:04 1996
Date: Mon, 29 Jul 1996 14:03:26 -0700 (PDT)
From: James Beniger <beniger@almaak.usc.edu>
To: "Robert D. Putnam" <rputnam@husc.harvard.edu>
Subject: AAPORNET

Bob,

Here's our form message...

AAPORNET is a private list for members of AAPOR. If you belong, or if you are willing to say that you are in the process of looking into joining, I would be happy to add you to our list. In that case, I will need your full name in order to subscribe you.
                                                -- Jim Beniger

An addendum just for you...

Of course we would all be delighted if you wish to join AAPOR. Because many of AAPORNET's 800-some members are especially interested in "Bowling Alone" and its testing using survey research, however, I will subscribe you to our list even without AAPOR membership if you are willing to discuss this and related topics and respond to questions (as would any other AAPORNETonian, of course). This would make you our first guest subscriber, a dubious honor, perhaps, but I do agree to unsubscribe you any time you wish.
                                                        -- Jim

P.S. To access our 21 months of archives, one must be subscribed to the list. Once subscribed, however, it's a short one-line command for each

month.

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>From rputnam@husc.harvard.edu Thu Aug 1 10:52:27 1996
Date: Mon, 29 Jul 1996 22:34:30 -0400 (EDT)
From: "Robert D. Putnam" <rputnam@husc.harvard.edu>
To: James Beniger <beniger@alnitak.usc.edu>
Cc: "Robert D. Putnam" <rputnam@husc.harvard.edu>
Subject: Re: AAPORNET

Thanks for your prompt and cordial reply.

In my youth (30 years ago) I actually was a member of AAPOR and an avid
reader of Public Opinion. My scholarly attention then turned to other
things (mostly international relations), and it is only by accident that I
recently returned to my earlier interests. All that by way of saying that I
would be pleased to re-join AAPOR and be a regular member, not just a
peculiar guest. It would be especially nice if it were possible to join via
e-mail. Perhaps you would be kind enough to tell me how to join.

I don't promise to respond to every commentary on "Bowling," since it now
seems as though that could be a full-time occupation. However, I am
actively continuing the research of which "Bowling" was intended as merely a
preliminary statement (before the title captured some attention), so I would
be pleased to learn from your members and to take part in the discussion
when appropriate.

#######

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Thu Aug 1 11:43:45 1996
Return-Path: beniger@almaak.usc.edu
Received: from almaak.usc.edu (beniger@almaak.usc.edu [128.125.253.135])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with ESMTP
      id LAA28158 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 1 Aug 1996 11:43:42 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)
      by almaak.usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
      id LAA00476 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 1 Aug 1996 11:43:39 -0700
(PDT)
Date: Thu, 1 Aug 1996 11:43:38 -0700 (PDT)
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: AAPORNET Log: Bowling Alone
Message-ID: <Pine.SUN.3.92.960801112522.18735G-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

COMPLETE AAPORNET LOG: Bowling Alone

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From: BLACKJS@aol.com
Date: Fri, 7 Jun 1996 10:42:54 -0400
To: aapornet@usc.edu
cc: carolhen@netins.net
Subject: Bowling Alone

While statistics on organizational memberships provide the basis for much of
Robert Putnam's theory about the decline of "social capital" in the U.S.,
some of the statistics used in his 1995 article in the Journal of Democracy
are based on trends studies conducted by AAPORNETers. As a result of
extraordinary media attention, the issue of the Journal of Democracy in
which the article was published is now out of print, but the article itself
is being used by John Hopkins Press as an example of their plans to put a
number of journals online. The article can be accessed by browsing the
online journals at http://muse.jhu.edu/

In the April 1996 Notes and Comments of The Atlantic Monthly, Nicholas
Lemann
raises a number of questions about Putnam's theories.   In one part, Lemann
wonders if there are not other places for face-to-face contacts that have
sprung up to replace the organizations whose memberships are declining,
saying "many of the declining associations Putnam mentions are like episodes
of The Honeymooners seen today -- out of date."   Of course, one of of the
problems with trend studies is that while holding structured items constant
to accurately detect change, we sometimes miss emerging issues or interests.

Putnam hypothetizes that the "technological transformation of leisure,"
especially the increase in television viewing is part of the reason for the
decline in face-to-face contacts, and wonders what the impact of electronic
networks will be on social capital.

Do any AAPORites have something to add to the "Bowling Alone" discussion?
If so, I'd like to hear from you, either to me personally or to AAPORNET if
you think it is of general interest.

Joan Black
BLACKJS@aol.com

****

Date: Sun, 9 Jun 1996 19:08:55 -0400 (EDT)
From: Philip Meyer <pmeyer@email.unc.edu>
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Re: Bowling Alone

Deborah Procopio, in her M.A. thesis at Chapel Hill this spring, found that
Internet users were somewhat higher on the GSS trust-in-people questions,
even after education was controlled. Trust is one way to operationalize
Putnam's concept of social capital. Her study was based on 600 voting-age
North Carolinians.

Phil Meyer

****

From: "Jennifer Hochschild" <hochschi@wws.Princeton.EDU>
To: aapornet@usc.edu

Date: Mon, 10 Jun 1996 11:38:33 EST
Subject: Re: Bowling Alone

One of the tricky aspects of Bob Putnam's argument seems to me to be that,
to the degree that it is true, the loss of social capital through the loss
of collective engagements is due to a considerable degree to the fact of
middle-class women moving into the workforce. (SOrry about that sentence- it
is Monday morning.)

My evidence here is largely my children's public schools; the mothers who
are not working outside the home are often deeply involved in PTA, know each
other well, make enormous efforts to get the rest of us involved (which we
do through baking brownies at midnight, if at all). Clearly those mothers
have a set of social connections that maybe other mothers used to have, and
that maybe then involved the fathers, and neighbors.... Whether that
translates into political democracy is another and not easily-resolved
question.

Bob Putnam, no more than myself, wants to blame women for moving into the
labor force, and he wants to be very careful not to provide ammunition for
those who do want to blame women for so doing. But I would guess that the
fact still remains -- is there more systematic evidence than my PTA stories?
do women in the workforce create a different kind of social capital through
a different set of networks etc. that substitutes for the old PTA-Girl and
Boy Scouts-church socials etc. activities that are now struggling to find
participants???   Jennifer Hochschild

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Jennifer Hochschild
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Princeton University
Princeton NJ 08544
o: 609-258-5634
fax: 609-258-2809
hochschi@wws.princeton.edu

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

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Date: Mon, 10 Jun 96 14:36:07 EDT
From: Don Ferree <SSDCF@UConnVM.UConn.Edu>
Subject: Bowling alone (reprise)
To: Members of AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>

Jennifer Hochschild raises some crucial points about the impact of women's
(increased) labor force participation. This would A PRIORI not only cut
down on women's availability for PTA, etc., while perhaps providing them
with social networks precisely through the workplace, but it would
indirectly affect the availability of their partners for certain activities
(e.g. bowling leagues). In addition, it might well shift the balance of the
KIND of association people engage in with various consequences. All this
must also be viewed in the context that there are a variety of areas where
the "common wisdom" of sharply declining voluntary association seems to be
drastically overstated. See the newest number of the Roper Center's PUBLIC
PERSPECTIVE for lots of interesting data on this subject.

  G. Donald Ferree, Jr.   (860) 486-4440 / 6308(FAX)
  Institute for Social Inquiry/Roper Center   SSDCF@UCONNVM.UCONN.EDU
University of Connecticut U-164 341 Mansfield Road, Room 421 Storrs CT
06269-1164

****

From: RUSCIANO@enigma.rider.edu
Date: Mon, 10 Jun 1996 15:23:58 -0400 (EDT)
Subject: Jennifer Hochschild's comments
To: aapornet@usc.edu

Jennifer's comments are well taken. I would add an anecdotal point which I
admit may not be of general applicability. While fraternal organizations
and bowling leagues for adults may have declined, I wonder whether more
adults are involved in their children's activities, and therefore socialize
that way. For instance, I know that for many years, I have spent more
weekends than I can count on the soccer fields with my son (as well as in
wrestling, tennis, etc.). My parents, by contrast, belonged to bowling
leagues and other groups with adults, but did not have the kind of group
activities with their children that I see most parents today having. One
should add, of course, that the parents spend a lot of time socializing with
each other on the sidelines of their children's sports (not to mention in
the hotels at tournaments). Since I am not familiar with Putnam's work, does
he include such activities which are certainly more common than in our
parents' day?

Frank L. Rusciano
Rider University

****

From: "Thomas M. Guterbock" <tmg1p@uva.pcmail.virginia.edu>
Date: Mon, 10 Jun 96 17:33:12 EDT
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Bowling alone

   Amid all the insights and data being shared regarding Robert Putnam's
thesis, I feel compelled to offer another, highly personal note.
   After about five years of "bowling alone," I joined an actual bowling
league a few weeks ago.
   Several survey researchers of my acquaintance here joined at the same
time. Imagine the transformation here: not only a new "league" bowler,
but--with this posting--no longer a closet bowler!
   Could we be the start of a great, yet unseen countertrend?
   Or the exception that proves the rule?
   More importantly--will my average go up?
         . . . I feel so much better. . .
                                        Tom

Thomas M. Guterbock .... Voice: (804) 924-6516
Sociology/Center for Survey Research .... FAX: (804) 924-7028
University of Virginia, 539 Cabell Hall ....
Charlottesville, VA 22903 ....e-mail: TomG@Virginia.Edu

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Date: Mon, 10 Jun 1996 18:16:52 -0400 (EDT)
From: Kenneth Sherrill <ksherril@shiva.Hunter.CUNY.EDU>
To: aapornet@usc.edu
cc: aapornet@usc.edu, tmg1p@uva.pcmail.virginia.edu
Subject: Re: Bowling alone and closet bowlers

A propos of closet bowlers: There is a lesbian and gay bowling league at the
Bowlmore Lanes in New York City that claims to be the biggest bowling league
in the nation. I won't get into the question of constructed community, but
does anyone know where comparative bowling league data might be available?

Ken Sherrill
Hunter College

****

From: "Eric M. Uslaner" <EUSLANER@bss2.umd.edu>
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Date: Tue, 11 Jun 1996 11:21:27 EDT
Subject: Re: Bowling Alone

As some of you may know, I have been working on social capital for some
time. Jennifer Hochschild's note prompts me to respond. Neither Bob Putnam
nor I have found that the movement of more women into the work force has had
any impact on either trust or membership in organizations. My own work
shows that except for willingness to serve on a jury, time constraints (such
as working spouses or numbers of hours worked overall) play little role in
whether people particpate in volunteering, working on community problems,
and joining organizations. Why? Just as Jennifer spends her midnight hours
baking cookies, busy people FIND time to get involved.

Who doesn't? People who are pessimists--about the future and their own
sense of control. They are less trusting and through this less willing to
get involved in their communities. They are the least likely to say that if
their bosses were to give them an extra day off, they would spend it either
volunteering their time or studying.

How can we build social capital? Maybe through bowling. People who play
sports or even just attend sporting events (though we can't tell which ones
from the General Social Survey) are both more trusting and more likely to
join voluntary associations. My take on this is that playing sports brings
you into contact with a wider group of people than you might otherwise meet.
It helps build tolerance and thus trust and in turn participation.

Reactions would be welcome.

Ric Uslaner
Government and Politics
University of Maryland--College Park
Tydings 3140 College Park MD 20742
office: 301-405-4151 fax: 301-314-9690
home: 301-279-0414

****

Date: Tue, 11 Jun 1996 08:03:29 EST

From: Rachelle Cummins X6297 <RCUMMINS@a1.aarp.org>
Subject: ACTION: Bowling Alone
To: aapornet@vm.usc.edu

          6/11/96

          I am interested in the discussion of Putnam's "bowling
          alone." Is there a special body of opinion research
          that you would recommend reading beyond Putnam and whatever
          is in the Roper Center's Public Perspective? Also, what are
          the gaps in the literature?

          Please respond to AAPORNET or to me personally:

          Rachelle Cummins
          rcummins@aarp.org
          (202) 434-6297

****

Date: Tue, 11 Jun 96 11:47:39 EDT
From: "C. Anthony Broh" <BROH@pucc.PRINCETON.EDU>
Subject: Re: Bowling Alone
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>

Ric-

But Jennifer's point is that she bakes cookies at midnight rather than take
part in social interaction with non-working mothers at girl scout meetings
-- or the side-lines of at soccer games to pick up on another thread. This
point is also made by Lynn Hunt from the University of Pennsylvania in her
demographic analysis of faculty in the Humanities (at a Conference on Higher
Education as part of Princeton's 250th celebration). Hunt argues that
junior faculty women today do not have some of the advantages of junior
faculty men from an earlier generation. The latter group met regularly at
social events (that were organized by a non-working wife) and builtd social
capital that could be used later in one's career. So Jennifer's experience
is not unusual in that working women have less time to socialize among
people who can affect their careers as well as those who might provide less
directed "social capital." Busy people may get things done, but I question
whether they get the same benefit that a substitute activity may have
provided for people in a different era.

Regarding the social capital from sports, data presented at Princeton's
250th Conference supports your comment that sports may be a source of
"social
capital."   Nancy Cantor and Deborah Prentice in the
Psychology Department at Princeton presented a paper based on a survey of
student athletes at Princeton, Columbia, and Amherst. One of the most
commonly mentioned attributes of athletic participation (beyond "just having
fun") for these non-scholarship, athletes is "being a leader" (48% of male
athletes; 21 percent of female). Another is "being part of a group" (67% of
all athletes). But it is also true that this survey was done BEFORE our
first round victory in the NCAA basketball tournament or our National
Lacrosse Championship (in Byrd Stadium I might add) and our National Men's
Crew Championship when "winning" was raised a notch in the minds of
Princeton student athletes.

Tony

****

From: RFunk787@aol.com
Date: Tue, 11 Jun 1996 13:35:52 -0400
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Bowling or whatever alone

Having grown up in the '40s and '50s, my impression is that community
(a.k.a. "social capital"?) in America has been in decline since those days.
But this is an idiosyncratic and anecdotal observation. What hard evidence
exists of declines, if any, in "community" participation, e.g., % of people,
or per capita numbers of hours, involved in non-paid, active participation
in such local doings as PTA, town meetings, volunteer organizations,
veterans
organizations, lodges, church functions, recreational clubs, etc?   People
still do things in groups, for sure, but going on Caribbean cruises or
attending professional sports hardly strikes me as "community". That is,
such activities do not foster long term, reciprocal relationships rooted in
common customs and concerns.   Does being active in AAPOR count as
"community"? By some definitions, but not in the traditional sense of
ongoing involvement with people in close geographical proximity. As an
extreme example of "community" in the traditional sense, the Amish keep it
together better than any other group of which I am aware. Of course, they
do it by eschewing much of what we take for granted as the "modern world"
(being nearly totally politically incorrect also may contribute).

If we had an idea of what sorts of changes have taken place in community
participation, then it would make sense to analyze causes -- not only women
in the workplace, but also mobility, suburbanization, TV, economic pressures
in general, greater array of leisure options, greater degree of personal
selfishness, etc. For example, throughout the east, volunteer fire
companies have been declining for decades. This seems to be at least
partially a result of small towns growing larger by virtue of influx of
families whose breadwinners commute away from the community, or who work for
corporations
that do not allow time off to answer the fire alarm.   Too bad, as it
traditionally provided a means by which the men of the community could
provide useful service and occasionally even do something heroic.

If PTA participation has declined, it may have something to do with women in
the workplace, but other causes -- e.g., former PTA tasks having been taken
over by paid professionals, lower % of children in public schools, pupils
bussed out of the neighborhood, decline in commitment to education, etc --
may play a role also.

Another question is: how many of the people studying this would actually
want to commit themselves to a "traditional community" situation? The

answer to that might help in understanding why they are in decline.

Ray Funkhouser

****

From: "Jennifer Hochschild" <hochschi@wws.Princeton.EDU>
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Date: Tue, 11 Jun 1996 15:15:51 EST
Subject: Re: Bowling Alone

all of this discussion of Putnam, working women, sports, closet bowlers...
is fascinating, and I do hope we keep it going for a while
-- data-driven, anecdote- (now called narrative-)driven, whatever.

Here I want to reiterate a part
of my original musing that I did not emphasize enough: how does one deal
with a potential explanation for a problem that is not itself (that is, the
explanation) a problem, at least in one's own eyes? To be less obtuse, I
have had the sense (though Ric Uslaner disagrees, and is closer to the issue
than I am) that Bob Putnam is sort of dancing around the possibility that
women in the work force is part of the explanation for the declines that he
finds, because he does not want to castigate women for going to work or help
others to so castigate women. So he avoids that explanation, or seeks hard
to disprove it....

I may be wrong about Putnam here, and Ric suggests
that the whole potential explanation is wrong -- but my basic question still
remains: are there better and worse ways to deal with a (possible)
explanation for something when the use of that explanation threatens to blow
up politically?

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Jennifer Hochschild
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Princeton University
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o: 609-258-5634
fax: 609-258-2809
hochschi@wws.princeton.edu

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

****

Date: Tue, 11 Jun 96 17:10:56 EST
From: "Sherry Marcy" <smarcy@datastat.com>
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Re: Bowling Alone

Maybe I'm missing something here, but why does a suggestion that women
contributed greatly in many ways (building neighborhoods, contributing to
schools, caretaking of children and other family members, aiding the
building of others' social capital, etc.) mean that they may be castigated
for going to work?

Why not see it as an acknowledgement (however belated) that women have
always contributed but, in the past at least, were not always rewarded for
their important contributions?

In other words, suppose our culture were to value (maybe even value in an
economic sense) caregiving or social capital building efforts of
anyone (men included) more. Perhaps more people would decide to engage in
these activities, rather than go to work, and maybe not all of them would be
women. Granted I don't know much about this, but what am I missing?

****

Date: Tue, 11 Jun 1996 23:33:57 -0400 (EDT)
From: Philip Meyer <pmeyer@email.unc.edu>
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Re: ACTION: Bowling Alone

   The gaps in the literature that I would like most to be filled are
empirical verification of the notion that our society has swung too far
toward libertarian individualism and needs to adjust in the direction of
cooperative authoritarianism. Old guys have been saying this all my life,
and now I'm at an age where I'm saying it, too. What's great about Putnam is
that the points on his scatterplots line up so neatly, and I can see what
I've been feeling intuitively.

   Related literature includes Francis Fukuyama, "Trust: The Social Virtues
and the Creation of Prosperity," Amitai Etzioni, "The Spirit of Community,"
Daniel Yankelovich, "Coming to Public Judgment: Making Democracy Work in a
Complex Society." Then, behind those guys you have the philosophers like
Robert N. Bellah and his crew in "Habits of the Heart," and, of course,
Habermas. The civic journalism movement is related to all of this as it
tries to find a new theory of news that counters the social fragmenting
effect resulting from the application of old standards to new technology.
I'm looking for empirical verification that these efforts make any
difference. Slim pickings thus far.

Phil Meyer

****

From: "Eric M. Uslaner" <EUSLANER@bss2.umd.edu>
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Date: Wed, 12 Jun 1996 09:22:01 EDT
Subject: Re: Bowling Alone (at Midnight?)

At the risk of wearing out my welcome here, let me try to clarify what both
Bob Putnam and I have found about time constraints on joining organizations
(both of us) as well as volunteering, working on community problems,
willingness to serve on a jury (myself):

Neither Bob Putnam nor I have treated the rise in working women as a likely
cause in the decline of social capital. Rather, each of us has looked at it
as one possible explanation of why membership in organizations (as well as
volunteering) has declined. Neither of us has found any evidence that
either for men or for women, changing time constraints have had any impact
on the number of organizations that one belongs to or to the decision to
volunteer. Now, I can only speak for myself, but I have talked with Bob

(and heard him speak on numerous occasions) and I can assure everyone that
neither of us is trying to hide any feelings of guilt about women increasing
their prominence in the work force. Each of us has his own favored
explanation (mine is the loss of optimism, Bob's is TV)--so neither of us
has any wish to see the time explanation as critical.

So why are Jennifer and Tony slaving over an oven at midnight--when 50 years
ago Jennifer would have been home baking cookies in older- fashioned oven at
noon? Let me suggest several possiblities:

1) Looking at a university community, especially Princeton or its
counterparts, is not a good idea to see whether social capital has declined
or whether social roles have changed. If you can't find social capital in
university communities, you won't find it anywhere (yesterday's New York
Times had a story about how Harvard's Michael Sandel's main preoccupation
these days is coaching a Little League team).

2) Even within universities, some people (such as Jennifer) do more than
others. So she is up late baking cookies. If she did not possess social
capital, she would simply go to bed after finishing her work. Lots of other
folks do.

3) But, yes, the amount of available time is finite. So the amount of time
you can spend baking cookies or coaching or volunteering depends upon the
number of hours you spend working. BUT the initial decision to join an
organization or in particular to volunteer DOES NOT reflect time
constraints. It does reflect your values. This is not simply splitting
hairs. I think that the initial decision to volunteer is far more important
than the number of hours someone gives. And I don't know of good trend data
on the number of hours volunteering. And I have not investigated whether
time constraints work differently for men and women. But I suspect that
time in workplace is at best one diversion from volunteering. Maybe TV is
another (though I am not yet convinced). More likely volunteering time
reflects other decisions about how to spend leisure time.

Ric Uslaner
Government and Politics
University of Maryland--College Park
Tydings 3140 College Park MD 20742
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home: 301-279-0414

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From: "Thomas M. Guterbock" <tmg1p@uva.pcmail.virginia.edu>
Date: Wed, 12 Jun 96 10:57:16 EDT
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Re: ACTION: Bowling Alone

More on related literature:

   THANKS to Phil Meyer for bringing up the communitarian literature, which
is in my view the proper intellectual background to the Robert Putnam piece.
For a quick intro I recommend a recently published collection edited by Mary
Glendon, Seedbeds of Virtue. David Popenoe has an outstanding piece in
there on the relation of community to desired social outcomes.
   The only reason I didn't bring this up before is that the original

request seemed to be for opinion research and opinion data. You won't find
much of that in the Glendon book or in the literature that Phil Meyer has
cited. But for anybody who is just starting to think through the full
social import of informal association (= civic life), the Communitarian take
on Tocquevillean theory is essential reading, whether or not you find
yourself in full agreement with it.
   Speaking of data, what about Miller McPherson's work on association
memberships and their interconnection? I dimly remember some pretty good
stuff from ten years ago . . . some of it dealt with the issue of single-sex
versus cross-gender group memberships, another area of significant change.
                                                           Tom

Thomas M. Guterbock .... Voice: (804) 924-6516
Sociology/Center for Survey Research .... FAX: (804) 924-7028
University of Virginia, 539 Cabell Hall ....
Charlottesville, VA 22903 ....e-mail: TomG@Virginia.Edu

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In response to Phil Meyer's comments. The strain of literature is even
older. I think you will find its roots are Fourier in France and Bellamy in
the U.S. It really is a kind of authoritarian socialism, as one writer
termed it. The empirical evidence is based upon poor measures, even if you
try to replicate. I have always found it amusing that since the famous
1950's-60's case in NY City of a women murdered with no help from
bystanders, a tradition of "helping" research in social psychology waxed and
waned. Recently, when a similar incident--disoriented ill man wandering
near highway, later died -- happened in Indianapolis the paper, and my
client, cited the decline of community. When I told the reporter the story
was an old, as is the good smamritan in the Bible, he chose to leave it out
of the story.

       It also seems that people periodically rediscover Tocqueville and then
try to show how we have lost our way. This may explain why, while Putnam
and others are bemoaning this loss, Evangelical and Pentacostal Churches are
welcoming -- their reports here -- hoardes of new people. I have done
surveys in conservative Indiana on interpersonal trust in the past year for
WISH-TV and found residents here trust family, and then they are not sure
about that. After all, therapists tell us we are "dysfunctional." As one
who never saw anything wrong with individualism or the Enlightenment, I
share with Meyer the desire to see some hard evidence that it is a real
change. Take something like exploitation, in criminal ways, of
children...wasn't that common at the turn of the century? Didn't Dickens
find it source material? It seems, from a theory point of view, we are still
dealing with the impact of the division of labor on human interaction. Kant
and Simmel may have understood this better than any modern thinkers. There
are internal and external matches of values, but who knows where they come
from? Parsons always put values in "ultimate reality." That is the rub. A
communal spirit is fine, but whose values are to be implemented. I'll go
with individual choice every time. Thus, I do not visit my neighbors
because I do not want to or need to. I visit my friends, who live other
places. I donate to somethings and not others. I belong to a few things --

like AAPOR and Amnesty International -- but I rarely go to church. My wife
works and my children are grown. I follow politics and find the community I
live in to be opresive and authoritarian. I do not want that community.
Sometimes bowling alone is rational choice and probably healthy. Hidden
assumptions in the Putnam/Etzioni, et al, positions are in need of careful
and prudent examination. This is an old issue, the individual versus
society and, with Meyer, I want to see data. Let's see longitudinal data
that is comparable. Let's examine the goals of the advocates. Why do I
keep thinking of Ibsen's "Enemy of the People?"

Brian Vargus

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Date: Fri, 21 Jun 1996 14:38:31 -0400
To: aapornet@usc.edu
From: John Bare <jbbare@Interpath.com>
Subject: Re: ACTION: Bowling Alone

Phil,

  I haven't read it yet, but the latest issue of The Public Perspective
arrived in my mailbox today, offering this headline for the cover story: "A
Vast Empirical Record Refutes the Idea of Civic Decline." I'm curious to see
what's inside and to hear opinions from AAPORNETers on the issue.

   John

****

Date: Thu, 27 Jun 1996 10:48:40 -0700 (PDT)
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Bowling Alone Revisited

Especially AAPORNETters who enjoyed our recent exchange on "Bowling Alone"
might be interested in the latest edition of the Roper Center's public
opinion journal, "The Public Perspective," which includes a section called
"New Forms of Political Participation." This extended treatment of
political participation, public opinion and the Internet includes the
following four articles:

Lawrence K. Grossman, "Participation is Both Enhanced and Transformed in The
Electronic Republic"

Birdsell, Muzzio, Taylor and Krane, "The Web Snares the Voters", which
includes a data survey called "The Internet: A Data Story"

Richard P. Hiskes, "Acts of Democracy: Reconceptualizing Politics,
Participation, and Competence"

Stephen K. Carter, "Two views of Civil Life in the Information Age"

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Date: Thu, 11 Jul 1996 10:59:35 -0700 (PDT)

        THOSE WHO BOWL ALONE--CRAZY LIKE A RHINOCEROS?

As AAPORNETters interested in our recent discussion of "Bowling Alone"
probably noted in Sunday's New York Times (July 7, 1996, p. 3), Buddhist
scholars have just pushed the origin of the "bowling alone" idea back to the
second or first century A.D.

Writing from London on July 6, Times staffer John Darnton reports on the
British Library's discovery of what are believed to be the oldest known
Buddhist manuscripts, including fragments of perhaps 20 different texts.

Purchased for a "five figure sum" by an anonymous donor who presented them
to the British Library through an anonymous dealer, the manuscripts consist
of 13 scrolls of birch bark rolled up inside of clay pots. "When the
material first reached us, it looked like a set of badly rolled cigars that
somebody had sat on," said Graham Shaw, deputy director of Oriental and
India Office Collections at the library.

By carefully unrolling the fragile scrolls after moistening them overnight
in a bell jar, and then using tweezers to flatten them out and press them
under glass, scholars have been able to study the content of the manuscripts
over the past 18 months.

"The importance of these new manuscripts for the study of Buddhism is
potentially comparable to that of the Dead Sea Scrolls to Judaism and early
Christianity," said Richard Salomon, a University of Washington professor
and expert in Gandhari, an ancient Buddhist dialect. Despite the scrolls'
rarely-studied Kharosthi script, Salomon managed to decipher and roughly
date them.

The translated fragments range from treatises to sermons to poetry. Among
the poems is "The Rhinoceros Horn," which includes the sage advice of the
following verse:

            People keep you company and
            serve you for a motive;
            real friends are hard to
            find these days.

            People are insincere, clever in
            pursuing their own ends;
            wander alone like
            the rhinoceros.

Substitute the verb "bowl" for "wander" in the final phrase (meter won't
matter in this translation) and we have a focus-group level insight,
1,800-1,950 years old, into why some people these days might choose to, in
effect, "bowl alone like the rhinoceros."

The question for modern survey researchers of course remains: Has anything
really changed in the past 19 centuries?
                                            -- jb

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                              #####


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From: RFunk787@aol.com
Date: Thu, 11 Jul 1996 20:53:32 -0400
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Re:  Bowling like a Rhino

"jb" wrote:

Substitute the verb "bowl" for "wander" in the final phrase (meter won't
matter in this translation) and we have a focus-group level insight,
1,800-1,950 years old, into why some people these days might choose to, in
effect, "bowl alone like the rhinoceros."

The question for modern survey researchers of course remains:  Has anything
really changed in the past 19 centuries?
                                                         -- jb


Dear jb:

No, nothing has, not even for the past 50 centuries.  Read Volume I of
Lasswell, Lerner and Speier's "Propaganda and Communication in World
HIstory" if you doubt it.  For e.g., on one of the pyramids in Egypt is
inscribed the following bit of career advice (among others):  "Be nice to
the people you meet on the way up, because you might meet them on the way
down."

 Ray Funkhouser

*******  END OF ARCHIVE  *******




>From pollock@Trenton.EDU Thu Aug  1 13:17:57 1996
Return-Path: pollock@beast.Trenton.EDU
Received: from beast.Trenton.EDU (pollock@beast.Trenton.EDU [159.91.15.220])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with ESMTP
      id NAA11645 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 1 Aug 1996 13:17:54 -0700
(PDT)
Received: (from pollock@localhost) by beast.Trenton.EDU (8.7.3/8.7.3) id
QAA09213; Thu, 1 Aug 1996 16:16:10 -0400 (EDT)
Date: Thu, 1 Aug 1996 16:16:09 -0400 (EDT)
From: John Pollock <pollock@Trenton.EDU>
X-Sender: pollock@beast
To: aapornet@usc.edu
cc: hochschi@wws.Princeton.edu
Subject: Re: AAPORNET Log: Bowling Alone
In-Reply-To: <Pine.SUN.3.92.960801112522.18735G-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
Message-ID: <Pine.SOL.3.91.960801155605.7898A-100000@beast>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII


Dear Bowling Alone Discussants:
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I would like to add brief comments and questions regarding the
contributions of Jennifer Hochschild and Frank Rusciano to the Bowling
Alone discussion, in particular regarding the role of single parents.

As a single parent (father), I find myself not included in the PTO-PTA and
morning
coffee get-togethers available to mothers of local children. When I
tried to join a PTO group organizing an elementary school graduation in
which one of my sons was a participant, it
was assumed I could not be included because all meetings were scheduled
during the day. When I attended anyway, I along with one daytime
"employed" mother had difficulty convincing other group members that
fathers and gainfully employed mothers (most of the parents) would enjoy
being able to attend graduation. Only after substantial persuasion were
we able to schedule graduation in the evening, so parents other than
non-gainfully-employed mothers could attend. The place was packed. But
when I was no longer on the committee the next year, graduation returned
to the daytime. My point is simply that some areas of community appear
gender-controlled or protected. During discussions none of the women
would even look in my direction. Perhaps many women experienced the same
thing during the early years of professional women entering the workforce.
My question: Although women have to address the issue of how to enter
the communities formerly belonging exclusively to men, men also have the
address the issue of entering communities previously belonging almost
exclusively to women. Have men been able to make much progress?

The answer lies in part with Frank Rusciano's observation. My own study
on American Attitudes Toward Leisure in 1983 found that fathers
in dual-income families spent much more time with children than did
fathers in single-breadwinner families. Open-ended questions revealed a
lot of sports activity, consistent with Frank's contribution. But I
notice that single parents (and parents generally) are involved in a wide
range of children's activities, from sports to choir and music and art
and writing of all kinds, so that a great deal of community building
takes place through interests that parents and children share together.
How to measure this is, of course, another matter, but I think we can
collectively come up with something imaginative. I welcome comments.

>From jbbare@Interpath.com Thu Aug 1 20:21:15 1996
Return-Path: jbbare@interpath.com
Received: from mail-hub.interpath.net (mail-hub.interpath.net [199.72.1.13])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
      id UAA01029 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 1 Aug 1996 20:21:13 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from LOCALNAME (raleigh2-107.interpath.net [207.59.1.107]) by
mail-hub.interpath.net (8.6.12/8.6.14) with SMTP id XAA22682 for
<aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 1 Aug 1996 23:20:17 -0400
Date: Thu, 1 Aug 1996 23:20:17 -0400
Message-Id: <199608020320.XAA22682@mail-hub.interpath.net>
X-Sender: jbbare@Interpath.com
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Light Version 1.5.2
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
To: aapornet@usc.edu
From: John Bare <jbbare@Interpath.com>
Subject: bowling / public journalism

The more I think about it, there is a natural overlap between Putnam's
social capital idea and the objectives of public journalism.
   Public journalists often have a tough time explaining exactly what they
hope to accomplish -- sometimes it's increased voter participation,
sometimes it's fostering grass-roots (i.e. anything other than official
government) efforts to solve local problems, sometimes it's the rather
squishy goal of "reconnecting" citizens with their community.
   It strikes me that these things may be the byproduct of increased social
capital. So public journalists could greatly simplify their stated mission
-- and maybe satisfy critics who demand a definition of public journalism --
by declaring that their No. 1 objective is to increase social capital in
their communities.
   Thanks,
   John
****
John Bare, Ph.D.
Media & Survey Research
PO Box 1052, Chapel Hill, NC 27514
(919) 968-3382
jbbare@interpath.com
****

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Fri Aug 2 09:37:23 1996
Return-Path: beniger@almaak.usc.edu
Received: from almaak.usc.edu (beniger@almaak.usc.edu [128.125.253.135])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with ESMTP
      id JAA19104 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 2 Aug 1996 09:37:22 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)
      by almaak.usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
      id JAA09096 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 2 Aug 1996 09:37:23 -0700
(PDT)
Date: Fri, 2 Aug 1996 09:37:22 -0700 (PDT)
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: In Memoriam -- Maria Gonzalez, 1932-1996
Message-ID: <Pine.SUN.3.92.960802092733.5757C-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Reprinted from the Newsletter of the Survey Research Methods Section of the
American Statistical Association to honor our memories of long-time AAPOR
member Maria Gonzalez.

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Members of the Survey Research Methods Section lost a good friend and
long-time associate this February, when Maria Elena Gonzalez Mederos died
unexpectedly of cardiac arrest. Gonzalez, 63, was vacationing with family
in Puerto Rico when she died.

Gonzalez was an internationally-known statistician who lived and worked in
Washington, DC most of her adult life. Born in Cuba, she was educated at
Havana University, in the U.S., and in England -- at the University of
Chicago (BA, 1953), London School of Economics (MSc, 1963), and Columbia
University (MA, 1968). After teaching at Columbia, Gonzalez worked at the

Bureau of the Census from 1970-1974. She, then, joined the Statistical
Policy Division of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), where she
remained until her death.

Maria Elena Gonzalez is, perhaps, best known for founding and chairing the
Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology (FCSM) at OMB, where
-- over the course of 20 years -- she was instrumental in drawing together
some of the best statistical minds in the Federal government to work on
common problems. Under her leadership, the FCSM was extremely productive --
responsible, among other things, for the Federal Statistical Policy Working
Papers series of reports, mentioned in the February 1996 newsletter. Her
vision, energy, and gentle persistence were instrumental to this success.
She also earned international recognition for her work in improving the
quality of international statistics in Latin American and the Caribbean
region and headed the U.S. delegation to the 1985 meeting of the UN Economic
Commission for Europe's Conference of European Statisticians.

Gonzalez was extremely active in the Association both nationally and
locally. Among other honors, she was elected President of the Washington
Statistical Society, Fellow of the American Statistical Association, and
Fellow of the International Statistical Institute.

In addition, Gonzalez found time to serve as treasurer and trustee of Of
Human Rights, an organization which gathers and disseminates information
about the human rights situation in Cuba. For over 20 years she worked to
secure the release of political prisoners in Cuba, including Ernesto Diaz
Rodriguez, a writer whose poetry she translated into English. SRMS has made
a donation in her memory to Of Human Rights, Freedom House, 1319 18th
Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

_____

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Fri Aug 2 10:04:44 1996
Return-Path: beniger@almaak.usc.edu
Received: from almaak.usc.edu (beniger@almaak.usc.edu [128.125.253.135])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with ESMTP
      id KAA23530 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 2 Aug 1996 10:04:43 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)
      by almaak.usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
      id KAA11479 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 2 Aug 1996 10:04:44 -0700
(PDT)
Date: Fri, 2 Aug 1996 10:04:43 -0700 (PDT)
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: bowling alone (fwd)
Message-ID: <Pine.SUN.3.92.960802095426.5757E-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

The following message is forwarded on behalf of Mary Thornberry, Davidson
College < mathornberry@davidson.edu >, who is not (yet) a member of AAPOR.
If you wish her to see your comments, you will have to forward them to her
personally.

****

Date: Fri, 02 Aug 1996 12:36:46 +0600
From: mathornberry@davidson.edu (Mary Thornberry)
Cc: mfield@nas.edu, millerja@mcs.com, russella@teleport.com
Subject: bowling alone

        I am a Political Scientist, graduate of Michigan when Putnam was
there. Friends have regularly forwarded me messages from your organization.
I'd like to sign up for the Putnam discussion since I know him and have
admired his work.

        As for comments on that topic, I have actually read the larger book
as well as the article and taught them in one of my classes. The most
interesting use was as the basis of an independent study with a student who
just won a Rhodes. Students seem to agree that most of the conversations
they have about politics are with like thinkers. One reason they enjoy
political science classes is that they have opportunities to enter into real
debate with people from different backgrounds and with different
perspectives.

        On the issue of old type v. new type groups, I wonder if the new
types don't let us off too easily in political discussions. As a parent, I
find that soccer leagues don't lend themselves to political topics very
often. We seem to be transporting kids or cheering on the sidelines or
coaching. It is a feeling of belonging, but I don't talk politics very
frequently. (Note-- I love to talk politics.)

        I am a moderate joiner, but find few places where I am talking about
candidates or issues with people who are not basically in agreement. Fewer
cross cutting cleavages in my world than in that of my parents? My
babysitter for years was my window into a different political world. My
in-laws are another source, but I don't see much of them. (I try to stay
scrupulously neutral in class, though it is obvious many of my students have
very different views than I do.)

        I thought of this idea when reading the most recent copy of the
Atlantic Monthly on the issue of new mega-churches. What they do well is to
attract people to a new organization. One note was that they seem to be
racially segregated, despite the willingness in theory to be open to all
comers and despite the willingness of members to travel long distances to
join. I think we are seeking places to belong and to be a part of a
community in new ways, but too often those ways do not force us into
political dialogue with those with whom we might really disagree. Even the
old neighborhood school idea doesn't work as well when neighborhoods are
segregated by income. When bussing takes place, parents don't get as
involved or meet different parents at school and in the supermarket.

        One hope is that the internet might eventually offer places for
rational discussion of issues for people with differing viewpoints. For a
while, such discussions are going to be limited to people with wealth,
education, and a predeliction for the written word--hardly a random sample
of the population at large.

        In short, I think Putnam is right that we are losing out on some
aspect of community. I also think he is correct that our fascination with
television and the pasivity of that medium are corrosive to civic dialogue.
I should confess here that my husband and I do not like TV. Much to my
daughter's disgust, we refuse to subscribe to cable. I have watched the

Olympics, but usually I average about an hour a month of TV watching, mostly
to check up on what she is watching.

        One question I have for Putnam comes from the Italian data: as I
read the book, I was fascinated by the idea of participation in choirs as an
indicator of civic effectiveness. He makes a plausible case for the impact
of centuries old habits on modern goverment. The one thing I found missing
from the book, however, was a mention of the 1930's and 40's. During the
time of fascism, did those communities with greater civic interaction resist
more? Did they vote for a dictator any less easily? Did they participate
any less enthusiastically than the rest of the country? It seems to me that
that the acid test for any democracty is what resistance people are willing
to mount to a dictator. Any evidence there?

****
Mary Thornberry
Box 1719 Davidson College
Davidson   NC   28036
mathornberry@davidson.edu

>From pollock@Trenton.EDU Fri Aug 2 14:30:00 1996
Return-Path: pollock@beast.Trenton.EDU
Received: from beast.Trenton.EDU (pollock@beast.Trenton.EDU [159.91.15.220])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with ESMTP
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(PDT)
Received: (from pollock@localhost) by beast.Trenton.EDU (8.7.3/8.7.3) id
RAA12157; Fri, 2 Aug 1996 17:28:18 -0400 (EDT)
Date: Fri, 2 Aug 1996 17:28:17 -0400 (EDT)
From: John Pollock <pollock@Trenton.EDU>
X-Sender: pollock@beast
To: aapornet@usc.edu
cc: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Re: bowling / public journalism
In-Reply-To: <199608020320.XAA22682@mail-hub.interpath.net>
Message-ID: <Pine.SOL.3.91.960802172449.11151F-100000@beast>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Dear AAPORNET users:

Yesterday I commented on Jennifer Hochschild's and Frank Rusciano's
observations on Bowling Alone, asking whether we could come up with
indicators of increased parent-child interaction as a new measure of
community building, but I did not include my name and
address. They are:

John Pollock
Communication Studies Dept.
The College of New Jersey
Trenton, NJ08650
Tel. 609-771-2338; e-mail: pollock@trenton.edu
>From Mitofsky@aol.com Fri Aug 2 14:56:19 1996
Return-Path: Mitofsky@aol.com
Received: from emout18.mail.aol.com (emout18.mx.aol.com [198.81.11.44])

In a message dated 96-08-01 08:20:55 EDT, Mike Battaglia gave advice to
Barbara Alderson about selecting a company to provide samples of residential
phone numbers.

<< First, you want a company that offers the option of removing only banks
of 100 contiguous telephone numbers with zero residential directory listed
telephone numbers from the sampling frame. Removing banks with 1 or fewer,
or 2 or fewer directory listed telephone numbers will increase the
potentail for noncoverage bias. >>

He goes on to say:

<<We have carried out some research on the false identification of
residential numbers as nonworking or business numbers by the GENESYS-ID
system, and found that only 1.4% of the residential numbers in the sample
were falsely removed by the procedure (see page 957 of the 1995 Proceedings
of the Section on Survey Research Methods, ASA).

It seems to me that the two passages from your advice for selecting a
company to provide telephone household samples is not consistent. I do not
have statistics, so I may be the one in error. Keeping 100 contiguious
numbers when there is only one or two listings seems like needless assurance
against missing a residentce. With only one listing it seems more likely to
be a data processing error rather than a residence. Keeping all such blocks
adds to the cost of the survey unnecessarily.

I am guessing that the incidence of real residential numbers found in such
blocks is much less the the 1.4% of the missed residential numbers you seem
willing to tolerate by the false screening for nonworking and business
numbers.

On another of your recommendations about equal probabilities of selection.

<<you probably want a company that offers the option of
drawing an equal probability of selection sample of telephone numbers. Most
companies offer unequal probability of selection methods as a way of
increasing the residential working number rate. These methods however
result in unequal base sampling weights, which the user may not take into
account in producing estimates. The equal probability of selection method
avoids this.

First, what is it that these companies do that results in unequal
probabilities of selecting households? And second, don't most surveys have
unequal probabilities of selection to deal with when they select one
respondent per household? Are you advising that researchers interview all
members of a household to avoid the unequal probabilities of selection? That

seems like the only alternative to weighting for varying probabilities of
selection that occurs to me.

   warren mitofsky

Please find enclosed a call for manuscripts for circulation to members of
your listserve. Address any question to Bosah Ebo at ebo@rider.edu. Thank
you very much.

CALL FOR ABSRTACTS AND MANUSCRIPTS

        Authors are invited to submit abstracts and manuscripts for an
anthology that examines the impact of comuputer-mediated communication on
minorities, women, children, older citizens and other marginal
constituents. The guiding theme for the volume is that computer-mediated
communication has the potential to provide universal socialization or
exacerbate the tension between elite and marginal constituents in
society. The volume will explore soecific issues of access and

participation in cyberspace and the representation of marginal
constituents in cyberculture with reference to economic, social and
political empowerment.

Examples of topics the volume will cover include: the
conceptualization of the "information poor"; internet access in urban
areas; new institutional arrangements for access of minorities to
cyberspace; children, cyberspace and socialization; urban and suburban
educational curricula and cyberspace; rural life and computer-mediated
communication; electronic commerce and class; gender and cyberspace;
virtual education, distance learning and class; demographic and
psychographic division among users and nonusers of electronic networks;
senior citizens, cyberspace and isolation; domestic cultural imperialism
in cyberspace.

Essays may use any methodological and theoretical perspective,
including historical overview, philosophical speculation, sociological
projection, cultural introspection, virtual ethnography, discousre
analysis and quantitative analysis. Interesyed authors are encouraged to
send a working title and a brief abstract (50 words) or a request for a
copy of the book proposal to Bosah Ebo, Department of Communication,
Rider University, Lawrencevill, New Jersey, 08648. Telephone: (609) 896
5105, Fax (609) 896 8029, e-mail: ebo@rider.edu

>From Mitofsky@aol.com Fri Aug 2 19:07:46 1996
Return-Path: Mitofsky@aol.com
Received: from emout10.mail.aol.com (emout10.mx.aol.com [198.81.11.25])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
      id TAA28397 for <AAPORNET@usc.edu>; Fri, 2 Aug 1996 19:07:44 -0700
(PDT)
From: Mitofsky@aol.com
Received: by emout10.mail.aol.com (8.6.12/8.6.12) id WAA27062 for
AAPORNET@usc.edu; Fri, 2 Aug 1996 22:08:47 -0400
Date: Fri, 2 Aug 1996 22:08:47 -0400
Message-ID: <960802220845_170652228@emout10.mail.aol.com>
To: AAPORNET@usc.edu
Subject: Russian elections

For those interested in the recent Russian elections I am posting
tables from the June 16th first round election and the runoff on
July 3rd. For a more complete description of the exit poll and an
analysis see the August/September 1996 issue of Public
Perspective.

Note: You will probably have an easier time reading the tables if you open
them in a word processor and use a fixed width font such as Courier.

 Mitofsky International/CESSI Ltd. Russian Exit Poll - June 16, 1996 (Sample
size - 7439)

+---
+------
---------------+
  | Total   President Vote
                    |
  | Zyuganov   Yeltsin   Zhirinovsky

				Yavlinsky	Lebed
	100	29	35	7	10	14

|B:Most important issue|

	Chechnya	20	28	35	8	8	18
	Crime	13	26	23	11	5	31
	Economy	25	20	45	3	18	8
	Gov Pay	35	37	31	7	8	11
	Foreign policy	2	19	44	19	2	11
	No response	5	30	41	5	5	10

|

|C:Vote in Run-off |

Yelstin	52	1	67	4	12	12
Zyuganov	39	72	1	7	5	13
No response	9	3	4	21	21	35

|

|D:Best government |

| for Russia

|

Socialism	22	71	7	8	3	9
Democracy	28	6	72	4	7	9
Other	47	23	27	8	15	20
No response	3	26	33	10	12	13

|

|E:Industry ownership
                                                                          |
|State   58   39   27   7
        9   15 |
|Private   12   6   62   5
        11   10 |
|Workers   26   19   40   8
        12   16 |
|No response   3   19   40   7
        17   14 |
|

|

|F:When better off
                                                                          |
|Socialism   46   52   14   9
        7   15 |
|Now   27   5   67   4
        11   9 |
|No difference   25   14   40   6
        13   19 |
|No response   2   13   35   14
        20   13 |
|

|

|G:Do about Chechnya
                                                                  |
|Independent   35   32   30   7
        10   16 |
|Keep control   20   30   38   10
         6   12 |
|Power sharing   41   25   38   5
        12   14 |
|No response   4   32   36   6
        10   11 |
|

|

|H:Feeling about US
                                                                  |
|Ally   34   20   49   5
         9   13 |
|Foe   24   46   17   10
         7   15 |
|Neutral   37   25   35   7
        13   15 |
|No response   5   32   35   4
         9   16 |
|

|

|I:Age

|

|18-29   19   15   46   10
        13   11 |
|30-44   34   22   36   8
        11   17 |
|45-59   29   35   28   6
        10   15 |
|60+   18   45   33   3
         5   11 |
|

|

|J:Sex

|

|Male   47   28   34   9
        9   16 |
|Female   53   29   36   5
        11   13 |
|

|

|K:Occupation

|

|Blue Collar   25   32   29   11
        7   17 |
|Farmer   3   46   27   6
        5   7 |
|White Collar   19   26   38   4
        12   15 |
|Engineer   12   25   31   6
        14   18 |
|Professional   6   18   42   2
        22   11 |
|Government   2   24   46   7

```
        7          12  |
|Police/Military              3          23          24          19
        8          24  |
|Business                     4           3          69           8
       10           4  |
|Not employed                26          35          36           5
        7          12  |


+----------------------------------------------------------------------
+------
---------------+
 |                        Total                          President Vote
                    |
 |                                    Zyuganov    Yeltsin   Zhirinovsky
 Yavlinsky    Lebed   |
  |
```


```
|
```


```
   |
```


```
|
```


```
   |Zone
```

|

	North Europe	36	23	42	4	11	16	
	South Europe	33	34	28	9	10	13	
	W.Siberia/Ural	18	28	37	7	10	14	
	E.Siberia/Far East	12	32	30	11	9	16	

|

|Size

|

| |Moscow/St. Pet | 13 | 15 | 56 | 2 | 13 | 9 | |
| |Other cities | 27 | 23 | 39 | 7 |

| 11   14 |
|Towns   38   33   31   7
| 9   16 |
|Rural   22   37   26   9
| 9   14 |

+--
+------
--------------+

Mitofsky International/CESSI Ltd. Russian Exit Poll - June 16, 1996 (Sample size - 7439)

+--
+------
--------------+
  | Total   President Vote
                        |
  | Zyuganov   Yeltsin   Zhirinovsky
 Yavlinsky   Lebed |
  |B:Most important
                                                                      |
  | issue

|

  |Chechnya   20   20   20   22
         17   25 |
  |Crime   13   12   9   22
          6   29 |

	Economy		25	17	32	12
	45	14	
	Gov Pay		35	44	31	35
	29	27	
	Foreign policy		2	1	3	6
	0	2	
	No response		5	5	6	3
	2	4	

|

   |C:Run-off

|

	Yelstin		52	2	98	32
	62	44	
	Zyuganov		39	97	1	41
	19	34	
	No response		9	1	1	28
	19	22	

```
+-------------------------------------------------------------------
+------
-----------
```

 Mitofsky International/CESSI Ltd. Russian Exit Poll - July 3, 1996
                                        Sample size - 9510

                              ------Runoff Vote----------
                        Total Yeltsin Zyuganov   Against

	100	55	40	5
B:Lebed- As Security Chief				
Approve	73	68	27	4
Disapprove	22	15	78	6
No response	5	35	58	7
C:My candidate will make the economy				
Better	67	54	45	1
Worse	4	27	59	15
Same	24	66	26	8
No response	5	31	29	40
D:Vote in 1st round				
Did not vote	8	64	30	6
Yeltsin	34	97	3	1
Zhirinovsky	4	36	51	13
Zyuganov	29	4	95	1
Lebed	14	56	32	12
Yavlinsky	7	68	19	13
Other candidate	2	46	37	17
Against all	1	39	15	46
No response	1	44	46	10
E:Best Russian Gov				
Socialism as before	8	10	88	2
Modern Socialism	25	11	85	3
Today's Democracy	7	93	6	1
Changed Democracy	51	79	15	6
Something else	6	48	36	16
No response	3	55	37	8
F:When better off				
Under Socialism	47	24	71	5
Now	29	93	6	2
No difference	22	70	21	8
No response	2	61	33	6
G:Runoff election				
Run fairly	68	68	29	3
Not run fairly	21	20	71	9
No response	11	44	49	7
H:Responsible for economic problems				
Former Socialists	37	72	24	4
Current reformers	53	43	52	6
No response	10	56	37	7

Mitofsky International/CESSI Ltd. Russian Exit Poll - July 3, 1996

	------Runoff Vote----------		
Total	Yeltsin	Zyuganov	Against

```
I:Age
18-29                                  18        71        23         6
30-44                                  33        57        36         6
45-59                                  29        48        47         5
60+                                    19        48        50         2

J:Sex
Male                                   49        54        41         5
Female                                 50        56        39         5

K:Occupation
Blue Collar                            25        48        47         5
Farmer                                  2        45        51         4
White Collar                           19        59        35         6
Engineer                               12        53        40         6
Professional                            6        65        29         6
Government                              2        63        33         4
Police/Military                         3        62        30         8
Business                                4        87        11         3
Not employed                           27        52        44         4

Zone
North Europe                           36        60        34         6
South Europe                           35        49        47         4
Siberia/Ural                           17        61        34         6
Far East                               13        48        46         5

Place
Moscow/St. Pet                         13        73        22         5
Other cities                           22        62        32         6
Towns                                  42        53        42         5
Rural                                  22        42        54         4
```

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Reply by Mike Battaglia to Warren Mitofsky is given below.

In a message dated 96-08-01 08:20:55 EDT, Mike Battaglia gave advice to
Barbara Alderson about selecting a company to provide samples of residential
phone numbers.

<< First, you want a company that offers the option of removing only banks
of 100 contiguous telephone numbers with zero residential directory listed
telephone numbers from the sampling frame. Removing banks with 1 or fewer,
or 2 or fewer directory listed telephone numbers will increase the
potentail for noncoverage bias. >>

He goes on to say:

<<We have carried out some research on the false identification of
residential numbers as nonworking or business numbers by the GENESYS-ID
system, and found that only 1.4% of the residential numbers in the sample
were falsely removed by the procedure (see page 957 of the 1995 Proceedings
of the Section on Survey Research Methods, ASA).

It seems to me that the two passages from your advice for selecting a
company to provide telephone household samples is not consistent. I do not
have statistics, so I may be the one in error. Keeping 100 contiguious
numbers when there is only one or two listings seems like needless assurance
against missing a residentce. With only one listing it seems more likely to
be a data processing error rather than a residence. Keeping all such blocks
adds to the cost of the survey unnecessarily.

I am guessing that the incidence of real residential numbers found in such
blocks is much less the the 1.4% of the missed residential numbers you seem
willing to tolerate by the false screening for nonworking and business
numbers.

Reply from Mike Battaglia:

Brick et al. (AAPOR 1994) estimated that 3.7% of telephone households are in
the 0-listed 100 banks. Giesbrecht et al. (AAPOR 1996), using CPS data,
estimate that 2.2% of telephone households are in the 0-listed 100 banks.
They however also found considerable variation by demographic and
socioeconomic charasteristics. For example, about 11.5% of telephone
households with a length of residence of six months or less are in the
0-listed 100 banks. Also removing 100 banks with 1 or 2 directory listed
numbers would lead to a higher noncoverage rate, and could lead to very high
noncoverage rates for subdomains of the population. Geisbrecht et al. plan
to use the CPS to estimate the proportion of telephone households in the
1-listed 100 banks and the 2-listed 100 banks. Until their research has
been completed, excluding only the 0-listed 100 banks is probably the best
way to go.

The main point I was trying to make regarding the 1.4% of telephone
households being excluded from the sample by the GENESYS-ID process is that
other companies may identify a larger or smaller proportion of the sample as
being nonworking or business numbers. If it is a larger proportion, this
will very likely be accompanied by a higher percent of residential numbers
being falsely screened out. In choosing a sampling company, one needs to be
aware of this and ask whether a good estimate of the proportion of
residential numbers being falsely removed by their procedure is available.

On another of your recommendations about equal probabilities of selection.

<<you probably want a company that offers the option of
drawing an equal probability of selection sample of telephone numbers. Most
companies offer unequal probability of selection methods as a way of
increasing the residential working number rate. These methods however
result in unequal base sampling weights, which the user may not take into
account in producing estimates. The equal probability of selection method
avoids this.

First, what is it that these companies do that results in unequal
probabilities of selecting households? And second, don't most surveys have
unequal probabilities of selection to deal with when they select one
respondent per household? Are you advising that researchers interview all
members of a household to avoid the unequal probabilities of selection? That
seems like the only alternative to weighting for varying probabilities of
selection that occurs to me.

   warren mitofsky

Reply from Mike Battaglia:

The RDD sampling companies have estimates of the number of households in
telephone exchanges, and also the number of directory-listed residential
numbers in 100 banks. This information opens up various possibilities for
probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling, using the household counts
as the measure of size. These selection methods will yield a higher working
number rate than the equal probability of selection method, however, the
sampling company may or may not provide the reciprocal of the selection
probability (i.e., the base sampling weight) of each sample telephone number
in the data file provided to the client ordering the sample. If the weights
are not provided, then the survey estimates will be subject to slection
bias.

If the weight is provided and is actually used in forming the survey
estimates, the primary down side is the increase in sampling variability
caused by the unequal weights. So for example, if one is randomly selecting
an adult from each household, there will be more variability in the final
weights if an unequal probability of selection method is used to draw the
sample telephone numbers compared with an equal probability of selection
method (i.e., only the within household selection of an adult contributes to
having unequal weights). Thus it basically boils down to trading off an
increased working number rate against a reduction in the effective sample
size of completed interviews. Some of the unequal probability of selection
procedures can result in very unequal weights, leading to considerable
reductions in the effective sample size of completed interviews.

I hope this clarifies the issues raised by Warren Mitofsky.

                                        Mike Battaglia
                              mike_battaglia@abtassoc.com

>From jamwolf@indiana.edu Sat Aug 3 08:06:16 1996
Return-Path: jamwolf@falstaff.ucs.indiana.edu
Received: from cayman.ucs.indiana.edu (cayman.ucs.indiana.edu

Please excuse the cross-posting.

I would appreciate hearing directly from anyone with experience sampling
households including people with disabilities (as defined by the
Census). Client seems convinced the RDD should be used and wants county
level estimates.

Estimated rate of disabled in the state is 7%. With 92 counties in the
state, this could get prohibitively expensive following traditional
routines. I will summarize any comments and references and post to the
lists. TIA.

```
+-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-+
Jim Wolf                              Internet: jamwolf@indiana.edu
Consulting Sociologist                Voice: (317) 255-9621
6332 N. Guilford - Suite #207         FAX:   (317) 255-9714
Indianapolis, IN   46220              Home:  (317) 257-7062
```

The opinion leadership literature approaches the "bowling alone" issues from
the perspective of ordinary individuals turning to others in their circle of
friends for advice -- irrespective of whether or not they are members of any
formal groups.   Gabriel Weimann's 1994 book--The Influentials: People Who
Influence People -- reviews hundreds of studies conducted in the forty years

since the publication of Katz and Lazarfeld's controversial book, Personal Influence in 1954. A wide variety of subjects have been studied, and several methods have been used including sociometric methods, informant's ratings, self-designation (in surveys) and observations.

One of the reasons the Columbia studies generated so much heat is because they flew in the face of prevailing beliefs: that traditional social bonds were weakening, and that society was changing into a collection of isolated individuals who were easily swayed by the mass media. To oversimply a large
and diverse body of opinion leadership work, conversations do take place and seem to have some mediating effects on media influence.

When I was at General Electric in the seventies and early eighties, we included the Katz/Lazarsfeld questions in our quarterly surveys, asking about national issues. Although the main purpose of these national samples was to track GE's corporate image, we were also charged with identifying changing
and emerging issues. We found that the subgroup that had been asked advice did change earlier than the rest of the sample. (See Black, Joan S., "Opinion Leaders: Is Anyone Following?" Public Opinion Quarterly Vol 46, 1982.) After that ('79-4 to '82-4) we asked those who had recently been asked their advice to report on a recent incident: how long ago it was, who asked advice (relationship to respondent), which national issue they asked about and what in particular they were asked about. This later information has not been published.

In the GE studies, the number who reported being asked their advice recently about some national issue ranged from 25% to 45%, highest in the fourth quarter of 1980 at the time of the presidential election. Two out of three of the advisors gave answers to what they had been asked about that could be classified as "political issues" in the '80-4 survey as compared to a third in '79-4 and '82-4. The other national issues that were reported by a fourth or more at some time during the four year period included the economy (economic policy, interest rates, taxes, prices, and whether it is a good time for specific investments such as houses, cars or stocks), foreign affairs (Iranian hostage situation, war/peace in the Mid-east, the Falkland Islands, etc.) and energy/gas shortages.

Going beyond the data, I believe we were seeing people "faced with unclear situations that called for some reaction, turning to friends and relatives for help in defining the situation in terms which permit them to act." About the time of the Arab oil embargo, most people thought electricity was made by water running over a dam so did not understand why it was necessary to cut their consumption of electricity. They learned a great deal from the media
in the next few month about the kinds of fuel that were used. Nonetheless, I don't think they would have changed their behavior so dramatically (e.g., changing to more energy-efficient heating/cooling systems or appliances, buying smaller cars) without a lot of discussion about whether the shortages were real and lasting.

Advisors reported being asked questions by friends, family and co-workers. While Jennifer Hochschild (and other working mothers) may not be discussing national issues at the school playground, I'd be surprised if her friends and colleagues at work aren't asking what she thinks about national issues.
  And furthermore, if a controversial issue comes up in her children's

school, I'd be very surprised if some of the PTA members she baked cookies
for at midnight don't give her a phone call to discuss the situation. (See
Jennifer Hochschild's comments Re: Bowling Alone sent to AAPORNET Mon, 10
Jun 1996 11:38:33 EST)

Indeed, we might even find that bowlers are asking friends at the bowling
alley about issues that concern them, whether they belong to a bowling
league or not.

Joan S. Black
BLACKJS@aol.com

>From Mitofsky@aol.com Mon Aug 5 00:04:33 1996
Return-Path: Mitofsky@aol.com
Received: from emout18.mail.aol.com (emout18.mx.aol.com [198.81.11.44])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
      id AAA13244 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 5 Aug 1996 00:04:31 -0700
(PDT)
From: Mitofsky@aol.com
Received: by emout18.mail.aol.com (8.6.12/8.6.12) id DAA03682 for
aapornet@usc.edu; Mon, 5 Aug 1996 03:02:53 -0400
Date: Mon, 5 Aug 1996 03:02:53 -0400
Message-ID: <960805030253_592486838@emout18.mail.aol.com>
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Re: List Assisted RDD Samples - Additional Information.

Mike Battaglia raises some interesting points. His information about
residences in blocks with only one listed number is something I did not
know. Thank you.

His point about weighting, however, did not respond to the concern I raised.
He recommended against samples with unequal probabilities of selection. This
is not a practical suggestion if only one individual is sampled per
household. The probabilities of selection are unequal and weighting is
inevitable if one is to avoid a biased estimate.

As for selecting households with unequal probabilities, this can be avoided
when the selection of a block is PPS by adjusting the rate of selecting
households within blocks. If households are indeed selected with unequal
probabilities I would agree with them that one should avoid any company that
does not provide the probabilities of selection. What company does not
provide these probabilities under these circumstances??? This does not make
any sense.
    warren mitofsky
  mitofsky@aol.com
>From EOBRIEN@nass.usda.gov Mon Aug 5 09:05:42 1996
Return-Path: EOBRIEN@nass.usda.gov
Received: from ag.gov (ag.gov [162.79.3.5])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
      id JAA05595 for <AAPORnet@usc.edu>; Mon, 5 Aug 1996 09:05:40 -0700
(PDT)
From: EOBRIEN@nass.usda.gov
Received: from nass.usda.gov ([199.129.206.11]) by ag.gov (4.1/SMI-4.1)
      id AA07276; Mon, 5 Aug 96 10:04:44 MDT
Received: from ccMail by nass.usda.gov (SMTPLINK V2.11 PreRelease 4)
      id AA839271522; Mon, 05 Aug 96 11:58:32 EST
Date: Mon, 05 Aug 96 11:58:32 EST

Message-Id: <9607058392.AA839271522@nass.usda.gov>
To: AAPORnet@usc.edu
Subject: CALLER ID

      Our telephone supervisory interviewers have alerted us to some
      problems caused by new telephone technologies, in particular,
      CALLER ID. CALLER ID is alerting some within-area respondents of our
      call attempts with "US Govt", a bit too broad and sometimes alarming
      to otherwise willing respondents. Secondly, respondents sometimes
      call back the number from their CALLER ID log. Depending on the phone
      system in one of our many calling locations, this call may be returned
      to a random interviewer, minimally an unprepared interviewer, or
      during a time of day when no interviewers are on duty.

      How are your telephone centers handling this?

      Also, are other new telephone technologies creating problems in
      your data collection efforts? (E.g. answering machines, voice
      mail...) How are you addressing these problems?

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Mon Aug 5 09:59:24 1996
Return-Path: beniger@almaak.usc.edu
Received: from almaak.usc.edu (beniger@almaak.usc.edu [128.125.253.135])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with ESMTP
      id JAA15467 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 5 Aug 1996 09:59:23 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)
      by almaak.usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
      id JAA10030 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 5 Aug 1996 09:59:21 -0700
(PDT)
Date: Mon, 5 Aug 1996 09:59:21 -0700 (PDT)
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
Reply-To: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: REQUEST: Net in UK, France, Germany
Message-ID: <Pine.SUN.3.92.960805094953.5652I-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Replies to Mike Vorhaus will not reach him unless sent to his address
immediately below. Information of likely interest to AAPORNEToids will of
course also be welcomed here, as always. --jb

****

Date: 2 Aug 1996 12:52:28 +0100
From: Mike Vorhaus <Mike_Vorhaus@magidla.uucp.netcom.com>

I am looking for home (and possibly work and school) computer penetration,
and % online (again home and if possible work/school) among total population
in UK, France and Germany. SIMBA has a study, as does NOP, and the Georgia
Tech study has some Europe info. Any other good sources for such info?
Thanks a lot.

Please reply directly to Bart-Jan Flos < B.J.Flos@kub.nl >; please do NOT
reply to AAPORNET.

****

Date: Mon, 5 Aug 1996 14:59:21 MET
From: Bart-Jan Flos <B.J.Flos@kub.nl>
Subject: Interactive participation

I'm a student of Tilburg University (Netherlands) and I'm a volunteer on the
Decisionmaker project of Marcel Bullinga
http://www.xs4all.nl/~roesderz/english/teledemo/index.html (Institute for
Public and Politics). I'm doing a survey (among others) to the possibilities
of new media (Information and Communication Technology,
ICT) for local government. The aim of the survey is to give recommendations
to local government in what way they can improve the participation of
citizens in the political process with the help of ICT (a survey sponsored
by the Dutch VB-Groep, a large Dutch consultancy firm).

Can you please give us some suggestions for (1) local government who are
right now using the opportunities of ICT to improve the relation with the
citizens, especially using the Internet (URLs) (2) ways local government
should or could improve the rate of participation of citizens.

The results of the survey will be presented at the Thorbecke Congress,
november 1996. The Thorbecke Congress is held, once every two years, to keep
the thoughts of Thorbecke, the founder of the Dutch constitution, alive. The
results will also be published.

When you're interested in the survey, we opened a site. This site makes it
possible for you to participate in a discussion about the effect of Internet
on (local) democracy (the site is always under construction). I would like
to invite you to visit our site to join the discussion, check:

http://www.dsv.nl/~vbadvies/index-english.html

At the end of this message I must say sorry for the bad English I used.

Greetings from the Netherlands!
Sincerely, Bart-Jan

****
Bart-Jan Flos
B.J.Flos@Kub.nl bjflos@dds.nl
Insulindeplein 31
5014 BD Tilburg (the Netherlands)
013-5433683

Teledemocracy and the future, WebWise with teledemocracy, check
http://www.dds.nl/~ipp/teledemo/ww/index.htm (in Dutch).

Interactive communication between citizens and their government can change
decision- and policy-making radically; to join the debate (in English and
Dutch), check: http://www.dsv.nl/~vbadvies
****

                RUSSIAN EXIT POLL TABLES--E-MAIL VERSION

For AAPORNETters without the resources to reformat Warren Mitofsky's
wonderful exit poll tables for the recent Russian elections, an e-mail
version can be found below.

****

For those interested in the recent Russian elections I am posting tables
from the June 16th first round election and the runoff on July 3rd. For a
more complete description of the exit poll and an analysis see the
August/September 1996 issue of Public Perspective.

```
*******

TABLE 1 (OF 2).

-----------------------------------------------------------------
Mitofsky International/CESSI Ltd. Russian Exit Poll - June 16, 1996
                    (Sample size - 7439)
-----------------------------------------------------------------

                          ------ President Vote -----
                      Total      Yeltsin  Yavlinsky
                          Zyuganov Zhirinovsky  Lebed

                       100    29   35    7   10   14
B: Most important issue

Chechnya               20    28   35    8    8   18
Crime                  13    26   23   11    5   31
Economy                25    20   45    3   18    8
Gov Pay                35    37   31    7    8   11
Foreign policy          2    19   44   19    2   11
No response             5    30   41    5    5   10

C: Vote in Run-off

Yelstin                52     1   67    4   12   12
Zyuganov               39    72    1    7    5   13
No response             9     3    4   21   21   35

D: Best government for Russia

Socialism              22    71    7    8    3    9
Democracy              28     6   72    4    7    9
Other                  47    23   27    8   15   20
No response             3    26   33   10   12   13

E: Industry ownership

State                  58    39   27    7    9   15
Private                12     6   62    5   11   10
Workers                26    19   40    8   12   16
No response             3    19   40    7   17   14

F: When better off

Socialism              46    52   14    9    7   15
Now                    27     5   67    4   11    9
No difference          25    14   40    6   13   19
No response             2    13   35   14   20   13

G: Do about Chechnya

Independent            35    32   30    7   10   16
Keep control           20    30   38   10    6   12
Power sharing          41    25   38    5   12   14
No response             4    32   36    6   10   11
```

H: Feeling about US

Ally	34	20	49	5	9	13
Foe	24	46	17	10	7	15
Neutral	37	25	35	7	13	15
No response	5	32	35	4	9	16

I: Age

18-29	19	15	46	10	13	11
30-44	34	22	36	8	11	17
45-59	29	35	28	6	10	15
60+	18	45	33	3	5	11

J: Sex

Male	47	28	34	9	9	16
Female	53	29	36	5	11	13

K: Occupation

Blue Collar	25	32	29	11	7	17
Farmer	3	46	27	6	5	7
White Collar	19	26	38	4	12	15
Engineer	12	25	31	6	14	18
Professional	6	18	42	2	22	11
Government	2	24	46	7	7	12
Police/Military	3	23	24	19	8	24
Business	4	3	69	8	10	4
Not employed	26	35	36	5	7	12

Zone

North Europe	36	23	42	4	11	16
South Europe	33	34	28	9	10	13
W.Siberia/Ural	18	28	37	7	10	14
E.Siberia/Far East	12	32	30	11	9	16

Size

Moscow/St. Pet	13	15	56	2	13	9
Other cities	27	23	39	7	11	14
Towns	38	33	31	7	9	16
Rural	22	37	26	9	9	14

TABLE 2 (OF 2).

Mitofsky International/CESSI Ltd. Russian Exit Poll - July 3, 1996
                  (Sample size - 9510)

-------Runoff Vote-------

	Total	Yeltsin	Zyuganov	Against
	100	55	40	5

B: Lebed- As Security Chief

	Total	Yeltsin	Zyuganov	Against
Approve	73	68	27	4
Disapprove	22	15	78	6
No response	5	35	58	7

C: My candidate will make the economy

	Total	Yeltsin	Zyuganov	Against
Better	67	54	45	1
Worse	4	27	59	15
Same	24	66	26	8
No response	5	31	29	40

D: Vote in 1st round

	Total	Yeltsin	Zyuganov	Against
Did not vote	8	64	30	6
Yeltsin	34	97	3	1
Zhirinovsky	4	36	51	13
Zyuganov	29	4	95	1
Lebed	14	56	32	12
Yavlinsky	7	68	19	13
Other candidate	2	46	37	17
Against all	1	39	15	46
No response	1	44	46	10

E: Best Russian Gov

	Total	Yeltsin	Zyuganov	Against
Socialism as before	8	10	88	2
Modern Socialism	25	11	85	3
Today's Democracy	7	93	6	1
Changed Democracy	51	79	15	6
Something else	6	48	36	16
No response	3	55	37	8

F: When better off

	Total	Yeltsin	Zyuganov	Against
Under Socialism	47	24	71	5
Now	29	93	6	2
No difference	22	70	21	8
No response	2	61	33	6

G: Runoff election

	Total	Yeltsin	Zyuganov	Against
Run fairly	68	68	29	3
Not run fairly	21	20	71	9
No response	11	44	49	7

H: Responsible for economic problems

	Total	Yeltsin	Zyuganov	Against
Former Socialists	37	72	24	4
Current reformers	53	43	52	6
No response	10	56	37	7

I: Age

```
18-29                              18      71      23       6
30-44                              33      57      36       6
45-59                              29      48      47       5
60+                                19      48      50       2

J: Sex

Male                               49      54      41       5
Female                             50      56      39       5

K: Occupation

Blue Collar                        25      48      47       5
Farmer                              2      45      51       4
White Collar                       19      59      35       6
Engineer                           12      53      40       6
Professional                        6      65      29       6
Government                          2      63      33       4
Police/Military                     3      62      30       8
Business                            4      87      11       3
Not employed                       27      52      44       4

Zone

North Europe                       36      60      34       6
South Europe                       35      49      47       4
Siberia/Ural                       17      61      34       6
Far East                           13      48      46       5

Place

Moscow/St. Pet                     13      73      22       5
Other cities                       22      62      32       6
Towns                              42      53      42       5
Rural                              22      42      54       4
```

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MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Please address replies to Cynthia Jackson <cynthia.jackson@ssc.msu.edu>;
please do NOT post to AAPORNET.

****

Date: Tue, 6 Aug 96 9:10:00 EDT
From: larry.hembroff@ssc.msu.edu
To: aapornet@usc.edu

Another faculty researcher has asked me to request assistance from AAPORnet
members regarding questions needed for a project currently in development.
The research team is looking for questions or scales that others have used
(and validated or tested) that measure the public's knowledge of the public
policy process. More specifically, the research team is looking for
questions that assess:

1) if comunity members are aware of the policy process (how it operates,
etc.),

2) if community members understand the public policy process,

3) if community members have engaged in the policy process and, if so, to
what extent, in what types of activities, etc.,

and

4) if individuals understand or perceive the community and the individual's
capacity to effect policy.

The project is largely part of an evaluation of three different communities
as they engage in health system reformation. The initial survey which would
include questions along these lines would be used as baseline measures for a
longitudinal evaluation.

If you are familiar with items addressing these or if you would like
clarification, please address them directly to the member of the research
team listed below:

Cynthia Y. Jackson
Department of Political Science
Michigan State University
East Lansing, MI 48824-1032

e-mail: cynthia.jackson@ssc.msu.edu

FAX: 517-432-1091

Professor Jackson and the research team greatly appreciate whatever
information and assistance you are able to provide.

>From Mitofsky@aol.com Tue Aug 6 19:11:02 1996

Mike Battaglia raises some interesting points about the number of actual
residences in blocks with only one listed number. His information about the
actual number of residences in these blocks is something I did not know.
Thank you.

His point about weighting, however, did not respond to the concern I raised.
He recommended against samples with unequal probabilities of selection. This
is not a practical suggestion if only one individual is sampled per
household. The probabilities of selection for this type of sampling are
unequal and weighting is inevitable if one is to avoid a biased estimate.

As for selecting households with unequal probabilities, this can be avoided
when the selection of a block is PPS by adjusting the rate of selecting
households within blocks. If households are indeed selected with unequal
probabilities I would agree with them that one should avoid any company that
does not provide the probabilities of selection. What company does not
provide these probabilities under these circumstances???
   warren mitofsky
  mitofsky@aol.com

Forwarded to: out[aapornet@usc.edu]
         cc:
Comments by: Larry Hembroff@CSR@SSC

    ------------------------- [Original Message] -------------------------

Another faculty researcher has asked me to request assistance from AAPORnet members regarding questions needed for a project currently in development. The research team is looking for questions or scales that others have used (and validated or tested) that measure the public's knowledge of the public policy process. More specifically, the research team is looking for questions that assess:

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2) if community members understand the public policy process,

3) if community members have engaged in the policy process and, if so, to what extent, in what types of activities, etc.,

and

4) if individuals understand or perceive the community and the individual's capacity to effect policy.

The project is largely part of an evaluation of three different communities as they engage in health system reformation. The initial survey which would

include questions along these lines would be used as baseline measures for a

longitudinal evaluation.

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Cynthia Y. Jackson
Department of Political Science
Michigan State University
East Lansing, MI 48824-1032

e-mail: cynthia.jackson@ssc.msu.edu

FAX: 517-432-1091

Professor Jackson and the research team greatly appreciate whatever information and assistance you are able to provide.

Date: Wed, 7 Aug 96 01:36:14 PDT
From: Laura Bottega < bott@icon.co.za >
Subject: Internet and Democratic Agenda-Setting

Hello.

I am a political science graduate student at the University of Cape Town.

I am currently researching whether the Internet has the potential to enhance
or detract from U.S. democracy, with regard to the agenda-setting process.

These are the types of questions I'm interested in ...

- What is the new media's role in agenda setting ?

- Are Congress, lobbyists, interest groups, PACs and traditional media being
  affected by the Internet in their agenda-setting roles? I.e., is the
  information on Congressional websites useful? How widespread and
effective
  is cyber-lobbying? Are cyberPACs viable ?

- Can the public become important individual actors in the process and
  contribute to a more democratically decided agenda, either indirectly
  by debating issues or directly with e-mail?

- Or can big business, and new media moguls in particular, decide what will
  and won't be on the political agenda ?

I would really appreciate any comments, suggestions about relevant
literature, websites, etc.

Thank you

Laura Bottega
bott@icon.co.za

                 BREATHLESS METHODS EXCITEMENT

Reposted from socgrad@csf.colorado.edu . Knowledgeable comments from
AAPORNETters are of course welcomed, as always. -- jb

---------- Forwarded message ----------
Date: Wed, 07 Aug 96 08:30:49 EDT
From: "T R. Young" <34LPF6T@CMUVM.CSV.CMICH.EDU>
Subject: Rivers of Knowledge and Unsearchable Councils

The Study of Non-linear Dynamics is well established in the physical and
biological sciences...a new section on Chaos Theory and Non- Linear Dynamics
has been added to the American Psychological Asso- ciation. There has been
a bit of work in economics and much less in sociology.

I am happy to report that, at the International Sociological Asso- ciation
Meetings at the University of Essex, 1996, there were some 12 papers, of
which three deserve special attention since they offer both the basic
research design as well as the analytic tools with which to search for the
loose patterns deep in complex data sets.

I will report, briefly, on the papers along with one just received from
colleague at U/Alberta, Canada. In passing, I will try to explain, briefly,
the great potential for this new science for a few topics of interest to
progressives everywhere.

A. Hamilton, Patti, 'Applications of Chaos theory to Social Science
    Research.' This paper was the lead paper and the most advanced
    of the four data based papers presented. Hamilton and her team
    at Texas Woman's University analysed 1.2 million cases of teen-
    age birthing and found two hidden attractors buried deep in a
    very noisy set of data. They used new analytic software to
    process the data. Email: <f_hamilton@venus.twu.edu>

    Hamilton showed that social behavior was driven by a complex
    algorithm in which biology served as the source of order while
    disorder arose from the objective social conditions in which the
    teen-age mothers found themselves. The changing mix of order
    and dis-order can not be tracked by standard research protocols
    based upon the assumption of order and the search for tight
    correlations.

B. Sportsman, Susan. 'Chaos in Health Systems.' Sportsman studied
    the effects of 3rd party carriers on health insurance for
    quality and quantity of health care for women in hospital for
    delivery. She suggested the algorithm which produced non-lin-

earity in birthing services probably had to do with the degree
to which M.D.'s had control over billing procedures.

C. Mitchell, De Ann. "Non-linear Analysis of Weaning Data."
    Mitchell searched for evidence of non-linearity in the respiratory
    rate of patients who were 'weaned' from mechanical ventilators.
    She displayed graphics which showed how the order hidden in her
    data were revealed by the three pieces of software she used to
    analyse the data. These graphics were contrasted to standard
    analytic tools which did not catch the complexity in the data.

D. Solomonovich, M., L.P. Apedaile, H.I. Freedman, A.H. Gebremedihen,
    S.G.M. Schilizzi and L. Belostotski. 'Sustainable Agri-
    Culture: A Dynamical Economic Model.' Solomonovich and his
    Associates at U/Alberta addressed the ways in which a complex
    3-dimensional system behaved.

    The three sub-systems were the ecosphere, agriculture and
    industry. The model demonstrated that given settings of the
    three variables produced strange attractors. The interesting
    thing about the model is that it can be used to show how to
    manipulate the variables in order to achieve 'favorable'
    dynamics... that is to say, to get the mix of order and disorder
    deemed right.

E. Discussion: There are rivers of knowledge awaiting to be
    explored by social science. Consider the following:

    1. There is a changing ratio of order to dis-order in complex
        social dynamics. These papers serve as models in social
        science research. Rather than look for high correlations
        predictability and rational/formal theory, Chaos theory
        instructs us to look for the factors which drive a system
        into ever greater disorder. It also sets the quest for
        the change points which transform sameness into similarity;
        similarity into qualitatively different dynamics; difference
        into great dis-order.

    2. There are great advantages to dis-order: it is the realm of
        change, renewal, surprise and survival in a ceaselessly
        changing environment. Non-linear social dynamics support
        the mix of order and dis-order needed for creativity and
        dependability in marriage, business, governance, education
        and the arts. It provides the possibility of poetic genius
        in symbolic interaction, religion and recreation.

    3. It is the realm in which both organic evolution takes the
        great qualitative leaps lost to archeology and anthropology
        as well as the arena in which social revolution bursts out
        to alter oppressive social relations.

    4. Human agency expands and contracts as the ratio between
        order and disorder change. Too much order impairs human
        agency; too little order makes planning, goal-seeking and
        intentionality very, very difficult.

    5. Chaos theory re-unites the physical, biological and social

sciences in ways not imaginable to those who separated them
         in the 19th century. The research designs now being devel-
         oped in the social sciences will ground a much different
         politics as well as a post-modern philosophy of science.

The 1996 Meetings of the ISA serve as a base point to which those in the
history of social science can point as an event comparable to the work of
Comte, Durkheim, Marx and Weber in the 19th century.

                                             TR Young

>From JDJ@PSUVM.PSU.EDU Wed Aug 7 11:29:49 1996
Return-Path: JDJ@PSUVM.PSU.EDU
Received: from PSUVM.PSU.EDU (psuvm.psu.edu [128.118.56.2])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
      id LAA06771 for <aapornet@USC.EDU>; Wed, 7 Aug 1996 11:29:48 -0700
(PDT)
Message-Id: <199608071829.LAA06771@usc.edu>
Received: from PSUVM.PSU.EDU by PSUVM.PSU.EDU (IBM VM SMTP V2R2)
   with BSMTP id 2464; Wed, 07 Aug 96 14:26:36 EDT
Received: from PSUVM.PSU.EDU (NJE origin JDJ@PSUVM) by PSUVM.PSU.EDU (LMail
V1.2a/1.8a) with RFC822 id 6153; Wed, 7 Aug 1996 14:26:36 -0400
Date: Wed, 7 Aug 96 14:26 EDT
From: "Jeanette Janota" <JDJ@PSUVM.PSU.EDU>
Subject: Motivating CATI callers
To: aapornet@usc.edu

     In our university setting, we hire undergraduate students to make phone
calls for our weekly opinion surveys. They work Sunday nights (because
that's when we're most likely to find informants at home). They are hired
at $5.50/hour for their first semester and $6.50 for second or subsequent
semesters.

     Our problem: a lot of no-shows (callers who do not come to work or who
call at the last minute with excuses). We are limited in the amount of pay
we can offer and are looking for other "carrots" to motivate them to come to
work.

     Question: has anyone else relied on undergrads in a university
setting? How have you maintained a good work force? (We're planning to
offer a bonus after ever x number of nights of work to see if that improves
attendance, but we'd like other ideas, too.)
>From HLHDA.LHAGGARD@state.ut.us Wed Aug 7 12:09:53 1996
Return-Path: HLHDA.LHAGGARD@state.ut.us
Received: from state.ut.us (email.state.ut.us [168.180.96.41])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
      id MAA12851 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 7 Aug 1996 12:09:51 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from STATE-DOMAIN-Message_Server by state.ut.us
      with Novell_GroupWise; Wed, 07 Aug 1996 13:09:08 -0600
Message-Id: <s2089574.090@state.ut.us>
X-Mailer: Novell GroupWise 4.1
Date: Wed, 07 Aug 1996 13:08:43 -0600
From: Lois Haggard <HLHDA.LHAGGARD@state.ut.us>
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Cc: 71461.1633@compuserve.com
Subject: Motivating CATI callers -Reply

In my former life at the U of Utah SRC, we had good luck using a couple of techniques -- one punitive, one more incentive-based. The techniques evolved across the tenure of two very good field directors, Sandra Edwards and Kristina Romuald.

The punitive solution was in place year-round. It was a system of demerits. There was a list of "bad" behaviors, and missing a shift without calling was one of them. In order to provide maximum flexibility, interviewers signed up for the shifts they wanted to work (a minimum of three weekly shifts, one of which had to be on the weekend, were required). At the beginning of each week the schedule was posted and considered final. To avoid getting a "check mark" an interviewer who could not make their shift had to arrange for another interviewer to take their place. Each interviewer had a calling list of all interviewing staff. If they didn't show up, and didn't get someone in their place, they got a "check mark." They were allowed only three check marks a month. If they got more than three, they were fired. That's it. No exceptions.
Each month they started over with a clean slate. The system never caused any good interviewer to be in danger of getting fired because of an unforseen circumstance.

That system worked well. It's not the system I'd want to work under, but it worked well. You have to keep in mind, also, that CATI interviewing was a second job, or a second priority (with school being the first) for most of the staff. It's just a situation where reliance on loyalty and dedication to the job aren't sufficient. Hence, the demerit system.

We also used an incentive system in times when we wanted interviewers to work extra shifts to get an important job completed on time. The system rewarded extra effort with additional pay.
Interviewers had to work, for example, a total of four weekly shifts, with two of them on the weekends, to receive the bonus. We couldn't really pay a bonus under the university's pay system, so we logged them in for an additional hour or two hours' pay on their timesheet. I remember one project where we were having trouble filling our Sunday shifts, so we instituted this system -- anyone who had worked their three shifts, and one of them was on Sunday, got the bonus. It was fairly effective.

Lois Haggard, Ph.D.
Utah Department of Health
lhaggard@email.state.ut.us
>From sgoold@unm.edu Thu Aug 8 10:28:36 1996
Return-Path: sgoold@unm.edu
Received: from alcor.unm.edu (alcor.unm.edu [129.24.8.17])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
      id KAA09341 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 8 Aug 1996 10:28:34 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from DialupEudora(really [129.24.9.127]) by alcor.unm.edu
      via sendmail with smtp
      id <m0uoYJg-000F6vC@alcor.unm.edu>
      for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 8 Aug 1996 10:52:12 -0600 (MDT)
      (Smail-3.2 1996-Jul-4 #7 built 1996-Jul-25)
Date: Thu, 8 Aug 1996 10:52:12 -0600 (MDT)
Message-Id: <v02130502ae2f73e27857@DialupEudora>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

To: aapornet@usc.edu
From: sgoold@unm.edu (Scott Goold)
Subject: RE: Motivating CATI callers
Cc: JDJ@PSUVM.PSU.EDU

Jeanette,
I spent the past five years directing operations for a sizeable SRC here at
the University of New Mexico. We also had an excellent roundtable discussion
of SRC operations at universities at the Salt Lake City AAPOR conference. I
would like to pass on a couple suggestions.

First, I really believe that most of us in the university environment have
accepted the fact that turnover will be part of our personnel lives.
Semesters end, students change their plans unexpectly, and they are at a
time in their lives where they are highly unreliable (schedule wise, not
performance). I was very successful (relatively) because I kept my pay as
high as possible. You offer a substantial increase after on semester - I
didn't do that, I offered my best pay at the first. While this is a little
more costly, it also attracted a larger pool of available students. From
this pool, I was able to make a better guess at which students would stay
with me for a longer time.

Second, by offering the higher salary up front, I was able to demand more.
This made the job on of the best on campus. Students were more competitive
to keep the job and that gave me a bargaining chip. I think the thing about
this employment pool is that they are really "immediate thinkers". Don't
expect them to wait too long for raises.

Third, I also tried my best to establish an "esprit de coure" (sorry, I
can't spell that correctly) amongst the interviewers. Basically, they get
tired of interviewing. Get them involved in question writing -- we used the
interviewers to perform "Verbal Protocol" questionnaire assessment. We
involved them in focus group work and we invited them to learn of the
results of their work. All these items helped to get them into the larger
picture. The job must become more than financial to them. Students need
money, but they will forgo funds for many reasons -- think back to yourself.
One reason to be poor is to be caught up in a "cause". Universities offer
the perfect forum for such tasks - get them caught up in the cause!

Motivation is the key and be creative. Public Opinion work in what democracy
is all about. Let them perform the task that our Founding Fathers had worked
to construct (this may be a slight extension of the role of PO in democratic
theory, but don't tell them this -- it really does work). We worked very
hard to maintain such an atmosphere. It took a lot of creativity, a
top-notch supervisory staff, and a lot of work. The bottom line is that our
interviewers stayed around for quite some time -- there will always be
turnover, but I am confident that ours was less that most. Plus, we filled
our lab with highly motivated, highly trained (these are some of the
brightest people
around!) interviewers.

Let me know if I can be of help.

Scott

        ****
        *

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*
        *                        Scott Goold
*
        *                        PhD Candidate
*
        *                        University of New Mexico
*
        *                        505.247.3398
*
        *                        [sgoold@unm.edu]
*
        *
*
        *       "I Can't Accept Not Trying", Michael Jordan
*
        *            on the Pursuit of Excellence, 1994
*
        *
*
        *********************************************
```

                                    August 8, 1996

Dear Colleagues,

     Between October 1 and October 25 1996   the   Kiev
International Institute   of   sociology   will conduct an
omnibus-survey of the adult population of Ukraine. A large part of the
questionnaire is reserved for potential clients. We are inviting you to ake
part in this survey.

     Enclosed you will find information about survey and about conditions of

including your questions in the questionnaire;

We would be glad to cooperate with you.

Sincerely yours,

Director, doctor of science   Vladimir Paniotto

For more information, write or call

        In Ukraine: Dr. Vladimir Paniotto, Kiev International
            Institute of Sociology,
            The University "Kiev-Mohila Academy", Skovoroda str., 2
            Kiev, 254070, Ukraine,

            Phone: (380-44)-517-3949; 416-6053
            Phone/fax: (380-44)-228-0875
            E-mail: INTERNET paniotto@kmis.kiev.ua
                              khmelko@kiis.kiev.ua
In USA:

            Dr. Michael Swafford, Vice-President of KIIS
            President, Paragron Research International, Inc.
            511 Fairfax Avenue, Nashville, TN 37212 USA

            phone: 615-383-7733
            fax: 615-385-9761
            INTERNET: swaffoms@IX.NETCOM.COM

            KIIS UKRAINE OMNIBUS SURVEY

    The Kiev International Institute of Sociology informs that between
October 1 and October 25 1996 it will conduct an omnibus survey of the
adult population of Ukraine.

    Sample. 1600 respondents aged 16 years and older, living in Ukraine.
Sample is based on random selection of 200 sampling points
(post-office districts) all over the Ukraine . The sampling process
consists of random selection of streets, buildings and apartments inside
each post-office district. The last stage - random selection of
respondents from families. The sample is representative not only for Ukraine
as a whole but for separate regions and groups of regions.

Closing Date for Questions, October 1, 1996

    Results Available October 26, 1996 (Marginals and the data in
SPSS-file)

Costs
    Entry fee $380 plus $260 per closed (pre-coded) question,
$370 for open-ended question (receiving the information
without including your own questions - $19 per question).

```
    Discount: -  for  clients  who will purchase more than 10
                 questions - 10% discount;
         - for clients who purchased data of one previous omnibus -
           $200 per closed question and $330 per open-ended question.

Questions  already included in questionnaire:

     Demography: sex,  age, education, ethnicity of respondent
and   his   parents,   marital   status,   occupational   status,
socio-economic status,  language, religion, place of residence
- oblast, city or village, size.

     Political questions:  view   on   general situation  in
Ukraine,  social problems,  attitudes toward economic reforms, private
property,  free  market,  opinion about the Black Sea fleet,  Crimea,
relations with Russia, independence of Ukraine
nuclear  weapons,  language  problems,  rating  of  political
parties and leaders.

  The full list of questions (with exact wording) will be send
  immediately on your request)
```

>From Ludwigjh@aol.com Fri Aug 9 08:21:00 1996
Return-Path: Ludwigjh@aol.com
Received: from emout15.mail.aol.com (emout15.mx.aol.com [198.81.11.41])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
      id IAA11211 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 9 Aug 1996 08:20:58 -0700
(PDT)
From: Ludwigjh@aol.com
Received: by emout15.mail.aol.com (8.6.12/8.6.12) id LAA24371 for
aapornet@usc.edu; Fri, 9 Aug 1996 11:22:40 -0400
Date: Fri, 9 Aug 1996 11:22:40 -0400
Message-ID: <960809112239_452581434@emout15.mail.aol.com>
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Suggestions for Project Management Software

I am interested in getting suggestions from AAPORites who've used project
management/scheduling software for survey projects. I am looking for
information about positive (or negative) experiences with packages that
track project and budget details for survey projects.

Thanks in advance for your help.

Jack Ludwig
Princeton Survey Research Associates
911 Commons Way
Princeton, NJ 08540
fax: 609-924-7499
ludwigjh@aol.com
>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Fri Aug 9 11:56:34 1996
Return-Path: beniger@almaak.usc.edu
Received: from almaak.usc.edu (beniger@almaak.usc.edu [128.125.253.135])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with ESMTP
      id LAA08719 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 9 Aug 1996 11:56:32 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)
      by almaak.usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
      id LAA05711 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 9 Aug 1996 11:56:29 -0700

AAPORNET is pleased to welcome back to our sheltering embrace our 32 members
on AOL.com (about 3.8 percent of our subscribers) who were abruptly jerked
out of cyberspace for nearly 19 hours on Wednesday. What follows:

 1. Who we lost (for those who might be worried about someone) 2. What
happened (for those who missed the front-page coverage) 3. Free advice
(for those who might be shopping for a new
          Internet service provider)
****

                    1. WHO WE LOST

          jennairey@aol.com   Jennifer Airey
          nanbelden@AOL.COM   Nancy Belden
          blackjs@AOL.COM   Joan S. Black
          blumwep@aol.com   Micheline (Mickey) Blum
          dcolasanto@AOL.COM   Diane Colasanto
          acora1@aol.com   Ann H. Cole
          kconrad227@AOL.COM   Kristen L. Conrad
          crossleyhm@AOL.COM   Helen M. Crossley
          grdmail@aol.com   Glenn R. Dempsey
          RobFarbman@aol.com   Robert A. Farbman
          RFunk787@aol.com   G. Ray Funkhouser
          mhradj@aol.com   Dorothy Jessop
          mikekagay@AOL.COM   Michael R. Kagay
          mklette@AOL.COM   Mary Klette
          andyko@AOL.COM   Andrew Kohut
          pipa610@aol.com   Steven Kull
          ludwigjh@aol.com   Jack Ludwig
          hmendelsoh@AOL.COM   Harold Mendelsohn
          dmmerkle@AOL.COM   Daniel M. Merkle
          mitofsky@AOL.COM   Warren J. Mitofsky
          monsonq@aol.com   Quin Monson
          mniemira@aol.com   Mike Niemira
          coda89@aol.com   Doris R. Northrup
          usapolls@aol.com   Michael J. O'Neil
          jgnewsroom@aol.com   Thomas J. Pellegrene
          qrocheart@aol.com   Arthur A. Roche
          Scheuren@aol.com   Fritz Scheuren
          intconnec@aol.com   David Schmidt
          RSimm32573@aol.com   Robert O. Simmons
          amystarer@AOL.COM   Amy Starer
          wallace171@aol.com   Wallace H. Wallace
          kenwinneg@aol.com   Kenneth M. Winneg

                    2. WHAT HAPPENED

AOL GOES AWOL
America Online went off-line August 7, stranding more than 6 million
subscribers in the real world of snail mail and "sneaker- net," as one
consultant who depends on e-mail described it. The AOL computers were shut
down at 4:00 a.m. for routine maintenance, and then were unable to resume
function at the scheduled 7:00 a.m. power-up. While some people took the
outage with a dose of philos- ophy, others predicted this event was the
harbinger of more trouble in cyberspace. "Clearly the longer-term goal has
to be for the Internet to become more like the phone system is today," in
terms of reliability, says a director for AT&T's WorldNet service. "The
likely scenario is increasingly calamitous breakdowns," predicts an industry
columnist. Meanwhile, AOL CEO Steve Case expressed his regret over the
inconvenience via conventional news release. (Washington Post 8 Aug 96 A1)
_____
>From Edupage (8/8/96), edited by John Gehl and Suzanne Douglas.

                    3. FREE ADVICE

        TEN TIPS FOR CHOOSING A NEW INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDER

There are two ways to tell whether your Internet service provider is up to
par. The first is to check how others have rated their
ISPs:

     http://www.cnet.com/Content/Reviews/Compare/ISP/

The other is to see how many matches you can find between your current
provider and the following ten tips for NOT choosing a new ISP. If the
number of matches is greater than zero, go back to the URL above and find a
new ISP--pronto.

10. Their company logo: two tin cans and a length of string.
 9. You check out their address, and it's a phone booth containing
        a Compaq portable and an acoustic coupler.
 8. Their chief technical officer lives in a 10-foot-by-7-foot
        shack in the woods.
 7. Their proud boast: "We've been on the Internet since it was CB
        radio."
 6. Their promo materials use the words "information" and
        "superhighway" in the same sentence
 5. You order an SLIP/PPP connection, email, and 2MB of server
        space for your personal Web site, and the voice on the other
        end of the phone asks "Would you like fries with that?" 4. "As seen
in Better Business Bureau special reports." 3. "Access speeds up to 9,600
bps in most areas." 2. They hawk both domain names and Rolexes on street
corners. 1. They charge by the word.
_____
>From CNET Digital Dispatch, Vol. 2, No. 32.

>From JOHNNY@cati.umd.edu Sun Aug 11 10:31:22 1996
Return-Path: JOHNNY@cati.umd.edu
Received: from umailsrv1.umd.edu (umailsrv1.umd.edu [128.8.10.53])
        by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
        id KAA11823 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Sun, 11 Aug 1996 10:31:20 -0700

                       National Omnibus Survey
                         September 1996

The University of Maryland Survey Research Center (SRC) will conduct its
Third National Omnibus telephone survey in September.

The objective of the National Omnibus is to provide a vehicle for
researchers interested in collecting data on a small number of variables or
who want to experimentally compare alternative versions of questions on a
large sample.

Survey Design: 1,000 interviews [48 states], using a list-assisted
               Random Digit Dial sample, with random selection of
               one adult respondent within each sample household.
               Up to 20 callbacks; refusal conversion; two
               pretests.

Deliverables: Ascii data set and SPSS Windows systems file with
researcher's items and standard SRC demographics (sex, age, race,
income, education, marital status, household size), sample design and
poststratification weights, and a brief methods
report.

Schedule:
           QUESTIONS DUE: SEPT 13

           Pretesting: Sept 17 - 22
           Data collection: Sept 25 - Oct 27
           Data delivered: Oct 30

Cost: $650 per single response item. More complex questions, split
ballot experiments, rotated items or response categories will be
budgeted on an individual basis.

Respond to: src@cati.umd.edu
            phone 301 314 7831
            fax   301 314 9070

I pass this reply on from our Assistant Director, Pam Sherman, who runs the
operation side.
I have spent the past eight years directing the telephone interviewing
operations here at the University of Dayton, School of Business. We, too,
use university students and not just Business students. What we have found
is that to attract the best students with the best interviewing techniques
as well to keep them motivated to continue this position, we try to have the
top starting salary for student jobs. Each student starts high, and
half-way through the semester, those students who show outstanding
performance through both interviewing technique as well as the number of
hours they work, get rewarded with a fairly substantial raise. The rest of
the interviewers, as long as they are competent, get a raise after the first
semester and then yearly after (unless they suddenly become an excellent
interviewer and work the hours).

Also we have the position of interviewer as "on-call." This means that the
student is NOT guaranteed a certain number of hours nor are they required to
work a certain number of hours--we try to be flexible both ways. We have
worked it out with our Student Employment office so that students can have
this job as a "second" job--this way we can have those students who work
during the week day hours in academic offices work our weekend and evening
hours. Because this position is "on-call," we rely on a large "pool" of
callers. Usually we find this pool at the beginning of the school year from
the first year students. They sign up for a training session which will be
paid once they have
worked at least one two-hour shift.   Also they students have three
days (or shifts) to try the interviewing to see if they like it--if they
don't, they can pull out without any censure. Likewise, we have the same
three days (or shifts) to decide if they are the type of caller we need. If
not, we can let them go. This is basically a probationary period. If they
do not work after the training (usually an hour ordeal), they are not paid
for the training.

Finally, for no-shows, we have a three times and you are out rule.
We let the students schedule themselves with guidance from us. Should they
schedule themselves and not show or find a replacement, and this happens
three times, they are let go and this is considered being fired. Acceptable
reasons for not being able to work include illness (documented if habitually
ill) and personal emergency (here again, documented if this person seems to
have a lot of "emergencies or illness). We do not consider studying for a
test, an appointment with an advisor, a meeting for a club, etc., an
acceptable excuse because they should not sign up during peak times of
school work or tests.
They are advised of these rule. In fact, they sign a form that they have
been trained and informed of all items pertaining to the position.

This seems to work pretty well. As with any policies, we do work with those
students who demonstrate a willingness to work when they need time off.

To maintain 10 callers at any one time--we keep a roster of 150-200
"on-call" interviewers. Some work almost every project--some work only when
their studies permit.

Finally, as Scott Goold from the University of New Mexico wrote, we, too,
try to find opportunities for the best, brightest, and most motivated
callers. Often, we move them into supervisory positions or assistant
supervisors. Many of these become interns for us. They help write the
reports and do analysis because they are so familiar with the processes by
their second and third year.

If I can be of any help, please feel free to contact me!
Pam Sherman
c/o
Dr. Richard Stock
Center for Business and Economic Research
 stock@udayton.edu
>From JOHNNY@cati.umd.edu Mon Aug 12 12:59:08 1996
Return-Path: JOHNNY@cati.umd.edu
Received: from umailsrv1.umd.edu (umailsrv1.umd.edu [128.8.10.53])
     by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
     id MAA06513 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 12 Aug 1996 12:59:06 -0700
(PDT)
From: JOHNNY@cati.umd.edu
Received: by umailsrv1.umd.edu (5.57/Ultrix3.0-C)
     id AA23028; Mon, 12 Aug 96 15:59:02 -0400
Received: from BSOSCATI/MAILQUEUE1 by cati.umd.edu (Mercury 1.13);
    Mon, 12 Aug 96 15:59:04 +1100
Received: from MAILQUEUE1 by BSOSCATI (Mercury 1.13); Mon, 12 Aug 96
15:58:49 +1100
Organization: Survey Research Center, UMCP
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Date: Mon, 12 Aug 1996 15:58:45 EDT
Subject: Re: JOB OPENING
Reply-To: johnny@cati.umd.edu
Priority: normal
X-Mailer: PMail v3.0 (R1)
Message-Id: <851587A6CA9@cati.umd.edu>

                    UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
                    SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER

Assistant Network Administrator

Responsible for maintaining small Lotus Notes network;
consulting on mid-size Novell network. Design
Lotus Notes survey research applications. Install software.
Experience with statistical packages or knowledge of a
programming language desirable.

Minimum BS/BA Mid $20's to low $30's. Full
paid benefits. Send resume, including salary
history or requirements to "Programmer"
Survey Research Center, 1103 Art-Sociology
Bldg, University of Marylane, College Park,
MD 20742 or FAX 301 314 9070

The U of MD is an equal opportunity,
affirmative action employer.

Political news junkies: the following sites will be of interest re the
Republican Party convention in San Diago:

Official convention site: http:\\www.convention96.rnc.org

MSNBC:http:\\www.msnbc.com

CBS News Campaign '96: http://www.cbsnews.com

Media Research Center: http://www.mediaresearch.org

Politics Now: http://www.politicsnow.com

All Poilitics:http://www.allpolitics.com

C-Span:http://www.c-span.org

Sign In San Diego:http://www.uniontrib.com

San Diego Source:http://www.sddt.com

San Diego Reader's Un-Conventional Web Site:http://www.sdscoop.com/~crowe/

San Diego County Democratic Party:http://www.netgaincc.com/sddemocrats

CNN Interactive Time Warner:http://allpolitics.com/conventions/san.diego

Public Service Broadcasting: http://www.pbs.org

CNN: http://cnn.com

****
****
Richard S. Halpern, Ph.D.   Phone/Fax: (770) 434 4121
Halpern & Associates   E-Mail: rshalp@cris.com
Strategic Marketing and Opinion Research E-Mail: rshalp@concentric.net

3837 Courtyard Drive
Atlanta, Georgia 30339-4248
****
****

                   Maryland Poll: Fall 1996

The University of Maryland Survey Research Center is accepting questions for
its Fall 1996 Maryland Poll.

This is a vehicle for researchers and administrators interested in
collecting data on only a few variables or researchers who want to
experimentally compare question versions on a general population sample.

Survey Design: 1,000 interviews, using a list-assisted Random
              Digit Dial (RDD) sample, with random selection of
              one adult respondent within each sample household.
              Up to 20 callbacks; refusal conversion; two
              pretests.

Deliverables: ASCII data set and SPSS Windows systems file with researcher's
items and standard SRC demographics (sex, age, race, income, education,
marital status), sample design and poststratification weights, and a brief
methods report.

Schedule:
                    DRAFT QUESTIONS DUE SEPT 6

                    Pretesting   Sept 11 - Sept 17
                    Data Collection Sept 19 - Oct 16
                    Results Available October 21

Cost: $650 per single response item. More complex questions, split ballot
experiments, rotated items or response categories etc. will be budgeted on
an individual basis.

For more information:

                            src@cati.umd.edu
                            phone 301 314 7831
                            fax   301 314 9070

>From KREBS@zuma-mannheim.de Thu Aug 15 04:25:35 1996
Return-Path: KREBS@zuma-mannheim.de
Received: from noc.belwue.de (root@noc.BelWue.DE [129.143.2.1])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with ESMTP
      id EAA22660 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 15 Aug 1996 04:25:33 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from hp-zuma.zuma-mannheim.de (hp-zuma.zuma-mannheim.de
[193.196.10.1]) by noc.belwue.de with SMTP id NAA05934
  (8.6.13/IDA-1.6 for <aapornet@usc.edu>); Thu, 15 Aug 1996 13:25:30 +0200
Received: from zum-1.zuma-mannheim.de by hp-zuma.zuma-mannheim.de with SMTP
      (1.38.193.4/BelWue-1.0HP) id AA29715; Thu, 15 Aug 1996 13:25:29 +0200
Received: from ZUM-1/MAIL by zum-1.zuma-mannheim.de (Mercury 1.11);
    Thu, 15 Aug 96 13:25:10 +0100
Received: from MAIL by ZUM-1 (Mercury 1.11); Thu, 15 Aug 96 13:24:44 +0100
From: "Dagmar Krebs" <KREBS@zuma-mannheim.de>
Organization: ZUMA
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Date: Thu, 15 Aug 1996 13:24:37 GMT+0100
Subject: zapping
X-Confirm-Reading-To: "Dagmar Krebs" <KREBS@zum-1.zuma-mannheim.de>
X-Pmrqc: 1
Priority: normal
X-Mailer: Pegasus Mail v3.22

Message-Id: <4CC236772D@zum-1.zuma-mannheim.de>

Does anybody know recent studies - emirical or theoretical - about
zapping? A student of mine is working on her diploma thesis and her
favorite topic is zapping.
We would appreciate any comments. Thanks in advance for helping. Please send
comments directly to: Dagmar Krebs
e-mail: Krebs@zuma-mannheim.de
Sincerely
Dagmar Krebs
>From GoldenbK@oeus.psb.bls.gov Thu Aug 15 06:30:02 1996
Return-Path: GoldenbK@oeus.psb.bls.gov
Received: from dcgate ([146.142.4.13])
        by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
        id GAA03110 for <AAPORNET@USC.EDU>; Thu, 15 Aug 1996 06:30:01 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from MS-SMTPGatewayPC (po1.cpi.bls.gov) by mailgate.bls.gov
(5.x/SMI-SVR4)
        id AA11853; Thu, 15 Aug 1996 09:27:52 -0400
Received: by MS-SMTPGatewayPC with Microsoft Mail
        id <32132677@MS-SMTPGatewayPC>; Thu, 15 Aug 96 09:30:31 EDT
From: Goldenberg_K <GoldenbK@oeus.psb.bls.gov>
To: "'aapornet'" <AAPORNET@USC.EDU>
Subject: RE: zapping
Date: Thu, 15 Aug 96 09:28:00 EDT
Message-Id: <32132677@MS-SMTPGatewayPC>
Encoding: 27 TEXT
X-Mailer: Microsoft Mail V3.0

In my house, "zapping" is what we do to food we put in the microwave. In
dBASE and FoxPro, it's the way to remove all the records from a datafile,
leaving only the structure. Somehow I don't think either of these
activities is what you mean by zapping. (Maybe I'm just of a different
generation.) Please explain. Thanks.

Karen Goldenberg
goldenbk@oeus.psb.bls.gov

From: owner-aapornet
To: aapornet
Subject: zapping
Date: Thursday, August 15, 1996 1:24PM

 --
Does anybody know recent studies - emirical or theoretical - about zapping?
A student of mine is working on her diploma thesis and her favorite topic is
zapping. We would appreciate any comments. Thanks in advance for helping.
Please send comments directly to: Dagmar Krebs
e-mail: Krebs@zuma-mannheim.de
Sincerely
Dagmar Krebs
>From mkuechle@shiva.hunter.cuny.edu Thu Aug 15 07:24:26 1996

Since I am not only one puzzled (Goldenberg posting) of what Germans mean
by "zapping" (Krebs posting), here is what I found in my Webster: "to move,
strike, stun, smash, kill, defeat, etc. with sudden speed and force"
Certainly an interesting sociological topic, but obviously applicable to
action in many different contexts.

Germans love English and they make quite creative use of it. So creative,
indeed, that American sometimes do not know what they are referring to. A
German friend of mine recently visited and told me proudly about his "handy"
-- by now, a household word in Germany.

Guess what that is: a cellular phone! So, I waiting to learn what "zapping"
is. Manfred Kuechler Sociology Department at Hunter College (CUNY) 695 Park
Avenue, NY, NY 10021
Tel: 212-772-5588 Fax: 212-772-5645
Web: http://maxweber.hunter.cuny.edu/socio/

About the creative use of English in the German language:
One meaning of zapping is constantly changing the TV-channel but I also have

doubts that this is the meaning.

```
   --
---------------------------------------------------------------------
Thomas Lamatsch                    e-mail:
80 Cisar Road, Apt. 56             lamatsch@opinion.isi.uconn.edu
Willington, CT 06279
home    (860)429-8639
office (860)486-0658                   fax/home: (860)429-8639
---------------------------------------------------------------------
```

I have seen the term "zapping" used, at least in media context, to refer to
the practice of editing out commercials and other unwanted television
programming from a videotape being made in real time, via the "pause
button." If that doesn't turn out to be the zapping Prof. Krebs refers to,
then life just became a little more complicated.

Not to be confused, by the way, with "zipping," which is using the
"fast-forward button" to speed through commercials, etc., on an already
recorded tape. Multiple connotations of zipping already have made life more
complicated.

Steve

Steve Everett
Journalism and Mass Comm
University of Colorado, Boulder
everetse@colorado.edu

Zapping is a confrontational and dramatic political action, often
conducted by those without power or respectability against those in
relatively privileged positions. Typically, it is sudden and unannounced
and of relatively brief duration -- but flamboyant enough to be
disruptive, attention-getting and newsworthy, often with powerful visual
images. One example was an early ACT-UP zap of the New York Stock
Exchange, throwing "money" onto the floor from the gallery to dramatize
the immoral AIDS-profiteering of the drug companies and their investors.
Another example is rushing into the office of someone who had refused to
make an appointment with representatives of a group and handcuffing
members of the group to the office furniture.

More recently, fax-zaps and phone-zaps have developed: Members of a group
will tie up the telephones and fax machines of offending economic and
political elites with messages urging changes in their behavior or
condemning the immorality of their ways.

Zaps are a favorite tactic of student groups, ant-abortion groups, AIDS
activists, environmentalists, peace activists (remember dumping blood on
Selective Service office records during the war in Vietnam?), lesbian and
gay rights groups, etc. They are designed to embarrass those in authority
by dramatizing their violation of the high moral values held by the
members of protest groups.

For a good description of many wonderful zaps, read Crimp and Rolston,
AIDS DEMO/GRAPHICS.

Ken Sherrill
Hunter College

Received: from MAIL by ZUM-1 (Mercury 1.11); Thu, 15 Aug 96 17:51:07 +0100
From: "Janet Harkness" <harkness@zuma-mannheim.de>
Organization: ZUMA
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Date: Thu, 15 Aug 1996 17:51:01 GMT+0100
Subject: Re: zapping
Priority: normal
X-Mailer: Pegasus Mail for Windows (v2.23)
Message-Id: <5132F23126@zum-1.zuma-mannheim.de>

Dagmar means zapping from TV programme to TV programme. I asked her.
>(shortened version of her original message follows)

> Does anybody know recent studies - emirical or theoretical - about
> zapping?

> Please send comments directly to:
>
>Krebs@zuma-mannheim.de

Dr Janet Harkness
Director of ISSP-Germany
ZUMA
PO BOX 122155
68072 Mannheim
Germany
email: harkness@zuma-mannheim.de
phone int + 621-1246-284
fax int + 621-1246-100
>From rbezilla@ix.netcom.com Thu Aug 15 09:13:11 1996
Return-Path: rbezilla@ix3.ix.netcom.com
Received: from dfw-ix9.ix.netcom.com (dfw-ix9.ix.netcom.com [206.214.98.9])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
      id JAA27228 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 15 Aug 1996 09:13:08 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from [199.183.207.40] (prn-nj1-08.ix.netcom.com [199.183.207.40])
by dfw-ix9.ix.netcom.com (8.6.13/8.6.12) with SMTP id JAA01520 for
<aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 15 Aug 1996 09:12:29 -0700
Message-Id: <199608151612.JAA01520@dfw-ix9.ix.netcom.com>
Subject: Census tract and block data
Date: Thu, 15 Aug 96 12:17:06 -0400
x-sender: rbezilla@popd.ix.netcom.com
x-mailer: Claris Emailer 1.1
From: Robert Bezilla <rbezilla@ix.netcom.com>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"

Does anyone happen to know if it is possible and where to go on the
internet to download US Census 1990 block and census tract data. I have
found nothing but blind alleys on the US Census home page.

Robert Bezilla
rbezilla@ix.netcom.com

>From Mark.Carrozza@UC.EDU Thu Aug 15 10:40:28 1996
Return-Path: Mark.Carrozza@UC.EDU

At 12:17 PM 8/15/96 -0400, you wrote:
>Does anyone happen to know if it is possible and where to go on the
>internet to download US Census 1990 block and census tract data. I have
>found nothing but blind alleys on the US Census home page.
>
>Robert Bezilla
>rbezilla@ix.netcom.com
>
>

Everything you needs is at the Census Web page.

>From the Census Page do these steps:
  -> Access Tools
  -> 1990 Census Lookup
  -> STF3A
  -> Select County and State, -> click SUBMIT
  -> Select State--County--Census Tract and the County you want, -> click
SUBMIT
  -> Select the Tracts you want or Select All Tracts, click SUBMIT
  -> Click SUBMIT on Next Screen
  -> Select tables, click SUBMIT
  -> Select output type, click SUBMIT
  -> ! DONE !

I believe this site is also mirrored in California.

Think in terms of the Census geographic hierarchy and it's pretty easy to
use.

Mark

| Mark A. Carrozza | |

```
| Institute for Policy Research |(513) 556-5077                                 |
| University of Cincinnati      |Mark.Carrozza@UC.EDU                           |
| PO Box 210132                 |http://www.ipr.uc.edu/welcome.htm              |
| Cincinnati, Ohio  45221-0132  |                                               |
*----------------------------------------------------------------------------*
```

We are going to be conducting in-person group interviews in the
Philippines, Guatemala, and Ghana. In each of these countries, we will
be working with non-literate and marginally literate populations.

We want to allow the individuals in the group to be able to answer
questions anonymously. We are looking for ways of constructing a
questionnaire that could be filled out be a non-literate person. At
present, our intentions are to have someone read the question, and then
have the respondents somehow answer the question on a form.

We would like to obtain information regarding things such as:

Gender,
Age,
Number of years since a given event,
Household composition,

As well as concepts such as:

This is very much like me---This is not at all like me,
This happens frequently ---This happens occasionally---This never, or
hardly ever happens,
I liked it/enjoy it---I didn't like it/enjoy it.

If anyone has done group data collection with non-literate or
semi-literate populations or can refer me to articles that might have
been written on this subject, I'd appreciate it.

Thank you,

George M.

gimons@xmission.com

>
> Does anybody know recent studies - emirical or theoretical - about
> zapping?

If you're referring to the advertising practice of changing channels to
avoid a t.v. commercial (similar to "zipping", or fast-forwarding through
a tape), you might try checking the indexes of _The Journal of
Advertising Research._ You might also want to check _Advertising Age,
August 20, 1990, pg. 16, about a Japanese VCR that's supposed to take the
ads out of tapes...and if you e-mail me, I'll check to see if I can scare
up anything else.

I'd post more, but you might have a different meaning of "zapping."

Scott J. Takacs
Doctoral Student, Marketing
The Florida State University
stakacs@garnet.acns.fsu.edu

---------- Forwarded message ----------
Date: Fri, 16 Aug 1996 11:37:06 -0700 (PDT)
From: Gregory M. Herek <gmherek@ucdavis.edu>
To: ERS.APA@email.apa.org
Subject: Update: 1997 Placek Awards=20

August 16, 1996

Dear Folks,

The maximum amount available for each of the 1997 Placek Awards has been
increased to $25,000. =20

To receive the maximum amount, an applicant must secure $5000 in matching
funds or in-kind services from her/his institution (thus giving the winning
applicant a total of $25,000 from Placek + $5000 matching from institution =
=3D
$30,000 for research).=20

Without matching funds, an applicant may request up to $20,000 from the
Placek Award.=20

The attached call for proposals reflects the increased awards. Please
forward it to interested colleagues.=20

PLEASE DISTRIBUTE TO RESEARCHERS INTERESTED IN LESBIAN & GAY ISSUES
=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=
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CALL FOR PROPOSALS (updated 8/16/96)
1997 WAYNE F. PLACEK AWARDS FOR=20
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON LESBIAN AND GAY ISSUES

The American Psychological Foundation (APF) requests proposals for the 1997
Wayne F. Placek Awards. The Placek Award is intended to encourage
scientific research to increase the general public's understanding of
homosexuality and to alleviate the stress that gay men and lesbians
experience in this and future civilizations. Proposals are invited for
empirical research from all fields of the behavioral and social sciences.
Proposals are especially encouraged for empirical studies that address the
following topics: heterosexuals' attitudes and behaviors toward lesbians an=
d
gay men, including prejudice, discrimination, and violence; family and
workplace issues relevant to lesbians and gay men; and subgroups of the
lesbian and gay population that have historically been underrepresented in
scientific research. =20

AWARDS. It is anticipated that up to two awards will be made in 1997. The

maximum amount of each award will be $25,000. Funds may be requested for an=
y
expenses legitimately associated with conducting an empirical research
project, including salary (for the applicant or assistants), equipment (up
to $3500), supplies, travel, photocopying, payments to participants, and
postage. It is expected that applicants will propose a study that can be
completed within approximately one year and solely with the level of fundin=
g
provided by this award. The Award does not pay institutional indirect cost=
s.=20

ELIGIBILITY. Applicants must have a doctoral degree or the equivalent
(e.g., Ph.D., MD) and must be affiliated with a college, university, or
research institute that meets federal requirements for administering
research awards. APPLICATIONS ARE ESPECIALLY ENCOURAGED FROM JUNIOR FACULT=
Y
AND OTHER INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE RECENTLY COMPLETED THEIR DOCTORATE.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES. All applications must conform to the APF Placek
Award guidelines, which can be obtained by sending a stamped, self-addresse=
d
legal envelope (postage sufficient for a 2-ounce letter =97 usually 52 cent=
s)
to The Wayne F. Placek Award, American Psychological Foundation, 750 First
Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002-4242. In brief, the guidelines require
that the application include a review of the relevant research literature,
description of the applicant's previous relevant research, and a detailed
description of methodology for the proposed study; procedures for protectin=
g
the welfare of research participants, if applicable; a detailed budget and
justification; a description of available facilities and resources; and a
2-page vita/biographical sketch of the applicant(s). Deadline for receipt o=
f
completed applications is February 24, 1997. Awards will be announced in
August of 1997, with funding to begin by September 15, 1997. =20

PRELIMINARY LETTER OF INTENT. Prospective applicants are requested to
submit a brief letter of intent summarizing their proposal topic by January
13, 1997. The letter of intent is requested to assist the Award Committee
in preparing for the review process. It is not binding on the applicant,
nor is it required. =20

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT: The Wayne F. Placek Award, American
Psychological Foundation, 750 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002-4242. =
=20
(202) 336-5824=20
E-mail inquiries to Lisa Straus: ERS.APA@email.apa.org

=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=
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Gregory M. Herek, Ph.D.
Department of Psychology

University of California
Davis, CA 95616   USA

(916) 757-3240 (voice)
(916) 753-2527 (fax)
gmherek@ucdavis.edu

>From Jaak.Billiet@soc.kuleuven.ac.be Mon Aug 19 00:19:27 1996
Return-Path: Jaak.Billiet@soc.kuleuven.ac.be
Received: from mailserv.cc.kuleuven.ac.be (mailserv.cc.kuleuven.ac.be
[134.58.8.44])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
      id AAA06768 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 19 Aug 1996 00:19:22 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from vinip.cc.kuleuven.ac.be by mailserv.cc.kuleuven.ac.be with
SMTP id AA19830
  (5.67a8/IDA-1.5 for aapornet@usc.edu); Mon, 19 Aug 1996 09:19:20 +0200
Received: by vinip.cc.kuleuven.ac.be; Mon, 19 Aug 96 9:19:10 +0200
Date: Mon, 19 Aug 96 9:28:34 CET
Message-Id: <vines.,m06+VS,4ma@vinip.cc.kuleuven.ac.be>
X-Priority: 3 (Normal)
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
From: "jaak billiet" <Jaak.Billiet@soc.kuleuven.ac.be>
Subject: re: zapping
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
              charset=US-ASCII

Dear Dagmar
i forwarded your message to Yves Plees from our department in communication
research, He made a dissertatio on zapping (in Dutch)
Jaak
>From JonRicht@aol.com Mon Aug 19 12:26:51 1996
Return-Path: JonRicht@aol.com
Received: from emout17.mail.aol.com (emout17.mx.aol.com [198.81.11.43])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
      id MAA26564 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 19 Aug 1996 12:26:48 -0700
(PDT)
From: JonRicht@aol.com
Received: by emout17.mail.aol.com (8.6.12/8.6.12) id PAA17221 for
aapornet@usc.edu; Mon, 19 Aug 1996 15:23:58 -0400
Date: Mon, 19 Aug 1996 15:23:58 -0400
Message-ID: <960819152358_388914456@emout17.mail.aol.com>
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: TURF analysis

I am looking for information on how to conduct TURF analysis (Total
Unduplicated Reach and Frequency) using SPSS 6.1. I am familiar with the
system and have conducted discriminant functions, factor analysis and
regressions but nowhere in the drop down window menu have I come across TURF
analysis.

Essentially TURF seems to be a frequency count that tabulates respondents
most - least favorite varieties of any given product. But with a twist.

Though usually very helpful, SPSS manuals and helplines have not been able
to shed much light on this method. I'm wondering if perhaps TURF analysis is
known by a different name on the SPSS menu system.

If anyone has experience conducting TURF analysis using SPSS and can pass it
on to me it would be gratefully appreciated. Thanks.

Jon Richter
Jonricht@aol.com
>From binddav@statcan.ca Tue Aug 20 20:09:29 1996
Return-Path: binddav@statcan.ca
Received: from stcgate.statcan.ca (stcgate.statcan.ca [142.206.192.1])
        by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
        id UAA04306 for <AAPORNET@usc.edu>; Tue, 20 Aug 1996 20:09:19 -0700
(PDT)
Received: (from root@localhost) by stcgate.statcan.ca (8.6.11/8.6.9) id
XAA12407; Tue, 20 Aug 1996 23:10:43 -0400
Received: from stcinet.statcan.ca(142.206.128.146) by stcgate via smap
(V1.3)
        id sma012394; Wed Aug 21 03:10:02 1996
Received: from statcan.ca by statcan.ca (SMI-8.6/SMI-SVR4)
        id XAA06977; Tue, 20 Aug 1996 23:13:06 -0400
Date: Tue, 20 Aug 1996 23:13:06 -0400
Message-Id: <199608210313.XAA06977@statcan.ca>
X-Sender: binddav@142.206.128.146
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Version 1.4.4
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
To: "AAPORNET" <AAPORNET@usc.edu>, "allstat" <allstat@mailbase.ac.uk>,
        "SSC List" <d-ssc@mcmail.CIS.McMaster.CA>, "sso-l"
<sso-l@ehd.hwc.ca>,
        "SURVEY" <SURVEY@ftc.gov.pe.ca>,
        "Stats-discuss" <stats-discuss@mcc.ac.uk>
From: binddav@statcan.ca (David A. Binder)
Subject: Use of surveys in advertising
Cc: "Tom Jabine" <tjabine@nas.edu>

Dear subscribers to various statistical listserves:

I am forwarding this message from Tom Jabine to various listserves because I
believe the issue is important to many statisticians interested in
statistical ethics. I apologize for the cross-posting for those who
subscribe to more than one of these listserves. Those interested in
replying directly to Tom Jabine should write to him at <tjabine@NAS.EDU>.

David Binder
Chair, Survey Research Methods Section
American Statistical Association
<binddav@statcan.ca>

>Return-Path: <owner-srmsnet@UMDD.UMD.EDU>
>Received: from statcan.ca by statcan.ca (SMI-8.6/SMI-SVR4)
>   id WAA06719; Tue, 20 Aug 1996 22:45:47 -0400
>Received: (from root@localhost) by stcgate.statcan.ca (8.6.11/8.6.9) id
WAA11938; Tue, 20 Aug 1996 22:42:31 -0400

>
>There follows a letter, which is self-explanatory, from me to the CEO
>of Pharmacia and Upjohn:
>
>   3231 Worthington St. NW
>   Washington DC 20015-2362
>   July 14, 1996
>
>Mr. John L. Zabriskie, CEO
>Pharmacia and Upjohn, Inc.
>7000 Portage Road
>Kalamazoo MI 99001
>
>
>Dear Mr. Zabriskie:
>
>
>In the July 14, 1996 issue of the Washington Post Parade magazine,
>an advertisement for Cortaid contained the following statement:
>
>   Only Cortaid is recommended most by doctors. That's because
>   Cortaid stops the persistent itching, then goes beyond to help
>   heal the blotchy, allergic skin rash. Trust the brand doctors
>   prefer over all other brands.
>
>
>I assume the statements about doctors' preferences and
>recommendations were based on one or more surveys of doctors. I
>would be obliged if you could send me information about the

>survey(s) on which these statements were based, including the
>specific questions that were asked about preferences and
>recommendations for Cortaid, the statistical results for those
>questions, and details of the survey design(s), including sample
>sizes, method of data collection, and survey response rates. Thank
>you.
>
>
>   Sincerely,
>
>
>
>   Thomas B. Jabine
>
>***
>Following is a transcription of a reply that I received, dated
>8/14/96:
>
>Dear Mr. Jabine:
>
>Your letter dated July 14, 1996 to Dr. John L. Zabriskie requesting
>certain information about a CORTAID[symbol for registered trade name]
>advertisement has been referred to me for reply.
>
>While the statement you cited from the advertisement is correct and we
>have substantiation for the claims made in the statement, it is not
>our practice to publicly disclose the information you have requested
>absent a compelling business need to do so.
>
>I regret that we could not be more responsive to your inquiry.
>
>Very truly yours,
>
>Ian D. Thorburn [CONSUMER HEALTHCARE, Brand Group Director]
>***
>
>I am considering making an inquiry to the National Advertising
>Division of the Council of Better Business Bureaus. Does anyone have
>other suggestions for pursuing this issue, or am I wasting my time?
>
>   Tom Jabine
>
>

>From NNRTWS1@UCHIMVS1.UCHICAGO.EDU Wed Aug 21 08:03:47 1996
Return-Path: NNRTWS1@UCHIMVS1.UCHICAGO.EDU
Received: from UCHIMVS1.UCHICAGO.EDU (uchimvs1.uchicago.edu [128.135.19.10])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
      id IAA13646 for <aapornet@USC.EDU>; Wed, 21 Aug 1996 08:03:41 -0700
(PDT)
Message-Id: <199608211503.IAA13646@usc.edu>
Received: from UCHIMVS1.BITNET by UCHIMVS1.UCHICAGO.EDU (IBM MVS SMTP V3R1)
   with BSMTP id 8095; Wed, 21 Aug 96 10:02:41 CDT
Date: Wed, 21 Aug 96 09:59 CST
From: NNRTWS1@UCHIMVS1.UCHICAGO.EDU
To: methods@UNM.EDU
Subject: Forwarded Mail from NNRTWS1

General Social Survey Student Paper Competition

The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) at the University of Chicago announces the second annual General Social Survey (GSS) Student Paper Competition. To be eligible papers must: 1) be based on data from the 1972-1994 GSSs or from the GSS's cross-national component, the International Social Survey Program (any year or combination of years may be used), 2) represent original and unpublished work, and 3) be written by a student or students at an accredited college or university. Both undergraduates and graduate students may enter and college graduates are eligible for one year after receiving their degree.

The papers will be judged on the basis of their: a) contribution to expanding understanding of contemporary American society, b) development and testing of social science models and theories, c) statistical and methodological sophistication, and d) clarity of writing and organization. Papers should be less than 40 pages in length (including tables, references, appendices, etc.)and should be double spaced.

Paper will be judged by the principal investigators of the GSS (James A. Davis and Tom W. Smith) with assistance from a group of leading scholars. Separate prizes will be awarded to the best undergraduate and best graduate-level entries. The winners will receive a cash prize of $250, a commemorative plaque, and the MicroCase Analysis System, including data from the 1972-1994 GSSs (a $1,395 value). The MicroCase software is donated by the MicroCase Corporation of Bellevue, Washington.

In addition, winning papers will be eligible for publication in the GSS Student Report Series. Honorable mentions may also be awarded by the judges.

Two copies of each paper must be received by February 15, 1997. The winner will be announced in late April, 1997. Send entries to:

Tom W. Smith
General Social Survey
National Opinion Research Center
1155 East 60th St.
Chicago, Il 60637

For further information:

Phone: 312-753-7877
Fax: 312-753-7886
Email: smitht@norcmail.uchicago.edu

Dear subscribers to various statistical listserves:

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David Binder
Chair, Survey Research Methods Section

American Statistical Association
<binddav@statcan.ca>

>Return-Path: <owner-srmsnet@UMDD.UMD.EDU>
>Received: from statcan.ca by statcan.ca (SMI-8.6/SMI-SVR4)
> id WAA06719; Tue, 20 Aug 1996 22:45:47 -0400
>Received: (from root@localhost) by stcgate.statcan.ca (8.6.11/8.6.9) id
WAA11938; Tue, 20 Aug 1996 22:42:31 -0400
>Received: from wnt.dc.lsoft.com(206.241.12.7) by stcgate via smap (V1.3)
> id sma011925; Wed Aug 21 02:42:15 1996
>Received: from PEACH.EASE.LSOFT.COM (206.241.12.4) by wnt.dc.lsoft.com
(LSMTP for Windows NT v1.1a) with SMTP id <0.F329C0D0@wnt.dc.lsoft.com>;
Tue, 20 Aug 1996 22:35:55 -0400
>Received: from UMDD.UMD.EDU by UMDD.UMD.EDU (LISTSERV release 1.8b) with
NJE id
>   6237 for SRMSNET@UMDD.UMD.EDU; Tue, 20 Aug 1996 22:35:27 -0400
>Received: from UMDD.UMD.EDU by UMDD.UMD.EDU (Mailer R2.10 ptf000) with
BSMTP id
>   6935; Tue, 20 Aug 96 22:33:45 EDT
>Received: from darius.nas.edu by UMDD.UMD.EDU ; 20 Aug 96 22:33:44 EDT
>Received: from nas.edu (chariot.nas.edu [144.171.1.14]) by darius.nas.edu
>   (8.7.5/8.7.3) with SMTP id WAA13704 for <srmsnet@umdd.umd.edu>;
Tue,
>   20 Aug 1996 22:35:42 -0400 (EDT)
>Received: from cc:Mail by nas.edu id AA840605633; Tue, 20 Aug 96 22:25:23
EST
>Encoding: 69 Text
>Message-ID: <9607208406.AA840605633@nas.edu>
>Date: Tue, 20 Aug 1996 22:25:23 EST
>Reply-To: Survey Research Methods Section of the ASA <SRMSNET@UMDD.UMD.EDU>

>Sender: Survey Research Methods Section of the ASA <SRMSNET@UMDD.UMD.EDU>
>From: Tom Jabine <tjabine@NAS.EDU>
>Subject: Use of surveys in advertising
>To: Multiple recipients of list SRMSNET <SRMSNET@UMDD.UMD.EDU>
>Content-Type: text
>Content-Length: 2453
>
>There follows a letter, which is self-explanatory, from me to the CEO
>of Pharmacia and Upjohn:
>
>   3231 Worthington St. NW
>   Washington DC 20015-2362
>   July 14, 1996
>
>Mr. John L. Zabriskie, CEO
>Pharmacia and Upjohn, Inc.
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>
>
>Dear Mr. Zabriskie:
>
>
>In the July 14, 1996 issue of the Washington Post Parade magazine,

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>
>   Only Cortaid is recommended most by doctors. That's because
>   Cortaid stops the persistent itching, then goes beyond to help
>   heal the blotchy, allergic skin rash. Trust the brand doctors
>   prefer over all other brands.
>
>
>I assume the statements about doctors' preferences and
>recommendations were based on one or more surveys of doctors. I
>would be obliged if you could send me information about the
>survey(s) on which these statements were based, including the
>specific questions that were asked about preferences and
>recommendations for Cortaid, the statistical results for those
>questions, and details of the survey design(s), including sample
>sizes, method of data collection, and survey response rates. Thank
>you.
>
>
>   Sincerely,
>
>
>
>   Thomas B. Jabine
>
>***
>Following is a transcription of a reply that I received, dated
>8/14/96:
>
>Dear Mr. Jabine:
>
>Your letter dated July 14, 1996 to Dr. John L. Zabriskie requesting
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>advertisement has been referred to me for reply.
>
>While the statement you cited from the advertisement is correct and we
>have substantiation for the claims made in the statement, it is not
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>
>I regret that we could not be more responsive to your inquiry.
>
>Very truly yours,
>
>Ian D. Thorburn [CONSUMER HEALTHCARE, Brand Group Director]
>***
>
>I am considering making an inquiry to the National Advertising
>Division of the Council of Better Business Bureaus. Does anyone have
>other suggestions for pursuing this issue, or am I wasting my time?
>
>   Tom Jabine
>
>
     How about contacting Consumer Reports

                         Marty Frankel

```
>From jbbare@Interpath.com Thu Aug 22 15:53:00 1996
Return-Path: jbbare@interpath.com
Received: from mail-hub.interpath.net (mail-hub.interpath.net [199.72.1.13])
       by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
       id PAA19333 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 22 Aug 1996 15:52:57 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from LOCALNAME (raleigh2-080.interpath.net [207.59.1.80]) by
mail-hub.interpath.net (8.6.12/8.6.14) with SMTP id SAA27301 for
<aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 22 Aug 1996 18:50:23 -0400
Date: Thu, 22 Aug 1996 18:50:23 -0400
Message-Id: <199608222250.SAA27301@mail-hub.interpath.net>
X-Sender: jbbare@Interpath.com
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Light Version 1.5.2
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
To: aapornet@usc.edu
From: John Bare <jbbare@Interpath.com>
Subject: survey of likely non-voters

  Recently I saw a wire service story mentioning a current national survey
of likely non-voters. Does anyone know the source and whether the results
are available on the Web?
  Thanks,
  John Bare
  jbbare@interpath.com

>From U35226@UICVM.UIC.EDU Thu Aug 22 16:22:23 1996
Return-Path: U35226@UICVM.UIC.EDU
Received: from UICVM.UIC.EDU (UIC-VMNET.CC.UIC.EDU [128.248.2.49])
       by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
       id QAA23684 for <aapornet@USC.EDU>; Thu, 22 Aug 1996 16:22:22 -0700
(PDT)
Message-Id: <199608222322.QAA23684@usc.edu>
Received: from UICVM.CC.UIC.EDU by UICVM.UIC.EDU (IBM VM SMTP V2R2)
   with BSMTP id 0712; Thu, 22 Aug 96 18:21:19 CDT
Received: from UICVM (NJE origin U35226@UICVM) by UICVM.CC.UIC.EDU (LMail
V1.2a/1.8a) with BSMTP id 6757; Thu, 22 Aug 1996 18:21:19 -0500
Date: Thu, 22 Aug 1996 18:17:25 CDT
From: "Mark Rodeghier  " <U35226@UICVM.UIC.EDU>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
In-Reply-To: Thu, 22 Aug 1996 18:50:23 -0400, from
              John Bare <jbbare@Interpath.com>
Subject:      Re: survey of likely non-voters

>   Recently I saw a wire service story mentioning a current national survey
> of likely non-voters. Does anyone know the source and whether the results
> are available on the Web?
>   Thanks,
>   John Bare
>   jbbare@interpath.com

You may be referring to a survey conducted by Northwestern University
and WTTW television station in Chicago during the past two months. It
was reported on Tuesday evening in a program on WTTW here in Chicago.
They didn't mention how to get further results during the program (or
maybe I missed the reference), but you should be able to contact
```

either the university or WTTW. Perhaps Paul Lavrakas can add more
information since the Northwestern survey lab actually conducted
the survey, I believe.

The survey was certainly interesting and deserves serious attention.

Mark Rodeghier
University of Illinois at Chicago
U35226@UICVM.CC.UIC.EDU
>From skeeter@saturn.vcu.edu Thu Aug 22 17:24:03 1996
Return-Path: skeeter@saturn.vcu.edu
Received: from saturn.vcu.edu (saturn.vcu.edu [128.172.2.31])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
      id RAA01562 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 22 Aug 1996 17:24:01 -0700
(PDT)
Received: by saturn.vcu.edu (AIX 4.1/UCB 5.64/4.03)
          id AA30162; Thu, 22 Aug 1996 20:22:51 -0400
Message-Id: <9608230022.AA30162@saturn.vcu.edu>
Subject: Re: survey of likely non-voters
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Date: Thu, 22 Aug 96 20:22:51 EDT
From: Scott Keeter <skeeter@saturn.vcu.edu>
In-Reply-To: <199608222250.SAA27301@mail-hub.interpath.net>; from "John
Bare" at Aug 22, 96 6:50 pm
X-Mailer: ELM-MIME [version 1.0 PL0]

The League of Women Voters did a national survey of nonvoters a few months
ago. I thought it was quite interesting. But I don't think the report is
available on their web site.

>
>   Recently I saw a wire service story mentioning a current national survey
> of likely non-voters. Does anyone know the source and whether the results
> are available on the Web?
>   Thanks,
>   John Bare
>   jbbare@interpath.com
>
>

--
* *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *
*
Scott Keeter   ....   skeeter@vcu.edu
Survey Research Laboratory   ....
 and Department of Political Science ....
  and Public Administration   ....
Virginia Commonwealth University   ....   Phone: 804.828.8035
Richmond, VA 23284-2028   USA   ....   Fax: 804.828.7463
>From mtrau@umich.edu Thu Aug 22 18:47:20 1996
Return-Path: mtrau@umich.edu
Received: from frogger.rs.itd.umich.edu (root@frogger.rs.itd.umich.edu
[141.211.63.85])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with ESMTP
      id SAA10414 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 22 Aug 1996 18:47:18 -0700
(PDT)

```
Received: from localhost by frogger.rs.itd.umich.edu (8.7.5/2.3)
      with SMTP id VAA03213; Thu, 22 Aug 1996 21:47:13 -0400 (EDT)
Date: Thu, 22 Aug 1996 21:47:13 -0400 (EDT)
From: Michael W Traugott <mtrau@umich.edu>
X-Sender: mtrau@frogger.rs.itd.umich.edu
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Re: survey of likely non-voters
In-Reply-To: <9608230022.AA30162@saturn.vcu.edu>
Message-ID:
<Pine.SOL.3.95.960822214505.3119A-100000@frogger.rs.itd.umich.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

The survey was sponsored by the Medill News Service in Washington, and the
work was done by Dwight Morris, formerly of the New York Times, Atlanta
Constitution, and LA Times.  I have copies of printed analyses, avilable
from the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern or from the Medill
News Service in DC.  It contains an interesting typology of nonvoters.

>From lavrakas@casbah.acns.nwu.edu Fri Aug 23 07:03:41 1996
Return-Path: lavrakas@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Received: from casbah.acns.nwu.edu (casbah.acns.nwu.edu [129.105.16.52])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with ESMTP
      id HAA22665 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 23 Aug 1996 07:03:40 -0700
(PDT)
From: lavrakas@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Received: by casbah.acns.nwu.edu
      (1.40.112.4/20.4) id AA221798938; Fri, 23 Aug 1996 09:02:18 -0500
Message-Id: <199608231402.AA221798938@casbah.acns.nwu.edu>
Subject: Re: survey of likely non-voters
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Date: Fri, 23 Aug 1996 09:02:17 -0500 (CDT)
In-Reply-To:
<Pine.SOL.3.95.960822214505.3119A-100000@frogger.rs.itd.umich.edu> from
"Michael W Traugott" at Aug 22, 96 09:47:13 pm
X-Mailer: ELM [version 2.4 PL25]
Content-Type: text

The NU Survey Lab did not conduct this survey and I knew nothing of it
until reading Mike Traugott's message this morning.  So I haven't been
avoiding responding to the query about the nonvoter survey.

<P.J. Lavrakas>


P.S. Well, should I expect?... I've only been at NU 18 years and was
on the Medill faculty for 14 years, but I guess there wasn't any reason to
contact me about it -- what do I know about surveys and election
surveys in particular?.... Probably not a bad decision that I'm leaving
NU's employment in another six working days....

(Rodney Dangerfield, where are you???)
>From jtrewn@cms.cc.wayne.edu Fri Aug 23 07:16:09 1996
Return-Path: jtrewn@cms.cc.wayne.edu
Received: from CMS.CC.WAYNE.EDU (CMS.CC.WAYNE.EDU [141.217.1.3])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
      id HAA24267 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 23 Aug 1996 07:16:08 -0700
```

I am looking for some assistance in figuring a sample size computation for
a study that is attempting to test the effect of video education on a
selection criteria.
The study is as follows:

To determine the rate of selection for surgery and radiation therapy as
primary treatment for early prostate cancer in black and whiite vetrans
when given additional information by video (group I) as compared to those
not viewing the video (group II).

The study looks like:

       Video   No Video
Surgery   Radiation Th   Surgery   Radiation Th

Bl Wh   Bl Wh   Bl Wh   Bl Wh

At present we are inclined to use the chi sq analysis, any suggestions?

We understand that at present (no video) has a 10% differential between
Blacks and whites, in other words 10% more whites accept surgery than
blacks.

We would like to test if the video has an effect in neutralizing this
differential, that is, blacks (% blacks) who opt for surgery are as many as
whites (%whites) who opt for surgery after viewing the video.

Also, how does one compute the sample size? Will a power analysis do, if
so, what is the design?

I will appreciate any help or references. I have looked through
"Statistical Power Analysis for Behaviourial Sciences" by Jacob Cohen but
am only able to find power analysis tables for a 2 factor contingency
table, but we have a 3 factor table design. Any suggestions?

Thanks in advance.

Regards.

|Jayant Trewn   Ph: (313) 577-2124 |
|Research Analyst   FAX: (313) 577-1274 |
|Center For Urban Studies   E-Mail: jtrewn@cms.cc.wayne.edu |

```
|Survey & Evaluation Services  Bitnet: jtrewn@waynest1            |
|Address:656 W.Kirby, Room 3061,  Wayne State University,         |
|Detroit,  MI  48202                                              |

 --------------------------------------------------------------------




>From GOLQC@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU Fri Aug 23 11:48:15 1996
Return-Path: GOLQC@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU
Received: from CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (cunyvm.cuny.edu [128.228.1.2])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
      id LAA29355 for <aapornet@USC.EDU>; Fri, 23 Aug 1996 11:48:13 -0700
(PDT)
Message-Id: <199608231848.LAA29355@usc.edu>
Received: from CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU by CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (IBM VM SMTP V2R3)
   with BSMTP id 2361; Fri, 23 Aug 96 14:48:08 EDT
Received: from CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (NJE origin GOLQC@CUNYVM) by CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU
(LMail V1.2a/1.8a) with RFC822 id 7204; Fri, 23 Aug 1996 14:48:09 -0400
Date:         Fri, 23 Aug 96 14:36:15 EDT
From: Al Gollin <GOLQC@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU>
Subject:      Re: survey of likely non-voters
To: aapornet@usc.edu
In-Reply-To:  Message of Thu, 22 Aug 1996 21:47:13 -0400 (EDT) from
 <mtrau@umich.edu>

I wonder if one of those in possession of the Morris-NWU survey could offer
a
precis of its results to gratify the curiosity of the rest of us. E.g. are
they
likely nonvoters in 1996 or just in general? Before Perot's candidacy or
after?
Is voting history studied in detail: are they stable novoters or newly
disaffec
ted ex-partisans? Al Gollin
>From Grdmail@aol.com Fri Aug 23 23:07:50 1996
Return-Path: Grdmail@aol.com
Received: from emout13.mail.aol.com (emout13.mx.aol.com [198.81.11.39])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
      id XAA16790 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 23 Aug 1996 23:07:48 -0700
(PDT)
From: Grdmail@aol.com
Received: by emout13.mail.aol.com (8.6.12/8.6.12) id CAA15897 for
aapornet@usc.edu; Sat, 24 Aug 1996 02:07:18 -0400
Date: Sat, 24 Aug 1996 02:07:18 -0400
Message-ID: <960824020717_186575249@emout13.mail.aol.com>
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Northwestern University Non-Voter Study

Dear AAPORNETers,

    I spoke with Mary Ann Gourlay of Northwestern University's Medill School
of Journalism about their recent non-voter study.  The report itself along
with a lot of information about the study including the methodology can be
found at the following Web site:
```

www.medill.nwu.edu/disaffected

     The site is being updated as this large study continues into its next
phase. The study is being done in cooperation with WTTW Channel 11 the PBS
affiliate here in Chicago which apparently will air a program "in the
winter"
on this study.
     Mary Ann Gourlay can be contacted if the Web site doesn't provide all
the information you need. Her e-mail address is, m-gourlay@nwu.edu
     The principal investigator, Professor Jack Doppelt of the Medill
School,
has asked to join AAPORNET, at least temporarily, to follow the discussion
about the study.

Sincerely yours,

Glenn Dempsey
grdmail@aol.com

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Mon Aug 26 06:53:13 1996
Return-Path: beniger@almaak.usc.edu
Received: from almaak.usc.edu (beniger@almaak.usc.edu [128.125.253.135])
     by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with ESMTP
     id GAA18323 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 26 Aug 1996 06:53:12 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)
     by almaak.usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
     id GAA18732 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 26 Aug 1996 06:53:11 -0700
(PDT)
Date: Mon, 26 Aug 1996 06:53:11 -0700 (PDT)
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Straw in the Wind
Message-ID: <Pine.SUN.3.92.960826064359.18153B-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

          STRAW IN THE WIND: DATA SETS AND CONFIDENTIALITY

PRIVACY VS. FREEDOM-OF-INFORMATION ON THE WEB
A computer consultant in Oregon paid the state $222 for its complete motor
vehicles data base, which he then posted to a Web site, prompting charges
of privacy violations from people who complained that he had invaded their
privacy. The database allows anyone with an Oregon license plate number to
look up the vehicle owner's name, address, birthdate, driver's license
number, and title information. The consultant's motive in posting the
information, which anyone can obtain for a fee by going to a state office,
was to improve public safety by allowing identification of reckless
drivers. Oregon Governor John Kitzhaver says that instant access to motor
vehicle records over the Internet is different from information access
obtained by physically going to state offices and making a formal request
for information: ``I am concerned that this ease of access to people's

addresses could be abused and present a threat to an individual's safety.''
(Associated Press 8 Aug 96)

_____
>From Edupage (8/11/96), edited by John Gehl and Suzanne Douglas.

Data Availability Announcement:

The Wisconsin Basic Needs Study, 1981.

The Data and Program Library Service at the University of
Wisconsin-Madison is pleased to announce the availabiliy
of these important data via our World Wide Web on-line data
archive.

This site provides access to the raw data and documentation
from the Wisconsin Basic Needs Study. This study is a longitudinal
survey of 2,000 Wisconsin families, conducted in the 1980's for the
Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services. The objectives
of the study were to describe the basic needs of families, to observe
the variation in needs as a function of household size and composition,
region, and season, and to determine the behavioral and psychological
responses to changes in the ability of families to satisfy their
consumption requirements.

The sample consists of a cross-section of households throughout the state,
supplemented by special oversampling of households in which the Department
of Health and Social Services has a particular policy interest (AFDC
households, female-headed households with dependent children, households
with heads 65 years of age or older, and low-income households).

For more information or to access the data go to:

http://dpls.dacc.wisc.edu/BNS/

Laura Guy
Senior Librarian
Data and Program Library Service
University of Wisconsin-Madison

3313 Social Science Building
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Voice: 608.262.7962
Email: guy@dpls.dacc.wisc.edu

While this incident will open many debates about privacy
and the internet, I still think most people would find it easier
to pay a fee at the state office for the information. While
many of us on AAPORnet may find the Web interesting and
useful (which it is), I don't think the average citizen has
become a "netizen" as of yet -- but, wait five years!

>   STRAW IN THE WIND: DATA SETS AND CONFIDENTIALITY
>
>
>PRIVACY VS. FREEDOM-OF-INFORMATION ON THE WEB
>A computer consultant in Oregon paid the state $222 for its complete motor
>vehicles data base, which he then posted to a Web site, prompting charges
>of privacy violations from people who complained that he had invaded their
>privacy. The database allows anyone with an Oregon license plate number to
>look up the vehicle owner's name, address, birthdate, driver's license
>number, and title information. The consultant's motive in posting the
>information, which anyone can obtain for a fee by going to a state office,
>was to improve public safety by allowing identification of reckless
>drivers. Oregon Governor John Kitzhaver says that instant access to motor
>vehicle records over the Internet is different from information access
>obtained by physically going to state offices and making a formal request
>for information: ``I am concerned that this ease of access to people's
>addresses could be abused and present a threat to an individual's safety.''
>(Associated Press 8 Aug 96)
>_____
>>From Edupage (8/11/96), edited by John Gehl and Suzanne Douglas.

****
*

```
*
*                    Scott Goold
*
*                    PhD Candidate
*
*                    University of New Mexico
*
*                    505.247.3398
*
*                    [sgoold@unm.edu]
*
*
*
*     "I Can't Accept Not Trying", Michael Jordan
*
*          on the Pursuit of Excellence, 1994
*
*
*
  ********************************************
```

```
>From BARRY@uga.cc.uga.edu Mon Aug 26 10:28:14 1996
Return-Path: BARRY@UGA.CC.UGA.EDU
Received: from uga.cc.uga.edu (uga.cc.uga.edu [128.192.1.5])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
      id KAA24111 for <aapornet@USC.EDU>; Mon, 26 Aug 1996 10:28:12 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from UGA.CC.UGA.EDU by uga.cc.uga.edu (IBM VM SMTP V2R3)
   with BSMTP id 6400; Mon, 26 Aug 96 13:27:19 EDT
Received: from UGA.CC.UGA.EDU (NJE origin BARRY@UGA) by UGA.CC.UGA.EDU
(LMail V1.2a/1.8a) with BSMTP id 2351; Mon, 26 Aug 1996 13:27:19 -0400
Date:        Mon, 26 Aug 96 13:22:36 EDT
From: "Barry A. Hollander" <BARRY@uga.cc.uga.edu>
Subject:       Re: Straw in the Wind
To: aapornet@usc.edu
In-Reply-To:  Message of Mon, 26 Aug 1996 10:33:33 -0600 (MDT) from
 <sgoold@unm.edu>
X-Mailer:     MailBook 95.01.000
Message-Id:   <960826.132718.EDT.BARRY@UGA.CC.UGA.EDU>
```

On Mon, 26 Aug 1996 10:33:33 -0600 (MDT) Scott Goold said:

>While this incident will open many debates about privacy
>and the internet, I still think most people would find it easier
>to pay a fee at the state office for the information. While
>many of us on AAPORnet may find the Web interesting and
>useful (which it is), I don't think the average citizen has
>become a "netizen" as of yet -- but, wait five years!
>

    One difference, of course, is that in this Web set up
    someone can get access to the information without a paper
    trail. So, if you're stalking someone, you don't have to
    go to a government office and fill out a piece of paper.

    Access to such data is getting tougher and tougher,

as journalists who do computer-assisted reporting can attest.
The incident of the actress a few years back, getting killed
by stalker who allegedly got her address through such records,
resulted in some legislation that made it tougher to get the
data.

I agree with Scott, though. The average joe will not be using
the web, but will go down and plunk down a few bucks for a
single search, if they'd even go that far. Best thing to do is
find a friendly cop or a friend of a friend of a friend who
knows a cop and will run the number for ya.

*%

Barry A. Hollander   College of Journalism
    Assistant Professor   and Mass Communication
    BARRY@uga.cc.uga.edu   The University of Georgia
    Phone (706) 542-5027   Athens, GA 30602

From mbednarz@umich.edu Mon Aug 26 11:57:48 1996
Return-Path: mbednarz@umich.edu
Received: from stargate.rs.itd.umich.edu (root@stargate.rs.itd.umich.edu
[141.211.63.82])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with ESMTP
      id LAA07319 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 26 Aug 1996 11:57:46 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from localhost by stargate.rs.itd.umich.edu (8.7.5/2.3)
      with SMTP id OAA29975; Mon, 26 Aug 1996 14:57:45 -0400 (EDT)
Date: Mon, 26 Aug 1996 14:57:44 -0400 (EDT)
From: Marlene Bednarz <mbednarz@umich.edu>
X-Sender: mbednarz@stargate.rs.itd.umich.edu
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: 1997 AAPOR Conference
Message-ID:
<Pine.SOL.3.95.960826145249.29185D-100000@stargate.rs.itd.umich.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

To: AAPOR Members Seeking Information on '97 conference
      (to assist in your planning and budget requests)

From: The AAPOR Secretariat

The 52nd AAPOR Conference will be held at the
Norfolk Virginia Waterside Marriott hotel.

Dates: May 14-17, 1997

From jwerner@vgernet.net Mon Aug 26 19:16:29 1996
Return-Path: jwerner@vgernet.net
Received: from vger.vgernet.net (root@vger.vgernet.net [205.219.186.1])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
      id TAA08838 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 26 Aug 1996 19:16:28 -0700

The Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern University has released
results from their survey titled "No Show '96: Americans Who Don't Vote"
which may be viewed at:

                  http://www.medill.nwu.edu/disaffected

This is a lavish presentation, and full of interesting insights, but
it would be even better if one could have some confidence (in the
vernacular, rather than the technical meaning of the word), that the
results actually measure what they claim to measure.

Looking at the methodology page for the survey, which may be found at
http://www.medill/edu/disaffected/survey/method.html, one finds that a
total of 3323 adults were interviewed, of whom 2322 were classified as
likely voters, and 1001 as likely non-voters.

This gives us 69.9% likely voters and 30.1% likely non-voters. The
method used for classification, while not fully spelled out, appears to
depend mostly on whether or not a person voted in the 1992 general
election, although, based on my reading of the survey, it would seem
to be designed to err toward non-voting rather than voting (16% of the
likely non-voters claim to have actually voted in 1992, for example).

Looking at the data published by the Census Bureau, however, one finds
that 61.3% of the voting age population claims to have voted in 1992.
This was, in fact, the highest percentage voting since 1972, and nearly
4% higher than in 1988, but nowhere near the 69.9% that the Merrill
survey projects. In fact, the Census Bureau estimates that, as of 1994,
only 62% of the population was even registered to vote, so I find it
difficult to imagine that, even with instant registrations and
motor-voter laws in many states, one could reach 69.9% voting in 1996.

Someone surely should have noticed this, all the more so that the report
contains a fancy color chart showing turnout in presidential elections
that clearly indicates that only about 55.1% of the voting age
population cast a vote for president in 1992 (also from Census data).

If the full sample of 3323 were, in fact representative of the U.S.
voting-age population, one would expect that 69.9% to differ by less
than 2% from the correct proportion, at a 99% confidence level.

This not being the case, one must assume, at the very least, that there
exists substantial bias in the composition of the sample used for this
survey of likely non-voters.

I note, finally, that as with virtually all telephone surveys reported
in the media, there is no indication as to the level of non-response to
this survey. I have argued here before that I consider this practice to
negate any claim to measurable accuracy.
>From phb2@cornell.edu Tue Aug 27 06:49:43 1996
Return-Path: phb2@cornell.edu
Received: from postoffice2.mail.cornell.edu (POSTOFFICE2.MAIL.CORNELL.EDU
[132.236.56.10])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with ESMTP
      id GAA05953 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 27 Aug 1996 06:49:41 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from [128.253.218.127] ([128.253.218.127]) by
postoffice2.mail.cornell.edu (8.7.5/8.7.3) with ESMTP id JAA12433 for
<aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 27 Aug 1996 09:49:38 -0400 (EDT)
X-Sender: phb2@postoffice3.mail.cornell.edu
Message-Id: <v03007800ae48ac1730ad@[128.253.218.127]>
In-Reply-To: <960826.132718.EDT.BARRY@UGA.CC.UGA.EDU>
References: Message of Mon, 26 Aug 1996 10:33:33 -0600 (MDT) from
 <sgoold@unm.edu>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Date: Tue, 27 Aug 1996 09:54:29 -0400
To: aapornet@usc.edu
From: "Paul H. Bern" <phb2@cornell.edu>
Subject: Re: Straw in the Wind

I agree that the average person is not likely to use the Internet to gain
access to this kind of information. But it's not the average person we
have to worry about; the average person is not a stalker, pedophile, or
con-artist. If someone is obsessed or criminal enough to want the
information, then they will find it through any means. There's no sense in
making it any easier for them.

****
Paul H. Bern
Research Support Specialist   The only thing worse than
Human Resource Services   not getting what you wanted
130 Day Hall   is getting what you asked for.
Cornell University
Ithaca, NY 14850
(607)255-3224

>From DMMerkle@aol.com Tue Aug 27 07:46:46 1996
Return-Path: DMMerkle@aol.com
Received: from emout17.mail.aol.com (emout17.mx.aol.com [198.81.11.43])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
      id HAA11741 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 27 Aug 1996 07:46:43 -0700
(PDT)
From: DMMerkle@aol.com
Received: by emout17.mail.aol.com (8.6.12/8.6.12) id KAA26466 for
aapornet@usc.edu; Tue, 27 Aug 1996 10:46:12 -0400
Date: Tue, 27 Aug 1996 10:46:12 -0400
Message-ID: <960827104612_510799264@emout17.mail.aol.com>

To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Re: Validity of non-voter survey?

In a message dated 96-08-26 22:28:27 EDT, Jan Werner writes:

>I note, finally, that as with virtually all telephone surveys reported in
the media, there is >no indication as to the level of non-response to
>this survey. I have argued here before that I consider this practice to
>negate any claim to measurable accuracy.

It would be nice to know the response rate, but the fact that Medill did not
select respondents at the household level using a probability method also
"negate[s] any claim to measurable accuracy." This is the description of the
respondent selection method from the Medill website:

> "In each contacted household, interviewers first asked to speak with the
>youngest male 18 years of age or older who is at home now. If no eligible
>male was at home, interviewers asked to speak with the oldest female 18
years
>of age or older who is at home.

Daniel Merkle
Voter News Service
>From LYNDA.CARLSON@hq.doe.gov Tue Aug 27 08:09:02 1996
Return-Path: LYNDA.CARLSON@hq.doe.gov
Received: from hqrtmta1.doe.gov (hqrtmta1.doe.gov [146.138.1.131])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with ESMTP
      id IAA14298; Tue, 27 Aug 1996 08:09:00 -0700 (PDT)
Received: by hqrtmta1.doe.gov
      (1.37.109.16/16.2) id AA166478343; Tue, 27 Aug 1996 11:05:43 -0400
Date: Tue, 27 Aug 1996 8:57:00 -0400
From: "LYNDA.CARLSON" <LYNDA.CARLSON@hq.doe.gov>
Message-Id:
<M4615224.011.sxuqf.1.960827150423Z.CC-MAIL*/O=HQ/PRMD=USDOE/ADMD=ATTMAIL/C=
US/@MHS>
Subject: Re: 1997 AAPOR Conference
To: aapornet@usc.edu, owner-aapornet@usc.edu
X400-Mts-Identifier: [/P=USDOE/A=ATTMAIL/C=US/ ; c\hq\960827110423k]
X-Mailer: Worldtalk (4.0.2-p8)/MIME
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: multipart/mixed;
    boundary="----
=_0_MIME_Boundary_10371.32230ec7.imcm6sz0.hqrtmta1.doe.gov"

------ =_0_MIME_Boundary_10371.32230ec7.imcm6sz0.hqrtmta1.doe.gov
Content-Type: text/plain; name="Authorized by..."; charset=us-ascii

Message authorized by:
    : mbednarz@umich.edu_at_INTERNET at X400PO

------ =_0_MIME_Boundary_10371.32230ec7.imcm6sz0.hqrtmta1.doe.gov

when will the theme and call for papers come out?
_____ Reply Separator
_____
Subject: 1997 AAPOR Conference
Author: owner-aapornet@usc.edu_at_INTERNET at X400PO

Date: 8/26/96 2:57 PM

To
:   AAPOR Members Seeking Information on '97 conference
(t
     o assist in your planning and budget requests)

Fr
om: The AAPOR Secretariat

Th
e 52nd AAPOR Conference will be held at the No
rfolk Virginia Waterside Marriott hotel.

Dates: May 14-17, 1997

------ =_0_MIME_Boundary_10371.32230ec7.imcm6sz0.hqrtmta1.doe.gov--
>From binddav@statcan.ca Tue Aug 27 10:01:55 1996
Return-Path: binddav@statcan.ca
Received: from stcgate.statcan.ca (stcgate.statcan.ca [142.206.192.1])
     by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
     id KAA28784 for <AAPORNET@usc.edu>; Tue, 27 Aug 1996 10:01:53 -0700
(PDT)
Received: (from root@localhost) by stcgate.statcan.ca (8.6.11/8.6.9) id
NAA23462; Tue, 27 Aug 1996 13:03:27 -0400
Received: from stcinet.statcan.ca(142.206.128.146) by stcgate via smap
(V1.3)
     id sma023410; Tue Aug 27 17:03:09 1996
Received: from statcan.ca by statcan.ca (SMI-8.6/SMI-SVR4)
     id NAA19362; Tue, 27 Aug 1996 13:06:19 -0400
Date: Tue, 27 Aug 1996 13:06:19 -0400
Message-Id: <199608271706.NAA19362@statcan.ca>
X-Sender: binddav@142.206.128.146
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Version 1.4.4
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
To: "AAPORNET" <AAPORNET@usc.edu>
From: binddav@statcan.ca (David A. Binder)
Cc: "Robert Bezilla" <rbezilla@ix.netcom.com>,
        "Rajendra P. Singh" <Rajendra_P_Singh@ccmail.census.gov>

Robert Bezilla asked...

>
>Does anyone happen to know if it is possible and where to go on the
>internet to download US Census 1990 block and census tract data. I have
>found nothing but blind alleys on the US Census home page.
>
>Robert Bezilla
>rbezilla@ix.netcom.com

I asked at the Census Bureau for a response and got the folloing answer:

The 1990 census data is on the internet. According to the message from
Robert Bezilla (see below), he was able to go to the US Census Home Page

[http://www.census.gov/]. The census data can be accessed through the
following two sources using the Home Page:

 1. click on (select) "Data Tools"; then Click on "1990 Census Look up".

 2. Click on "Subject Listing, A to Z" ; click on "1990" of the "Decennial
     Census - 1990 2000" menu line ; then click on "Look Up".

 Using either of the two procedures will guide the user to the data set.
 Specifically, the Summary Tape File (STF) data are there -- STF-1 (100%)
 and STF-3 (sample data). These files include tract and block data and are
 identified on the menu by the specific file.

 If Robert or you have any questions, please contact ED Byerly in POP
 Division (301-457-2390) or me. My email address is

         rsingh@census.gov

 I hope this information will be helpful to Robert Bezilla.

 Raj

_____

David A. Binder |binddav@statcan.ca (best)
Director |az004@freenet.carleton.ca
Business Survey Methods Division |TEL: (613) 951-0980 (Office)
11-A R.H. Coats Building |(613) 226-7292 (Home)
Statistics Canada |FAX: (613) 951-1462
Ottawa, Ontario, CANADA K1A 0T6

>From Fred.Solop@nau.edu Tue Aug 27 21:09:50 1996
Return-Path: Fred.Solop@nau.edu
Received: from logjam.ucc.nau.edu (mailgate.nau.edu [134.114.96.14])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with ESMTP
      id VAA11746 for <aapornet@vm.usc.edu>; Tue, 27 Aug 1996 21:09:49 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from NAUVAX.UCC.NAU.EDU by NAUVAX.UCC.NAU.EDU (PMDF V5.0-6 #2384)
 id <01I8S91JZGWO8X3KNX@NAUVAX.UCC.NAU.EDU> for aapornet@vm.usc.edu; Tue,
 27 Aug 1996 21:09:16 -0700 (MST)
Date: Tue, 27 Aug 1996 21:09:16 -0700 (MST)
From: Fred Solop <Fred.Solop@nau.edu>
Subject: Question from a colleague
To: aapornet@vm.usc.edu
Message-id: <01I8S91JZGWQ8X3KNX@NAUVAX.UCC.NAU.EDU>
X-VMS-To: IN%"aapornet@vm.usc.edu"
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: TEXT/PLAIN; CHARSET=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

A colleague asked me to forward the following question to AAPORNET.
Please forward replies to her at the address below.

Thanks,

Fred Solop

>   In the case of a mail survey, has anyone found any evidence that
>sending a money reward to a respondent AFTER they have completed the
>questionnaire significately impacts the response rate? We are thinking of
>doing this instead of putting the money in with the questionnaire. This
way
>we can avoid losing the money within questionnaire packets that never get
>to the respondent and are not returned by the post office. References
would
>be appreciated. Please send any comments to me at:
Shirley_Nederend@rand.org
>From mbednarz@umich.edu Wed Aug 28 07:43:10 1996
Return-Path: mbednarz@umich.edu
Received: from gorf.rs.itd.umich.edu (root@gorf.rs.itd.umich.edu
[141.211.63.89])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with ESMTP
      id HAA11042 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 28 Aug 1996 07:43:09 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from localhost by gorf.rs.itd.umich.edu (8.7.5/2.3)
      with SMTP id KAA08394; Wed, 28 Aug 1996 10:40:16 -0400 (EDT)
Date: Wed, 28 Aug 1996 10:40:15 -0400 (EDT)
From: Marlene Bednarz <mbednarz@umich.edu>
X-Sender: mbednarz@gorf.rs.itd.umich.edu
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Correction to '97 AAPOR Conf.Dates
Message-ID: <Pine.SOL.3.95.960828103348.5652B-100000@gorf.rs.itd.umich.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

from the AAPOR Secretariat:

Correct Dates for '97 Conference at the Waterside Marriott
in Norfolk, Virginia:
                 Wednesday, May 14 - Sunday, May 18

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Wed Aug 28 09:46:49 1996
Return-Path: beniger@almaak.usc.edu
Received: from almaak.usc.edu (beniger@almaak.usc.edu [128.125.253.135])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with ESMTP
      id JAA24985 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 28 Aug 1996 09:46:47 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)
      by almaak.usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
      id JAA16396 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 28 Aug 1996 09:46:47 -0700
(PDT)
Date: Wed, 28 Aug 1996 09:46:46 -0700 (PDT)
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Virus Hoax
Message-ID: <Pine.SUN.3.92.960828094006.15230C-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Fellow AAPORNETters,

Yesterday I received an email warning (from Belgium) about the "Good
Times" computer virus. This is a phony warning which seems to be
resurrected on the Internet every four to six months, perhaps to initiate
newcomers to cyberspace. You can safely ignore everything you see about
"Good Times"--there is no such thing.

>From ARCLGS@langate.gsu.edu Wed Aug 28 11:20:32 1996
Return-Path: ARCLGS@langate.gsu.edu
Received: from sphinx.Gsu.EDU (sphinx.Gsu.EDU [131.96.1.22])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with ESMTP
      id LAA10146 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 28 Aug 1996 11:20:24 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from langate.gsu.edu (langate.Gsu.EDU [131.96.24.27]) by
sphinx.Gsu.EDU (8.7.3/8.7.3) with SMTP id OAA14971 for <aapornet@usc.edu>;
Wed, 28 Aug 1996 14:14:41 -0400 (EDT)
Received: from GSU-Message_Server by langate.gsu.edu
      with Novell_GroupWise; Wed, 28 Aug 1996 14:19:30 -0500
Message-Id: <s2245572.062@langate.gsu.edu>
X-Mailer: Novell GroupWise 4.1
Date: Wed, 28 Aug 1996 14:11:39 -0500
From: "Leo G. Simonetta" <ARCLGS@langate.gsu.edu>
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Correction to '97 AAPOR Conf.Dates -Reply

FYI

>>> Marlene Bednarz <mbednarz@umich.edu> 08/28/96 09:40am >>>
from the AAPOR Secretariat:

Correct Dates for '97 Conference at the Waterside Marriott in Norfolk,
Virginia:
      Wednesday, May 14 - Sunday, May 18

>From ARCLGS@langate.gsu.edu Wed Aug 28 12:40:04 1996
Return-Path: ARCLGS@langate.gsu.edu
Received: from sphinx.Gsu.EDU (sphinx.Gsu.EDU [131.96.1.22])
      by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with ESMTP
      id MAA26281 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 28 Aug 1996 12:40:02 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from langate.gsu.edu (langate.Gsu.EDU [131.96.24.27]) by
sphinx.Gsu.EDU (8.7.3/8.7.3) with SMTP id PAA19363 for <aapornet@usc.edu>;
Wed, 28 Aug 1996 15:35:43 -0400 (EDT)
Received: from GSU-Message_Server by langate.gsu.edu
      with Novell_GroupWise; Wed, 28 Aug 1996 15:40:33 -0500
Message-Id: <s2246870.049@langate.gsu.edu>
X-Mailer: Novell GroupWise 4.1
Date: Wed, 28 Aug 1996 15:32:44 -0500
From: "Leo G. Simonetta" <ARCLGS@langate.gsu.edu>
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Whoops Correction to '97 AAPOR Conf.Dates -

My deepest apologies - I was trying to forward this to a colleague
who is not on the list.

Leo

>>> Leo G. Simonetta <ARCLGS@langate.gsu.edu> 08/28/96 02:11pm
>>>
FYI

>>> Marlene Bednarz <mbednarz@umich.edu> 08/28/96 09:40am >>>
from the AAPOR Secretariat:

Correct Dates for '97 Conference at the Waterside Marriott in Norfolk,
Virginia:
        Wednesday, May 14 - Sunday, May 18

Wirthlin Worldwide, an international market research firm seeks to employ an
experienced operations management person to add to their management team.

Job Level: Senior Operations Executive
Location: Northern Virginia

Qualifications:

College Degree
Strong executive and HR experience required
Proven tract record of several years of substantial experience in dealing
with a variety of applicable business matters
Must be knowledgeable of and have substantial experience in the Market
Research Industry and/or telephone center management; international
subcontracting experience would be a plus but need is primarily US focused
Demonstrated strong leadership skills and ability to work with other people
at all levels within the company and across all departments of the company
Demonstrated strong communication skills
Creative and energetic at getting things done
Substantial experience in managing people, developing programs to
incentivize
and achieve results
Solid understanding of finances
Experience and understanding of the issues in the field of HR
Personal commitment to client service and quality

Strong affinity for the usage of technological resources and have both an
appreciation for the challenges involved in the technical areas and the
vision and creativity on how to deploy such resources for competitive
advantage and efficiency

Reports to: Chief Financial Officer (who currently acts as operations
officer
for the company)

Compensation: Depends on experience. This is considered to be a Senior
position within the company. Willing to relocate.

Please send resume to Joel White, Wirthlin Worldwide, Dept AA, 1363 Beverly
Road, McLean, VA 22101 or Fax to 703-893-3811.

We are an Equal Opportunity Employer

THE GRAYING OF THE NET

A new study of Internet use patterns conducted by Nielsen Media Research and
Commercenet says that recent Internet growth seems to be coming from
newcomers who are older, less affluent, and inclined to spend less time
online than previous long-term Net users. An executive summary of the
report is available at the Commercenet site < http://www.commercenet.com >.
Vanderbilt professors Donna Hoffman and Thomas P. Novak, who had severely
criticized the earlier study to which this is a follow-on, say that Nielsen
appears to have taken their earlier criticisms into account in this new
report. (New York Times 14 Aug 96 C2) The survey also found business users
increasingly are buying products and services through the World Wide Web,
and industry analysts say the new results provide some of the most
convincing evidence to date of the explosive growth of the Net and the ways
in which it is being used by a broader cross-section of the population.
Among those surveyed in April, 17% said they had used the Net at least once
in the past six months, up from 10% in August 1995, while usage of the Web
increased to 13% from 8% during that period, indicating people continue to
use the Internet primarily to send e-mail or browse the Web. (Ottawa Citizen

14 Aug 96 B8)

_____

>From Edupage (8/15/96), edited by John Gehl and Suzanne Douglas.

>From ANDYKO@aol.com Fri Aug 30 11:48:44 1996
Return-Path: ANDYKO@aol.com
Received: from emout13.mail.aol.com (emout13.mx.aol.com [198.81.11.39])
      by usc.edu (8.7.5/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
      id LAA25964 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 30 Aug 1996 11:48:42 -0700
(PDT)
From: ANDYKO@aol.com
Received: by emout13.mail.aol.com (8.6.12/8.6.12) id OAA20987 for
aapornet@usc.edu; Fri, 30 Aug 1996 14:48:10 -0400
Date: Fri, 30 Aug 1996 14:48:10 -0400
Message-ID: <960830144810_191186804@emout13.mail.aol.com>
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: We've been fixed

The Pew Research Center Web Site is once again accessible after a month of
 technical difficulties. Sorry for any inconvenience, but you can once again
access our material using the following address
http://www.people-press.org.

Andy Kohut