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:

>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 potential 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
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.

*******

>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

*******
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 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

******

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

******
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

Jennifer Hochschild
Politics Dept/Woodrow Wilson School
Princeton University
Princeton NJ 08544
o: 609-258-5634
fax: 609-258-2809
hochschi@wws.princeton.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.
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

******

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
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

******

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 participate 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

******
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 built 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.
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?

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Jennifer Hochschild
Politics Dept/Woodrow Wilson School
Princeton University
Princeton NJ 08544
o: 609-258-5634
fax: 609-258-2809
hochschi@wws.princeton.edu

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

******

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 possibilities:

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
office: 301-405-4151 fax: 301-314-9690
home: 301-279-0414

*******

From: "Thomas M. Guterbock" <tmglp@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 ................. e-mail: TomG@Virginia.Edu

******

Date: Wed, 12 Jun 96 06:48:02 EST
From: BRIAN VARGUS <IGEM100@INDYCMS.IUPUI.EDU>
Subject: Re: ACTION: Bowling Alone
To: aapornet@usc.edu

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 samaritan 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 -- hoards 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 oppressive 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

*******

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 AAPORNETERS 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"


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

#####

*******

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
"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 ******
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.

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.

******
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 passivity 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 government. 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 democracy 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 id OAA01614 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 2 Aug 1996 14:29:58 -0700 (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 potential 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 GENESIS-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 contiguous numbers when there is only one or two listings seems like needless assurance against missing a residence. 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 than 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

CALL FOR ABSRTACTS AND MANUSCRIPTS

Authors are invited to submit abstracts and manuscripts for an anthology that examines the impact of computer-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 specific 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, discourse analysis and quantitative analysis. Interested 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, Lawrenceville, 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  | |
|------------|--------|---
<p>| 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|
|            | 11     |    |    |   |
| No response | 5      | 30 | 41 | 5 |
|            | 5      | 10 |    |   |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C: Vote in Run-off</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yelstin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zyuganov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D: Best government for Russia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Socialism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### E: Industry ownership

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>58</th>
<th>39</th>
<th>27</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No response</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### F: When better off

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Socialism</th>
<th>46</th>
<th>52</th>
<th>14</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Now</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No difference</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No response</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 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

<p>| 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 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>18-29</th>
<th>30-44</th>
<th>45-59</th>
<th>60+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-29</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-44</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-59</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>J: Sex</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>47</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Occupation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>K: Occupation</th>
<th>Blue Collar</th>
<th>Farmer</th>
<th>White Collar</th>
<th>Engineer</th>
<th>Professional</th>
<th>Government</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone</td>
<td>Police/Military</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>Not employed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<p>|</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>16</th>
<th>42</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Europe</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Europe</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Siberia/Ural</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Siberia/Far East</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>56</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moscow/St. Pet</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other cities</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towns</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>President Vote</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Zyuganov</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yeltsin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Zhirinovsky</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lebed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yavlinsky</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B:Most important</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>issue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>President Vote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Zyuganov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yeltsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Zhirinovsky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lebed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yavlinsky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B:Most important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>issue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mitofsky International/CESSI Ltd. Russian Exit Poll - June 16, 1996 (Sample size - 7439)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economy</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>17</th>
<th>32</th>
<th>12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gov Pay</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign policy</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No response</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C: Run-off</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yeltsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zyuganov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

@Copyright Mitofsky International/CESSI Ltd, 1996

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

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

Mitofsky International/CESSI Ltd. Russian Exit Poll - July 3, 1996
**I: Age**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-29</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-44</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-59</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**J: Sex**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**K: Occupation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blue Collar</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Collar</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineer</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police/Military</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not employed</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Zone**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Europe</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Europe</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siberia/Ural</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Far East</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Place**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moscow/St. Pet</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other cities</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towns</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

@Copyright Mitofsky International/CESSI Ltd, 1996
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 potential 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 contiguous numbers when there is only one or two listings seems like needless assurance against missing a residence. 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 than 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 characteristics. 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 selection 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

>From BLACKJS@aol.com Sun Aug  4 11:12:46 1996
Return-Path: BLACKJS@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 LAA23644 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Sun, 4 Aug 1996 11:12:44 -0700
(PDT)
From: BLACKJS@aol.com
Received: by 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 LAA23644 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Sun, 4 Aug 1996 11:12:44 -0700
(PDT)
From: BLACKJS@aol.com
Received: by emout13.mail.aol.com (8.6.12/8.6.12) id OAA26134 for
aapornet@usc.edu; Sun, 4 Aug 1996 14:11:53 -0400
Date: Sun, 4 Aug 1996 14:11:53 -0400
Message-ID: <960804141152_592082668@emout13.mail.aol.com>
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Opinion leaders at the bowling alley

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 oversimplify 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 AAPORNENET 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 nass.usda.gov (SMTPLINK V2.11 PreRelease 4)
    id AA05595 for <AAPORnet@usc.edu>; Mon, 05 Aug 96 11:58:32 EST
Date: Mon, 05 Aug 96 11:58:32 EST
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?

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

******

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.
****

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

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
***************************************************

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Mon Aug  5 15:36:10 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 PAA08296 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 5 Aug 1996 15:36:08 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)
    by almaak.usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
    id PAA10208 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 5 Aug 1996 15:36:08 -0700
(PDT)
Date: Mon, 5 Aug 1996 15:36:07 -0700 (PDT)
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Mitofsky Tables--E-Mail Version
Message-ID: <Pine.SUN.3.92.960805153329.9744A-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

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.

******

Date: Fri, 2 Aug 1996 22:08:47 -0400
From: Mitofsky@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.
TABLE 1 (OF 2).

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>------ President Vote ------</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B: Most important issue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Yeltsin</th>
<th>Yavlinsky</th>
<th>Zyuganov</th>
<th>Zhirinovsky</th>
<th>Lebed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chechnya</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economy</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gov Pay</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign policy</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No response</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C: Vote in Run-off

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Yeltsin</th>
<th>Zyuganov</th>
<th>No response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yeltsin</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zyuganov</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No response</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D: Best government for Russia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Yeltsin</th>
<th>Zyuganov</th>
<th>No response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Socialism</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democracy</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No response</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E: Industry ownership

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Yeltsin</th>
<th>Zyuganov</th>
<th>No response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No response</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F: When better off

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Yeltsin</th>
<th>Zyuganov</th>
<th>No response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Socialism</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Now</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No difference</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No response</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

G: Do about Chechnya

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Yeltsin</th>
<th>Zyuganov</th>
<th>No response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keep control</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power sharing</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No response</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 2 (OF 2).

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

---

#### H: Feeling about US

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ally</th>
<th>Foe</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>No response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ally</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foe</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No response</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### I: Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Ally</th>
<th>Foe</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>No response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-29</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-44</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-59</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### J: Sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Ally</th>
<th>Foe</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>No response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### K: Occupation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Ally</th>
<th>Foe</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>No response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blue Collar</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Collar</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineer</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police/Military</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not employed</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Zone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Ally</th>
<th>Foe</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>No response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Europe</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Europe</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Siberia/Ural</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Siberia/Far East</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Ally</th>
<th>Foe</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>No response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moscow/St. Pet</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other cities</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towns</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*Copyright Mitofsky International/CESSI Ltd, 1996*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Yeltsin</th>
<th>Zyuganov</th>
<th>Against</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B: Lebed - As Security Chief</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approve</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disapprove</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No response</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C: My candidate will make the economy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Same</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No response</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D: Vote in 1st round</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not vote</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeltsin</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhirinovsky</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zyuganov</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebed</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yavlinsky</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other candidate</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Against all</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No response</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E: Best Russian Gov</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socialism as before</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern Socialism</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Today's Democracy</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changed Democracy</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Something else</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No response</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F: When better off</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Socialism</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Now</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No difference</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No response</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G: Runoff election</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run fairly</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not run fairly</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No response</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H: Responsible for economic problems</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former Socialists</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current reformers</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No response</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I: Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J: Sex</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>49</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>54</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J: Occupation</td>
<td>Blue Collar</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>48</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>47</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J: Occupation</td>
<td>White Collar</td>
<td>Engineer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>59</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K: Occupation</td>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K: Occupation</td>
<td>Engineer</td>
<td>Police/Military</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>53</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K: Occupation</td>
<td>Police/Military</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>62</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Moscow/St. Pet</td>
<td>Other cities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Moscow/St. Pet</td>
<td>Other cities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>73</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Other cities</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Other cities</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Other cities</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone</td>
<td>North Europe</td>
<td>Siberia/Ural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>36</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone</td>
<td>North Europe</td>
<td>Siberia/Ural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>36</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone</td>
<td>Siberia/Ural</td>
<td>Far East</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone</td>
<td>Siberia/Ural</td>
<td>Far East</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Moscow/St. Pet</td>
<td>Other cities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Moscow/St. Pet</td>
<td>Other cities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Moscow/St. Pet</td>
<td>Other cities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

@Copyright Mitofsky International/CESSI Ltd, 1996

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Tue Aug 6 15:54:08 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 PAA15314 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 6 Aug 1996 15:54:07 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)
   by almaak.usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
   id PAA01730 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 6 Aug 1996 15:54:06 -0700
(PDT)
Date: Tue, 6 Aug 1996 15:54:05 -0700 (PDT)
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
Reply-To: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Request: The Public & Policy
Message-ID: <Pine.SUN.3.92.960806154325.504A-100000@almaak.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 community 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.
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

>From larry.hembroff@ssc.msu.edu Wed Aug 7 04:38:02 1996
Return-Path: larry.hembroff@ssc.msu.edu
Received: from ssc.msu.edu (ssc.msu.edu [35.8.65.2])
    by usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
    id EAA14704 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 7 Aug 1996 04:38:00 -0700
    (PDT)
Date: Wed, 7 Aug 1996 04:38:00 -0700 (PDT)
Resent-From: larry.hembroff@ssc.msu.edu
Message-Id: <1996080711138.EAA14704@usc.edu>
Received: by ssc.msu.edu; Wed, 7 Aug 96 7:36:55 EDT
Resent-Date: Tue, 6 Aug 96 9:10:00 EDT
Resent-MESSAGE-ID: <KF16+E+60mB@ssc.msu.edu>
X-Priority: 3 (Normal)
From: larry.hembroff@ssc.msu.edu
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: ...no subject...
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:

1) if community 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.
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 Association. There has been a bit of work in economics and much less in sociology.

I am happy to report that, at the International Sociological Association 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 disorder 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 dependable 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

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.)

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)
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 unforeseen 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 <mOuoYoJg-000F6vC@alcor.unm.edu>
   for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 8 Aug 1996 10:52:12 -0600 (MDT) (Smalil-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 unexpectedly, 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

******************************************************************************
******************************************************************************
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 take 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)

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
AAPORN 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
   acoral1@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
   hmendelsohn@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 philosophy, 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.medieresearch.org
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
Does anybody know recent studies - empirical 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

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
goldenk@oeus.psb.bl.gov

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

--
Does anybody know recent studies - empirical 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
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
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
Dagmar means zapping from TV programme to TV programme. I asked her.

> Does anybody know recent studies - empirical 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

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
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
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 by 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 - empirical 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
August 16, 1996

Dear Folks,

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

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 = $30,000 for research).

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

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

PLEASE DISTRIBUTE TO RESEARCHERS INTERESTED IN LESBIAN & GAY ISSUES

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 and 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.

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.

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-addressed 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

Gregory M. Herek, Ph.D.
Department of Psychology
Dear Dagmar,

I forwarded your message to Yves Plees from our department in communication research. He made a dissertation on zapping (in Dutch).

Jaak

---

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

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>
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 IAA13646 for <aapornet@USC.EDU>; Wed, 21 Aug 1996 08:03:41 -0700 (PDT)
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, Ill 60637

For further information:

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

How about contacting Consumer Reports

Marty Frankel
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 ESMT
    id SAA10414 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 22 Aug 1996 18:47:18 -0700
(PDT)
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, available from the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern or from the Medill News Service in DC. It contains an interesting typology of nonvoters.

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.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???)
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 white veterans when given additional information by video (group I) as compared to those not viewing the video (group II).

The study looks like:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Video</th>
<th>No Video</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surgery Bl Wh</td>
<td>Surgery Bl Wh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiation Th</td>
<td>Radiation Th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Behavioural 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.
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

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:
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 AAPORNENET, at least temporarily, to follow the discussion about the study.

Sincerely yours,

Glenn Dempsey
grdmail@aol.com

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 beniger@rcf.usc.edu Mon Aug 26 06:58:46 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 GAA18703 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 26 Aug 1996 06:58:44 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)
    by almaak.usc.edu (8.7.2/8.7.2/usc) with SMTP
    id GAA18881 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 26 Aug 1996 06:58:43 -0700
(PDT)
Date: Mon, 26 Aug 1996 06:58:42 -0700 (PDT)
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: The Wisconsin Basic Needs Study, 1981 (fwd)
Message-ID: <Pine.SUN.3.92.960826065705.18153D-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Data Availability Announcement:


The Data and Program Library Service at the University of Wisconsin-Madison is pleased to announce the availability 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
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)
>

*******************************************************
*
"I Can't Accept Not Trying", Michael Jordan
on the Pursuit of Excellence, 1994
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
Assistant Professor
BARRY@uga.cc.uga.edu
Phone (706) 542-5027
The University of Georgia
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.

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
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 LYNDACARLSON@hqe.doe.gov Tue Aug 27 08:09:02 1996  
Return-Path: LYNDACARLSON@hqe.doe.gov  
Received: from hqrmt1al.doe.gov (hqrmt1al.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 hqrmt1al.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: "LYNDACARLSON" <LYNDACARLSON@hqe.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.hqrmt1al.doe.gov"

---- =_0_MIME_Boundary_10371.32230ec7.imcm6sz0.hqrmt1al.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.hqrmt1al.doe.gov

when will the theme and call for papers come out?

Subject: 1997 AAPOR Conference
Author: owner-aapornet@usc.edu_at_INTERNET at X400PO
To:  AAPOR Members Seeking Information on '97 conference
(t)
o 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

Robert Bezella 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 Bezella
> rbezella@ix.netcom.com

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

The 1990 census data is on the internet. According to the message from
Robert Bezella (see below), he was able to go to the US Census Home Page.
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 <0118S91J2GW08X3KNX@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: <0118S91J2GW08X3KNX@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 significantly 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

Fellow AAPORNERTters,
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>;
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
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

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

Andy Kohut