
Date: Wed, 28 Aug 2002 11:20:27 -0700
Sender: AAPORnet American Association for Public Opinion Research
<AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Shapard Wolf <shap.wolf@ASU.EDU>
Subject: August 2001 archive - one BIG message

This is the USC listproc archive of aapornet messages for this entire month. It is one big message, just the way the USC archive stored it. You can search within this month with your browser's search function.

Turning this into individual messages that Listserv can index and sort means a lot of reformatting. We will do this as time permits. Meanwhile, the search function works, so we have as much functionality as before. New messages are of course automatically formatted correctly--See August & September 2002.

Some of the early months have been completed. Take a look at them for an idea of how AAPORNET got started. (Thanks, Jim!)

Shap Wolf
shap.wolf@asu.edu

Begin archive:

Archive aapornet, file log0108.
Part 1/1, total size 828167 bytes:

----- Cut here -----
>From Patricia.Gallagher@umb.edu Wed Aug 1 06:39:21 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
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by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP
id GAA28322 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 1 Aug 2001 06:39:21 -0700
(PDT)
Received: by ems.cc.umb.edu with Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)
id <3Z1B76JJ>; Wed, 1 Aug 2001 09:37:39 -0400
Message-ID: <5309A83D07C5D211A2970000F80836D80479A536@ems.cc.umb.edu>
From: Patricia Gallagher <Patricia.Gallagher@umb.edu>
To: "'aapornet@usc.edu'" <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: RE: 65+ Pretest Sample
Date: Wed, 1 Aug 2001 09:37:37 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"

Many thanks to those of you who were kind enough to reply to my query.

-----Original Message-----
From: Patricia Gallagher [mailto:Patricia.Gallagher@umb.edu]
Sent: Tuesday, July 31, 2001 9:54 AM
To: aapornet@usc.edu

Subject: 65+ Pretest Sample

Dear AAPORNET,

Does anyone know of a vendor that will supply names and contact information for some people 65 years old and older residing in a couple of target states? The goal is to pretest a telephone instrument.

Thanks!

Trish Gallagher

Patricia M. Gallagher, PhD
Center for Survey Research
University of Massachusetts
Boston MA 02125

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Wed Aug 1 08:59:24 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
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(PDT)
Date: Wed, 1 Aug 2001 08:59:00 -0700 (PDT)
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Study Says 20% of Girls Reported Abuse by a Date (E Goode NYTimes)
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.21.0108010857330.21819-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

This is about the most overdue study I can think of, at the moment--what took so long, do you think?
-- Jim

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<http://www.nytimes.com/2001/08/01/health/01DATE.html>

AUG 01, 2001

STUDY SAYS 20% OF GIRLS REPORTED ABUSE BY A DATE

By ERICA GOODE

Their faces are far younger than those that appear in public service advertisements about domestic violence. They are too young to drink legally and, in many cases, too young to vote.

But a new report suggests that one in five adolescent girls become the victims of physical or sexual violence, or both, in a dating relationship.

And the experience of such violence, the researchers found, is frequently associated with serious health problems, including drug abuse, unhealthy weight control practices, risky sexual behavior, teenage pregnancy and suicide attempts.

Of the high school girls, ages 14 to 18, surveyed in the study, about 20 percent reported that they had been hit, slapped, shoved or forced into sexual activity by a dating partner.

Dr. Jay Silverman, an assistant professor of health and social behavior at the Harvard School of Public Health and the lead author of the report, called the numbers "extremely high." It appears today in The Journal of the American Medical Association.

"Unfortunately," Dr. Silverman said, "the prevalence estimate is not surprising considering what we know about intimate partner violence with adult women."

In a recent national survey, 25 percent of adult women reported being the victims of violence by a romantic partner.

Commenting on Dr. Silverman's study, Esta Soler, the executive director of the Family Violence Prevention Fund in San Francisco, said: "Those are disturbingly high statistics for young women. Adolescence is such a hard developmental time anyway, and young girls feel so off balance in so many respects that to now learn that violence is such a factor in their lives is very disturbing."

Ms. Soler said the study provided hard data to back up what those who work

in the field of domestic violence had suspected for many years.

Dr. Silverman said the findings underscored the need for more prevention programs and services for both the victims and the perpetrators of adolescent abuse.

The researchers analyzed responses to a single question about dating violence in both the 1997 and 1999 versions of the Massachusetts Youth Risk Behavior Survey, part of a national assessment of public high school students, grades 9 through 12, in schools across the country.

Students were asked if they had ever been hurt physically or sexually by a date or someone they were going out with. They responded by indicating, "No, I was not hurt by a date," "Yes, I was hurt physically," "Yes, I was hurt sexually," or "Yes, I was hurt physically and sexually."

The survey, administered in randomly selected classrooms, also included questions about smoking, drinking, thinking about or attempting suicide, sexual intercourse, condom use, pregnancy and unhealthy eating behaviors like laxative abuse or self-induced vomiting.

Of 1,977 high school girls who participated in the survey in 1997, 20.2 percent said they had been physically or sexually abused by a dating partner. In 1999, 18 percent of 2,186 girls said they had been the victims of physical or sexual violence.

In both years, the majority of girls who reported sexual abuse said they had also been physically abused.

The study is the most comprehensive to examine dating violence among adolescents, and the first to ask adolescents if they had ever been victims of violence in a dating situation. Previous studies have come up with similar statistics, though with smaller numbers of subjects and a more restricted focus.

A study by Dr. Ralph DiClemente and his colleagues at Emory University, which appeared in the journal Pediatrics in May, found that 18 percent of 522 black girls from 14 to 18 years old reported having been physically abused by a dating

partner
within the previous six months.

Dr. Silverman said he thought the most striking finding of the new study was the strong link between dating violence and risky behavior.

For example, in the 1999 survey, being the victim of sexual violence by a dating partner was also associated with binge drinking; laxative use or vomiting to lose weight; not using a condom during sexual intercourse; having three or more sexual partners within the previous three months; and having been pregnant.

Girls who had experienced both physical and sexual abuse were also more likely to report cocaine, nicotine and alcohol use; unhealthy weight-control practices; suicide attempts; pregnancy; and to say that they had first had sexual intercourse when they were younger than 15.

But Dr. Silverman said it was not possible to tell from the study whether such risky behaviors preceded the dating violence or were the result of the abuse. Other studies, he noted, had found high rates of depression among adult battered women.

"A plausible explanation would be that adolescent women are also suffering from depression due to the abuse and degradation they have suffered that is making them more vulnerable," he said.

According to estimates by the Justice Department, more than 1.5 million women experience physical or sexual violence by a boyfriend, husband or date each year in the United States.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2001/08/01/health/01DATE.html>

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>From ACiemnecki@mathematica-mpr.com Wed Aug 1 09:28:34 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTF

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id <PNN6J14N>; Wed, 1 Aug 2001 12:27:59 -0400
Message-ID: <897E2332A97AD311AE8B00508B116D5402924DC7@mpr1>
From: Anne Ciemnecki <ACiemnecki@mathematica-mpr.com>
To: "'aapornet@usc.edu'" <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: RE: Study Says 20% of Girls Reported Abuse by a Date (E Goode NYT
imes)
Date: Wed, 1 Aug 2001 12:25:08 -0400
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)

Jan,
When you have a chance, can I please have a copy of this article from JAMA.
Thanks.
Anne

-----Original Message-----

From: James Beniger [mailto:beniger@rcf.usc.edu]
Sent: Wednesday, August 01, 2001 11:59 AM
To: AAPORNET
Subject: Study Says 20% of Girls Reported Abuse by a Date (E Goode
NYTimes)

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the moment--what took so long, do you think?
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<http://www.nytimes.com/2001/08/01/health/01DATE.html>

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>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Wed Aug 1 10:16:03 2001
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Date: Wed, 1 Aug 2001 10:15:39 -0700 (PDT)
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
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To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Unmasking the Poor (B Herbert NYTimes)
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.21.0108011006030.519-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Here's a good overview of some of the more recent research on America's poor, including a new study by Heather Boushey, for the Economic Policy Institute in Washington, and also Barbara Ehrenreich's new book, "Nickel and Dimed."

-- Jim

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<http://www.nytimes.com/2001/07/30/opinion/30HERB.html>

JUL 30, 2001

UNMASKING THE POOR

By BOB HERBERT

The poor are pretty well hidden from everyone except each other in the United States. You won't find them in the same neighborhoods or the same schools as the well-to-do. They're not on television, except for the local crime-casts. And they've vanished from the nation's political discussion.

Hiding the poor has been quite a trick, because there are still millions upon millions of them out here. And despite all the rosy scenarios we've been fed -- the end of welfare as we know it, rising tides lifting everybody's yachts -- they're not doing very well at all.

This has been made clear in a new report from the Economic Policy Institute in Washington and in Barbara Ehrenreich's latest book, "Nickel and Dimed."

Ms. Ehrenreich spent the better part of two years trying to survive on jobs that paid \$6 or \$7 an hour. It wasn't pretty. She worked in Florida, Maine and Minnesota in jobs that included waitress, hotel maid, cleaning woman, nursing-home aide and Wal-Mart sales clerk.

She tried valiantly. She lived in a trailer park in Key West, Fla., and stayed, briefly, in a hideous motel room in Minnesota that was "pretty much open to anyone's view or to anything that might drift in from the highway."

She ate cereal, chopped meat, kidney beans and noodles. And she listened to the ghastly stories that are common to poverty, like that of the roofer who lost his job because he missed too much time from work. It seems he had cut his foot and he "couldn't afford the prescribed antibiotic."

Ms. Ehrenreich did just about everything she could, but she was unable to make ends meet. "In Portland, Maine, I came closest to achieving a decent fit between income and expenses," she wrote, "but only because I worked seven days a week." And even in Portland, there was no margin for car trouble, a new pair of shoes, the loss of the few free meals she got at work, or any unexpected expense.

The only honest conclusion you can reach after reading Ms. Ehrenreich's book is that you can't make it in America on \$6 or \$7 an hour. Not if you're only working one job. And if you have children, you can't even come close to making it.

The biggest problem is housing. Affordable housing has gone the way of the double-feature movie and 30-cents-a-gallon gas. It is not uncommon for poor people to spend more than half their meager monthly incomes on housing.

"There are no secret economies that nourish the poor," Ms. Ehrenreich wrote. "On the contrary there are a host of special costs. If you can't put up the two months' rent you need to secure an apartment, you end up paying through the nose for a room by the week. If you have only a room, with a hot plate at best, you can't save by cooking up huge lentil stews that can be frozen for the week ahead. You eat fast food or the hot dogs and Styrofoam cups of soup that can be microwaved at a convenience store."

These kinds of economic struggles are much more widespread than most Americans realize. And they are by no means limited to the people we tend to categorize as poor. The report by the Economic Policy Institute, released last week at a briefing

attended by Ms. Ehrenreich, flies in the face of the happy talk we've heard for so long about how well American families are doing. Many families, according to the report, earn too little to cover "basic necessities like food, housing, health care and child care."

The report said that over the course of a year, nearly a third of poor and working-class families with children under 12 -- many with two parents and incomes above the official poverty line -- faced at least one "critical hardship, such as missing meals, being evicted from their housing, having their utilities disconnected, doubling up on housing, or not having access to needed medical care."

These struggling families are not easily stereotyped. Many are white. Many are headed by workers with a high school education or better. Many of the parents are over the age of 30.

In the absence of policy changes designed to strengthen the social safety net and significantly boost wages, they will continue to struggle, and at times suffer. Because, as Heather Boushey, the lead author of the study, commented, "Work alone doesn't ensure a decent standard of living."

<http://www.nytimes.com/2001/07/30/opinion/30HERB.html>

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>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Wed Aug 1 10:42:17 2001
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Date: Wed, 1 Aug 2001 10:41:53 -0700 (PDT)
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>

To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Use of Shelters by Families Sets Record in New York (N Bernstein
NYT)
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.21.0108011021300.4397-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Speaking of the poor in America, another hot topic would appear to be the new urban homeless, who seem conveniently concentrated in the SMSAs with the best survey research centers (see second paragraph below).

-- Jim

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<http://www.nytimes.com/2001/08/01/nyregion/01HOME.html>

AUG 01, 2001

USE OF SHELTERS BY FAMILIES SETS RECORD IN NEW YORK

By NINA BERNSTEIN

The number of homeless families lodging nightly in New York City's shelter system has risen higher than ever and the trend is accelerating, city officials said yesterday. With a critical shortage of low-cost housing, and applications for shelter running 30 percent higher than last year, officials say they expect new records to be set this winter.

No single factor explains the startling growth in homeless families in New York, which has been echoed in cities around the country, including Washington, Chicago and Oakland, Calif. But city officials and national researchers said likely explanations include housing costs driven higher in an economic boom, followed by a slowdown that has hit poor families harder in an America cutting welfare and a new reluctance by landlords to accept subsidized tenants.

By July, there were a record 6,252 families, with 11,594 children, in temporary beds, city figures show. Overall, there were 20,655 members of homeless families in the shelter system, surpassing the previous peaks of the late 1980's and mid-1990's,

when about 18,700 people in 5,700 families were in temporary shelter. Current figures reflect an increase of more than 1,000 families since July 2000 alone.

"This is off the charts," said Leonard Koerner, the city's chief assistant corporation counsel, who has been defending the city's homeless policies in court.

At the Emergency Assistance Unit in the Bronx, New York City's sole access point for homeless families seeking shelter, city figures show a number of applicants at levels not seen since the recession of the early 1990's. But with the city no longer supplying the stream of low-cost housing that absorbed thousands of families from the shelters in the past, fewer people are leaving the shelter system even as hundreds more crowd in each month.

Among them yesterday were Elizabeth Marrero, 29, and her two children, Bianca, 7, and Peter, 8, who have been shuttling between short-term beds and the unit since July 19.

"There's people sleeping on the floor, kids crying, the place is dirty -- it's like a nightmare," Ms. Marrero said. "If I would have a place to go I wouldn't put my kids through this."

She added that her son had been unable to attend summer school for lack of a stable place to live, and would have to repeat the third grade.

New York City has the only shelter system in the nation that operates under a court-ordered right to shelter for the truly homeless. On a typical night in July, it gave beds to 28,029 people, including 5,682 single men and 1,692 single women.

The number of single adults in the municipal shelters traditionally rises in cold weather, so by the end of the year, city officials and advocates for the homeless predict, the number of homeless people in the shelter system will exceed the previous high of 28,737, recorded in March 1987. That level spurred the Koch administration to begin a 10-year effort to get permanent housing for the homeless.

"This is completely careening out of control," said Mary Brosnahan Sullivan, executive director of the Coalition for the Homeless. "The next mayor may be sworn in on Jan. 1 with an all-time high in the number of homeless. How shocking that is at the end of an economic boom."

The boom itself has played a role, by raising rents to levels even many working families cannot pay, city officials and advocates agreed. Even as housing costs stay high, families at the bottom now seem to be catching the brunt of a national slowdown in the economy. And in a recent change in policy, the Giuliani administration is now scrambling to add low-cost permanent housing to the mix, but city officials say they are having little success.

Hundreds of Section 8 vouchers, federal subsidies that bridge the difference between income and a moderate rent, are going unused, Mr. Koerner said, because landlords are rejecting them despite city bonuses and a streamlined bureaucracy.

"It's not peculiar to New York City," Mr. Koerner said. "It may be a function of the good economy -- they're treating Section 8 as tenants of last resort."

Martha Burt, an authority on homelessness who directs social service research programs at the Urban Institute in Washington, said similar complaints were echoed by providers of homeless services in 25 research sites around the country this spring.

"There is nowhere in this country that anybody can find housing with what you can pay under Section 8," she said. "All over the country that is the story, and getting people placed is extremely difficult. New York City, with its right to shelter, is actually experiencing something closer to the truth than other communities whose actual delivery of family shelter is limited by the resources the community is willing to supply, and whose level of requests is limited by people's knowledge that they will be turned away."

But advocates for the homeless in New York attribute much of the current problem to the lack of low-cost housing initiatives since thousands of tax-delinquent apartments were rehabilitated under the Koch administration's 10-year plan.

The city's Department of Housing Preservation and Development, which had

produced
1,500 apartments a year for the homeless at the peak of the Koch plan,
provided only
117 apartments in a nine-month period last year, city officials told the
City
Council recently.

Mayor Giuliani and his predecessor, David N. Dinkins, both turned away from
the use
of hotels as family shelters in the 1990's, and most regular shelter is now
provided
by private nonprofit groups by city contract. But under pressure from court
orders
to stop leaving homeless families to sleep on the floor of the Emergency
Assistance
Unit, the city has sharply increased the use of temporary beds.

Last month the city had more than 2,100 families in hotels and "scattered
site"
shelter, paying landlords the equivalent of \$3,000 a month for night-to-
night
apartments.

"The city has created an incentive and a market for landlords to rent
apartments
for three times what either a federal subsidy or a city subsidy would
cover,"
said
Steven Banks, director of the Homeless Rights Project of the Legal Aid
Society. "The
city's put itself in this bind by neglecting the housing needs of low-income
and
working families for eight years."

Last January, Judge Helen E. Freedman of State Supreme Court in Manhattan
found
that more than 700 people were crowded into the Emergency Assistance Unit
daily,
including children missing school because only one-night beds were provided
for
them, and that as many as 32 families a night were left to sleep on the
floor
or on
benches.

In April, the judge found that the city had redoubled its efforts, and
extracted a
promise from Mr. Koerner to show a steady reduction of families repeatedly
shuttled
to different shelters for a few hours of sleep.

But Mr. Koerner said yesterday that city plans had anticipated an 8 percent
increase in homeless families applying for shelter, not a 30 percent rise.

Monday night, 8 adults and 14 children were left to sleep on the floor of
the
Emergency Assistance Unit. They were still there yesterday morning when the

Marrero

family returned from a temporary shelter placement in Queens to reapply.

"I felt so sorry for them," Ms. Marrero said.

So did Bianca, her daughter. "I'm hoping they'll replace us somewhere where we know we'll be all right," Bianca said. "The worst thing is when your friends see you they, like, tease you and stuff -- 'You're in the shelter, you don't have no home.' "

<http://www.nytimes.com/2001/08/01/nyregion/01HOME.html>

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>From mail@marketsharescorp.com Wed Aug 1 17:06:23 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
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17:06:22 -0700
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D.C. Voting Rights Effort Goes International
Activist Takes Case to U.N. Committee on Racial Discrimination in Geneva

By Sewell Chan

Washington Post Staff Writer

Wednesday, August 1, 2001; Page B01

A local activist left yesterday for Switzerland, traveling an unprecedented distance

to press the case for voting representation in Congress and full self-government for

District of Columbia residents before a United Nations panel. Timothy Cooper, a

38-year District resident, is scheduled to testify in Geneva on Friday before the

59th session of the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. He plans to argue that the lack of empowerment of District residents,

two-thirds of whom are members of racial minorities, violates an international

convention the United States ratified in 1994. "The government's denial of voting

rights to District residents contradicts its international policy of promoting

democracy and human rights around the globe," said Cooper, 48, who is paying for the

trip. The session began Monday and continues until Aug. 17. Officials from the

State

and Justice departments, after presenting the first U.S. report on compliance with

the treaty Friday, could be obliged to answer critical questions about the District's

political status from committee members Monday. The 102-page report, completed

in

September, does not mention the issue. "Until the U.S. delegation receives questions

from the committee, it's premature to comment," said a spokesman for the U.S. mission

to the United Nations in Geneva. "The report is in the public domain, and the next

comment will be made in response to the committee's questions." The case of District

residents' political rights has come before the United Nations once before, also

spurred by Cooper, a democracy activist who recently has focused on human rights in

China. U.S. officials had to defend the limited voting representation of District

residents during 1995 hearings at U.N. headquarters in New York on the International

Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which the United States ratified in 1992.

Meanwhile, advocates await a ruling on a 1993 action they filed against the United

States before the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, which is a part of

the Organization of American States. Cooper, long active in statehood and pro-democracy efforts, said he is one of several nongovernmental representatives who received a time slot from the U.N. secretariat's office to comment on aspects of the U.S. report. "Clearly this is an hour of history when we can shine the international spotlight of human rights concerns on the plight of D.C. residents, and this opportunity will not come again for at least another five years, at least before this committee," he said. Legal scholars said the turn to international forums is increasingly popular for activists who have been stymied at home. "It's long been an extremely effective strategy for disenfranchised groups or oppressed groups in dictatorships of various kinds," said Anne-Marie Slaughter, a professor at Harvard Law School. What is new, she said, is the use of such panels to embarrass or pressure advanced industrial democracies. "It's a strategy that's likely to seem quixotic or counterproductive in the short term but that over the long term could well produce changes in surprising ways," she said. Critical findings by international panels may not have immediate legal consequences but are still significant, said Ruth Wedgwood, a professor at Yale Law School. "In practice, enforcement is really by persuasion," she said, adding that such efforts risk a backlash by those who perceive a threat to domestic sovereignty. Amy Whitcomb Slemmer, executive director of D.C. Vote, an advocacy group founded in 1998, applauded the effort. "Foreign governments have no idea that residents of the District don't have voting rights, so Tim's effort is terrific," she said. The advocates need any help they can get. Their effort has been frustrated at nearly every turn: the 1978 constitutional amendment granting voting representation that failed, the 1993 House rejection of statehood, and October's Supreme Court ruling that D.C. residents do not have a constitutional right to voting members of Congress. And although last year's Democratic platform endorsed statehood, the GOP platform argued that the District should continue its "unique status." Cooper argues that the city's unique political status is at odds with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which defines

discrimination as any policy based on race that "has the purpose or effect" of denying fundamental freedoms, including the right to vote. During the 1995 hearings, U.S. representatives quoted from the Federalist Papers to argue that the District, the capital since 1800, was envisioned as an enclave "responsible to the federal government alone." They also said that granting District residents full voting rights might give the city undue influence over federal officials. Cooper believes both arguments are anachronistic. He said denial of voting rights is linked to the nation's history of racial discrimination, citing the repeal of the District's short-lived territorial government in 1874 and the domination of the House District Committee by Southern segregationists through the 1970s. The District became majority-black in 1957 and achieved limited self-government in 1974. i;½ 2001 The Washington Post Company

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D.C. = Voting Rights Effort Goes International
Activist Takes Case to U.N. Committee on Racial Discrimination in = Geneva

Book = Antiqua

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By Sewell Chan

Washington Post Staff Writer
Wednesday, August 1, 2001; Page B01 =

A local activist left yesterday for Switzerland, traveling an = unprecedented distance to press the case for voting representation in Congress and = full self-government for District of Columbia residents before a United = Nations panel.

Timothy Cooper, = a 38-year District resident, is scheduled to testify in Geneva on Friday before = the 59th session of the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. He plans to argue that the lack of empowerment of = District residents, two-thirds of whom are members of racial minorities, violates = an international convention the

United States ratified in 1994. = <o:p></o:p>></p>

<p>"The = government's denial of voting rights to District residents contradicts its = international policy of promoting democracy and human rights around the globe," = said Cooper, 48, who is paying for the trip. The session began Monday and = continues until Aug. 17.<o:p></o:p></p>

<p>Officials from = the State and Justice departments, after presenting the first U.S. report on compliance with the treaty Friday, could be obliged to answer critical questions about the District's political status from committee members = Monday. The 102-page report, completed in September, does not mention the = issue.<o:p></o:p>></p>

<p>"Until the = U.S. delegation receives questions from the committee, it's premature to = comment," said a spokesman for the U.S. mission to the United Nations in Geneva. "The report is in the public domain, and the next comment will be = made in response to the committee's questions." <o:p></o:p>></p>

<p>The case of = District

residents' political rights has come before the United Nations once = before, also spurred by Cooper, a democracy activist who recently has focused on = human rights in China. U.S. officials had to defend the limited voting = representation of District residents during 1995 hearings at U.N. headquarters in New = York on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which the = United States ratified in 1992.<o:p></o:p></p>

<p>Meanwhile, = advocates await a ruling on a 1993 action they filed against the United States = before the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, which is a part of the = Organization of American States.<o:p></o:p></p>

<p>Cooper, long = active in statehood and pro-democracy efforts, said he is one of several = nongovernmental representatives who received a time slot from the U.N. secretariat's = office to comment on aspects of the U.S. report.<o:p></o:p></p>=

<p>"Clearly = this is an hour of history when we can shine the international spotlight of = human rights concerns on the plight of D.C. residents, and this opportunity = will not come again for at least another five years, at least before this committee," he said.<o:p></o:p></p>

<p>Legal scholars = said the turn to international forums is increasingly popular for activists = who have been stymied at home.<o:p></o:p></p>

<p>"It's long = been an extremely effective strategy for disenfranchised groups or oppressed = groups in dictatorships of various kinds," said Anne-Marie Slaughter, a = professor at Harvard Law School. What is new, she said, is the use of such panels = to embarrass or pressure advanced industrial democracies. = <o:p></o:p>></p>

<p>"It's a = strategy that's likely to seem quixotic or counterproductive in the short term = but that over the long term could well produce changes in surprising ways," = she said.<o:p></o:p></p>

<p>Critical = findings by international panels may not have immediate legal consequences but are = still significant, said Ruth Wedgwood, a professor at Yale Law School. = "In practice, enforcement is really by persuasion," she said, adding = that such efforts risk a backlash by those who perceive a threat to domestic = sovereignty.<o:p></o:p>></p>

Amy Whitcomb = Slemmer, executive director of D.C. Vote, an advocacy group founded in 1998, = applauded the effort. "Foreign governments have no idea that residents of the District don't have voting rights, so Tim's effort is terrific," = she said.

The advocates = need any help they can get. Their effort has been frustrated at nearly every = turn: the 1978 constitutional amendment granting voting representation that = failed, the 1993 House rejection of statehood, and October's Supreme Court ruling = that D.C. residents do not have a constitutional right to voting members of = Congress. And although last year's Democratic platform endorsed statehood, the GOP = platform argued that the District should continue its "unique = status."

Cooper argues = that the city's unique political status is at odds with the International = Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which defines discrimination as any policy based on race that "has the purpose or effect" of denying fundamental freedoms, including the right to = vote.

During the 1995 hearings, U.S. representatives quoted from the Federalist Papers to = argue that the

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the capital since 1800, was envisioned as an enclave "responsible to the
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government alone." They also said = that granting District residents
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The write-up which follows is from Nightline which is devoting tonight's show
to this
topic. (At the end of it is a URL where you can sign up for daily emails, I
find them
to be useful guides to viewing - and often interesting reads in themselves).

Does anyone have access to the actual question that was the basis of this
assertion?

The NYT article appears to be a close paraphrase:

Students were asked if they had ever been hurt physically or sexually by a date or someone they were going out with. They responded by indicating, "No, I was not hurt by a date," "Yes, I was hurt physically," "Yes, I was hurt sexually," or "Yes, I was hurt physically and sexually."

I note also that, buried in the article, was an indication, though statistically marginal, of a decrease in incidence in the last two years—that went without comment.

Mike O'Neil
www.oneilresearch.com

TONIGHT'S SUBJECT: A new study out today in the Journal of the American Medical Association says that one out of five teenage girls reported being physically or sexually abused in a date situation. Have things changed, or are these types of incidents just being reported more often than a generation ago? What's going on here?

This is the type of story that makes me wonder if I'm just naïve. In talking about this story with some of the young women on the staff this morning, they all nodded their heads. The results of this study came as no surprise to them. They all said they knew someone that this had happened to. Now I'm a generation older. When I think back to high school, I remember a couple of things that scandalized the school, but I don't remember any of them involving physical abuse. Was it going on all around us, and no one talked about it? Ted is of the generation before mine. He grew up at a time when girls were expected to say "no," but boys were expected to try as hard as they could for a "yes." The old line went, "your mouth says no, but your eyes say yes." Actually I guess that line is passed from generation to generation.

Was the same level of abuse going on then, but people just didn't talk about it? Was there just a different standard from generation to generation as to what even constituted abuse? I have to admit that I find that number in the study extremely troubling. How can physical abuse be at that level, and continue at that level? How

many lives are being shattered all around us? I know that I am just asking more and more questions here, but that's because I don't have any answers.

And another interesting thing came up this morning. Some of the young women said they knew other women who had lied about being assaulted, who had made false accusations. I can just keep asking more and more questions here, but that is actually Ted's job. We're trying to bring together a group of young women, and maybe one or two who are older, to talk about this. It's a hard subject to talk about in public, especially for someone who has been a victim, but that's also one of the reasons that it continues to happen.

We always joke about "these kids today." I heard that from my parents' generation, I'm sure they heard it from theirs. I know that today's teenagers roll their eyes the way we did when they hear it from their parents. I guess I am troubled most by two aspects of this story. The first is obvious, that the level of abuse appears to be so high today. But secondly, that it may have been going on all along, and those who were victims had to suffer in silence.

Wednesday, August 1, 2001

Leroy Sievers
Executive Producer
Nightline Offices
Washington, D.C.

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http://abcnews.go.com/sections/nightline/Nightline/Nightline_email_form.html

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-----Original Message-----

From: owner-aapornet@usc.edu [mailto:owner-aapornet@usc.edu] On Behalf Of James Beniger
Sent: Wednesday, August 01, 2001 8:59 AM
To: AAPORNET
Subject: Study Says 20% of Girls Reported Abuse by a Date (E Goode NYTimes)

This is about the most overdue study I can think of, at the moment--what took so long, do you think?

-- Jim

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<http://www.nytimes.com/2001/08/01/health/01DATE.html>

AUG 01, 2001

STUDY SAYS 20% OF GIRLS REPORTED ABUSE BY A DATE

By ERICA GOODE

Their faces are far younger than those that appear in public service advertisements about domestic violence. They are too young to drink legally and, in many cases, too young to vote.

But a new report suggests that one in five adolescent girls become the victims of physical or sexual violence, or both, in a dating relationship.

And the experience of such violence, the researchers found, is frequently associated with serious health problems, including drug abuse, unhealthy weight control practices, risky sexual behavior, teenage pregnancy and suicide attempts.

Of the high school girls, ages 14 to 18, surveyed in the study, about 20 percent reported that they had been hit, slapped, shoved or forced into sexual activity by a dating partner.

Dr. Jay Silverman, an assistant professor of health and social behavior at the Harvard School of Public Health and the lead author of the report, called the

numbers "extremely high." It appears today in The Journal of the American Medical Association.

"Unfortunately," Dr. Silverman said, "the prevalence estimate is not surprising considering what we know about intimate partner violence with adult women."

In a recent national survey, 25 percent of adult women reported being the victims of violence by a romantic partner.

Commenting on Dr. Silverman's study, Esta Soler, the executive director of the Family Violence Prevention Fund in San Francisco, said: "Those are disturbingly high statistics for young women. Adolescence is such a hard developmental time anyway, and young girls feel so off balance in so many respects that to now learn that violence is such a factor in their lives is very disturbing."

Ms. Soler said the study provided hard data to back up what those who work in the field of domestic violence had suspected for many years.

Dr. Silverman said the findings underscored the need for more prevention programs and services for both the victims and the perpetrators of adolescent abuse.

The researchers analyzed responses to a single question about dating violence in both the 1997 and 1999 versions of the Massachusetts Youth Risk Behavior Survey, part of a national assessment of public high school students, grades 9 through 12, in schools across the country.

Students were asked if they had ever been hurt physically or sexually by a date or someone they were going out with. They responded by indicating, "No, I was not hurt by a date," "Yes, I was hurt physically," "Yes, I was hurt sexually," or "Yes, I was hurt physically and sexually."

The survey, administered in randomly selected classrooms, also included questions about smoking, drinking, thinking about or attempting suicide, sexual intercourse, condom use, pregnancy and unhealthy eating behaviors like laxative abuse or self-induced vomiting.

Of 1,977 high school girls who participated in the survey in 1997, 20.2 percent said they had been physically or sexually abused by a dating partner. In 1999, 18

percent of 2,186 girls said they had been the victims of physical or sexual violence.

In both years, the majority of girls who reported sexual abuse said they had also been physically abused.

The study is the most comprehensive to examine dating violence among adolescents, and the first to ask adolescents if they had ever been victims of violence in a dating situation. Previous studies have come up with similar statistics, though with smaller numbers of subjects and a more restricted focus.

A study by Dr. Ralph DiClemente and his colleagues at Emory University, which appeared in the journal Pediatrics in May, found that 18 percent of 522 black girls from 14 to 18 years old reported having been physically abused by a dating partner within the previous six months.

Dr. Silverman said he thought the most striking finding of the new study was the strong link between dating violence and risky behavior.

For example, in the 1999 survey, being the victim of sexual violence by a dating partner was also associated with binge drinking; laxative use or vomiting to lose weight; not using a condom during sexual intercourse; having three or more sexual partners within the previous three months; and having been pregnant.

Girls who had experienced both physical and sexual abuse were also more likely to report cocaine, nicotine and alcohol use; unhealthy weight-control practices; suicide attempts; pregnancy; and to say that they had first had sexual intercourse when they were younger than 15.

But Dr. Silverman said it was not possible to tell from the study whether such risky behaviors preceded the dating violence or were the result of the abuse. Other studies, he noted, had found high rates of depression among adult battered women.

"A plausible explanation would be that adolescent women are also suffering from

depression due to the abuse and degradation they have suffered that is making them more vulnerable," he said.

According to estimates by the Justice Department, more than 1.5 million women experience physical or sexual violence by a boyfriend, husband or date each year in the United States.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2001/08/01/health/01DATE.html>

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From: Susan Losh <slosh@garnet.acns.fsu.edu>
Subject: RE: Study Says 20% of Girls Reported Abuse by a Date (E Goode
NYTimes)

This is not very new news.

The Gelles, Steinmetz, Strauss etc. group reported 25% of adult women had reported such an incident during the lifetime of their marriages in their book Behind Closed Doors over 20 years ago. The incidence in cohabiting relationships is higher. I was on an MA committee about 15 years ago that surveyed the literature and reported about

20% for dating couples. This is considered highly significant because married and even cohabiting couples have constraints that make it more difficult to leave the relationship than dating couples do, yet the figures are close.

Places to examine this literature include Journal of Marriage and the Family, Social Problems. and Journal for the Study of Social Issues.

Brian, I know you are lurking out there. Can you persuade Sue Steinmetz to donate a one paragraph synopsis to the list?

Susan
Susan Carol Losh, PhD
slosh@garnet.acns.fsu.edu

visit the site at:
<http://garnet.acns.fsu.edu/~slosh//Index.htm>

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Educational Research Office 850-644-4592
FAX 850-644-8776

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Apologies for any cross-posting

Call for Abstracts: ICIS, Copenhagen, August 2002

You are cordially invited to submit abstracts for the International Conference on Improving Surveys (ICIS 2002), which will take place in Copenhagen, Denmark from the 25th to the 28th August, 2002.

Main themes are (1) Impact of New Technology, (2) Quality of Surveys, (3) Comparability of International Assessments, (4) Comparability of Survey and Register Statistics

An abstract of no more than 500 words should be send by e-mail to ICIS@sfi.dk

Information is available at <http://www.sfi.dk> (click on news and then on conferences)

Edith de Leeuw
Plantage Doklaan 40, NL-1018 CN Amsterdam
tel/fax +31.20.6223438 e-mail edithl@xs4all.nl

A man said to the universe, "Madam I exist"
"Excellent", replied the universe,
"I need someone to take care of my cats"

(with thanks to Stephen Crane's cat) -----_17075808==_ .ALT
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<html>
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<x-sigsep><p></x-sigsep>

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tel/fax +31.20.6223438 nbsp; e-mail edithl@xs4all.nl

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====_17075808==_.ALT--

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Thu Aug 2 12:03:13 2001

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(PDT)

Date: Thu, 2 Aug 2001 12:02:46 -0700 (PDT)

From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>

To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>

Subject: Fla. Gives Computers in Nov. Election to News Groups (Canedy NYT)

Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.21.0108021201410.3307-100000@almaak.usc.edu>

MIME-Version: 1.0

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

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<http://www.nytimes.com/2001/08/02/politics/02VOTE.html>

AUG 02, 2001

FLORIDA GIVES COMPUTERS IN NOVEMBER ELECTION TO NEWS GROUPS

By DANA CANEDY

MIAMI, Aug. 1 -- Katherine Harris, the Florida secretary of state, today turned

over four computer hard drives used to draft correspondence during the presidential race for an inspection by news organizations to determine if any records were destroyed during the election stalemate in Florida last November.

The computers were turned over only after a consultant that Ms. Harris hired conducted closed-door tests on the hard drives a day earlier. Ms. Harris said the consultant, William Morgan, had been retained to determine whether any information had been removed from the computers.

Ms. Harris has not made Mr. Morgan available to reporters, and her office said today that the results of his investigation might not be released for weeks.

In permitting the inspection now under way by nearly a dozen Florida newspapers, The Associated Press and The New York Times, Ms. Harris reversed two earlier decisions in which her office first denied access to the computers and later agreed to permit an inspection of only two of the four computers that were used by aides in a "war room" outside her office during the protracted election.

The issue of the hard drive contents stems from an article in The Times last month about the handling of overseas absentee ballots in Florida. It said that Republican political consultants worked in the "war room" to help shape post-election instructions on which absentee ballots were valid.

In interviews for the article, Ms. Harris's lawyers said records from her office computers had been erased, and they refused requests by the newspaper to examine the computers' hard drives. Ms. Harris's spokesman, David Host, now says no records were ever erased, but he has not explained the contradictory version of events provided by the secretary of state's office and has not returned calls seeking clarification.

The news organizations that were given the hard drives have hired Ontrack Data International, an electronic data retrieval firm in Minneapolis that has been used by the F.B.I. and the Secret Service, to conduct the examination.

"The very first thing we do is make an exact snapshot of the immediate device," said Stuart Hanley, an electronic information management specialist at

Ontrack.

The company will then ship the contents to its laboratories for inspection. Technicians will look for two things: data that currently exists on the computers and any signs that information has been deleted or altered, which they would then try to recover.

Ontrack said its analysis would take several days at least, depending on how much information was on the computers.

Ms. Harris has issued statements saying she is permitting the examination to assure the public that her office has maintained and released all public records and because of "the historical importance these records hold."

During the six-month investigation by The Times, Ms. Harris declined requests to give her version of events. Since the article was published, she has issued two statements about it in which she defended her role in the election and said the article failed to report some of her actions accurately. She has since declined to return repeated telephone calls seeking further information, including two placed to her office today.

The Florida Democratic Party said today that it was concerned about the guidelines Ms. Harris established to conduct the inspection, specifically Mr. Morgan's private examination of the computers.

Mr. Morgan, who has a Ph.D in business information systems from the University of Sarasota, could not be reached for comment.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2001/08/02/politics/02VOTE.html>

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>From jwerner@jwdp.com Thu Aug 2 13:15:06 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
id f72KF5J01377 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 2 Aug 2001

13:15:05 -0700

(PDT)

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by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with SMTP
id NAA00125 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 2 Aug 2001 13:15:05 -0700

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Received: from jwdp.com ([151.203.162.122]) by jwdp.com ; Thu, 02 Aug 2001
16:14:56
-0400

Message-ID: <3B69B522.63FEB67C@jwdp.com>

Date: Thu, 02 Aug 2001 16:16:34 -0400

From: Jan Werner <jwerner@jwdp.com>

Reply-To: jwerner@jwdp.com

X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.77 [en] (Windows NT 5.0; U)

X-Accept-Language: en

MIME-Version: 1.0

To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>

Subject: Most accurate election forecast...ever

Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

>From the August 2001 issue of "mrfocus", a newsletter distributed by
SPSS:

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Any doubts skeptics may have had about The Literary Digest poll, however, were obliterated by the results of the 1932 election. The final straw poll results predicted Roosevelt would win the popular vote with a margin of 59.85 percent. The election results showed Roosevelt with 59.14 percent, a difference of less than three-quarters of a percentage point. The straw poll said roosevelt would win 41 states with 474 electoral votes, and he actually won 42 state with 472 electoral votes. Even more amazing, the average error of prediction for all of the 48 states was just three percent.

These results were truly impressive. It is probable that no organization has surpassed this degree of accuracy for all of the states in the six decades since that election.

So who's the best ever?

Jan Werner
jwerner@jwdp.com
>From gso-gso@att.net Thu Aug 2 13:21:08 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
id f72KL8J02888 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 2 Aug 2001
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[204.127.131.50])
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id NAA04968 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 2 Aug 2001 13:21:05 -0700
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by mtiwmhc25.worldnet.att.net
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for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 2 Aug 2001 20:20:27 +0000
Received: from [12.84.135.28] by webmail.worldnet.att.net;
Thu, 02 Aug 2001 20:20:27 +0000
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Job Opp: Bi-Lingual Research Associate
Date: Thu, 02 Aug 2001 20:20:27 +0000
X-Mailer: AT&T Message Center Version 1 (May 2 2001)
Message-Id:
<20010802202027.YZHI5127.mtiwmhc25.worldnet.att.net@webmail.worldnet.att.net>

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Email: info@gsoresearch.com
www.GSOresearch.com

We're virus averse. So if you email, please do not send attachments. Include all information in the body of the email.

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Thu Aug 2 13:45:58 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
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id f72KjUC27260; Thu, 2 Aug 2001 13:45:30 -0700 (PDT)
Date: Thu, 2 Aug 2001 13:45:30 -0700 (PDT)
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: Jan Werner <jwerner@jwdp.com>
cc: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Re: Most accurate election forecast...ever
In-Reply-To: <3B69B522.63FEB67C@jwdp.com>
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.21.0108021327520.9684-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
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> Jan Werner
> jwerner@jwdp.com

>From pmeyer@email.unc.edu Thu Aug 2 14:27:47 2001
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by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
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Thu, 2 Aug 2001 17:27:42 -0400 (EDT)
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by login9.isis.unc.edu (8.9.3/8.9.3) id RAA29354;
Thu, 2 Aug 2001 17:27:42 -0400
Date: Thu, 2 Aug 2001 17:27:42 -0400 (EDT)
From: Philip Meyer <pmeyer@email.unc.edu>
X-Sender: pmeyer@login9.isis.unc.edu
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
cc: Jan Werner <jwerner@jwdp.com>
Subject: Re: Most accurate election forecast...ever
In-Reply-To: <Pine.GSO.4.21.0108021327520.9684-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
Message-ID: <Pine.A41.4.21L1.0108021651040.31414-100000@login9.isis.unc.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

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=====
Philip Meyer, Knight Chair in Journalism Voice: 919 962-4085
CB 3365 Carroll Hall Fax: 919 962-1549
University of North Carolina Cell: 919 906-3425
Chapel Hill NC 27599-3365 http://www.unc.edu/~pmeyer
=====

On Thu, 2 Aug 2001, James Beniger wrote:

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> Reply-To: aapornet@usc.edu
> To: Jan Werner <jwerner@jwdp.com>
> Cc: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
> Subject: Re: Most accurate election forecast...ever
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> > Jan Werner
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>From GTerhanian@harrisinteractive.com Thu Aug 2 15:08:05 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
id f72M84J15007 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 2 Aug 2001
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[216.42.62.71])
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id PAA26001 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 2 Aug 2001 15:08:05 -0700
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id <P63CSAYW>; Thu, 2 Aug 2001 18:06:31 -0400

Message-ID:

<714D7563BF88D411ABFE00508BCFF0B002AD640B@midas.harrisinteractive.com>
From: "Terhanian, George" <GTerhanian@harrisinteractive.com>
To: "'aapornet@usc.edu'" <aapornet@usc.edu>
Cc: Jan Werner <jwerner@jwdp.com>
Subject: RE: Most accurate election forecast...ever
Date: Thu, 2 Aug 2001 18:06:28 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"

Hi,

We have followed the lead of Mosteller (1949) & Mitofsky (1998) in measuring the error/accuracy of Harris Interactive's E2000 forecasts. Please see below and feel free to call or email with questions.

Harris Interactive's accuracy for the 72 races:
Spread Error*: 3.6
Standard Deviation: 3.4
Mean Square Error**: 24.6

Notes:

*The "spread error," is the error in percentage points in estimating the margin between the first and second candidates. See Mitofsky (1998). **Mosteller (1949) first proposed using the MSE to compare two sets of polls in his article titled "Measuring the Error" in SSRC's "The Pre-election Polls of 1948."

Harris Interactive's accuracy in the 55 statewide races in which telephone polls (N=121) were mounted: Spread Error: 3.3 Standard Deviation: 2.8 Mean Square Error: 18.9

The accuracy of the 121 telephone forecasts in the 55 statewide races in which Harris Interactive surveys were also mounted: Spread Error: 4.5 Standard Deviation:

4.0

Mean Square Error: 36.6

MSE Comparison: $36.6/18.9 = 1.9X$

George Terhanian, Ph.D.
Vice President, Research & Methodology
Harris Interactive, Inc.
(800) 866-7655 ext. 7507
www.harrisinteractive.com

-----Original Message-----

From: Philip Meyer [mailto:pmeyer@email.unc.edu]
Sent: Thursday, August 02, 2001 5:28 PM
To: AAPORNET
Cc: Jan Werner
Subject: Re: Most accurate election forecast...ever

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=====

On Thu, 2 Aug 2001, James Beniger wrote:

> Date: Thu, 2 Aug 2001 13:45:30 -0700 (PDT)
> From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf-fs.usc.edu>
> Reply-To: aapornet@usc.edu
> To: Jan Werner <jwerner@jwdp.com>
> Cc: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
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> > jwerner@jwdp.com

> >

>

>

>From mitofsky@mindspring.com Thu Aug 2 15:37:27 2001

Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])

by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP

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for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 2 Aug 2001 18:36:43 -0400 (EDT)

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X-Sender: mitofsky@mail.mindspring.com

X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Version 5.1

Date: Thu, 02 Aug 2001 18:38:33 -0400

To: aapornet@usc.edu

From: Warren Mitofsky <mitofsky@mindspring.com>

Subject: RE: Most accurate election forecast...ever

In-Reply-To: <714D7563BF88D411ABFE00508BCFF0B002AD640B@midas.harrisinter
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What follows is an exchange I had with Harris Interactive about
day-after-the-election press release. Following their press release is my
note and table showing the accuracy of their state polls. As you can see,
their 97 percent figure is misleading.

warren mitofsky

From the Nov. 8, 2000 Harris Interactive press release:

Internet Polling Produces Accurate Results

The Harris Interactive Internet-based poll results based on over 240,000
responses proved to be accurate 97% accurate to be exact. Based on
election results reported as of 11:00am EST November 8, 2000, our
Internet-based poll correctly predicted (within a +/- 2% confidence level):

April 4, 2001

George,

I have enclosed the Harris press release statement. It claims the 97% of the results are within +/- 2%. As you can see from the table I put together only 30 of the 71 state polls are within +/- 2%.

I got the Harris numbers from your November 7, 2000 press release. I took the final election numbers from the VNS compilation, which was just issued last week. (attached below) It has corrections from the official numbers. I also did the same compilation from the presidential numbers I found on the FEC web site. It changes a few states by a point, but the FEC numbers were not final error checked vote totals. I could find no other final numbers for the senate and governor other than VNS that were complete.

It seems to me the least HI should do is correct its press release. 30 out of 71 is a long way from 97% accurate within +/- 2%.
warren

ERROR ON DIFFERENCE R-D	PRESIDENT	SENATE	GOVERNOR	TOTAL
0	MD, MI, NV, OK, WI	WV	UT	7
1	IN, MA, MN, MO, NJ, OH, PA, TN UT	FL, MD, MI, NJ, OH, TX VA	WV	17
2	AK, WV	CT, NM, WA*	IN	6
3	FL*, HI, ID, ME, NH*, TX, VA	GA, MO, UT	MO*, NH	12
4	CO, GA, KS, KY	ME, MN, WI	NC	8
5	IA, NM	NE	WA	4
6	AZ, CA, CT, IL WA*	NV, TN		7
7	OR	CA, MA, NY		4
8	NC	PA		2
9				0
10	NE, NY			2
12		IN		1
20		HI		1
	TOTAL			<u>71</u>
OMITTED	AZ		1	

8
5
IA, NM
NE
WA
AZ, CA, CT, IL
NV, TN
WA*
OR
CA, MA, NY
NC
PA
2
9
10

on the existing methods has only grown as the range of media options has widened.

So hello, Portable People Meter.

The PPM is a pager-size device that its developer, the Arbitron ratings service, hopes will replace the timeworn standards -- diaries kept by target households and boxes that monitor television viewing, usually in homes.

The PPM, which is carried by participants, detects codes that TV and radio broadcasters place in their programming using encoders provided by Arbitron. The device "hears" and records the signals, whether at home or outside it. When the PPM is recharged on its base every night, the base sends the collected codes to Arbitron.

This eliminates the need for people to constantly track their listening or viewing behavior by writing in a diary, according to Marshall Snyder, president of Worldwide PPM Development, Arbitron Inc. It also enables one device to measure participants' use of broadcast TV, cable TV and radio outside the house, a flaw in set-top boxes.

"I think the system that is there now is an antiquated system," said Mike Kupinski, vice president of media and entertainment analysis at AG Edwards in St. Louis. "This system addresses this issue.

"Advertisers are looking for better accuracy for viewership. They're looking for consistency for how media is measured."

"We're encouraged by the initial results," Snyder said. "The PPM is easy, thorough, reliable and fast." In initial tests, the PPM reported higher usage for television and cable and equivalent usage for radio when compared with more conventional systems.

Although the PPM is just in testing and is not available to the public, some media insiders are impressed with the potential it has shown and the difficulties the PPM might address. These range from perceived underreporting of minority and younger viewers' habits to concerns over existing systems' emphasis on household use.

"Both [broadcast] TV and cable should benefit because it will pick up out-of-home viewing," said Katie Bachman, senior editor with Mediaweek magazine. "Group viewing at sports bars have hurt ratings in the past."

Another interesting development has been the teaming of competitors Arbitron and Nielsen for this project. The two have invested time and money, but, according to Jack Loftus, vice president of communications for Nielsen in New York, the two companies are on different pages.

"Nielsen is not as concerned with early audience response as much as with the technology," Loftus said. "We're more focused on the technology . . . and if it holds up."

Arbitron first tested 300 people in the Wilmington, Del., market in December 2000, with 260 people completing the initial study.

Arbitron's next step will be to expand the PPM to the Philadelphia market this fall, testing 1,500 people.

When will the PPM go full-scale?

That depends on the marketplace, according to Thom Mocarsky, vice president of communications for Arbitron. "For this to work, the media outlets have to accept it."

In the Wilmington study, 64 of 71 possible media outlets are now encoding full-time. All 38 radio stations participated, along with all eight local television stations. Eighteen of the 25 cable outlets participated as well.

Getting the media outlets to participate could be problematic, Kupinski said. "There will be the issue of those who want to participate and pay for the service and those who don't want to."

Loftus agreed.

"The question is will it become one of several standards, or will it be a standard at all," Loftus said. "You may come up with best system in the world [but] it doesn't matter if no one buys it."

Over the years, rating media use has generated controversy. "The diary

system
really relies on the memory of the participant," Kupinski said. "They have
to
remember where and when they listened to the radio station. Generally, I
can't
remember where I was a couple of days ago."

Arbitron also looked to specifically combat racial and age inaccuracies.
First, it
included children as young as 6 in the study. Arbitron used a point
incentive
to
encourage children to participate. The points translated to higher cash
premiums for
participants. Arbitron used coloring books and other activities to generate
interest
in children. There were also raffles to promote PPM usage. Arbitron plans to
heighten its targeting of Hispanic television and radio stations. It says it
has
several Hispanic stations encoding right now and that they will participate
in the
next round of testing.

In the past, fatigue has played a part in rating inaccuracy. Many
participants
simply got tired of completing the diaries.

The Wilmington test seems to have solved that problem.

"We haven't seen fatigue," Snyder said. "People are getting used to
carrying
their
PPM around like a cell phone, pager or Palm Pilot."

Aside from the technology holding up, the PPM's success depends on whether
or not
media outlets nationwide accept this as the new standard. The media outlets
have to
buy into the installation of the encoding equipment. That will cost money.

Arbitron will provide the media outlets with the initial equipment,
Mocarsky
said.

www.chicagotribune.com/features/lifestyle/chi-0108010018aug01.story

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>From jwerner@jwdp.com Fri Aug 3 03:48:57 2001
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The following op-ed piece appears in today's Washington Post and also in the
on-line
magazine Slate (edited by Kinsley), where it sports the additional subtitle
"A
Presidential Commission endorses a nutty complaint."

Electoral Hypochondria

By Michael Kinsley

Friday, August 3, 2001; Page A19

"For decades," says the National Commission on Federal Election Reform in its
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issued this week, "public opinion surveys have disclosed abiding irritation
with
early projection of election results by the news media." It's true: Nearly
everyone
thinks that it is very naughty of the TV networks to project election results
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voting is over. Many people who hear the networks call an election before
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stolen. But, like primitives who believe their souls are being stolen when
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takes their photograph, these people are mistaken. It is a form of
democratic
hypochondria.

The commission, appointed by President Bush and chaired by Gerald Ford and
Jimmy
Carter, seems dead to the irony of citing poll results to justify a call for
the

suppression of poll results. The commission apparently does not worry that by revealing that public opinion is settled on this issue, it has somehow denied you the right to make up your own mind. The commission not only is not alarmed that readers of its report might be influenced by these poll results -- it thinks that people ought to be influenced by these poll results.

But exit polls, taken as people leave the voting booth, apparently are different. With extraordinary vehemence, "The Commission condemns" the practice of reporting poll results before all voting is officially over (except in Alaska and Hawaii, which apparently don't count). "This practice demeans democracy," the commission intones. "It robs candidates . . . of votes." It "discriminates against citizens and candidates in much of the nation." Tragically, the commission concedes, even vile and filthy exit polls are protected by the First Amendment. But the report "strongly encourages citizens not to participate." And it calls for new laws forbidding public disclosure of the official results until all polls have closed. "At the very least," the report notes vindictively, this would make the network projections more "unreliable."

It's a startling notion that the government ought to be trying to make news media information more unreliable. Much of the effort of government officials is devoted to precisely this, of course, but you don't expect to find it among the recommendations of a hifalutin commission. Especially since "unreliability" is one of the commission's major complaints against network projections in the first place. The idea seems to be that network projections must be made more unreliable so that people will recognize how unreliable they are. Communists used to call this kind of strategy "heightening the contradictions."

The depravity of exit polls knows no bounds, apparently. Striking a pose more like Margaret Dumont than Captain Renault, the commission declares it "was shocked" at "reports" that exit pollsters have enticed voters with "tawdry inducements, such as small sums of money or [gasp!] cigarettes." This creates "an unhealthy polling place environment," the report notes primly.

It is, to be sure, an outrage if people attempting to exercise their sacred right to vote must pass through clouds of secondhand smoke. But as to the larger issue, it is the commission that is blowing smoke. Consider a few undeniable facts:

(1) If people have voted, they have voted. And if so many of them have voted before you do that the result is preordained when you enter the voting booth, that remains true whether or not the media report it.

(2) Every voter is at the mercy of other voters. The chance of your vote determining the result is exactly the same whether you are the very first voter or the very last.

That chance is virtually nil, even if you live in Palm Beach County. To the extent other things matter besides declaring the winner, such as the margin of victory or the size of the turnout, every vote matters equally no matter when it was cast.

(3) Polls are conducted throughout the campaign, not just on Election Day. In most cases every voter who watches or reads the news knows the probable result before he or she enters the voting booth. The only difference between Election Day exit polls and earlier polls is that the exit polls are more likely to be accurate.

The only difference between a voter who has not heard the exit poll results and one who has is that the second voter knows something that the first one doesn't. It truly baffles me how it can be considered "discrimination" against someone to give him or her a piece of information that he or she is free to act on or ignore. The slightly different argument that exit-poll projections, by reducing voter turnout, harm democracy generally is an insult to these same people. It says that either they can't be trusted with accurate information, or they can't be trusted to assess the possibility -- which the commission itself considers obvious -- that the information may be inaccurate. It says, essentially, that people should be tricked into voting by keeping them in the dark.

The commission mocks network objections on the grounds that the networks long ago

agreed not to report projected results in individual states until polls have closed in each state. The commission is right that the networks have already abandoned the point of principle, and its new demands demonstrate that they were foolish to do so. Instead of agreeing to extend their pseudo-self-censorship, the networks should reassert their right to do their job of gathering information and sharing it with the public.

If network projections were as routinely wrong as the commission suggests, no one would believe them and the alleged problem would solve itself. The commission's real complaint is that exit polls tend to be accurate. As such, they tell a truth that these high-minded formers and worthies would like to suppress, which is that any individual vote does not matter, if by "matter" you mean affecting the result.

The important point is that every vote doesn't matter equally, no matter when it was cast.

Michael Kinsley, editor of Slate (www.slate.com), writes a weekly column for The Post.

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>From jwerner@jwdp.com Fri Aug 3 04:26:34 2001
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The following article appears in today's NY Times. The Washington Post also

reports
essentially the same, with less outside commentary.

Jan Werner

AUG 03, 2001
Minus G.O.P., Senate Panel Passes Voting Bill
By KATHARINE Q. SEELYE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 - Senate Republicans boycotted the year's first vote on an election overhaul today, laying bare the intense partisan divisions that threaten to kill any change in the nation's electoral system.

Lacking their Republican colleagues, the 10 Democrats on the Senate Rules Committee unanimously passed and sent to the Senate floor a measure that would set three voting criteria that all states would have to meet by 2004 and would pay for meeting those requirements.

Dozens of bills have been introduced in Congress to revamp the nation's election system. But today's bill was the first to be reported out of committee. The bill is to be debated by the full Senate in the fall.

At the heart of the dispute was whether to require states to upgrade their election systems or to leave any such action to them.

Democrats, in general, favor mandating upgrades as a way of guaranteeing that states allow all registered citizens to vote, and that those votes are counted. Republicans, in general, oppose mandates, saying that Washington should not impose its will on states in election administration.

The division was evident today. Senator Christopher J. Dodd, the Connecticut Democrat who is the committee chairman, proposed the bill with mandates, contending that without requirements, some states would not improve their systems.

The other major Senate bill - sponsored by Senators Mitch McConnell, Republican of Kentucky, and Charles E. Schumer of New York and Robert G. Torricelli of New Jersey, both Democrats - does not impose mandates but sets voting standards as a condition for receiving federal money.

Mr. Dodd offered his bill today. Mr. McConnell wanted to offer his as well, but Mr. Dodd would not allow both bills to be considered. As a result, Mr. McConnell

boycotted the meeting and asked his Republican colleagues to do likewise.

In a letter to Mr. Dodd, Mr. McConnell called the refusal to bring his bill to a vote a sign "that the majority intends to manipulate this debate in a divisive, partisan manner that dooms the election-reform effort."

Analysts said they thought Congress and the White House could agree on plans to improve voting.

Norman Ornstein, a co-author of a new study on election revisions, said that today's split showed that Congress was starting to grapple seriously with the issue. "As we get closer to the possibility of doing something, inevitably, we're starting to see some of the fissures," he said.

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>From mail@marketsharescorp.com Fri Aug 3 06:24:24 2001

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Here is the full report.

http://www.reformelections.org/data/reports/99_full_report.php

Jan Werner wrote:

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> By Michael Kinsley
> Friday, August 3, 2001; Page A19

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> Michael Kinsley, editor of Slate (www.slate.com), writes a weekly
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>
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Unfortunately, the actual report posted on the commission web page looks more like a political puff piece than anything else. It is available only as a scanned .pdf file, bloated with numerous self-serving photos of the illustrious members in thoughtful poses and patriotic photographs of flags and voting materials.

There is no plain text version available and no effort was made to make the .pdf document more readable by linking the table of contents to the chapters listed. Wide margins (to make room for the pictures) make the text too small to read on-screen except on a very large high-resolution monitor, and the 114-page length, along with the many photographs, make it costly and time-consuming to print out. The report is also posted as individual chapters, but these simply consist of the full report broken into chunks for downloading.

The March 21st supporting report "Voting Technologies in the United States: Overview and Issues for Congress" prepared by the Congressional Research Service is listed on the individual chapters page, but only a brief abstract is provided, with no link to obtain the full text.

My feeling is that, if the commission were serious about election reform, they would have tried a little harder to make the contents of the report available, instead of the self-promoting brochure they have produced.

Jan Werner
jwerner@jwdp.com

Nick Panagakis wrote:

>
> Here is the full report.
>
> http://www.reformelections.org/data/reports/99_full_report.php
>
> Jan Werner wrote:

>
>> The following op-ed piece appears in today's Washington Post and
>> also in the on-line magazine Slate (edited by Kinsley), where it
>> sports the additional subtitle "A Presidential Commission endorses a
>> nutty complaint."

>>
>>

>> Electoral Hypochondria
>> By Michael Kinsley
>> Friday, August 3, 2001; Page A19

>>
>> "For decades," says the National Commission on Federal Election
>> Reform in its report issued this week, "public opinion surveys have
>> disclosed abiding irritation with early projection of election
>> results by the news media." It's true: Nearly everyone thinks that
>> it is very naughty of the TV networks to project election results
>> before voting is over. Many people who hear the networks call an
>> election before they have exercised their franchise believe, in all
>> sincerity, that their votes are being stolen. But, like primitives
>> who believe their souls are being stolen when someone takes their
>> photograph, these people are mistaken. It is a form of democratic
>> hypochondria.

>>
>> The commission, appointed by President Bush and chaired by Gerald
>> Ford and Jimmy Carter, seems dead to the irony of citing poll
>> results to justify a call for the suppression of poll results. The
>> commission apparently does not worry that by revealing that public
>> opinion is settled on this issue, it has somehow denied you the
>> right to make up your own mind. The commission not only is not
>> alarmed that readers of its report might be influenced by these poll
>> results -- it thinks that people ought to be influenced by these
>> poll results.

>>
>> But exit polls, taken as people leave the voting booth, apparently
>> are different. With extraordinary vehemence, "The Commission
>> condemns" the practice of reporting poll results before all voting
>> is officially over (except in Alaska and Hawaii, which apparently
>> don't count). "This practice demeans democracy," the commission
>> intones. "It robs candidates . . . of votes." It "discriminates
>> against citizens and candidates in much of the nation." Tragically,
>> the commission concedes, even vile and filthy exit polls are
>> protected by the First Amendment. But the report "strongly
>> encourages citizens not to participate." And it calls for new laws
>> forbidding public disclosure of the official results until all polls
>> have closed. "At the very least," the report notes vindictively,
>> this would make the network projections more "unreliable."

>>
>> It's a startling notion that the government ought to be trying to
>> make news media information more unreliable. Much of the effort of
>> government officials is devoted to precisely this, of course, but
>> you don't expect to find it among the recommendations of a hifalutin
>> commission. Especially since "unreliability" is one of the
>> commission's major complaints against network projections in the
>> first place. The idea seems to be that network projections must be
>> made more unreliable so that people will recognize how unreliable
>> they are. Communists used to call this kind of strategy

> > "heightening the contradictions."
> >
> > The depravity of exit polls knows no bounds, apparently. Striking a
> > pose more like Margaret Dumont than Captain Renault, the commission
> > declares it "was shocked" at "reports" that exit pollsters have
> > enticed voters with "tawdry inducements, such as small sums of money
> > or [gasp!] cigarettes." This creates "an unhealthy polling place
> > environment," the report notes primly.
> >
> > It is, to be sure, an outrage if people attempting to exercise their
> > sacred right to vote must pass through clouds of secondhand smoke.
> > But as to the larger issue, it is the commission that is blowing
> > smoke. Consider a few undeniable facts:
> >
> > (1) If people have voted, they have voted. And if so many of them
> > have voted before you do that the result is preordained when you
> > enter the voting booth, that remains true whether or not the media
> > report it.
> >
> > (2) Every voter is at the mercy of other voters. The chance of your
> > vote determining the result is exactly the same whether you are the
> > very first voter or the very last. That chance is virtually nil,
> > even if you live in Palm Beach County. To the extent other things
> > matter besides declaring the winner, such as the margin of victory
> > or the size of the turnout, every vote matters equally no matter
> > when it was cast.
> >
> > (3) Polls are conducted throughout the campaign, not just on
> > Election Day. In most cases every voter who watches or reads the
> > news knows the probable result before he or she enters the voting
> > booth. The only difference between Election Day exit polls and
> > earlier polls is that the exit polls are more likely to be accurate.
> >
> > The only difference between a voter who has not heard the exit poll
> > results and one who has is that the second voter knows something
> > that the first one doesn't. It truly baffles me how it can be
> > considered "discrimination" against someone to give him or her a
> > piece of information that he or she is free to act on or ignore.
> > The slightly different argument that exit-poll projections, by
> > reducing voter turnout, harm democracy generally is an insult to
> > these same people. It says that either they can't be trusted with
> > accurate information, or they can't be trusted to assess the
> > possibility -- which the commission itself considers obvious -- that
> > the information may be inaccurate. It says, essentially, that
> > people should be tricked into voting by keeping them in the dark.
> >
> > The commission mocks network objections on the grounds that the
> > networks long ago agreed not to report projected results in
> > individual states until polls have closed in each state. The
> > commission is right that the networks have already abandoned the
> > point of principle, and its new demands demonstrate that they were
> > foolish to do so. Instead of agreeing to extend their
> > pseudo-self-censorship, the networks should reassert their right to
> > do their job of gathering information and sharing it with the
> > public.
> >
> > If network projections were as routinely wrong as the commission

> > suggests, no one would believe them and the alleged problem would
> > solve itself. The commission's real complaint is that exit polls
> > tend to be accurate. As such, they tell a truth that these
> > high-minded formers and worthies would like to suppress, which is
> > that any individual vote does not matter, if by "matter" you mean
> > affecting the result.
> >
> > The important point is that every vote doesn't matter equally, no
> > matter when it was cast.
> >
> > Michael Kinsley, editor of Slate (www.slate.com), writes a weekly
> > column for The Post.
> >

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I would like to show a video on the cognitive interviewing process in my
research
methods class (fall and spring semesters). Could someone recommend one for
purchase
or loan me a copy? Please respond to me privately. Thank you all in advance.

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Saturday, August 4, 2001 - Updated at 11.19 am

Poll shows approval for Koizumi falling

ASSOCIATED PRESS in Tokyo

Approval ratings for Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi's Cabinet fell below 70 in August, sliding to their lowest levels as voters turned increasingly wary of his economic reforms, according to a newspaper poll published Saturday.

Sixty-nine per cent of respondents support Mr Koizumi's administration, with many citing the prime minister's political stance and his commitment to revamp the government and financial sector, the nationwide Asahi newspaper reported.

Seventeen per cent of those polled said they are opposed to Mr Koizumi, up from 9 per cent last month, the Asahi said.

The figures reflect a steady erosion in Mr Koizumi's popularity - despite

his ruling coalition's win in upper house parliamentary elections last month.

His approval ratings soared to 84 per cent in May, a month after he swept into office promising to do away with pork-barrel politics and usher in an era of prosperity. But his popularity has since cooled, with his ratings sinking to 81 per cent in June and 77 per cent in July.

Mr Koizumi has said his programmes will dispel Japan's economic woes, but they are also expected to send corporate bankruptcies and unemployment higher over the near term. Japan's jobless rate is hovering at 4.9 per cent, a record high.

Thirty-seven per cent say they believe Mr Koizumi's policies will bring a turnaround.

Many voters, however, are uneasy about the future. Fifty-two percent of Japanese surveyed said they feel uneasy about how the changes will affect their well-being, and 56 per cent said they would prefer that the government focus on creating jobs, the Asahi said.

Only 35 per cent of respondents want the government to proceed aggressively with reforms, the newspaper said.

The newspaper telephoned 3,753 eligible voters across Japan on Wednesday and Thursday, of whom 58 per cent responded. No margin of error was given.

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Saturday, August 4, 2001 - Updated at 3.22 pm

Voters concerned about war shrine visit

ASSOCIATED PRESS in Tokyo

A poll published on Saturday found that many voters think Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi should cautiously approach his plans to visit a shrine honouring Japan's war dead.

Mr Koizumi has said he would pay his respects at Tokyo's Yasukuni Shrine on

August

15, the anniversary of Japan's World War II surrender. The proposed visit has infuriated neighbours such as China and South Korea who remember atrocities committed by Japanese soldiers.

Sixty-five per cent of respondents of a survey this week by the nationwide Asahi newspaper said they want Mr Koizumi to be ''careful'' about the shrine issue.

Only 26 per cent of respondents thought Mr Koizumi should ignore the criticism and commit himself to a visit.

That was a sharp turn in public opinion toward a go-slow approach, compared with July's poll results. Last month, 41 per cent of respondents urged caution, while 42 per cent said he should definitely go.

The newspaper said it telephoned 3,753 registered Japanese voters Wednesday and Thursday nationwide, of whom 58 per cent responded. No margin of error was given.

The shrine was used to encourage militarist fervor before and during the war, and among the 2.5 million Japanese war dead enshrined there are executed war criminals, including war-era Prime Minister Hideki Tojo.

If Mr Koizumi visits, it would be the first by a sitting prime minister since 1996. Japan's main opposition party has warned it would damage the country's relations with its neighbors.

Foreign Minister Makiko Tanaka has told Chinese and South Korean officials that she would try to convince Mr Koizumi to forego the visit.

Mr Koizumi himself told China's ambassador on Thursday that he was ''thinking carefully'' about whether to go to the shrine. But it is unclear whether he was trying to quiet criticism or indicating a change of heart.

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Michael Kinsley's Friday's op-ed from the Washington Post was posted on aapornet last week. It quotes one line from the Carter-Ford Commission on Federal Election Reform that must have puzzled people: "...network interviewers have offered tawdry inducements, such as small sums of money or cigarettes, as enticements to citizens to participate in exit polling."

I've tracked down, by speaking with Commission representatives, their source for that statement. It turns out to be an excerpt from testimony before the House Commerce Commission (February 14, 2001), which I've attached to this email.

If you read the excerpt, you'll see that it in no way supports the statement contained in the report and quoted by Kinsley.

Paul Biemer, of Research Triangle Institute (which did the technical review of VNS), was being questioned on how response rates can be improved. He mentioned incentives, and noted that VNS had experimented with them, but found incentives created problems of their own. So yes, VNS has experimented with incentives, but "in the past." Then Committee Chairman Tauzin asked additional questions, which Biemer answered by

talking about what "we" in "survey work" sometimes do to increase response rates and reduce respondent burden. Biemer is clearly talking in general, and not about anything VNS did in 2000. Tauzin, not Biemer, actually speaks the word "cigarettes," and there is no response from Biemer.

So -- VNS has experimented with incentives (in the past); the survey industry (not specifically VNS) sometimes uses incentives, including small sums of money; nobody but Chairman Tauzin talked about cigarettes. (For the record, the VNS experiment of the past involved giving respondents pens.)

That's a far cry from the Commission's statement, which seems rapidly en route to urban myth status.

Kathy Frankovic

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To: aapornet@usc.edu
From: Don Ferree <gferree@ssc.wisc.edu>
Subject: Re: Exit Polls, Kinsley and the Commission
In-Reply-To: <sb6d7d88.020@cbsnews.com>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

Kathy's point is useful and appreciated, although I fear this is well beyond "urban legend" since the assertion about the alleged "tawdry" actions by the "network interviewers" is now included as fact in a searchable, citable, published document.

This is the sort of thing that leads to trails of apparently reliable information as it gains credibility from repeated citations. Something parallel happened with comparative male and female interest in local politicians, I believe it was, based originally on voting rates in a northwest state soon after women's suffrage. The original finding was repeatedly cited and those citations were cited and so on so that it looked like a string of references to reinforcing findings over decades when in fact there was only the one bit of evidence. Ah well.

The exchange also is useful to remind us of a point almost everyone concedes in principle, but many forget in application. While it is undoubtedly true that if one actually got 100% compliance rate, one avoids all bias due to non-response, it does not follow that a lower response rate is necessarily worse in terms of representativeness than a higher, if the higher was achieved by means which disproportionately attracted those already more likely to come into the final achieved sample. The question is what patterns of differential likelihood of making it from a theoretical sample to a final achieved sample there are, and whether whatever tactics are employed reinforce, mitigate, or are irrelevant to those patterns.

Don

G. Donald Ferree, Jr.
Associate Director for Public Opinion Research
University of Wisconsin Survey Center
1800 University Avenue Room 102B
Madison Wisconsin 53705
608-263-3744/262-1688

At 05:05 PM 8/5/01 -0500, you wrote:

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>en route to urban myth status.

>

>Kathy Frankovic

>

>

>From daves@startribune.com Mon Aug 6 07:22:52 2001

Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])

by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP

id f76EMpJ11714 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Mon, 6 Aug 2001

07:22:51 -0700

(PDT)

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(CDT)

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by STNAVMAIL.startribune.com (NAVGW 2.5.1.6) with SMTP id
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X-Mailer: Novell GroupWise 5.2
Date: Mon, 06 Aug 2001 09:18:30 -0600
From: "Rob Daves" <daves@startribune.com>
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Re: Exit Polls, Kinsley and the Commission
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Rob Daves

Robert P. Daves, director
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Kathy Frankovic

>From mark@bisconti.com Mon Aug 6 07:33:57 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
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by mail-gate.hosting4u.net with SMTP; 6 Aug 2001 14:33:50 -0000
Received: from mark ([138.88.86.160]) by bisconti.com ; Mon, 06 Aug 2001
09:33:46
-0500

From: "Mark David Richards" <mark@bisconti.com>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: RE: Exit Polls, Kinsley and the Commission
Date: Mon, 6 Aug 2001 10:30:10 -0400
Message-ID: <JAEPJNNBGDEENLLCIIIBCELBDGAA.mark@bisconti.com>
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In-Reply-To: <sb6d7d88.020@cbsnews.com>

FYI-letter from Conyers and Donn RE: Thurs. Post editorial on National
Commission on
Electoral Reform. Mark Richards

'A Response to Florida'

The Washington Post
Saturday, August 4, 2001; Page A22

The Post's Aug. 2 editorial "A Response to Florida" lacked balance. Its
central
thesis was that a consensus exists on how to fix our electoral system --
namely a
conditional, voluntary program whereby states would have the option of
correcting
shortcomings in their electoral system but would not be required to do so. We
believe
that no such consensus exists. The editorial asserted that the National
Commission on
Electoral Reform proposed that an optional grant model was preferable to
requiring
states to meet minimum federal standards for federal elections. Yet
notwithstanding
this assertion, policy recommendation No. 13 of the commission's report
explicitly
states that "[t]he Commission as a whole takes no position on whether
Congress
should
use the powerful incentive of conditional grants or instead establish
requirements or
mandates wholly independent of funding."

In our view, the Constitution Project's report does not support this supposed
consensus either. The report does not say that an optional approach is
preferable to
minimum requirements but instead says that conditional funding is the very
least --
not the most -- that Congress should do. In fact, the report specifically
recognized
that Congress can act "through incentives or requirements." Additionally, a
number of

civil rights organizations that worked with the Constitution Project on its report declined to sign on to it because of its lack of a clear call for minimum national voting rights standards. We believe that neither report provides the basis for claiming that there is an emerging consensus on election reform. The editorial also repeatedly prognosticates that the Conyers-Dodd Equal Protection of Voting Rights Act has little chance of enactment, but it offers no more than conclusory statements in support of that opinion. The facts speak to the contrary. Ours is a tri-partisan bill, which has the support of a majority of the Senate and 150 members of the House. Indeed, no other election reform bill introduced in Congress has as much support as ours. Moreover, it is the consensus bill of the civil rights and disability rights communities. The bill was just reported on a 10 to 0 vote by the Senate Rules Committee and is clearly moving forward. Outreach to Republican members has been productive and is ongoing.

As veterans of decades of civil rights struggles, we would suggest that this debate is not new. We are used to opposition to voting reform and civil rights laws being cloaked in a mantra of "states' rights." If we had allowed states over the past 40 years to opt out of voting reform and civil rights laws by simply refusing to cash a federal check, millions of Americans would still be paying poll taxes and drinking out of separate water fountains. In the 21st century, we believe that such an approach would mean that the most antiquated machines that routinely discard votes would continue to be reserved for poor and minority precincts and individuals with disabilities would continue to be denied an accessible, private and independent vote. To belittle such a reasonable and principled position by sarcastically referring to it as theology is beneath the standards of The Post. Over the course of our nation's struggle for civil rights, we have heard many faint-hearted pleas for early surrender on civil rights issues. We are surprised, however, that such pleas are now coming from The Post, which has been a crusader for such issues. We are also disappointed that such a plea was based on such a feeble factual record. The right to vote is the foundation of our democracy. If we learned anything last November it is that

this
foundation is cracked and damaged. Repairing it will require more than the
legislative equivalent of a new coat of paint. It requires reform that will
ensure
that every American voter is treated equally.

JOHN CONYERS JR.
U.S. Representative (D-Mich.)
Ranking Member, House Judiciary
Committee

CHRISTOPHER DODD
U.S. Senator (D-Conn.)
Chairman, Senate Rules Committee
Washington
(c) 2001 The Washington Post Company

-----Original Message-----

From: owner-aapornet@usc.edu [mailto:owner-aapornet@usc.edu] On Behalf Of
Kathy
Frankovic
Sent: Sunday, August 05, 2001 6:05 PM
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Exit Polls, Kinsley and the Commission

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That's a far cry from the Commission's statement, which seems rapidly en route to urban myth status.

Kathy Frankovic

```
>From jelinson@juno.com Mon Aug 6 08:27:43 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
        by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
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To: aapornet@usc.edu
Cc: aapornet@usc.edu
Date: Mon, 6 Aug 2001 11:00:02 +0000
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From: Jack Elinson <jelinson@juno.com>
```

Second the motion.

On Mon, 06 Aug 2001 09:18:30 -0600 "Rob Daves" <daves@startribune.com> writes:

```
> Don Feree makes a good point about the Kinsley quote being a matter
> of record on the web. Perhaps Kathy could be persuaded to put her
> excellent scholarship in a piece for the Post to set the record
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>
>
> Robert P. Daves, director v: 612.673-7278
> The Minnesota Poll f: 612.673-4359
> Star Tribune e:
> daves@startribune.com
> 425 Portland Av. S.
> Minneapolis MN USA 55488
>
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>
>

>From jwerner@jwdp.com Mon Aug 6 13:11:36 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
id f76KBaJ01267 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Mon, 6 Aug 2001
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Date: Mon, 06 Aug 2001 16:12:45 -0400
From: Jan Werner <jwerner@jwdp.com>
Reply-To: jwerner@jwdp.com
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X-Accept-Language: en
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Re: Exit Polls, Kinsley and the Commission
References: <sb6e6119.097@mail.startribune.com>
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The problem here is not the availability of Kinsley's article, which, after all, points out the hypocrisy of the Commission's attack on exit polls.

What is of far more concern is the report itself, which reads as follows (page 64):

The Commission was shocked by reports that network interviewers at polling precincts have offered tawdry inducements, such as small sums of money or cigarettes, as enticements to citizens to participate in exit polling. Such conduct cheapens journalism and creates an unhealthy polling place environment. The commission strongly encourages citizens not to participate in exit polling.

As Kathy's evidence makes clear, these "reports" were pure fiction, and appear to have been concocted for the express purpose of justifying the exhortation for voters not to respond to exit polls.

This is what must not be allowed to stand unchallenged.

As an aside, one has to wonder who actually wrote the Commission's report, what their agenda was, and how much of it the members actually read before affixing their

signatures to the final document.

The full Commission report may be obtained at:

http://reformelections.org/data/reports/99_full_report.php

The full draft transcript of the Feb. 14 hearing before the House committee can be obtained at:

<http://energycommerce.house.gov/107/action/107-25.pdf>

Both documents are in Acrobat format.

Jan Werner
jwerner@jwdp.com

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>From tmglp@cms.mail.virginia.edu Mon Aug 6 13:30:39 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMT
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13:30:38 -0700

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(PDT)
From: tmglp@cms.mail.virginia.edu
Received: from tetra.mail.virginia.edu by mail.virginia.edu id aa17266;
6 Aug 2001 16:30 EDT

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by tetra.mail.Virginia.EDU (8.9.3/8.9.3) with SMTP id QAA06911
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To: AAPORnet List server <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Expert on small area estimation
Message-ID: <SIMEON.10108061604.F@gj9k20b.config.mail.virginia.edu>
Date: Mon, 6 Aug 2001 16:41:04 -0400 (Eastern Daylight Time)
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We are considering submission of a bid for a survey project that involves
small area estimation at the analysis stage. The dependent variable is :
percent uninsured.

If anyone can suggest someone who could possibly undertake this part of
the project as a subcontractor to our organization, I would appreciate
receiving those suggestions directly. Thanks!

Tom

Thomas M. Guterbock Voice: (434) 243-5223
NOTE: NEW TELEPHONE AREA CODE CSR Main Number: (434) 243-5222
Center for Survey Research FAX: (434) 243-5233
University of Virginia EXPRESS DELIVERY: 2205 Fontaine Ave
P. O. Box 400767 Suite 303
Charlottesville, VA 22904-4767 e-mail: TomG@virginia.edu

>From slosh@garnet.acns.fsu.edu Tue Aug 7 20:10:48 2001

Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP
id f783AmJ09637 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 7 Aug 2001
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id
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for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 7 Aug 2001 23:11:08 -0400
Message-Id: <3.0.32.20010807231947.007f87d0@garnet.acns.fsu.edu>
X-Sender: slosh@garnet.acns.fsu.edu
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0 (32)
Date: Tue, 07 Aug 2001 23:19:49 -0400
To: aapornet@usc.edu
From: Susan Losh <slosh@garnet.acns.fsu.edu>
Subject: paragraph on violence
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

Hi aaporneters,

This one goes back to the data on the incidence of dating violence, which a recent national study estimated at 20%. I asked Suzanne Steinmetz, who literally "wrote the book" (more than one) on this topic and who is a pioneer in the field for a short paragraph of commentary. Here is her paragraph. Suzanne is at Indiana University/Indianapolis in Sociology for folks who want to pursue the topic further.

>Return-Path: <sksteinm@iupui.edu>
>Date: Tue, 07 Aug 2001 15:16:21 -0500
>From: "Suzanne K. Steinmetz" <sksteinm@iupui.edu>
>X-Accept-Language: en
>To: Susan Losh <slosh@garnet.acns.fsu.edu>
>Subject: paragraph on violence

>

>Hi,

>

>>The newest data revealing the high number of abused women is really
>>not
so new. Unfortunately, we have had this information since the mid-1950's (but
is was
referred to as "aggression on the part of college male"). During the 1980s
and
early
1990s there were numerous smaller studies as well as several national ones
which
supported the fairly high rates of sexual and physical abuse of women. What
is

most distressing is that during the nearly half century that we have known about this problem, we have put men on the moon, but have not allocated the resources necessary to help reduce violence among women and men. Each new study brings on a new sense of alarm. Unfortunately, the priority given to family violence (including child abuse) still remains low.

Suzanne Steinmetz
Susan Carol Losh, Ph.D.
(850) 644-8778 Voice Mail Available
(850) 644-8776 FAX
Department of Educational Research
Florida State University
Tallahassee, FL 32306-4453
(904) 249-1683

Visit the site:
<http://garnet.acns.fsu.edu/~slosh//Index.htm>

>From steenb@fleishman.com Wed Aug 8 12:29:26 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTMP
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12:29:25 -0700
(PDT)
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[207.193.111.248]) by mail.fleishman.com with SMTP (Microsoft Exchange
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Service Version 5.5.2653.13)
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Message-ID: <951B30EE47A7D2118D4000A0C9EA357308B23788@stlexgsrv01>
From: "Steen, Bob" <steenb@fleishman.com>
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: University sponsored national omnibus surveys
Date: Wed, 8 Aug 2001 14:28:54 -0500
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="windows-1252"

A client has inquired about the availability of university sponsored national omnibus telephone studies. Is anyone involved in such an endeavor?

Thanks for your feedback.

Bob Steen

Vice President
Fleishman-Hillard Research
200 North Broadway
St. Louis, MO 63102

Phone: 314 982 1752
Fax: 314 982 9105
steenb@fleishman.com

>From Bob33iam@aol.com Wed Aug 8 21:47:45 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
id f7941jJ07680 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 8 Aug 2001
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id VAA28814 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 8 Aug 2001 21:47:44 -0700
(PDT)
From: Bob33iam@aol.com
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by imo-m05.mx.aol.com (mail_out_v31.9.) id 5.32.19063f7e (4392)
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 9 Aug 2001 00:47:03 -0400 (EDT)
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Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

The Univ. of Wisconsin Survey Center has been running a continuous one since
1987. Contact Associate Director John Stevenson (608-262-1688).

Bob Lee

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Center
has been running a continuous one since

1987. Contact Associate Director John Stevenson (608-262-1688).

Bob Lee</HTML>

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id 3Z27RNZN; Thu, 9 Aug 2001 08:36:40 -0500
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To: "'aapornet@usc.edu'" <aapornet@usc.edu>
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MIME-Version: 1.0

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This message is in MIME format. Since your mail reader does not understand
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format, some or all of this message may not be legible.

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Thanks. I also learned that the University of New Mexico does one.

-----Original Message-----
From: Bob33iam@aol.com [mailto:Bob33iam@aol.com]
Sent: Wednesday, August 08, 2001 11:47 PM
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Re: University sponsored national omnibus surveys

The Univ. of Wisconsin Survey Center has been running a continuous one since
1987. Contact Associate Director John Stevenson (608-262-1688).

Bob Lee

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also learned that the University of New Mexico does one.</DIV>
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Subject: Re: University
sponsored
national omnibus surveys

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size=2>The Univ. of Wisconsin Survey Center has been running a continuous
one
since
1987. Contact Associate Director John Stevenson
(608-262-1688).

Bob Lee </BLOCKQUOTE></BODY></HTML>

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13:36:52
-0500
From: "Mark David Richards" <mark@bisconti.com>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: FW: Third Culture Kids (TCKs)
Date: Thu, 9 Aug 2001 14:33:13 -0400
Message-ID: <JAEPJNNBGDEENLLCIIIBEEMLDGAA.mark@bisconti.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
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Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
X-Priority: 3 (Normal)
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
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X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4133.2400

Here's the hyperlink to a series of articles about a study of "Third Culture

Kids",
or TCK's. The term TCK was coined to refer to the children who accompany
their
parents into another society. The term Adult TCKs
(ATCKs) is also used interchangeably to refer to TCKs after they reach
adulthood.

<http://www.tckworld.com/useem/home.html#articles>

Parts of the articles:

TCKs four times more likely to earn bachelor's degrees

This is the second of several reports on a study of adult Third Culture Kids
(see
January 1993 NewsLinks). It is being completed by three sociologists/
anthropologists: Drs. John Useem and Ruth Hill Useem of Michigan State
University,
and Dr. Ann Baker Cottrell of San Diego University, and Dr. Kathleen A.
Finn]ordan, a
counselor in Washington, D.C.

In the fall of 1991 when we began asking adult Third Culture Kids to
participate in
our exploratory study of the long-term effects of having been TCKs, we hoped
to get
100 people to fill in a lengthy questionnaire.

We must have tapped a largely unrecognized and unexamined sector of American
life.
We, and our computers, have been overwhelmed by the number of adult TCKs (680
to
date) who have so graciously shared their lives and thoughts with us by
filling in
the long schedule. In addition, many have given us names to contact, some
have
sent
alumni lists and newsletters, and a few have sent us books and articles they
have
written.

The nearly 700 people who returned the unconscionably long schedule range in
age from
25 to 84. Seven percent were overseas only during the elementary grades, 11
percent had only a secondary school experience outside the U.S., and 82
percent lived
abroad both as pre-teens and teenagers.

What are some of our more striking findings to date? One characteristic of
these
adult TCKs which stands out is that the overwhelming majority of them are
committed
to continuing their education beyond high school graduation.

Only 21 percent of the American population (24 percent of men and 18 percent
of

women) have graduated from a four-year college. In sharp contrast, 81 percent of the adult TCKs have earned at least a bachelor's degree (87 percent of the men, 76 percent of the women). Half of this number have gone on to earn master's degrees and doctorates.

It would seem that their teachers and counselors in the overseas schools, as well as their parents, must have been doing a lot right over the last 50 years to have such unusual long-term results.

But these remarkable educational accomplishments are seldom attained in a straightforward manner. A considerable proportion of the young adult TCKs change colleges and/or majors two or three times. Others drop out, as they put it, to "take advantage of opportunities" that happen to come up.

Such detours on their road to obtaining a degree may range from taking a semester off to "bum around Africa. Occasionally they drop out because a course of study is beyond their capacity, but more often they feel their over-seas schooling and experience put them ahead of their peers (and even their teachers). Thus they are often "out of synch" with their all-American-reared peers.

A second finding is that adult TCKs are also somewhat out of synch in aspects of their lives outside of education. Throughout their lifetimes there are subtle differences between them and the American generation that came into adulthood in the same historical period. Not being like their peers is usually of great import (and sometimes extremely painful) in the late teens and twenties, but it is of lessening centrality with increasing age.

How long does it take for TCKs to become adjusted to American life? The majority of our adult TCKs, including those over 65, report mild to severe difficulties with what has been called "re-entry problems" or "reverse culture shock."

The answer to the question of how long it takes them to adjust to American life is: they never adjust. They adapt, they find niches, they take risks, they fail and pick themselves up again. They succeed in jobs they have created to fit their particular

talents, they locate friends with whom they can share some of their interests, but they resist being encapsulated. Their camouflaged exteriors and understated ways of presenting themselves hide the rich inner lives, remarkable talents, and often strongly held contradictory opinions on the world at large and the world at hand.

Two-thirds of our sample feel that it is important to them to have an international dimension to their lives, although they prefer to establish their homes in the U.S.

Three-fourths of them feel different from people have not had an overseas experience.

As one woman put it, "I don't feel different, I AM different!"

Two-thirds feel they have more transnational knowledge and skills than they have opportunity to use in their domestic lives.

Whether or not they have occupations or professions with an international dimension, in their daily lives they do reach out to foreigners, exchange students, and non-English speaking minorities. As one adult TCK put it, "We know what it is like to be confused in a country where we can-not speak the language well."

Most of them keep up on the happenings outside the US., especially in the countries in which they lived as teenagers. When events concerning those countries are in the news, friends and acquaintances ask their opinions about the situation.

As we summarize our questionnaires, begin our in-depth interviews of selected respondents, read biographies and autobiographies of adult TCKs, and scan the alumni newsletters of overseas schools, we are further convinced that this relatively small number of people, about two percent of the American population, has been a rich resource.

They relate Americans to the rest of the world and interpret the outside world to the immediate world in which they live. Significant proportions of them actually do this for a living.

We think adult TCKs are creative and innovative because they have robust educational experiences. The teachers and administrators of the overseas schools have made

major
contributions to the development of these unusual individuals.

TCKs experience prolonged adolescence

In this report we would like to reflect a little bit on an observation we made earlier. When we asked her if she felt the same way when she was in India (where she grew up, worked for a while as an adult, and continues to visit), she replied,
"There

I am a partial outsider and they know I live a different life in the United States.

If I make a mistake, they just say that is because I am a crazy American. In the U.S.

I don't appear to be different, so if I openly deviate from my friend in my attitudes, opinions, ambitions, or even leisure pursuits, they don't say that it is

because I am a crazy TCK who grew up in India, they just say I'm nuts."

Only one out of every 10 of our nearly 700 adult TCKs, who-range in age from 25 to

80, say that they feel completely attuned to everyday life in the U.S. The other 90

percent say they are more or less "out of synch" with their age group throughout their lifetimes.

Being out of step with those around them is especially noticeable (and painful) in the late teens and twenties when choice of mate, occupation, and lifestyle are being worked out. Some young adult TCKs strike their close, peers,

parents, and counselors as being self-centered adolescents, as having champagne

tastes on beer incomes (or no incomes), as not being able to make up their minds

about what they want to do with their lives, where they want to live, and whether or

not they want to "settle down, get married, and have children." They have what

some

call "prolonged adolescence."

Others do what those around them are doing. They marry at the appropriate time, get a

"good" job, have a child or children, take on a mortgage, and then throw it all over

at 40 in order to take a job overseas. Some resign from high-paying positions and

return to college to be retrained for a low-paying teaching job. Still others withdraw from all social contact because of extreme depression and others withdraw

because they have come into inheritance and are quite happy doing nothing but writing

French poetry, or traveling to all the places they have never been. That is what some have called delayed adolescence.

On the surface, most adult TCKs conform to what is going on around them in such a way that attention is not drawn to them. As they meet new people and situations, they are slow to commit themselves until they have observed what is expected behavior. If what is expected is unacceptable or incomprehensible, they will quietly withdraw rather than make fools of themselves or hurt the feelings of others.

Their bland and unremarkable exteriors, however, belie not only depths of feelings, but also considerable talents and a wealth of memories of other countries and places, including the expatriates communities in which they have lived abroad and continue to take an interest in. They also have a fresh perspective on the American scene which they are learning about all of their lives.

And of course they are not callow youths. They are extremely complex people who are weaving together their memories in a rapidly changing present for an uncertain future. No two adult TCKs come up with identical ways of putting their lives together, but they are actively creating provisional answers to some of the major and minor problems which daily face human beings in this complex world. Their prolonged/delayed adolescent behavior is usually a marker that adult TCKs are trying to bring order out of the chaotic nature of their lives.

ATCKs have problems relating to own ethnic groups

ATCKs generally agree that their international back-grounds contribute positively to their adult lives. Two thirds or more report a beneficial impact on most roles and relationships.

The TCK experience is given less credit for benefiting relations with spouse and community activities; not because of any detrimental effects, but because more regard it as irrelevant to those relationships.

Three-quarters of our respondents also agreed that "on the whole, I feel fairly

satisfied with the way my life has unfolded," further supporting the position that a TCK experience does not pose significant difficulties in the long run.

To explore feelings of connection, alienation, and/or rootlessness, as well as cross-culturally relevant skills and behaviors, respondents were asked to indicate whether they agree or disagree with a list of statements. A general portrait of ATCK characteristics can be developed from those statements with which at least half agree. Skimming the data in this way actually underrepresented the amount of agreement because it does not include those who expressed some agreement by choosing "both agree and disagree." An asterisk (*) after a statement indicates that more than two-thirds agreed

1) ATCKs are internationally experienced and continue their international involvement. ATCKs build on a foundation of international awareness, over 90 percent report having more understanding and awareness of other peoples/cultures than most Americans*, but most say they have more cross-cultural knowledge and skills than opportunity to use them. Most also say an international dimension in their lives is important; they work toward that goal by keeping international touches in their homes, welcoming opportunities to meet foreigners*, and keeping informed on the places they lived abroad. Most would like to visit the countries they lived in., would like to live abroad again (though not necessarily in the places they lived as children), and most keep their passports current. (Other data shows a high level of continuing international activity such as speaking foreign languages, traveling abroad, and engaging in internationally related occupational and/or volunteer activities.)

2) ATCKs are adaptable and relate easily to a diversity of people. These respondents are comfortable in a variety of settings, as indicated by interest in travel and living abroad. They feel at home everywhere (and nowhere). More than eight of 10 report that they can relate to anyone, regardless of differences such as race, ethnicity, religion, or nationality. Most establish relationships easily in new situations and have hobbies or interests which help by connecting them to people wherever they go.

3) ATCKs are helpers and problem solvers. Drawing on their own experiences in new situations, ATCKs reach out to help those who appear unsure and play the role of mediator when conflicts arise. Nearly 90 percent say they can usually figure out a way to handle unexpected or difficult situations.*

4) ATCKs feel different, but not isolated. These respondents feel (and are) different from people who have not been overseas. Most do not identify with members of their ethnic group, and nearly half do not feel central to any group. For some, especially the recently returned, such feelings are painful and create a profound sense of isolation; such ATCKs emphasize feeling at home nowhere, and for some, this feeling lasts a lifetime. Others recognizing these feelings as part of broader, more global identities, stress feeling at home everywhere.

The majority in this study reject statements of alienation and isolation such as often feeling lonely, feeling adrift, and hesitating to make commitments to others. ATCKs' international experiences make them appreciate much in the U.S. that Americans take for granted, and most feel the U.S. is the best place for them to be living presently.

Sponsorship greatly influences the TCK experience. Answers of military and missionary ATCKs are usually at the two ends of an agree-disagree continuum.

Military ATCKs had the least difficulty re-entering the U.S. because of the Americanized overseas bases, their highly mobile lifestyle, and only living abroad for short periods, five years or less. As adults they are least critical of the U.S. and have least interest in international involvement.

The "other" ATCKs (e.g., children of educators, researchers, UN personnel), most likely to have lived abroad for only a year or two, are the most eager to live abroad again, are most likely to keep a current passport, and have the strongest desire to maintain an inter-national dimension in their lives.

Differences between responses of women and men to these questions reflect general gender differences more than different TCK experiences. Women reveal a greater concern with interpersonal relations; they are far more likely to have

experienced
difficulty leaving childhood friends and re-entering the U.S. Yet, as adults
they are
more likely to believe that TCK experiences enhance their social relations
and
community involvement. They establish relationships in new situations more
easily
than men, and more women reach out to help those who seem unsure. Women also
experience more stress over conflicting desires for both stability and
mobility.
Overall, females are more prone to see many sides to an issue and to answer
"both
agree and disagree."

Men report a greater satisfaction with how their lives have unfolded,
possibly
because they worry less about interpersonal relations and because their self-
esteem
ties more to external achievements than relationships. Men have a higher rate
of
agreement with statements related to things over which they have control,
such
as
setting long-term goals and keeping informed about American politics and
about
places
they lived when they were young.

ATCKs maintain global dimensions throughout their lives

In this article we look at the actual life choices made by 400 of these ATCKs
to see
what kinds of educational and career choices they make, the volunteer roles
in
which
they contribute to their local or world communities, and with whom they share
their
adult lives.

Two underlying questions are: the extent to which their adult lives suggest
rootlessness or alienation, and the extent to which they maintain an
international
dimension to their activities:

Higher Education. One of the most notable characteristics of ATCKs is their
high
achievement. Nearly 90 percent have some academic post-secondary education
and
over
40 percent have completed a graduate degree; others are near completion of
such
degrees. They are influenced by highly educated parents and the excellent
education
most report getting in overseas schools.

Third culture childhood experiences affected college choices and experiences;
43
per-cent say greatly, 27 percent say somewhat. Most commonly, this influenced
what
they studied. Majors chosen by a quarter of this sample were obviously
international
(e.g., foreign language, anthropology, international relations). Many others
were
influenced by overseas experiences. For example: biologists captivated early
by
exposure to African wildlife; historians and artists influenced by exposure
to
European art and historical sites; pre-med, nursing, and economics majors who
decided
early to help peoples they knew in a less developed nation.

Still others sought mainly to "get abroad again" and so majored in teaching,
international relations, international business. In addition to studying many
subjects connected to international interests, over a quarter have studied
abroad
since high school. For some, a study abroad program was a factor in choice of
college.

The second most commonly mentioned effect of a TCK background on college
experience
was, indeed, the issue of adjustment. Many reported that they "just didn't
fit
in"
with their parochial peers. A small number felt they fared better than other
freshmen
because new situations were "old hat" to them. Third, many of these ATCKs had
to
select a U.S. college sight unseen and attend while their families remained
overseas.
Accordingly, a number chose colleges their parents or friends had attended.
"Missionary Kids",
(MKs) often chose church-related schools which were tuition-free and where
there
would be other MKs. Others selected small universities like their
international
schools, large universities which would have foreign students, or colleges
near
grandparents.

Although they may have been influenced by their parents' work overseas, they
have not
followed in parental footsteps. Twenty percent of this sample were MKs, but
only 2
percent have a career in the church. Likewise, 25 percent were military
dependents,
but only 6 percent are in the armed forces.

Most (56 percent) have incorporated an international dimension in some
occupational
role. For some, jobs have been highly international, such as working overseas
or
foreign student advising. Others weave an international dimension into their

work;
for example a teacher enlivening her social studies class with tales and photos of her Brazilian childhood.

Volunteering. Reflecting, or perhaps explaining, the relative lack of alienation reported in the last article, most (over 75 percent) actively participate in their local community or in a broader network. For most, volunteer activity centers on their children (PTA, sports, scouts, etc.) and their church.

About half 47 percent of those who report volunteer activities include an international dimension, such as: participating in organizations such as United Nations Association; hosting exchange students; or translating in courts, schools, or hospitals.

Contacts. Whether in professional or volunteer roles, through friendship or family networks, the vast majority (92 percent) have at least yearly contact with people from other countries. Nearly a quarter associate with internationals at least once a month, some daily. A majority also report some, though often infrequent, contact with people they knew as children abroad. Increasingly popular are school reunions which validate the third culture and TCK identity and maintain contacts.

A characteristic which truly distinguished ATCKs from most Americans is their ability in foreign languages. Fully 80 percent of these respondents use a language other than English at least occasionally. Twenty percent use another language regularly; some are bilingual and work daily in one or more foreign language. Half of those who communicate in a language other than English use two or more.

Family and Community. A number of our respondents continue to feel rootless, alienated, and unable to make commitments to people or places. Most, however, marry (80 percent) and settle into their communities. Commitment is suggested by the fact that the divorce rate is lower than the national average; two out of three who marry do so only once. However, ATCKs tend to marry late 41 percent did not wed until after 25. While nearly all married Americans, most (60 percent) in this study married someone who had at least some international experience when they met; a number

married other TCKs.

Most of those who marry (80 percent) have children and typically report that their child-rearing is in some way influenced by having lived abroad. These answers are undoubtedly an important way TCKs differ from other globally mobile individuals such as immigrants. Rather than stress a national or ethnic identity, these ATCKs seek ways to introduce their offspring to the diversity of the world's people and cultures. Their message, overwhelmingly, is one of accepting, respecting, and treasuring differences.

A sense of fitting in, of finding a home, is indicated by the fact that 70 percent say it would be somewhat or very difficult to leave their present community. For some this is a matter of obligations, but for most it is because they are integrated into community or friendship groups, and, as a number pointed out, "I've lived here longer than any place in my life." While saying that they would hate to leave, the TCK background surfaces in many who added that they could move easily and would, in fact, enjoy meeting new people and new challenges.

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>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Fri Aug 10 09:17:29 2001
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From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Code Red is Back! (T Olavsrud InternetNews)
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.21.0108100916120.19332-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
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http://www.internetnews.com/wd-news/print/0,,10_863251,00.html

August 9, 2001

InternetNews - Web Developer News

Code Red is Back!

By Thor Olavsrud

The Code Red worm is rearing its ugly head again, crashing some servers even though they have been patched against the buffer overflow the worm exploits.

Reports have been filtering in that servers running Microsoft Windows NT 4.0 and Microsoft's IIS 4.0 Web server software, and which also utilize URL redirection, are prone to crashing due to the worm. This particular problem does not affect patched versions of IIS 5.0 Windows 2000. Machines running Windows NT 4.0 or Windows 2000 and unpatched versions of IIS 4.0 or 5.0, are vulnerable to the worm.

However, in this case, the crashes occur due to the fact that when IIS 4.0 is set to redirect URLs it will accept any URL, leaving it vulnerable to an overflow that crashes IIS.

According to a Microsoft IIS Technical Support staffer posting to a message board, Microsoft is working on a fix but it is not yet ready. Currently, the only solution to the problem is to remove all redirected IIS Web sites and URLs from the server, apply the patches Microsoft issued in June, and reboot the server.

"Removing the [.ida] script mappings will not avoid all the problems if you

are running IIS 4.0," the staffer posted. "Removing the redirections is currently the best solution (this is in addition to installing the fix or removing the script mappings)."

Code Red first appeared in July and was discovered by eEye Digital Security. At the time, eEye said the worm was similar to the sadmind/IIS worm that propagated near the end of the U.S.-China hacker skirmishes in May.

The worm exploits a well-known hole in IIS for which Microsoft published a patch in June.

Code Red appears to propagate on a cyclical basis, and some officials, particularly Ronald Dick, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Infrastructure Protection Center, have predicted that there is a good chance the worm will continue to spread on a periodic basis.

The patch for Windows NT 4.0 is available here, and the patch for Windows 2000 Professional, Server and Advanced Server is available here.

http://www.internetnews.com/wd-news/print/0,,10_863251,00.html

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From: "Robert Y. Shapiro" <rys4@columbia.edu>
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(fwd)
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while the remaining parts are likely unreadable without MIME-aware tools.
Send mail to mime@docserver.cac.washington.edu for more info.

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Attached is a description of a new director of research position at City
Year.
Requires experience in survey and evaluation research. Please forward to
others. Bob
Shapiro Columbia University

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13:46:40
-0700 (PDT)
Received: from ims2.hub.nih.gov (ims2.hub.nih.gov [128.231.90.112])
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP
id NAA11412 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 10 Aug 2001 13:46:41 -0700
(PDT)
Received: by ims2.hub.nih.gov with Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)
id <QQ20ZLMJ>; Fri, 10 Aug 2001 16:46:36 -0400
Message-ID: <59445348FF4CD41182CF00508B6F779C0303BF8E@nihexchange11.nih.gov>
From: "Viswanath, K. Vish (NCI)" <viswanav@mail.nih.gov>
To: "'aapornet@usc.edu'" <aapornet@usc.edu>
Cc: "Kreps, Gary (NCI)" <krepsg@mail.nih.gov>
Subject: FW: Call for papers
Date: Fri, 10 Aug 2001 16:46:31 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)
Content-Type: multipart/mixed;
boundary="-----=_NextPart_000_01C121DD.88F57040"

This message is in MIME format. Since your mail reader does not understand
this
format, some or all of this message may not be legible.

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-----=_NextPart_001_01C121DD.88F57040
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"

FYI. With apologies for cross posting.

Vish

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(301) 480-2198 (FAX)

E-mail Address: Viswanav@mail.nih.gov

-----=_NextPart_001_01C121DD.88F57040

Content-Type: text/html;

charset="iso-8859-1"

Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN"> <html
xmlns:v=3D"urn:schemas-microsoft-com:vml" =
xmlns:o=3D"urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:office" =
xmlns:w=3D"urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:word" =
xmlns=3D"http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-html40">
```

```
<head>
```

```
<META HTTP-EQUIV=3D"Content-Type" CONTENT=3D"text/html; = charset=3Diso-8859-
1">
```

```
<meta name=3DProgId content=3DWord.Document>
```

```
<meta name=3DGenerator content=3D"Microsoft Word 9">
```

```
<meta name=3DOriginator content=3D"Microsoft Word 9">
```

```
<link rel=3DFile-List href=3D"cid:filelist.xml@01C121BC.51B3F140">
```

```
<title>Clear Day</title>
```

```
<!--[if gte mso 9]><xml>
```

```
<o:OfficeDocumentSettings>
```

```
<o:DoNotRelyOnCSS/>
```

```
</o:OfficeDocumentSettings>
```

```
</xml><![endif]--><!--[if gte mso 9]><xml>
```

```
<w:WordDocument>
```

```
<w:Zoom>0</w:Zoom>
```

```
<w:DocumentKind>DocumentEmail</w:DocumentKind>
```

```
<w:EnvelopeVis/>
```

```
<w:Compatibility>
```

```
<w:ForgetLastTabAlignment/>
```

```
<w:DoNotUseHTMLParagraphAutoSpacing/>
```

```
</w:Compatibility>
```

```
<w:DoNotOptimizeForBrowser/>
```

```
</w:WordDocument>
```

```
</xml><![endif]-->
```

```
<style>
```

```
<!--
```

```
/* Font Definitions */
```

```
@font-face
```

```
{font-family:Century;
```

```
panose-1:2 4 6 4 5 5 5 2 3 4;
```

```
mso-font-charset:0;
```

```
mso-generic-font-family:roman;
```

```
mso-font-pitch:variable;
```

```
mso-font-signature:647 0 0 0 159 0;}
```

```
/* Style Definitions */
```

```
p.MsoNormal, li.MsoNormal, div.MsoNormal
```

```
{mso-style-parent:"";
```

```
margin:0in;
```

```
margin-bottom:.0001pt;
```

```
mso-pagination:widow-orphan;
```

```

        font-size:12.0pt;
        font-family:"Times New Roman";
        mso-fareast-font-family:"Times New Roman";}
p.MsoAutoSig, li.MsoAutoSig, div.MsoAutoSig
    {margin:0in;
    margin-bottom:.0001pt;
    mso-pagination:widow-orphan;
    font-size:12.0pt;
    font-family:"Times New Roman";
    mso-fareast-font-family:"Times New Roman";}
p
    {margin-right:0in;
    mso-margin-top-alt:auto;
    mso-margin-bottom-alt:auto;
    margin-left:0in;
    mso-pagination:widow-orphan;
    font-size:12.0pt;
    font-family:"Times New Roman";
    mso-fareast-font-family:"Times New Roman";}
span.EmailStyle16
    {mso-style-type:personal-reply;
    mso-ansi-font-size:10.0pt;
    mso-ascii-font-family:Century;
    mso-hansi-font-family:Century;
    mso-bidi-font-family:Arial;
    color:navy;}
@page Section1
    {size:8.5in 11.0in;
    margin:1.0in 1.25in 1.0in 1.25in;
    mso-header-margin:.5in;
    mso-footer-margin:.5in;
    mso-paper-source:0;}
div.Section1
    {page:Section1;}
-->
</style>
<!--[if gte mso 9]><xml>
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gte mso
9]><xml> <o:shapelayout v:ext=3D"edit">
    <o:idmap v:ext=3D"edit" data=3D"1"/> </o:shapelayout></xml><![endif]-->
</head>

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src=3D"cid:image001.jpg@01C121BC.51B3F140"
v:src=3D"cid:image001.jpg@01C121BC.51B3F140" v:shapes=3D"_x0000_Mail" =
width=3D0
height=3D0 class=3Dshape = style=3D'display:none;width:0;height:0'><!--[if
gte
mso
9]><xml> <v:background id=3D"_x0000_s1025" o:bwmode=3D"white">
    <v:fill src=3D"cid:image001.jpg@01C121BC.51B3F140" =
o:title=3D"010051120@10082001-1602"=20
    type=3D"tile"/>
    </v:background></xml><![endif]-->

```

<div class=3DSection1>

<p class=3DMsoNormal>FYI. With apologies for cross = posting.<o:p></o:p></p>

<p class=3DMsoNormal><![if = !supportEmptyParas]> <![endif]><o:p></o:p></p>=

<p class=3DMsoNormal>Vish<o:p></o:p></p>

<p class=3DMsoNormal><![if = !supportEmptyParas]> <![endif]><o:p></o:p></p>=

<p class=3DMsoNormal><!--[if supportFields]><font=20 size=3D2 color=3Dnavy face=3DCentury><span=20 style=3D'mso-spacerun: yes'> AUTOTEXTLIST \s "E-mail=20 Signature" <![end= if]-->K. Viswanath, Ph. D. = <o:p></o:p></p>

<p class=3DMsoNormal>Senior = Health Communication Scientist<o:p></o:p></p>

<p class=3DMsoNormal>Health Communication & Informatcs Research = Branch<o:p></o:p></p>

<p class=3DMsoNormal>Behavior= al Research Program<o:p></o:p></p>

<p class=3DMsoNormal><span =

style=3D'font-size:
9.0pt;mso-bidi-font-size:12.0pt;font-family:Century;color:navy'>Division=
of Cancer
Control and Population Sciences<o:p></o:p></p>

<p class=3DMsoNormal><span =
style=3D'font-size:
9.0pt;mso-bidi-font-size:12.0pt;font-family:Century;color:navy'>National=
Cancer
Institute<o:p></o:p></p>

<p class=3DMsoNormal><span =
style=3D'font-size:
9.0pt;mso-bidi-font-size:12.0pt;font-family:Century;color:navy'>6130 =
Executive
Blvd., EPN 4070<o:p></o:p></p>

<p class=3DMsoNormal><span =
style=3D'font-size:
9.0pt;mso-bidi-font-size:12.0pt;font-family:Century;color:navy'>Bethesda=
, MD
20892-7363<o:p></o:p></p>

<p class=3DMsoNormal><span =
style=3D'font-size:
9.0pt;mso-bidi-font-size:12.0pt;font-family:Century;color:navy'>[Rockvil=
le, MD
20852 - express mail]<o:p></o:p></p>

<p class=3DMsoNormal><span =
style=3D'font-size:
9.0pt;mso-bidi-font-size:12.0pt;font-family:Century;color:navy'><![if =
!supportEmptyParas]> <![endif]><o:p></o:p></p>

<p class=3DMsoNormal><span =
style=3D'font-size:
9.0pt;mso-bidi-font-size:12.0pt;font-family:Century;color:navy'>Tel: =
(301)
594-6644 (Voice)<o:p></o:p></p>

<p class=3DMsoNormal><span =
style=3D'font-size:
9.0pt;mso-bidi-font-size:12.0pt;font-family:Century;color:navy'>(301) = 480-
2198
(FAX)<o:p></o:p></p>

<p class=3DMsoNormal><span =
style=3D'font-size:
9.0pt;mso-bidi-font-size:12.0pt;font-family:Century;color:navy'>E-mail =
Address:
Viswanav@mail.nih.gov<span =
style=3D'color:navy'><o:p></o:p></p>

<p class=3DMsoNormal><!--[if supportFields]><span =
class=3DEmailStyle16><font=20
size=3D2 color=3Dnavy face=3DCentury><span =
style=3D'font-size:10.0pt;mso-bidi-font-size:

```
12.0pt;font-family:Century'><span =
style=3D'mso-element:field-end'></span></font></span><![endif]-->=
<span
class=3DEmailStyle16><font size=3D2 color=3Dnavy face=3DCentury><span =
style=3D'font-size: 10.0pt;mso-bidi-font-size:12.0pt;font-
family:Century'><![if =
!supportEmptyParas]>&nbsp;<![endif]><o:p></o:p></span></font></span></p>=

<p class=3DMsoNormal><font size=3D3 color=3Dblack face=3D"Times New =
Roman"><span
style=3D'font-size:12.0pt;color:black'><![if =
!supportEmptyParas]>&nbsp;<![endif]></span></font><font
color=3Dblack><span =
style=3D'color:black;mso-color-alt:windowtext'><o:p></o:p></span></font>=
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</div>

</body>

</html>
```

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Puzzled (R
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August 10 2001

Decline of Latino Groups in Census

Has Agencies Angry, Experts Puzzled

POPULATION: SOME BLAME THE FORM FOR NOT LISTING ALL PLACES
OF ORIGIN. OTHERS CITE EVOLVING PAN-HISPANIC SELF-IMAGE

By ROBIN FIELDS
TIMES STAFF WRITER

Newly released 2000 census data depict several of California's largest Latino groups as shrinking in the 1990s, an unexpected, improbable result that has community agencies complaining and demographers concerned.

Some experts attribute it to a simple change in the census form. Others believe it is a consequence of an evolving pan-Latino consciousness that discourages people from retaining strong national identities.

Community leaders had expected the census to reflect an increase, not a drop, in their numbers, considering that the state's overall Latino population grew by almost 43% in the last decade. Instead, they suspect their members may be hidden, tucked into the catchall category "Other Hispanic/Latino," which ballooned statewide by more than 1.1 million.

As a result, more than 100,000 fewer Guatemalans, Salvadorans and other Central and South Americans appear to live in California than did 10 years ago, with the sharpest drops coming in Los Angeles County.

The effects of this statistical reshuffling could be far-reaching, molding everything from the fortunes of nonprofit community agencies to immigration policy.

"The decisions about how to allocate and channel resources depend on what public officials see as the size and needs of these communities," said John Logan, director of the Mumford Center for Comparative Urban and Regional Research at the State University of New York at Albany. "Undercounted can easily turn into underserved."

In asking about Latinos' origins, the 2000 census form gave checkoff boxes for Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban and "other Hispanic," under which it provided a blank box for respondents to give specifics about their roots.

In 1990, the form gave examples, such as "Dominican," for how to fill in the box, but the examples were dropped from the 2000 form.

Census officials say tests showed the alteration made no difference in how Latinos responded and firmly resist theorizing about why so many Latinos wrote in "Hispanic," "Spanish," "Latino" or other general answers rather than a specific country of origin.

"We can only tell you what people told us," said Betsy Guzman, a statistician with the U.S. Census Bureau's population division.

More complete information about Latinos' ancestry may emerge next year when the bureau releases data from the long form, which is filled out by 1.9 million American households. But otherwise, the agency is stuck with what it's got, Guzman acknowledged.

Some Latino advocacy groups say the shifting numbers suggest that more Latinos are letting go of parochial or national self-definitions.

"There is a growing awareness among Latinos that they are part of a broader, pan-Hispanic category, particularly in terms of things like social status and political power," said Sonia Perez, deputy vice president of research at the National Council de la Raza.

But where Perez sees progress, demographers see confusion--and a painful void.

"You can't really tell anything about where their roots are from," said Harry Pachon, director of the Tomas Rivera Policy Institute in Claremont.

Nationally, about 6.1 million Latinos cast themselves into the inseparable

sea of
"other," 17% of their overall population.

A smaller census survey conducted in March 2000 through personal interviews, not mail-in forms, showed 1 million Latinos in that category, suggesting the form had a pivotal impact, Logan said.

In New York City, the census shows the Dominican population dwindling from 407,473 in 1990 to 332,977 in 2000, when analysts estimate it actually increased to almost 600,000. Similar patterns have emerged in breakdowns for other Latino hubs, including South Florida and Boston.

In California, the numbers are particularly striking in Los Angeles County, home to the state's most complex Latino community.

Local organizations say the county's Salvadoran population at least doubled in the last decade, but the census shows Salvadorans declining 26% from 253,086 in 1990 to 187,193 in 2000.

"I don't think that can be accurate," said Carlos Vaquerano, executive director of the Salvadoran-American Leadership and Educational Fund. "We've taken a lot of pride in being the second-largest Latino group here and the fastest-growing. We expected the census to prove that."

The effect of the paper reductions could be devastating, he added. Growing communities, with burgeoning economic and political clout, attract more corporate investment and marketing attention, as well as more government aid.

The census delivered similar statistical blows to a long list of local Latino subgroups. The county's large Guatemalan community appeared to decrease by 20%, while its smaller Colombian and Ecuadorean contingents purportedly dropped by 40% and 30%, respectively. Logan estimates the Guatemalan population actually increased 89% to more than 236,000.

In the Inland Empire and Orange and Ventura counties, where the vast majority of Central and South Americans have Mexican roots, few Latino communities shrank, but the "other" category grew an astonishing tenfold.

Vaquerano said the diminished figures for Salvadorans and other Central and South American groups might influence the ongoing national debate about whether and how to expand legal residency to undocumented immigrants. President Bush initially proposed changing the rules only for Mexicans; Democrats have pressed for a more expansive plan that includes illegal immigrants from other nations.

"Why did Bush target Mexicans first? Because they are the majority," Vaquerano said. "Numbers make a difference."

<http://www.latimes.com/news/local/la-000064899aug10.story>

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(R Fields LAT)
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Dear All:

Take a look at this. The Mumford Center is re-estimating the size of the Hispanic groups based upon the methodology that was used in 1990. The instruction was changed on the form. It affects Hispanics everywhere. Note that the numbers reported in the LA Times on NYC are wrong.

Andy Beveridge

July 6, 2001

Sociologist Offers New Estimates of City Hispanic Census Groups

By JANNY SCOTT

A sociologist said yesterday that he had come up with new estimates of the numbers of Dominicans, Colombians and other Hispanics in New York City, estimates that he and planners for the city believe are much closer to the truth than the 2000 census figures released by the Census Bureau last week.

The sociologist, John R. Logan, a professor at the State University at Albany, said he had used existing Census Bureau data to recalculate the 2000 census numbers, and had concluded that the number of Dominicans in the city was 593,777, a figure that is 186,304 higher than the bureau's official count.

He put the city's Colombian population at 115,312, or 36,700 more than the bureau's estimate, and the Ecuadorean population at 148,392, or 46,935 higher than the bureau's. His estimates of the size of more than a dozen other Central and South American groups significantly exceeded the bureau's numbers.

"What's most interesting here is to see the magnitude of the effects," Professor Logan said at a news conference in Manhattan. "Instead of a rather mild increase of the Dominican population, our conclusion is there was more than 50 percent growth of Dominicans in New York City in the last decade."

He recommended that the Census Bureau revise its estimates of the Hispanic population groups by using procedures like his. "It's possible to get better numbers,"

Professor

Logan said, "numbers that will be more useful to public officials and planners and city organizations."

Demographers for New York City, and others, believe the bureau significantly underestimated the size of numerous Hispanic groups in data from the 2000 census released last week. They trace the apparent problem at least in part to a change in the wording of a question about Hispanic origin on the census form.

An unusually high percentage of Latinos in New York City and nationwide failed to identify their specific Hispanic group or national origin on the form. As a result, many Dominicans, Colombians, Ecuadoreans and others appear to have ended up categorized by the bureau as simply "other Hispanic."

The uncertainty of the numbers causes problems for social scientists studying ethnic change; for social service organizations trying to obtain funds and to plan services; for advocacy groups; and for local governments, which use them for planning and other purposes.

The city's Planning Department and others had urged the bureau to rethink its estimates of the size of those Hispanic groups. Several people said yesterday that Professor Logan's work, done in a week, suggested that a reliable revision could be done.

"The approach he uses, I think, is very reasonable," said A. Peter Lobo, deputy director of the planning department's population division. "And it jells with estimates that we have come up with that have been constructed in a totally different manner."

There was no comparable problem with the count of Puerto Ricans, Mexicans and Cubans. Members of those groups have a separate question on the census form.

Professor Logan, who plans to post his methodology and findings on the university's Web site (www.albany.edu/mumford/census), used data on ancestry and place of birth taken from the 1990 census, and data on birthplace from a survey done by the bureau in March 2000, to try to determine the specific Hispanic origin of people categorized "other Hispanic" in more than 100 cities.

Using that method, he reduced the number of people in New York City categorized as "other Hispanic" from 403,952 to 51,317, and recategorized the rest - Dominican, Salvadoran, Honduran, Panamanian, Colombian, Ecuadorean and so on.

Professor Logan and others said yesterday that the Census Bureau could develop even more accurate estimates than his by using data from the 2000 census that it had not yet released - data from the longer, more detailed questionnaire filled out by one in every six citizens. That form has a question about ancestry.

In a telephone interview yesterday, Arthur Cresce, a demographer in the population division of the Census Bureau, said: "I don't think there will be any sort of reprocessing of the data or anything like that. The answers are what they are. They have been provided by the respondents."

But Mr. Cresce said the numbers would probably be analyzed, especially after the long-form data are made public. "Any time you have these kinds of responses or changes or shifts," he said, "you do want to understand them better."

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If interested in applying, please follow the instructions at the bottom of this job description.

Job : Evaluation Manager (Staff Research Associate III- Supervisor)

This is a great research opportunity to work on a statewide parenting education project.

The Center for Community Wellness is part of the School of Public Health at UC Berkeley and is a nationally renowned health promotion organization. The Center has many projects including health promotion publications, school-based programs, and evaluation and research. The evaluation manager will be responsible for coordinating major components of a \$1.8 million 2-year statewide evaluation of the Kit for New Parents developed by the California Children and Families Commission (CCFC). The CCFC developed the Kit for New Parents to be distributed to California's 500,000 new parents each year. The Kit contains a set of videos, a guide for parents, a set of brochures and a book to be read to babies. During the past year, a research team consisting of the UC Berkeley faculty, consultants, and a subcontracted research firm conducted a pilot study of parents' use of and satisfaction with the Kit, and its impact on their knowledge and practices. The evaluation also assessed the effectiveness of Kit distribution through prenatal centers, hospitals, and home visiting programs. Under the guidance of the research team, the evaluation manager will coordinate an expanded evaluation of the Kit. This evaluation will have three primary components: interviews with 5,000 parents; qualitative studies with parents and providers; and a process evaluation of Kit training, distribution, and other issues in 58 California counties.

Job Description:

Serve as a key member of a research team with UCB faculty, consultants, subcontractors, graduate students, advisory committee and State Commission to conduct a major quantitative and qualitative evaluation of the Kit for New Parents with multiple sites throughout California. The evaluation manager will:

* Implement a survey with parents and providers of the Kit. Supervise and

train field interviewers at multiple sites throughout California. With input from research team members, develop materials, forms, tracking systems, etc. Track data collection at all survey sites. Monitor completion of study activities through communication with sites and a subcontracted research firm. Report progress of study to team members. 55%

*Coordinate process evaluation activities about the distribution of the Kit in all 58 counties including: tracking provider trainings, number of Kits distributed, distribution venues, demographics of kit recipients and assessing issues and recommended "best practices" through an interactive Web site. Work closely with the programmer and provide detailed technical specifications about website content and data retrieval. Conduct site visits in six counties to document processes of Kit training, distribution and provider experience and satisfaction on an ongoing basis. Develop protocols for process evaluation with sensitivity to political issues to maximize provider participation. 30%

*Coordinate qualitative study activities in 6-10 counties including: in-depth interviews, focus groups and videotaping with parents and providers in approximately 6-10 counties. 10%

* Prepare reports for publications and presentation. 5%

Required Qualifications:

Proven capacity to manage a large-scale, multi-method evaluation. Three to five years experience working in research or evaluation. Ability to communicate with policy makers and local and state county commission directors. Demonstrated initiative and organizational, planning, and time management skills. Proven interpersonal skills. Ability to multi-task in a fast-paced environment. Strong problem solving and oral/written communication skills. Ability to work independently and complete tasks with minimal supervision. Strong attention to detail. Strong computer skills, including Word, Excel, and database management. Masters Degree preferred.

Pluses: Fluent in Spanish, knowledge of PowerPoint, knowledge of child health and development and/or parenting education; knowledge of HTML, focus group facilitation skills.

If interested, please refer to <http://hrweb.berkeley.edu/jvl/index.php> and search for Job Listing #:07-124-20. Follow the instructions to apply for the job through the University of California, Berkeley system.

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I will be out of the office between now and Wednesday, September 5th, except for Monday, August 20th. If you need help in the meantime, please call Barry Seltser at 202-512-4946.
(fran)
Fran Featherston

and
focus group discussion guides, and data analysis, write-ups, and
dissemination.

 <dd>Qualifications:<x-tab> </x-tab>The
ideal
candidate has a social science background with some graduate research courses
and/or
experience, including qualitative and quantitative research skills.

Knowledge
of SPSS, EXCEL and WordPerfect is desirable.
 Flexibility is essential;
the
senior research assistant handles diverse tasks and works with more than one
supervisor.

 <dd>Hours and
Salary:<x-tab> </x-tab>Twenty
hours per week; scheduling is negotiable; \$17-\$20 per hour, depending on
qualifications.

<dd>Contact:<x-tab> </x-
tab><x-tab>
 </x-tab>Corinne
Kirchner, Ph.D., Director, Policy Research & Program Evaluation or
Elaine
Gerber, Ph.D., Senior Research Associate, Policy Research & Program
Evaluation.

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</dl>
</dl>
</dl><div align="center">American Foundation for the Blind
 11 Penn
Plaza,
Suite 300
 New York, NY 10001

(212) 502-7640 (Kirchner)

Email: corinne@afb.net

or

(212) 502-7644 (Gerber)

Email: gerber@afb.net

<i>The American Foundation for the Blind is an Equal Opportunity
Employer

People with disabilities are encouraged to apply

</i><x-sigsep><p></x-sigsep>
</div>
Corinne Kirchner, Ph.D.

Director of Policy Research & Program

Evaluation

American Foundation for the Blind</html>

>From wconstantine@home.com Tue Aug 14 14:59:19 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
id f7ELxJJ17212 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 14 Aug 2001
14:59:19
-0700 (PDT)
Received: from femail36.sdc1.sfba.home.com (femail36.sdc1.sfba.home.com
[24.254.60.26])
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP
id OAA25599 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 14 Aug 2001 14:59:21 -0700
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(InterMail vM.4.01.03.20 201-229-121-120-20010223) with SMTP
id <20010814215911.GCWO27990.femail36.sdc1.sfba.home.com@micron>;
Tue, 14 Aug 2001 14:59:11 -0700

Message-ID: <01c901c1250b\$e381ff20\$6401a8c0@micron>
From: "Wendy Constantine" <wconstantine@home.com>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Field Manager Position Opening
Date: Tue, 14 Aug 2001 14:55:52 -0700
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 4.72.3612.1700
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3612.1700

Position: Field Director
Description: The March of Dimes/California Birth Defects Monitoring Program
Field
Director will manage our bilingual (Spanish/English) interviewer team.
Requires
senior level survey research competencies and proven management experience.
Responsible for overseeing performance quality and production levels of a
team
that
interviews mothers by phone and in person. Responsible for assuring that
technical
and management support is available to the staff to achieve the excellence
required
for superior scientific outcomes. Must have excellent leadership,
organization
and
interpersonal communication skills. Fluency in Spanish helpful. Valid CA
driver
license, car, and ability to travel statewide on occasion. Must have word
processing
skills, preferably Word, and data base experience. Position Type: Full time
Location: Oakland (San Francisco Bay Area)
Salary : \$55k - \$63k
How to apply: Send cover letter, resume, 3 references and salary history to
MLI@cbdmp.org <mailto:MLI@cbdmp.org> or California Birth Defects Monitoring
Program,
1830 Embarcadero, Suite 100, Oakland, CA 94606 Company Information:
<http://www.cbdmp.org> <<http://www.cbdmp.org>> AA/EOE (posted 07/20/01)

Wendy Constantine
Research and Evaluation Systems
1118 Garden Lane, Lafayette, CA 94549
925-284-8193
wconstantine@home.com

>From dan.navarro@smartrevenue.com Tue Aug 14 15:18:22 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP
id f7EMIMJ18704 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 14 Aug 2001

15:18:22
-0700 (PDT)
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by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP
id PAA09710 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 14 Aug 2001 15:18:23 -0700 (PDT)
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Reply-To: <dan.navarro@smartrevenue.com>
From: "Dan Navarro" <dan.navarro@smartrevenue.com>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Sample advice
Date: Tue, 14 Aug 2001 18:19:10 -0400
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X-Priority: 3 (Normal)
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In-Reply-To: <01c901c1250b\$e381ff20\$6401a8c0@micron>
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2314.1300

Dear Aapornet:

We've just received a request to conduct a short survey on the use of Premarin Vaginal Cream. Any suggestions on acquiring a projectable sample?

We know RDD will give us the most scientific data, but due to the low incidence, I was wondering if there were any other options.

Thanks,
Dan

>From PCommiskey@som.umaryland.edu Wed Aug 15 11:33:47 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
id f7FIXlJ19462 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 15 Aug 2001 11:33:47 -0700 (PDT)
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by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP
id LAA15791 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 15 Aug 2001 11:33:46 -0700 (PDT)
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by comm1.umaryland.edu (8.9.3/8.9.3) with ESMTTP id OAA00911
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 15 Aug 2001 14:33:41 -0400 (EDT)
Received: from mail pickup service by somex03.SOM.umaryland.edu with Microsoft SMTPSVC;

Wed, 15 Aug 2001 14:29:54 -0400
Received: From somex04.SOM.umaryland.edu ([134.192.148.73]) by
somex03.SOM.umaryland.edu with Microsoft SMTPSVC(5.0.2195.2966); Wed, 15 Aug
2001
14:29:53 -0400 for <aapornet@usc.edu>;
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Message-ID:
<0532A6D56F30F24798DE4697CAFB347F0971F7@somex04.SOM.umaryland.edu>
From: "Commiskey, Patricia" <PCommiskey@som.umaryland.edu>
To: "AAPORnet \ (E-mail\)" <aapornet@usc.edu>
Cc: <csmardon@umm.edu>
Subject: Question...
Date: Wed, 15 Aug 2001 14:32:25 -0400
X-Priority: 1
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Content-Type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
X-OriginalArrivalTime: 15 Aug 2001 18:29:53.0187 (UTC)
FILETIME=[469B2F30:01C125B8]

Hello! I have a question for a colleague that is not a member of AAPOR. Does anyone know of a patient satisfaction tool / instrument geared specifically toward health research subjects / participants? Any suggestions would be greatly appreciated!

Thanks! Patricia Commiskey

Patricia Commiskey, MA
Research Director - CATI Facility
Center for Health Policy / Health Services Research
University of Maryland School of Medicine
(410) 706-6753 / fax: (410) 706-4702 pcommiskey@som.umaryland.edu

>From rrand@cfmc.com Wed Aug 15 11:40:21 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMT
id f7FIeKJ20094 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 15 Aug 2001
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-0700 (PDT)
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by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMT
id LAA20925 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 15 Aug 2001 11:40:19 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from rrand@cfmc.com (rand@cfmc.com [65.198.4.172])
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for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 15 Aug 2001 11:40:15 -0700
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X-Sender: rrand@pop.cfmc.com
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Version 5.1
Date: Wed, 15 Aug 2001 11:40:12 -0700
To: aapornet@usc.edu
From: Richard Rands <rrand@cfmc.com>

Subject: Re: Question...
In-Reply-To: <0532A6D56F30F24798DE4697CAFB347F0971F7@somex04.SOM.umaryland.edu>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

At 02:32 PM 8/15/01 -0400, you wrote:

>Hello! I have a question for a colleague that is not a member of
>AAPOR. Does anyone know of a patient satisfaction tool / instrument
>geared specifically toward health research subjects / participants?
>Any suggestions would be greatly appreciated!
>
>Thanks! Patricia Commiskey

You can contact Vic O'Neil at UNC Hospital - Patient Relations
Dept. 919-966-5006.

Richard Rands
CfMC

>From dorijessop@aol.com Wed Aug 15 17:45:42 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
id f7G0jaJ08871 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 15 Aug 2001
17:45:36
-0700 (PDT)
Received: from imo-m07.mx.aol.com (imo-m07.mx.aol.com [64.12.136.162])
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP
id RAA02161 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 15 Aug 2001 17:45:36 -0700
(PDT)
From: dorijessop@aol.com
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by imo-m07.mx.aol.com (mail_out_v31_r1.3.) id 5.134.db24a (3875)
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 15 Aug 2001 20:44:45 -0400 (EDT)
Message-ID: <134.db24a.28ac717d@aol.com>
Date: Wed, 15 Aug 2001 20:44:45 EDT
Subject: Re: Question...
To: aapornet@usc.edu
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
X-Mailer: AOL 5.0 for Windows sub 138

Are you interested in satisfaction with health care? Satisfaction with participation in a study? or, satisfaction instrument that can be used in a survey study? There are a number of satisfaction instruments but it would be necessary to be clearer about the intent.

>From PCommiskey@som.umaryland.edu Thu Aug 16 06:45:43 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
id f7GDjhJ22809 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 16 Aug 2001
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id GAA03184 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 16 Aug 2001 06:45:43 -0700
(PDT)

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for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 16 Aug 2001 09:45:38 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from mail pickup service by somex03.SOM.umaryland.edu with
Microsoft
SMTPSVC;

Thu, 16 Aug 2001 09:41:51 -0400

Received: From somex04.SOM.umaryland.edu ([134.192.148.73]) by
somex03.SOM.umaryland.edu with Microsoft SMTPSVC(5.0.2195.2966); Thu, 16 Aug
2001

09:41:50 -0400 for <aapornet@usc.edu>;

X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4522.1200

Message-ID:

<0532A6D56F30F24798DE4697CAFB347F0971FC@somex04.SOM.umaryland.edu>

From: "Commiskey, Patricia" <PCommiskey@som.umaryland.edu>

To: <aapornet@usc.edu>

Subject: RE: Question...

Date: Thu, 16 Aug 2001 09:44:23 -0400

MIME-Version: 1.0

X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)

Content-Type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"

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FILETIME=[33884D00:01C12659]

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

X-MIME-Autoconverted: from quoted-printable to 8bit by listproc.usc.edu id
f7GDjhJ22810

I asked the same question. At this point, my colleague is gathering
information and
is interested in seeing what has been developed. The only criteria is that
they
would like to see an instrument developed to evaluate satisfaction of persons
involved in clinical research projects (clinical trials), rather than tools
that were
developed for other things but have applications or could be adapted.

Hope this helps for clarity! Thanks in advance for the feedback!

Patricia

Patricia Commiskey, MA

Research Director - CATI Facility

Center for Health Policy / Health Services Research

University of Maryland School of Medicine

(410) 706-6753 / fax: (410) 706-4702 pcommiskey@som.umaryland.edu

-----Original Message-----

From: doriessop@aol.com [mailto:doriessop@aol.com]

Sent: Wednesday, August 15, 2001 8:45 PM

To: aapornet@usc.edu

Subject: Re: Question...

Are you interested in satisfaction with health care? Satisfaction with
participation in a study? or, satisfaction instrument that can be used in a
survey study? There are a number of satisfaction instruments but it would be
necessary to be clearer about the intent.

>From HFienberg@stats.org Thu Aug 16 07:36:28 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
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id f7GEaSj24249 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 16 Aug 2001
07:36:28
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[209.220.225.42])
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP
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id <Q157M8JA>; Thu, 16 Aug 2001 10:43:02 -0400
Message-ID: <F58FF1B42337D311813400C0F0304A1E0B21C7@CMPA01>
From: Howard Fienberg <HFienberg@stats.org>
To: "AAPORNET (E-mail)" <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Globe: What 'push polling' is and what it isn't
Date: Thu, 16 Aug 2001 10:42:51 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"

What 'push polling' is and what it isn't
http://www.boston.com/dailyglobe2/228/oped/What_push_polling_is_and_what_it_isn_tP.shtml
By Globe Staff, 8/16/2001
WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE between lightning and a lightning bug? That's one question that comes to mind as headlines fan the firestorm over alleged 'push polling' in the 9th District. Sometimes people get confused by terms that sound similar but have very different meanings. That's what appears to be going on here; a lot of otherwise sophisticated political observers are confused about what push polling is and what it isn't.
At a cookout last weekend, we chatted with two good friends, savvy journalists who clearly didn't understand the issue. Putting aside our own partisan differences for the moment, we decided to try our hands at a brief explanation. By all descriptions the disputed poll, which included questions that featured negative, and sometimes inaccurate, information about state Senator Stephen Lynch, seems in our opinion to have been a flawed - but legitimate - political poll. Reportedly undertaken for EMILY's List, the national women's organization that has endorsed state Senator Cheryl Jacques, it included several questions designed to gauge the impact of negative information that voters might hear about Lynch, Jacques, and a third candidate, state Senator Brian Joyce.

Such questions are standard fare in any political poll, that is, a poll undertaken to benefit a particular candidate, rather than a more general media poll conducted by a news organization. These questions are called "push" questions because they are used to see how far voters can be pushed away from - or toward - a particular candidate. Push questions are an integral part of any detailed political poll: They produce information that allows campaigns to judge their own strengths and vulnerabilities, as well as those of their opponents. Push questions are an accepted and essential part of any candidate's research effort. Virtually all political polls employ push questions. Sometimes, though, these questions go over the line. As was the case in the 9th District survey, they may contain inaccurate information or may unfairly distort a candidate's record. Questions like that are bad poll questions and a waste of time for the campaign sponsoring them. But they are not an example of push polling. Push polling is a specific type of political dirty trick in which telemarketers employed by Candidate A pretend to be conducting an opinion poll, but in fact are determinedly spreading dirt about Candidate B. The term is a misnomer because push polling isn't polling at all - it's an underhanded and unethical form of negative advertising that is shunned by reputable political consultants. Unlike legitimate polls - which involve detailed interviews of up to 20 minutes or more, with a scientifically selected sample of a few hundred voters - push-poll calls are very brief but directed indiscriminately at thousands of voters at a time. The interviewers don't bother recording answers because their purpose is not to gather information but simply to get out the dirt, to "push" as many people as they can away from a candidate. Politicians often complain about push polling when none has taken place; it's an effective way to generate sympathetic media attention. Their complaints are often seized upon by political observers who don't understand the difference between a badly written poll, like the one in the 9th, and push polling.

This confusion arises because many so-called experts assume that any poll that includes push questions must be a push poll. It's a simple, but completely erroneous, assumption. By this definition, virtually all political polls would qualify as push polls, and the term itself would lose meaning. That would make it easier for push-poll charlatans to hide behind a guise of legitimacy. Savvy reporters can help prevent this from happening by understanding what push polling is and by closely examining the claims of politicians who complain about it. Whenever candidates raise the specter of push polling, reporters should ask those candidates to release their own campaign polls for public review. That should settle the argument, every time. It's not such a difficult thing to keep straight, really - no more difficult than understanding the difference between lightning and a lightning bug. Francis J. Connolly is an associate at Kiley & Company, a national Democratic polling firm based in Boston. Charley Manning is president of CPMA Inc. and has run numerous Republican campaigns. Both are unaligned in the 9th Congressional District race. This story ran on page 11 of the Boston Globe on 8/16/2001.

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>From Kfeld@humanvoice.com Thu Aug 16 07:49:55 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
        by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
        id f7GEnsJ25319 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 16 Aug 2001
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<C7D496BDFDBEE745BB21226605670F5101071A@nehor.office.humanvoice.net>
From: Karl Feld <Kfeld@humanvoice.com>
To: "'aapornet@usc.edu'" <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: RE: Globe: What 'push polling' is and what it isn't
Date: Thu, 16 Aug 2001 08:49:43 -0600
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)
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Good summary Howard. For those interested, I have written a piece covering this issue in depth with recommended courses of action for researchers which will

appear
in the From The Field section of the September issue of Public Perspective.
I'm
happy to forward the text upon request.

Regards,

Karl Feld

-----Original Message-----

From: Howard Fienberg [mailto:HFienberg@stats.org]
Sent: Thursday, August 16, 2001 8:43 AM
To: AAPORNET (E-mail)
Subject: Globe: What 'push polling' is and what it isn't

What 'push polling' is and what it isn't
http://www.boston.com/dailyglobe2/228/oped/What_push_polling_is_and_what_it_isn_tP.shtml
By Globe Staff, 8/16/2001
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voters can be pushed away from - or toward - a particular candidate. Push questions are an integral part of any detailed political poll: They produce information that allows campaigns to judge their own strengths and vulnerabilities, as well as those of their opponents. Push questions are an accepted and essential part of any candidate's research effort. Virtually all political polls employ push questions. Sometimes, though, these questions go over the line. As was the case in the 9th District survey, they may contain inaccurate information or may unfairly distort a candidate's record. Questions like that are bad poll questions and a waste of time for the campaign sponsoring them. But they are not an example of push polling. Push polling is a specific type of political dirty trick in which telemarketers employed by Candidate A pretend to be conducting an opinion poll, but in fact are determinedly spreading dirt about Candidate B. The term is a misnomer because push polling isn't polling at all - it's an underhanded and unethical form of negative advertising that is shunned by reputable political consultants. Unlike legitimate polls - which involve detailed interviews of up to 20 minutes or more, with a scientifically selected sample of a few hundred voters - push-poll calls are very brief but directed indiscriminately at thousands of voters at a time. The interviewers don't bother recording answers because their purpose is not to gather information but simply to get out the dirt, to "'push'" as many people as they can away from a candidate. Politicians often complain about push polling when none has taken place; it's an effective way to generate sympathetic media attention. Their complaints are often seized upon by political observers who don't understand the difference between a badly written poll, like the one in the 9th, and push polling. This confusion arises because many so-called experts assume that any poll that includes push questions must be a push poll. It's a simple, but completely erroneous, assumption. By this definition, virtually all political polls would qualify as push polls, and the term itself would lose meaning. That would make it easier for push-poll charlatans to hide behind a guise of legitimacy.

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Francis J. Connolly is an associate at Kiley & Company, a national Democratic polling firm based in Boston. Charley Manning is president of CPMA Inc. and has run numerous Republican campaigns. Both are unaligned in the 9th Congressional District race.

This story ran on page 11 of the Boston Globe on 8/16/2001.

>From HFienberg@stats.org Thu Aug 16 07:54:53 2001

Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])

by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP

id f7GESqJ25872 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 16 Aug 2001

07:54:52

-0700 (PDT)

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[209.220.225.42])

by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP

id HAA01553 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 16 Aug 2001 07:54:53 -0700

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id <Q157M8JH>; Thu, 16 Aug 2001 11:01:32 -0400

Message-ID: <F58FF1B42337D311813400C0F0304A1E0B21CC@CMPA01>

From: Howard Fienberg <HFienberg@stats.org>

To: "AAPORNET (E-mail)" <aapornet@usc.edu>

Subject: exit poll question

Date: Thu, 16 Aug 2001 11:01:24 -0400

MIME-Version: 1.0

X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)

Content-Type: text/plain;

charset="iso-8859-1"

I just got this query from a high school kid. VNS won't talk to her. Any takers?

-----Original Message-----

From: Abigail [mailto:Abigail@141.com]

Sent: Wednesday, August 15, 2001 10:48 PM

My name is Abigail McIntosh. I am a full participant in the International Baccalaureate Program at West High School in Salt Lake City. Currently I am writing an extended essay on the 'statistical accuracy of projecting the outcome of presidential elections'. As of yet I have been unable to find information concerning the actual statistical calculations that are done to determine when the results can be projected "safely".

I have tried everywhere else including the Voter News Service, but no one seems to know or be willing to tell me. If you have any information, or even a reference as to where I could find this information please let me know as soon as possible. Thank you so much for your time.

Sincerely,

Abigail M. McIntosh
(abigail@141.com)

>From mail@marketsharescorp.com Thu Aug 16 08:00:57 2001

Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
id f7GF0vJ26908 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 16 Aug 2001
08:00:57
-0700 (PDT)

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for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 16 Aug 2001 11:00:49 -0400

Message-ID: <3B7BEDED.97006D93@marketsharescorp.com>

Date: Thu, 16 Aug 2001 09:59:39 -0600

From: Nick Panagakis <mail@marketsharescorp.com>

Reply-To: mail@marketsharescorp.com

X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.5 (Macintosh; I; PPC)

X-Accept-Language: en, pdf

MIME-Version: 1.0

To: aapornet@usc.edu

Subject: Re: Globe: What 'push polling' is and what it isn't

References:

<C7D496BDFDBEE745BB21226605670F5101071A@nehor.office.humanvoice.net>

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Here is a 1995 press release from the NCPP on thi issue.

<http://www.ncpp.org/push.htm>

Karl Feld wrote:

> Good summary Howard. For those interested, I have written a piece
> covering this issue in depth with recommended courses of action for
> researchers which will appear in the From The Field section of the
> September issue of Public Perspective. I'm happy to forward the text
> upon request.

>

> Regards,
>
> Karl Feld
>
> -----Original Message-----
> From: Howard Fienberg [mailto:HFienberg@stats.org]
> Sent: Thursday, August 16, 2001 8:43 AM
> To: AAPORNET (E-mail)
> Subject: Globe: What 'push polling' is and what it isn't
>
> What 'push polling' is and what it isn't
> http://www.boston.com/dailyglobe2/228/oped/What_push_polling_is_and_what_it_isn_tP.shtml
> By Globe Staff, 8/16/2001
> WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE between lightning and a lightning bug? That's one
> question that comes to mind as headlines fan the firestorm over alleged
> 'push polling' in the 9th District. Sometimes people get confused by
> terms
> that sound similar but have very different meanings. That's what appears to
> be going on here; a lot of otherwise sophisticated political observers are
> confused about what push polling is and what it isn't.
> At a cookout last weekend, we chatted with two good friends, savvy
> journalists who clearly didn't understand the issue. Putting aside our own
> partisan differences for the moment, we decided to try our hands at a brief
> explanation.
> By all descriptions the disputed poll, which included questions that
> featured negative, and sometimes inaccurate, information about state
> Senator
> Stephen Lynch, seems in our opinion to have been a flawed - but legitimate
> -
> political poll. Reportedly undertaken for EMILY's List, the national
> women's
> organization that has endorsed state Senator Cheryl Jacques, it included
> several questions designed to gauge the impact of negative information that
> voters might hear about Lynch, Jacques, and a third candidate, state
> Senator
> Brian Joyce.
> Such questions are standard fare in any political poll, that is, a poll
> undertaken to benefit a particular candidate, rather than a more general
> media poll conducted by a news organization.
> These questions are called 'push' questions because they are used to see
> how far voters can be pushed away from - or toward - a particular
> candidate.
> Push questions are an integral part of any detailed political poll: They
> produce information that allows campaigns to judge their own strengths and
> vulnerabilities, as well as those of their opponents. Push questions are an
> accepted and essential part of any candidate's research effort. Virtually
> all political polls employ push questions.
> Sometimes, though, these questions go over the line. As was the case in the
> 9th District survey, they may contain inaccurate information or may
> unfairly
> distort a candidate's record. Questions like that are bad poll questions
> and
> a waste of time for the campaign sponsoring them. But they are not an
> example of push polling. Push polling is a specific type of political dirty
> trick in which telemarketers employed by Candidate A pretend to be

> conducting an opinion poll, but in fact are determinedly spreading dirt
> about Candidate B. The term is a misnomer because push polling isn't
polling
> at all - it's an underhanded and unethical form of negative advertising
that
> is shunned by reputable political consultants.
> Unlike legitimate polls - which involve detailed interviews of up to 20
> minutes or more, with a scientifically selected sample of a few hundred
> voters - push-poll calls are very brief but directed indiscriminately at
> thousands of voters at a time. The interviewers don't bother recording
> answers because their purpose is not to gather information but simply to
get
> out the dirt, to 'push' as many people as they can away from a candidate.
> Politicians often complain about push polling when none has taken place;
> it's an effective way to generate sympathetic media attention. Their
> complaints are often seized upon by political observers who don't
understand
> the difference between a badly written poll, like the one in the 9th, and
> push polling.
> This confusion arises because many so-called experts assume that any poll
> that includes push questions must be a push poll. It's a simple, but
> completely erroneous, assumption. By this definition, virtually all
> political polls would qualify as push polls, and the term itself would lose
> meaning. That would make it easier for push-poll charlatans to hide behind
a
> guise of legitimacy.
> Savvy reporters can help prevent this from happening by understanding what
> push polling is and by closely examining the claims of politicians who
> complain about it. Whenever candidates raise the specter of push polling,
> reporters should ask those candidates to release their own campaign polls
> for public review. That should settle the argument, every time. It's not
> such a difficult thing to keep straight, really - no more difficult than
> understanding the difference between lightning and a lightning bug.
> Francis J. Connolly is an associate at Kiley & Company, a national
> Democratic polling firm based in Boston. Charley Manning is president of
> CPMA Inc. and has run numerous Republican campaigns. Both are unaligned in
> the 9th Congressional District race.
> This story ran on page 11 of the Boston Globe on 8/16/2001.

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>From KFeld@humanvoice.com Thu Aug 16 08:13:55 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
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id IAA11611 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 16 Aug 2001 08:13:56 -0700
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id <QZSYBRHG>; Thu, 16 Aug 2001 09:13:21 -0600
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<C7D496BDFDBEE745BB21226605670F5101071D@nehor.office.humanvoice.net>
From: Karl Feld <KFeld@humanvoice.com>
To: "'aapornet@usc.edu'" <aapornet@usc.edu>,
"'Abigail@141.com'"
Subject: RE: exit poll question
Date: Thu, 16 Aug 2001 09:13:13 -0600
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"

Abigail,

There is an excellent summary of what results were obtained by various
companies
using different polling and calculation methods in a recent AAPOR newsletter
which
you can access here <http://www.aapor.org/newsletter/polls.html>. I would
recommend
after you read this article by Michael Traugott that you call him and e-mail
the
firms listed in Table 1. Michael may be able to help you get some info. on
contacts
at each. Many of these firm's have members on this listserv who will read
this
message. Hopefully someone will also contact you directly. If all else
fails,
feel
free to give me a call in Provo. I certainly have high-profile political
clients who
can answer your questions from decades of experience and will probably be
happy to
help.

Best of luck.

Karl G. Feld
Vice President, Research Development

humanvoice, inc.
2155 North Freedom Blvd.
Provo, Utah 84601
<http://www.surveyguardian.com>
<http://www.humanvoice.com>
p: +1 801 344 5500
f: +1 801 370 1008
e: kfeld@humanvoice.com

-----Original Message-----

From: Howard Fienberg [<mailto:HFienberg@stats.org>]
Sent: Thursday, August 16, 2001 9:01 AM
To: AAPORNET (E-mail)
Subject: exit poll question

I just got this query from a high school kid. VNS won't talk to her. Any takers?

-----Original Message-----

From: Abigail [<mailto:Abigail@141.com>]
Sent: Wednesday, August 15, 2001 10:48 PM

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(abigail@141.com)

>From mtrau@umich.edu Thu Aug 16 12:37:15 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
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by stayawayjoe.mr.itd.umich.edu (8.9.3/3.3rv) with ESMTTP id PAA20482
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 16 Aug 2001 15:37:09 -0400 (EDT)
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id <304RY90N>; Thu, 16 Aug 2001 15:39:09 -0400
Message-ID: <5D28BEE5CAE8D1119F5700A0C9B4268E08D3D3B0@isr.umich.edu>
From: Michael Traugott <mtrau@umich.edu>
To: "'aapornet@usc.edu'" <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: RE: Globe: What 'push polling' is and what it isn't
Date: Thu, 16 Aug 2001 15:39:06 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
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It's a little unusual for push polls to be around this time of year, but there is a reported incident last week in the mayor's race in Minneapolis as well. I spoke to a reporter about this from the Minneapolis Star Tribune, and there are a couple of stories about it on the paper's Web site.

Connolly's remarks are well taken ,especially the distinction between collecting and analyzing data on strategic possibilities versus just making large numbers of calls under the guise of a poll but not recording any data. There is a discussion of push polls and a typology available in Traugott and Kang, "Push Polls As Negative Persuasion Strategies," Chapter 12 in Election Polls, the News Media, and Democracy by Lavrakas and Traugott.

It is important to point out that push polling is the only practice to be decried simultaneously by AAPOR, NCPP, and the American Association of Political Consultants.

-----Original Message-----

From: Howard Fienberg [mailto:HFienberg@stats.org]
Sent: Thursday, August 16, 2001 10:43 AM
To: AAPORNET (E-mail)
Subject: Globe: What 'push polling' is and what it isn't

What 'push polling' is and what it isn't
http://www.boston.com/dailyglobe2/228/oped/What_push_polling_is_and_what_it_isn_tp.shtml
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Francis J. Connolly is an associate at Kiley & Company, a national Democratic polling firm based in Boston. Charley Manning is president of CPMA Inc. and has run numerous Republican campaigns. Both are unaligned in the 9th Congressional District race.

This story ran on page 11 of the Boston Globe on 8/16/2001.

>From mark@bisconti.com Sat Aug 18 10:11:53 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
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[207.217.120.65])
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for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Sat, 18 Aug 2001 10:11:42 -0700 (PDT)
From: "Mark David Richards" <mark@bisconti.com>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
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This article is from the latest American Prospect - any thoughts on Professor
(American University) Raskin's proposal? Mark

A Right to Vote
by Jamin B. Raskin

Of everything we learned about American politics from the Supreme Court's
ruling in
Bush v. Gore last December, nothing was more important than the Court's
insistence
that the people still have "no federal constitutional right to vote." We (the
people)
have only the voting privileges our states choose to grant us. If the Florida
legislature wishes to select presidential electors without public input, the
people
shall not stand in the way. More than presidential elections are at stake
here.
Several weeks before Bush v. Gore, for example, the Supreme Court upheld a 2-
1
federal-district-court decision that rejected an equal-protection attack on
the
denial of voting rights and congressional representation to the more than
half
a
million U.S. citizens who live in the District of Columbia. "The Equal
Protection
Clause does not protect the right of all citizens to vote," the lower-court
ruling
stated, "but rather the right 'of all qualified citizens to vote.'" Thus two
Clinton-appointed federal judges overruled the senior judge on the panel--
Louis
Oberdorfer, a Jimmy Carter appointee--and found that however "inequitable"
the

condition of D.C.'s residents may be, simply being subject to federal taxation and military conscription does not confer on Washingtonians a right to vote and to be represented in the Senate and the House or other governing institutions. This may be a conservative reading of the Constitution, but it is black-letter law. True, the Constitution contains specific, hard-won language in the 15th and 19th Amendments that forbids discrimination in voting on the basis of race or sex. But these prohibitions don't establish a universal right to vote. Thus, Congress cannot selectively disenfranchise women in the District of Columbia but can, and does, render all of its residents voiceless in Congress by denying them representation in the House and Senate. The Florida legislature may not (theoretically, anyway) dismiss only the votes of African Americans; but as the Supreme Court kindly reminded us in *Bush v. Gore*, it can dismiss everyone's votes. Likewise, Florida cannot selectively deny African-American ex-convicts the right to vote in state and federal elections, but it disenfranchises all ex-offenders--some 400,000 of them. The nation's tolerance for disenfranchisement in the twenty-first century is quite exceptional. The constitutions of at least 135 nations--including our fellow North American countries, Canada and Mexico--explicitly guarantee citizens the right to vote and to be represented at all levels of government. In fact, every new constitution adopted over the past decade makes the right to vote the very foundation of government. Constitutional silence on a basic right to vote leaves the United States in miserable, backward company. By my count, only Azerbaijan, Chechnya, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Pakistan, Singapore, and, of course, the United Kingdom (whose phony doctrine of "virtual representation" the colonists rebelled against centuries ago) still leave voting rights out of their constitutions and therefore to the whims of state officials. This sin of omission violates--to the extent that anyone cares--the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and numerous other international conventions inspired by the democratic triumph over totalitarianism in World War II. It is time for American progressives to engage in serious constitutional politics on behalf of the right to vote. This is the only way to redeem the chaos of the 2000 presidential election and to begin to ensure that such an assault on democracy will never be repeated. Consider this proposal for a

28th

Amendment:

Section 1. Citizens of the United States have the right to vote in primary and general elections for President and Vice President, for electors for President and Vice President, for Representatives and Senators in the Congress, and for executive and legislative officers of their state, district, and local legislatures, and such right shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State.

Section 2. The right of citizens of the United States to vote and to participate in elections on an equal basis shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of political-party affiliation or prior condition of incarceration.

Section 3. The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall elect Senators and Representatives in the Congress in such number and such manner as it would be entitled if it were a State.

Section 4. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. A campaign for such an amendment would give coherence and energy to the scattered efforts across the country to reform the anachronistic, malleable electoral structures that exist in literally thousands of self-regulated jurisdictions. The movement behind the amendment would help sweep away not only disenfranchisement but reactionary partisan and sectional opposition to a number of democratic reforms: the push to upgrade and equalize voting technology and machinery, the effort to require equal and adequate funding of voting systems, and unsung efforts by third parties and independents to end discriminatory practices against candidates and voters based on party identification. (In many states, "major party" candidates automatically appear on the ballot while "minor party" candidates must collect tens of thousands of signatures to secure the right to compete. Along similar lines, the Supreme Court in 1998 upheld the partisan gerrymandering of government-run candidate debates.) Instead of treating these seemingly disparate causes as a patchwork of local grievances, a right-to-vote amendment would elevate the agenda of electoral reform to a matter of national self-definition and fundamental constitutional values. The reason that the Bush v. Gore decision--that unthinkable radical statement about the urgent need for absolute equality of voting procedures and standards across county lines--won't work in these other cases can be

found in the disclaimer appended by the Supreme Court's conservative majority: "Our consideration is limited to the present circumstances, for the problem of equal protection in election processes generally presents many complexities." Like Cinderella's dress, the conservatives' gallant defense of voting rights after last year's presidential election turned to rags at midnight. In Yale Law School professor Bruce Ackerman's phrase, "constitutional moments" don't come around all that often, so it is crucial to seize the political opportunity created by the continuing scandal of the 2000 election. But even when the time is right for change, reformers face hard choices. In this case, the biggest headache is the electoral college. A deliberately undemocratic institution that made the popular-vote loser (George W. Bush, by more than half a million votes) the president of the United States, the electoral college is an international embarrassment. Since the nation's founding, it has entrenched the power of the slave states (four of the first five presidents were slave masters), white supremacy (throughout the twentieth century, southern states ran regional candidates and manipulated the electoral college to thwart the civil rights movement), and now the Republican electoral-college coalition, which represents a minority of voters nationally and a much smaller minority of the people. George W. Bush took every single electoral-college vote in the South and found a majority of his electoral-college votes there. Meanwhile, the majority of African Americans, more than 20 million, live in the South and gave Al Gore better than 90 percent of their vote. Yet because of the winner-take-all method of distributing electoral-college votes, black votes in the South--even when counted--had zero impact on the election. In a more rational world, abolition of the electoral college would be a key part of a 28th Amendment. But too many states and senators buy in to the myth that the electoral college helps them. It is extremely unlikely that even a simple majority of states would ratify an amendment abolishing the electoral college, much less the 38 required constitutionally. Only a handful of senators, including New York Democrat Hillary Clinton, have voiced support for the idea; and the Senate, where small states hold great power, will be a long time coming around on the issue. As outrageous as the situation is, it does not make sense to load down a right-to-vote

amendment with this kind of baggage. Few things would stop this amendment, but the electoral college is one of them. That issue's time will come. Some may wonder about the wisdom of tackling the disenfranchisement of Washingtonians and ex-convicts. But these battles of basic principle are eminently winnable. Public-opinion polls show that commanding majorities of the people favor giving residents of Washington, D.C., equal voting rights in Congress, and the rallying cry of "No taxation without representation" has persistent and broad cross-partisan appeal. The amendment would not restore rights to incarcerated citizens--only to those who have already served their time and been released. Disenfranchisement of 1.4 million citizens, disproportionate numbers of whom are people of color, makes no sense. It drives ex-offenders away from political participation and civic belonging precisely at the moment they need to be encouraged and invited back into mainstream society. Most states already extend voting rights to this group and have crime rates no higher than the 13 states that turn a period of former incarceration into a permanent civic disability. Americans are fair-minded people and most would be shocked to learn that one in three African-American men has permanently lost the vote in Florida because of a prior felony conviction. A provision protecting former inmates' voting rights would have a good chance to make it through Congress and be adopted by the states. It now falls to the people to bring the U.S. Constitution into line with the fundamental tenets of American political thought that emerged in the aftermath of the modern civil rights movement. As Robert P. Moses and Charles Cobb tell us in their important new book *Radical Equations*, the concept of "one person, one vote" in the early 1960s gave "Mississippi sharecroppers and their allies" a principle of "common conceptual cohesion" that was taken up by the Justice Department and then embraced by the Warren Court in the redistricting cases. As Justice Hugo Black put it in 1964, "Our Constitution leaves no room for classification of people in a way that unnecessarily abridges [the right to vote]." But universal suffrage, a radical axiom established by the blood and sweat of civil rights activists in the South, has steadily eroded on the conservative

Rehnquist
Court's watch. Over the past decade, the Supreme Court has dismantled
congressional
districts composed mostly of African Americans or Hispanics--districts
brought
into
being by the Voting Rights Act of 1965--and in the course of doing so has
inscribed
into law a presumption that whites shall be in the majority. It has allowed
states to
deny voters the right to "write in" the candidates of their choice. And it
has
upheld
state laws that ban "fusion" and thus deny new political parties the capacity
to
build by "cross-nominating" candidates and creating multiparty political
coalitions.
The principles of universal suffrage and democracy now lie in tatters. Yet
the
American movement for "one person, one vote" has traveled around the world,
from
Poland to South Africa. The United States must now catch up with its own
legacy. We
must disprove the French observation, much deployed after the 2000 election,
that the
Americans have no antiques--except, of course, for the Constitution. The
political
question is whether progressives, accustomed to fighting off countless
proposed
amendments by the right on issues like school prayer and flag desecration,
can
overcome their knee-jerk suspicion of all constitutional changes. Many
liberals treat
the Constitution like an untouchable religious text and the republic's
founders as
omniscient. This is ironic, for we have traditionally understood that the
original
Constitution was deeply compromised by white supremacy and fear of popular
democracy.
Many of the amendments enacted since the founding are suffrage amendments
championed
by progressives--most recently, the 23d Amendment (adopted in 1961), which
gave
residents of Washington, D.C., votes in the presidential electoral college;
the 24th
Amendment (1964), which banned poll taxes; and the 26th Amendment (1971),
which
extended the vote to 18-year-olds. Meaningful democratic politics requires an
aggressive constitutional politics. Let them come at us with proposals about
the
flag, school prayer, and the Ten Commandments. We can return fire with the
constitutional right to vote, which in a democracy must take moral precedence
and
logical priority over everything else. Under Article V of the Constitution,
an
amendment requires either a two-thirds vote in both houses of Congress
followed by

ratification by three-fourths of the states or passage in a constitutional convention called upon the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the states followed by ratification by three-fourths of the states. Starting with the League of Women Voters, the secretaries of state, the NAACP, journals of opinion, the labor movement, political parties that are willing to place democratic principle above factional designs, and the state legislatures, we should reach out to our fellow citizens and take the irresistible case for a voting-rights amendment to the people. Certain progressive members of Congress already see the logic of such an effort. Democratic Congressman Jesse Jackson, Jr., of Illinois has been arguing eloquently for a whole series of new constitutional rights, including health care and housing. His broader agenda is more complicated, but his spirit is perfect for the new century: We have to stop treating the Constitution like a fragile heirloom hidden away in the attic. And we must begin by providing what was missing when the Constitution was first drafted--the right of the people to vote and, therefore, to govern. Jamin B. Raskin </authors/raskin-j.html>

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>From pjlavrakas@tvratings.com Mon Aug 20 05:48:26 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
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for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 20 Aug 2001 08:47:33 -0400 (EDT)
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From: "Lavrakas, Paul" <pjlavrakas@tvratings.com>

To: "'aapornet@usc.edu'" <aapornet@usc.edu>

Subject: RE: Globe: What 'push polling' is and what it isn't

Date: Mon, 20 Aug 2001 08:47:25 -0400

MIME-Version: 1.0

X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)

Content-Type: text/plain;
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-----Original Message-----

From: Karl Feld [mailto:KFeld@humanvoice.com]

Sent: Thursday, August 16, 2001 10:50 AM

To: 'aapornet@usc.edu'

Subject: RE: Globe: What 'push polling' is and what it isn't

Good summary Howard. For those interested, I have written a piece covering this issue in depth with recommended courses of action for researchers which will appear in the From The Field section of the September issue of Public Perspective. I'm happy to forward the text upon request.

Regards,

Karl Feld

-----Original Message-----

From: Howard Fienberg [mailto:HFienberg@stats.org]

Sent: Thursday, August 16, 2001 8:43 AM

To: AAPORNET (E-mail)

Subject: Globe: What 'push polling' is and what it isn't

What 'push polling' is and what it isn't

http://www.boston.com/dailyglobe2/228/oped/What_push_polling_is_and_what_it_isn_tP.shtml

By Globe Staff, 8/16/2001

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE between lightning and a lightning bug? That's one question that comes to mind as headlines fan the firestorm over alleged "'push polling'" in the 9th District. Sometimes people get confused by terms that sound similar but have very different meanings. That's what appears to be going on here; a lot of otherwise sophisticated political observers are confused about what push polling is and what it

isn't.

At a cookout last weekend, we chatted with two good friends, savvy journalists who clearly didn't understand the issue. Putting aside our own partisan differences for the moment, we decided to try our hands at a brief explanation. By all descriptions the disputed poll, which included questions that featured negative, and sometimes inaccurate, information about state Senator Stephen Lynch, seems in our opinion to have been a flawed - but legitimate - political poll. Reportedly undertaken for EMILY's List, the national women's organization that has endorsed state Senator Cheryl Jacques, it included several questions designed to gauge the impact of negative information that voters might hear about Lynch, Jacques, and a third candidate, state Senator Brian Joyce. Such questions are standard fare in any political poll, that is, a poll undertaken to benefit a particular candidate, rather than a more general media poll conducted by a news organization. These questions are called "push" questions because they are used to see how far voters can be pushed away from - or toward - a particular candidate. Push questions are an integral part of any detailed political poll: They produce information that allows campaigns to judge their own strengths and vulnerabilities, as well as those of their opponents. Push questions are an accepted and essential part of any candidate's research effort. Virtually all political polls employ push questions. Sometimes, though, these questions go over the line. As was the case in the 9th District survey, they may contain inaccurate information or may unfairly distort a candidate's record. Questions like that are bad poll questions and a waste of time for the campaign sponsoring them. But they are not an example of push polling. Push polling is a specific type of political dirty trick in which telemarketers employed by Candidate A pretend to be conducting an opinion poll, but in fact are determinedly spreading dirt about Candidate B. The term is a misnomer because push polling isn't polling at all - it's an underhanded and unethical form of negative advertising that is shunned by reputable political consultants. Unlike legitimate polls - which involve detailed interviews of up to 20 minutes or more, with a scientifically selected sample of a few hundred voters - push-

poll calls
are very brief but directed indiscriminately at thousands of voters at a
time.
The
interviewers don't bother recording answers because their purpose is not to
gather
information but simply to get out the dirt, to ''push'' as many people as
they
can
away from a candidate.
Politicians often complain about push polling when none has taken place; it's
an
effective way to generate sympathetic media attention. Their complaints are
often
seized upon by political observers who don't understand the difference
between
a
badly written poll, like the one in the 9th, and push polling.
This confusion arises because many so-called experts assume that any poll
that
includes push questions must be a push poll. It's a simple, but completely
erroneous,
assumption. By this definition, virtually all political polls would qualify
as
push
polls, and the term itself would lose meaning. That would make it easier for
push-poll charlatans to hide behind a guise of legitimacy.
Savvy reporters can help prevent this from happening by understanding what
push
polling is and by closely examining the claims of politicians who complain
about it.
Whenever candidates raise the specter of push polling, reporters should ask
those
candidates to release their own campaign polls for public review. That should
settle
the argument, every time. It's not such a difficult thing to keep straight,
really -
no more difficult than understanding the difference between lightning and a
lightning
bug.
Francis J. Connolly is an associate at Kiley & Company, a national Democratic
polling
firm based in Boston. Charley Manning is president of CPMA Inc. and has run
numerous
Republican campaigns. Both are unaligned in the 9th Congressional District
race.
This story ran on page 11 of the Boston Globe on 8/16/2001.
>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Mon Aug 20 10:36:25 2001
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From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Code Red Virus
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.21.0108201027100.24465-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

I have just now found another one of those Code Red Virus messages,
thinly disguised, among my latest email. Beware: It's still with us.
Do not open any attachments--even ones from names and addresses quite
familiar to you--unless the accompanying message is new, unusually
personal, and quite specifically, if not intimately, intended for you.

-- Jim

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Mon Aug 20 12:44:26 2001
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From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Unwed Partners Up 72% in U.S. (Fields LATimes)
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.21.0108201239420.25172-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

My guess is that more than a few AAPORNETters will be
interested in this reporting by Robin Fields of the Los
Angeles Times. I look forward to your reactions.

-- Jim

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<http://www.latimes.com/news/nationworld/nation/la-082001cohabit.story>

August 20 2001

Unwed Partners Up 72% in U.S.

DEMOGRAPHICS: THE NUMBER OF COUPLES LIVING TOGETHER ROSE THE MOST IN THE BIBLE BELT AND THE GREAT PLAINS DURING THE '90S. THE TREND APPEARS TO BE FIRMLY ESTABLISHED.

By ROBIN FIELDS
Times Staff Writer

Like divorce and single parenthood in earlier times, cohabitation spilled out of big cities and university towns in the 1990s and has become part of life even in the nation's most conservative regions, U.S. census data show.

The number of unmarried-partner households rose 31% in the '90s in Los Angeles County, the birthplace of palimony, but shot up 72% nationwide. The largest gains came in the Bible Belt and across the Great Plains.

Even in seven states where laws against cohabitation remain on the books, living together almost doubled over the decade of the '90s, according to the 2000 census data.

"I don't see us formalizing," said Chris Sheets, who lives with her partner, John May, in the North Carolina Outer Banks hamlet of Kill Devil Hills. North Carolina is one of the states that still outlaws cohabitation. "Neither of us is religious and we need no wedding presents to further clutter our house."

So widespread has cohabitation become that some rural counties in Wyoming and Minnesota now have the same ratio of unmarried-partner households as do more urban counties in New York and California.

Within California, cohabitating couples are about as common in towns with populations of 5,000 or less as in cities of 100,000 or more.

"The tolerance is not just in the elite areas," said Stephanie Coontz, co-chairwoman of the Council on Contemporary Families. "Cultural acceptance

and science have broken the old tight equation of marriage and child-rearing. All forms of families are claiming legitimacy and, to some extent, are getting it."

Social scientists continue to debate whether the increase in cohabitation further undermines the stability of the traditional American family. Some studies have shown that cohabitation serves as a valuable premarital compatibility test, while others have found that couples who live together before marrying are more likely to get divorced.

But for good or ill, the trend seems firmly established. Government policies have changed to accommodate live-in relationships and those changes, in turn, have institutionalized them in both law and language.

Live-in lovers in the age of AIDS metamorphosed into domestic partners, removing much of the stigma of such relationships and fighting for health care and workplace rights.

"Just the term 'unmarried partner' gave it a dignity and social category," said Paula Ettelbrick, family policy director of the National Gay & Lesbian Task Force.

Pressured by courts and constituents, cities and states created registries of unmarried couples during the 1990s, giving them rights that were the same--or similar to--those granted to spouses on hospital visitations, access to children's school records and a variety of government benefits.

A number of prominent companies redefined their benefits policies to include partners, as did some insurers, credit unions, health clubs and airlines--concessions fought for and won mostly by gay groups, but enjoyed as well by the much larger population of heterosexual unmarried couples.

In California, opposite-sex couples constitute about 86% of unmarried-partner households.

For most people, cohabitation remains a transitory phase on the way to marriage or breakup. University of Wisconsin researchers have found that about 50% of

couples
now live together before a first marriage, up from just 10% a generation ago,
and
about two-thirds do so before a second marriage.

But about 95% of such couples marry or end their relationship within five years.

Alternative to Marriage for Some

"It's a test run," said Kit Russell of Goleta, who expects to wed her live-in partner and is convinced that the experience saved her from a disastrous marriage to a previous boyfriend.

Still, researchers say the 2000 census also captured a burgeoning group of unmarried partners who see cohabitation as an alternative to marriage, not a precursor.

Made wary by their parents' divorces or their own missteps, long-term cohabitants look for individualistic arrangements that exist outside what their state, religion or relatives dictate, said Scott Coltrane, a sociology professor at UC Riverside.

"When couples get married, there are expectations about gender roles, about having children, about settling down," said Sidelia Reyna, who lives with Todd Bennett, her partner of more than five years, in Oxford, Ohio. "It makes more sense for couples to figure out their own rules."

For same-sex couples, three forces came together in the '90s that served to persuade partners to live more openly, even in places formerly thought of as hostile territory.

AIDS activism, the fight for domestic-partner status and an emerging movement that espoused legalizing gay marriages combined to make same-sex couples more visible than ever and more comfortable with being so, said Kim Mills, education director for the Human Rights Campaign.

In 1990, less than half the nation's counties reported any same-sex, unmarried-partner households. In 2000, almost all reported some.

Although San Francisco predictably led the list of metropolitan areas with the highest percentage of households made up of same-sex partners, Portland, Maine;

Burlington, Vt.; Asheville, N.C.; and Springfield, Mass., all ranked in the top 15 in that category--ahead of New York and Los Angeles.

"We still run into politicians who say, 'I don't have any gay constituents,'"
Mills said. "Once we get these [census] numbers, we can say, 'Yes, you do.'"

Though the new data indicate Americans' comfort with cohabitation deepened in the last decade, it lags well behind that of Western Europeans and Canadians, who have embraced and codified such relationships for decades. The U.S. Census Bureau's unmarried-partner category dates back only to 1990.

Even in middle age, many U.S. cohabitants confess they still struggle to reconcile their lifestyle with their parents' wishes.

In North Carolina, Sheets says her father has repeatedly told her he wants to see her married before he dies. "That's a bit of pressure, for sure," she said.

Younger couples get little guff; many of their parents have cohabited too.

"They didn't have the right to give me attitude," said James Olson, 28, who has lived with his girlfriend in South Pasadena for about six months.

On a societal scale, the backlash against increased cohabitation may take forms that go beyond parental disapproval.

Those who see the census figures as further evidence of the erosion of the traditional family are pushing for changes in the tax code and other federal programs to promote traditional unions.

Studies show that an increasing number of unmarried-partner households also include children. If these relationships are less stable than marriages, children will experience more flux as well, said Pamela Smock, a sociology professor at the University of Michigan.

Long-term unmarried couples, however, say their relationships are every bit as permanent as those cemented with wedding vows.

Shannon, a woman who lives in Burbank with her partner of six years but asked that her last name not be used, said the marriage ritual itself held little meaning for

her.

"Other than dressing up in a beautiful dress and having one day that is totally about me, I have no real desire to be married," she said. "Which is not to say that I don't want a committed relationship. I do, and that is what I have."

<http://www.latimes.com/news/nationworld/nation/la-082001cohabit.story>

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To: aapornet@usc.edu
From: Don Ferree <gferree@ssc.wisc.edu>
Subject: Re: Unwed Partners Up 72% in U.S. (Fields LATimes)
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Fellow AAPORNETERS,

One immediate reaction is that this raises all sorts of "baseline" questions, most of which the piece fails to answer. Consider that an increase from 4% incidence to 7% (a three percentage point increase) corresponds to a 75% increase. This contrasts with an increase from 60% to 80%, which is more than six times larger in terms of prevalence but a relative increase of one-third. This is parallel to saying that an increase in salary from \$40,000 to \$70,000 contrasted with one from \$6,000,000

to
\$8,000,000 means that a disproportionate amount of raise went to the person
with the
lower salary. If one looks just to percentage increase, the situation looks
very
different than if one uses another metric (absolute increase or proportion of
total
increase going to one person).

Don

>

>

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-- Jim

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> August 20 2001

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> By ROBIN FIELDS
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> valuable premarital compatibility test, while others have found that
> couples who live together before marrying are more likely to get
> divorced.
>
> But for good or ill, the trend seems firmly established. Government
> policies have changed to accommodate live-in relationships and those
> changes, in turn, have institutionalized them in both law and
> language.
>
> Live-in lovers in the age of AIDS metamorphosed into domestic
> partners, removing much of the stigma of such relationships and
> fighting for health care and workplace rights.
>
> "Just the term 'unmarried partner' gave it a dignity and social
> category," said Paula Ettelbrick, family policy director of the
> National Gay & Lesbian Task Force.
>
> Pressured by courts and constituents, cities and states created
> registries of unmarried couples during the 1990s, giving them rights
> that were the same--or similar to--those granted to spouses on
> hospital visitations, access to children's school records and a
> variety of government benefits.
>
> A number of prominent companies redefined their benefits policies to
> include partners, as did some insurers, credit unions, health clubs
> and airlines--concessions fought for and won mostly by gay groups, but
> enjoyed as well by the much larger population of heterosexual
> unmarried couples.
>
> In California, opposite-sex couples constitute about 86% of
> unmarried-partner households.
>
> For most people, cohabitation remains a transitory phase on the way to
> marriage or breakup. University of Wisconsin researchers have found
> that about 50% of couples now live together before a first marriage,
> up from just 10% a generation ago, and about two-thirds do so before a
> second marriage.
>
> But about 95% of such couples marry or end their relationship within
> five years.
>
>
> Alternative to Marriage for Some

>
> "It's a test run," said Kit Russell of Goleta, who expects to wed her
> live-in partner and is convinced that the experience saved her from a
> disastrous marriage to a previous boyfriend.
>
> Still, researchers say the 2000 census also captured a burgeoning
> group of unmarried partners who see cohabitation as an alternative to
> marriage, not a precursor.
>
> Made wary by their parents' divorces or their own missteps, long-term
> cohabitants look for individualistic arrangements that exist outside
> what their state, religion or relatives dictate, said Scott Coltrane,
> a sociology professor at UC Riverside.
>
> "When couples get married, there are expectations about gender roles,
> about having children, about settling down," said Sidelia Reyna, who
> lives with Todd Bennett, her partner of more than five years, in
> Oxford, Ohio. "It makes more sense for couples to figure out their own
> rules."
>
> For same-sex couples, three forces came together in the '90s that
> served to persuade partners to live more openly, even in places
> formerly thought of as hostile territory.
>
> AIDS activism, the fight for domestic-partner status and an emerging
> movement that espoused legalizing gay marriages combined to make
> same-sex couples more visible than ever and more comfortable with
> being so, said Kim Mills, education director for the Human Rights
> Campaign.
>
> In 1990, less than half the nation's counties reported any same-sex,
> unmarried-partner households. In 2000, almost all reported some.
>
> Although San Francisco predictably led the list of metropolitan areas
> with the highest percentage of households made up of same-sex
> partners, Portland, Maine; Burlington, Vt.; Asheville, N.C.; and
> Springfield, Mass., all ranked in the top 15 in that category--ahead
> of New York and Los Angeles.
>
> "We still run into politicians who say, 'I don't have any gay
> constituents,' " Mills said. "Once we get these [census] numbers, we
> can say, 'Yes, you do.' "
>
> Though the new data indicate Americans' comfort with cohabitation
> deepened in the last decade, it lags well behind that of Western
> Europeans and Canadians, who have embraced and codified such
> relationships for decades. The U.S. Census Bureau's unmarried-partner
> category dates back only to 1990.
>
> Even in middle age, many U.S. cohabitants confess they still struggle
> to reconcile their lifestyle with their parents' wishes.
>
> In North Carolina, Sheets says her father has repeatedly told her he
> wants to see her married before he dies. "That's a bit of pressure,
> for sure," she said.
>
> Younger couples get little guff; many of their parents have cohabited

> too.
>
> "They didn't have the right to give me attitude," said James Olson,
> 28, who has lived with his girlfriend in South Pasadena for about six
> months.
>
> On a societal scale, the backlash against increased cohabitation may
> take forms that go beyond parental disapproval.
>
> Those who see the census figures as further evidence of the erosion of
> the traditional family are pushing for changes in the tax code and
> other federal programs to promote traditional unions.
>
> Studies show that an increasing number of unmarried-partner households
> also include children. If these relationships are less stable than
> marriages, children will experience more flux as well, said Pamela
> Smock, a sociology professor at the University of Michigan.
>
> Long-term unmarried couples, however, say their relationships are
> every bit as permanent as those cemented with wedding vows.
>
> Shannon, a woman who lives in Burbank with her partner of six years
> but asked that her last name not be used, said the marriage ritual
> itself held little meaning for her.
>
> "Other than dressing up in a beautiful dress and having one day that
> is totally about me, I have no real desire to be married," she said.
> "Which is not to say that I don't want a committed relationship. I do,
> and that is what I have."
>
>
>
>
>
>
>http://www.latimes.com/news/nationworld/nation/la-082001cohabit.story
>-----
>
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>
>
>*****
>

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608-263-3744/262-1688 (V) 608-262-8432 (F)
gferree@ssc.wisc.edu
>From gferree@ssc.wisc.edu Mon Aug 20 14:50:29 2001
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X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 4.1
Date: Mon, 20 Aug 2001 16:47:45 -0500
To: aapornet@usc.edu
From: Don Ferree <gferree@ssc.wisc.edu>
Subject: Re: Unwed Partners Up 72% in U.S. (Fields LATimes)
In-Reply-To: <Pine.GSO.4.21.0108201239420.25172-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

My apologies for cluttering your mailboxes again with the entire original
article
again with my reply.

Don

At 12:43 PM 08/20/2001 -0700, you wrote:

>
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
>

My guess is that more than a few AAPORNETters will be
interested in this reporting by Robin Fields of the Los
Angeles Times. I look forward to your reactions.

-- Jim

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>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Mon Aug 20 15:08:42 2001

Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMT
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(PDT)

Date: Mon, 20 Aug 2001 15:07:46 -0700 (PDT)
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Elaborating on Don Ferree's Point
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.21.0108201455080.29640-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0

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

While Don Ferree has usefully moved our attention to "baseline" distortions, it might be worthwhile to consider a different but related problem in the follow-up story by Robin Fields (see below).

Although certainly I'm not qualified to question the news judgment of the Los Angeles Times, nor to challenge its staff on how to write headlines, I myself might have ever so slightly changed its headline below to read:

43 States Still Classify Cohabitation as Legal

Not only would this have attracted more attention, it would have made talk shows much more interesting for the entire week--no easy trick during the final days of August.

What do you think?

-- Jim

P.S. If nothing else, this exercise might demonstrate just how easy it is to slip an editorial position into even a modest seven-word headline--if there should remain anyone who hasn't already noticed.

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<http://www.latimes.com/news/nationworld/nation/la-082001illegal.story>

August 20 2001

7 States Still Classify Cohabitation as Illegal

LAWS: COUPLES LIVING TOGETHER OUTSIDE MARRIAGE CAN BE CITED FOR "LEWD, LASCIVIOUS" CONDUCT AND REJECTED FOR CERTAIN JOBS

By ROBIN FIELDS
Times Staff Writer

The question lurked toward the bottom of a six-page affidavit, part of her application to become a juvenile probation officer in Phoenix.

"Are you living in open and notorious cohabitation?" it asked, adding that doing so was a misdemeanor sex offense that would disqualify her for employment.

"I thought, well, I keep the blinds closed," said Debbie Deem of her then eight-year live-in relationship with her male partner. "This is none of the state's

business."

At a time when new census data show that more American couples than ever are living together outside marriage, seven states still ban such arrangements.

Arizona is no longer one of them, having repealed its law in May.

But in Florida, Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Virginia and West Virginia, "lewd and lascivious" male-female cohabitation remains illegal, a reminder that in parts of the nation, the conservative past still rubs up against the more liberal present.

Most such laws date from the 19th century; several lump cohabitation in with prohibitions against adultery and fornication. Typically, the offense is a misdemeanor punishable by a short prison term or a fine of up to \$500.

The statutes are rarely enforced, but they still can have dramatic effects, even if violators are never directly charged.

The state of Virginia, for example, has threatened not to renew the home day-care license of a Norfolk woman because a state inspector categorized her live-in partner of 17 years as her companion, rather than as a boarder, as previous inspectors had done. The ACLU has taken up her case.

"I was really upset," said Darlene Davis, adding that she had never misrepresented her relationship to state regulators. "This is how I make my living. Why now, after all these years?"

In Charlotte, N.C., U.S. Magistrate Carl Horn habitually asks defendants, regardless of why they are before him, if their living arrangements violate the state's no-cohabitation law. If so, he refuses to release them unless they agree to marry, move or get their partner to relocate.

Dozens of people have been moved to marry, and at least one has proposed right in the courtroom.

In states where private citizens can file misdemeanor criminal charges without triggering police investigations, people sometimes pursue cohabitation complaints against former spouses, often to gain leverage in divorce or custody

disputes,
attorneys said.

The laws do not appear to provide much of a deterrent to cohabitation,
however.

In the decade of the '90s, the number of unmarried-partner households
nearly
doubled from about 500,000 to more than 930,000 in the seven states that
still ban
cohabitation. By comparison, the nation overall experienced a 15% increase
in
the
number of such households.

Gay-rights and singles-rights groups have joined forces to lobby against
the
measures still lingering on the books.

"It's out of sync with reality," said Thomas Coleman, executive director of
the
American Assn. for Single People.

Debbie Deem had a different solution. Sick of feeling like an outcast in
Arizona,
she moved to California several years ago, settling in Camarillo.

"After a certain point, I just said, 'Get me out of here,' " she said. "If
I'm
considered a sex offender . . . it's time to go."

<http://www.latimes.com/news/nationworld/nation/la-082001lillegal.story>

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>From cporter@hp.ufl.edu Mon Aug 20 16:32:29 2001
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Message-ID: <3B819B7B.C30F3247@hp.ufl.edu>
Date: Mon, 20 Aug 2001 19:21:32 -0400
From: "Colleen K. Porter" <cporter@hp.ufl.edu>
Reply-To: cporter@hp.ufl.edu
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To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: confessions of a journalist
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Well, I'm enclosing the full text of the current piece that made me sigh, but it could be about any topic. All of my editorials have percentages and data and references...

When I first started writing editorials a year ago, I was so determined to do a thorough job of research, and to properly cite and credit everything.

I hated it when those dumb journalists would gloss over my own studies to the point of misinterpretation, or failed to give proper credit. By golly, I was gonna do it RIGHT.

But then I ran up against the 450-word space limitation. Okay, I can get up to 650 words if I write a "Sunday thumbsucker" like this one, a longer "think" piece. But that's not much longer!!!

It's hardly enough to do ANYTHING. You can't have more than maybe three ideas. You don't get to really explore any issue. And you sure as heck shortchange the citations.

I know the 1997 study below was really by the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation and the Harvard School of Public Health. I just ran out of room. Sorry about that.

A few months ago I did an editorial about the Bush plan to offer vouchers so that people without health insurance could purchase coverage. I wrote....

When asked why they didn't have health insurance, "Can't afford it" was the most common reason cited, for about 74 percent of uninsured Floridians.

Of course, to save words, it was tempting to say.....

About 74 percent of uninsured Floridians said they couldn't afford health insurance.

Except that isn't accurate; many proxy responses were involved, so people didn't always "say" but had the reason told about them. Fortunately, my editor trusts that if I'm going to be that obtusely wordy,

there's a reason for it.

I happened to know the details of that survey, because I managed the data collection. But I can't know that level of detail for every study on which I report. I am going to make a blooper of a mistake, eventually. Even though I was trying.

I do enough research to write a very solid 25-page term paper and instead distill it down to 450 words. Which means I often make no money at all writing these pieces, because I'm paid by the piece. Ah well, my gift to the community.

I am learning to develop a lot of sympathy for those dumb journalists, after all. Try to be patient with them when they call you asking questions about your studies!

Colleen Kay Porter,
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=====
<http://www.gainesvillesun.com/EDITS/articles/2001-08-19edit1.shtml>

Sunday, August 19, 2001

SUN EDITORIAL: Screening for HIV

Nearly half of pregnant women in the U.S. have not been tested for HIV, according to a study in this month's issue of the American Journal of Public Health. Prenatal testing has long been controversial, as we struggle to balance women's privacy rights with concern over newborn's health.

While mother-to-baby transmission is the most common cause of HIV infection in children, drug treatment during pregnancy drastically lowers the risk that the baby will be born infected. AIDS among children is becoming a preventable disease; the number of new pediatric AIDS cases in the U.S. has dropped 75 percent over the years from 1992 to 1998.

In 1995, the U.S. Public Health Service issued guidelines suggesting universal counseling and voluntary testing for all expectant mothers. The rate of testing has increased, from 41% in 1994 to 56% in 1999.

Those guidelines were revised last year, with

continued emphasis on making HIV testing just another of the routine battery of prenatal tests, which has long included screening for syphilis. The new policy also affirmed that testing should be voluntary, with expectant moms having the right to refuse the test for HIV.

However, leaving the test voluntary does raise some issues, since the guidelines are not being followed uniformly.

The study published this month found that pregnant women were more likely to be tested if they lived in the South, were not employed, were young (18 to 24 years), and had never been married.

A report by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention also found that some health care providers did not offer testing to every pregnant woman because "of the provider's belief that they could predict which women were most at risk."

What's happening is "profiling," as physicians choose which women to test for HIV based on their demographics. It would be fairer and more effective to encourage testing for every expectant mom.

Consider the case of Mary Fisher, the white, well-to-do mother of two whose compelling speech about AIDS was a highlight of the 1992 Republican National Convention. Fisher had acquired HIV through marital sex. Would her private doctor in an affluent suburban office have recommended testing for HIV?

Thanks to the new treatment and increased testing, the number of babies born with HIV has plummeted over the last decade, with estimates of 300 to 400 infected babies born each year. But the staggering price tag of caring for each of those children offsets the cost of testing, not to mention the moral implications of giving a child a death sentence at birth.

In the absence of an effective voluntary system of HIV testing for pregnant women, some public health advocates will continue to push for mandatory testing. In 1996, the American Medical Association passed a resolution favoring mandatory testing. A 1997 poll conducted by the Kaiser Family Foundation found that 73 percent of Americans thought requiring HIV tests for all pregnant women was "a good idea."

In reality, mandating testing will not ensure identification of all babies at risk, if the pregnant woman never sees a health care provider. About 15 percent of HIV-infected mothers get no prenatal care at all, compared to only 2 percent of

pregnant women in general.

New York state has side-stepped the issue of women's rights by passing a law requiring HIV testing of newborns, but that is really too late to make a difference. Testing of newborns merely allows an early diagnoses--it is too late to actually prevent the baby from acquiring the virus.

The steps toward a workable policy of voluntary testing seem clear: every physician should recommend testing to all pregnant women, irregardless of skin color or social status. Health insurance companies should cover the cost of HIV testing as they would any other prenatal test. And every expectant mother should consider having the HIV test as the first of many steps she will take to ensure her child's health

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>From andy@troll.soc.qc.edu Mon Aug 20 18:57:59 2001
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To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
Cc: "Andrew A Beveridge" <andy@troll.soc.qc.edu>
Subject: RE: Unwed Partners Up 72% in U.S. (Fields LATimes)
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```

Apparently the LA Times does not read the Census WEBSITE See Below on why this is invalid:

>From the Census Bureau.

Technical Note on Same-Sex Unmarried Partner Data From the 1990 and 2000 Censuses The

release of data in the SF1 Files from the 2000 census has brought with it a number of analyses documenting change that has occurred since the last census was conducted in 1990. While many of the variables and processes between the two censuses are comparable, some are not, and direct comparison of some estimates may lead to misleading conclusions. This note discusses one such topic, that of "unmarried partners", and advises that for some analyses - those involving unmarried same-sex partners -- direct comparison of the 1990 and 2000 estimates is not substantively valid. The household relationship item in both the 1990 and the 2000 Censuses offered many ways of identifying how other people in the household were related to the householder (the person in whose name the house is owned or rented). Categories included spouse, child or other relative of the householder, housemate/roommate, roomer/boarder, and unmarried partner. In all circumstances, the respondent was asked to choose the category that best represented how other members of the household were related to the householder.

In both censuses, the "spouse" and "unmarried partner" response categories were defined and asked the same way. However, there were important differences in data processing that mean that some of the data are not comparable, limiting the usefulness of comparisons of the number of same-sex unmarried partners between these two censuses.

In both censuses, if a person was identified as the "spouse" of the householder and was the same sex as the householder, the "spouse" response was flagged for further review and allocation, that is, assignment of a value other than that originally reported, based on other data on the form. In 1990, the edit and allocation procedures did not allow same-sex "spouse" combinations to occur, thus resulting in the allocation of one of these two items in order to achieve editing consistency among the responses.

Processing steps were changed for Census 2000 for households which contained same-sex "spouses". If the person with the "spouse" category was the same sex as the householder, and if neither person had their sex previously allocated, a relationship response of "spouse" was allocated as an "unmarried partner" response. Since marital status was no longer on the short form, its given value could not be

considered (or modified) in this allocation procedure, as it had been in 1990.

Data allocation is a standard statistical practice that is followed by most data collection agencies. Data on the relationship item (as other items) were subject to allocation in the census, as they are in virtually all Census Bureau surveys. In 1990, the marital status item was available on the 100 percent (short) form, and aided in both the evaluation of the consistency of responses between the householder and the "spouse," and in the subsequent allocation procedure. The 1990 procedure allocated responses via a statistical model which distributed allocated responses from answers given by respondents in a closely proximate geographic area. This procedure used key demographic data from the census form, including marital status, as stratifying factors to provide a reasonable distribution of allocated responses. This procedure, while ensuring that no same-sex spouse response could be subsequently allocated, produced a set of allocated responses which could have included an "unmarried partner" response as well as any other response that was consistent with the age/sex/marital status profile of the respondent. This would include being allocated as a sibling or a relative, for example, or, if the age differences were far enough apart (15 or more years), even a parent or child of the householder.

Three principal factors affected our decision to take this approach for Census 2000.

1) Same-sex spouse responses were flagged as invalid to comply with the 1996 Federal Defense of Marriage Act (H.R. 3396) passed by the 104th Congress. This act instructs all federal agencies only to recognize opposite-sex marriages for the purposes of enacting any agency programs. In order for Census Bureau data to be consistent with this act and the data requirements of other federal agencies, same-sex spouse responses were invalidated. The legislation defines marriage and spouse as follows:

"In determining the meaning of any Act of Congress, or of any ruling, regulation or interpretation of the various administrative bureaus and agencies of the

United States, the word 'marriage' means only a legal union between one man and one woman as husband and wife, and the word 'spouse' refers only to a person of the opposite sex who is a husband or wife." In order for the Census Bureau to be consistent with this act and the data requirements of other federal agencies, same-sex "spouse" responses were invalidated.

2) The second issue was statistical in nature. The principal basis of any good statistical allocation routine rests on the selection of the stratifying or input factors to provide a good statistical model. Without marital status data on the 100 percent form in Census 2000, the allocation routine would be relatively weak. Since many partners are roughly the same age, a statistical routine without marital status as one of its factors would have likely resulted in an overestimate of adult siblings or relatives, as the majority of people living in households are relatives, and this is the population from which we would draw our allocated responses. Additionally, if the same-sex partners were more than 15 years difference in age, the statistical routine would have likely allocated the invalidated "spouse" response as either a "child" or "parent" of the householder, as these types of relatives predominate in households in this age range of differences. This was an unacceptable outcome, as it would actually destroy the intent of the original "spouse" response, which clearly indicated a non-parental type of relationship. It should be noted that the "spouse" response on the form is assumed to be deliberate -- not accidental -- as it was the first response category on the question, and was not placed between other possible response categories which may have been meant to be marked, such as housemates or roomers.

3) The third factor took into consideration that couples in long term same-sex relationships may consider themselves as "married partners" and thus respond as such on the Census form. In addition, at the time of writing the editing program for Census 2000, there were several challenges in the courts concerning the legality of

same-sex marriages. Clearly, we could not ignore the fact that same-sex spouse responses were going to be recorded on Census 2000. In light of these social and legal aspects--and the lack of a key variable in the statistical allocation routine (marital status)-- the assignment of same-sex "married" couples to the same-sex "unmarried partner" category was the procedure chosen for the editing process. We were adverse to a randomized allocation of these responses after people had clearly marked a close relationship preference on the census form.

As a result of these changes in the processing routine, estimates of same-sex unmarried partners are not comparable between the 1990 and 2000 Census. We believe 2000 estimates of this category are better estimates than those produced in 1990. It should also be noted that estimates of opposite-sex unmarried partners, however, were not affected by these editing procedures and changes, and are comparable between the two censuses.

For further information on this topic, please contact the Fertility and Family Statistics Branch on 301-457-2416.

-----Original Message-----

From: owner-aapornet@usc.edu [mailto:owner-aapornet@usc.edu] On Behalf Of Don Ferree
Sent: Monday, August 20, 2001 2:46 PM
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Re: Unwed Partners Up 72% in U.S. (Fields LATimes)

Fellow AAPORNETERS,

One immediate reaction is that this raises all sorts of "baseline" questions, most of which the piece fails to answer. Consider that an increase from 4% incidence to 7% (a three percentage point increase) corresponds to a 75% increase. This contrasts with an increase from 60% to 80%, which is more than six times larger in terms of prevalence but a relative increase of one-third. This is parallel to saying that an increase in salary from \$40,000 to \$70,000 contrasted with one from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000 means that a disproportionate amount of raise went to the person

with the lower salary. If one looks just to percentage increase, the situation looks very different than if one uses another metric (absolute increase or proportion of total increase going to one person).

Don

>

>

>

>

My guess is that more than a few AAPORNETters will be interested in this reporting by Robin Fields of the Los Angeles Times. I look forward to your reactions.

>

-- Jim

>

>

> Copyright 2001 Los Angeles Times
>-----

>

><http://www.latimes.com/news/nationworld/nation/la-082001cohabit.story>

>

> August 20 2001

>

>

> Unwed Partners Up 72% in U.S.

>

> DEMOGRAPHICS: THE NUMBER OF COUPLES LIVING TOGETHER ROSE THE MOST IN THE BIBLE BELT AND THE GREAT PLAINS DURING THE '90S. THE TREND APPEARS TO BE FIRMLY ESTABLISHED.

>

> By ROBIN FIELDS

> Times Staff Writer

>

>

> Like divorce and single parenthood in earlier times, cohabitation spilled out of big cities and university towns in the 1990s and has become part of life even in the nation's most conservative regions, U.S. census data show.

>

> The number of unmarried-partner households rose 31% in the '90s in Los Angeles County, the birthplace of palimony, but shot up 72% nationwide. The largest gains came in the Bible Belt and across the Great Plains.

>

> Even in seven states where laws against cohabitation remain on the books, living together almost doubled over the decade of the '90s, according to the 2000 census data.

>

> "I don't see us formalizing," said Chris Sheets, who lives with her partner, John May, in the North Carolina Outer Banks hamlet of Kill Devil Hills. North Carolina is one of the states that still outlaws cohabitation. "Neither of us is religious and we need no wedding presents to further clutter our house."

>

> So widespread has cohabitation become that some rural counties in Wyoming and Minnesota now have the same ratio of unmarried-partner households as do more urban counties in New York and California.

>
> Within California, cohabitating couples are about as common in towns
> with populations of 5,000 or less as in cities of 100,000 or more.
>
> "The tolerance is not just in the elite areas," said Stephanie Coontz,
> co-chairwoman of the Council on Contemporary Families. "Cultural
> acceptance and science have broken the old tight equation of marriage
> and child-rearing. All forms of families are claiming legitimacy and,
> to some extent, are getting it."
>
> Social scientists continue to debate whether the increase in
> cohabitation further undermines the stability of the traditional
> American family. Some studies have shown that cohabitation serves as a
> valuable premarital compatibility test, while others have found that
> couples who live together before marrying are more likely to get
> divorced.
>
> But for good or ill, the trend seems firmly established. Government
> policies have changed to accommodate live-in relationships and those
> changes, in turn, have institutionalized them in both law and
> language.
>
> Live-in lovers in the age of AIDS metamorphosed into domestic
> partners, removing much of the stigma of such relationships and
> fighting for health care and workplace rights.
>
> "Just the term 'unmarried partner' gave it a dignity and social
> category," said Paula Ettelbrick, family policy director of the
> National Gay & Lesbian Task Force.
>
> Pressured by courts and constituents, cities and states created
> registries of unmarried couples during the 1990s, giving them rights
> that were the same--or similar to--those granted to spouses on
> hospital visitations, access to children's school records and a
> variety of government benefits.
>
> A number of prominent companies redefined their benefits policies to
> include partners, as did some insurers, credit unions, health clubs
> and airlines--concessions fought for and won mostly by gay groups, but
> enjoyed as well by the much larger population of heterosexual
> unmarried couples.
>
> In California, opposite-sex couples constitute about 86% of
> unmarried-partner households.
>
> For most people, cohabitation remains a transitory phase on the way to
> marriage or breakup. University of Wisconsin researchers have found
> that about 50% of couples now live together before a first marriage,
> up from just 10% a generation ago, and about two-thirds do so before a
> second marriage.
>
> But about 95% of such couples marry or end their relationship within
> five years.
>
>
> Alternative to Marriage for Some
>

> "It's a test run," said Kit Russell of Goleta, who expects to wed her
> live-in partner and is convinced that the experience saved her from a
> disastrous marriage to a previous boyfriend.
>
> Still, researchers say the 2000 census also captured a burgeoning
> group of unmarried partners who see cohabitation as an alternative to
> marriage, not a precursor.
>
> Made wary by their parents' divorces or their own missteps, long-term
> cohabitants look for individualistic arrangements that exist outside
> what their state, religion or relatives dictate, said Scott Coltrane,
> a sociology professor at UC Riverside.
>
> "When couples get married, there are expectations about gender roles,
> about having children, about settling down," said Sidelia Reyna, who
> lives with Todd Bennett, her partner of more than five years, in
> Oxford, Ohio. "It makes more sense for couples to figure out their own
> rules."
>
> For same-sex couples, three forces came together in the '90s that
> served to persuade partners to live more openly, even in places
> formerly thought of as hostile territory.
>
> AIDS activism, the fight for domestic-partner status and an emerging
> movement that espoused legalizing gay marriages combined to make
> same-sex couples more visible than ever and more comfortable with
> being so, said Kim Mills, education director for the Human Rights
> Campaign.
>
> In 1990, less than half the nation's counties reported any same-sex,
> unmarried-partner households. In 2000, almost all reported some.
>
> Although San Francisco predictably led the list of metropolitan areas
> with the highest percentage of households made up of same-sex
> partners, Portland, Maine; Burlington, Vt.; Asheville, N.C.; and
> Springfield, Mass., all ranked in the top 15 in that category--ahead
> of New York and Los Angeles.
>
> "We still run into politicians who say, 'I don't have any gay
> constituents,' " Mills said. "Once we get these [census] numbers, we
> can say, 'Yes, you do.' "
>
> Though the new data indicate Americans' comfort with cohabitation
> deepened in the last decade, it lags well behind that of Western
> Europeans and Canadians, who have embraced and codified such
> relationships for decades. The U.S. Census Bureau's unmarried-partner
> category dates back only to 1990.
>
> Even in middle age, many U.S. cohabitants confess they still struggle
> to reconcile their lifestyle with their parents' wishes.
>
> In North Carolina, Sheets says her father has repeatedly told her he
> wants to see her married before he dies. "That's a bit of pressure,
> for sure," she said.
>
> Younger couples get little guff; many of their parents have cohabited
> too.

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Mon, 20
Aug 2001 21:59:18 -0400
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with Novell_GroupWise; Mon, 20 Aug 2001 21:59:12 -0400
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Date: Mon, 20 Aug 2001 21:58:54 -0400
From: "Fran A Featherston" <FeatherstonF@gao.gov>
Sender: Postmaster@gao.gov
Reply-To: FeatherstonF@gao.gov
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: RE: Unwed Partners Up 72% in U.S. (Fields LATimes) (Fran is
out of the office)
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Content-Disposition: inline
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f7L1xuJ12658

I will be out of the office until September 5th.
If you need help in the meantime, please call Barry Seltser at 202-512-3234.
(fran)

Fran Featherston

U.S. General Accounting Office

featherstonf@gao.gov

>From dan.navarro@smartrevenue.com Mon Aug 20 19:32:11 2001

Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
id f7L2WBJ14816 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Mon, 20 Aug 2001
19:32:11
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Received: from kopl550145.db.smartrevenue.com (mail.smartrevenue.com
[164.109.30.90])
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP
id TAA13982 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 20 Aug 2001 19:32:08 -0700
(PDT)

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<B0000127501@kopl550145.db.smartrevenue.com> for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 20
Aug

2001 22:27:11 -0400

Reply-To: <dan.navarro@smartrevenue.com>

From: "Dan Navarro" <dan.navarro@smartrevenue.com>

To: <aapornet@usc.edu>

Subject: Product test sample question

Date: Mon, 20 Aug 2001 22:31:35 -0400

Message-ID: <LPBBINMPOBMDDJCBNLJGMEGIDJAA.dan.navarro@smartrevenue.com>

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X-Priority: 3 (Normal)
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X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook IMO, Build 9.0.2416 (9.0.2910.0)
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2314.1300

Dear Aapornet,

We will be doing a project with a coffee house chain that plans to test 30 product concepts over a 3 day period (10 per day) at one store using wireless devices.

What type of sampling methodology is recommended to achieve a 95% confidence factor per product? We're interested in the attribute of randomness (i.e. interview every 7th person), and the recommended number of completes per product.

Thanks,
Dan

>From teresa.hottle@wright.edu Tue Aug 21 06:12:15 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
id f7LDCFJ05746 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 21 Aug 2001
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by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP
id GAA13948 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 21 Aug 2001 06:12:15 -0700
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(PMDF
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aapornet@usc.edu;
Tue,
21 Aug 2001 09:12:08 -0400 (EDT)
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mailserv.wright.edu (PMDF V6.0-24 #45557) with ESMTTP id
<OGIF00KDS607ME@mailserv.wright.edu> for aapornet@usc.edu; Tue, 21 Aug 2001
09:12:07
-0400 (EDT)
Date: Tue, 21 Aug 2001 09:11:57 -0400
From: Teresa Hottle <teresa.hottle@wright.edu>
Subject: don't know and refused
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Message-id: <3B825E1D.FC311D58@wright.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.72 [en]C-CCK-MCD (Win95; I)
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Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit
X-Accept-Language: en

Can anyone give tell me if you report "don't know" and "refused" frequencies in your reports and charts or do you recode them and leave them out.

Thanks,
Terrie

>From gauthier@circum.com Tue Aug 21 06:18:55 2001
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by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
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[24.201.245.36])
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with ESMTTP id GIF6B703.77X for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 21 Aug
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Date: Tue, 21 Aug 2001 09:18:56 -0400
From: Benoît Gauthier <gauthier@circum.com>
X-Mailer: The Bat! (v1.53d) Business
Reply-To: Benoît Gauthier <gauthier@circum.com>
X-Priority: 3 (Normal)
Message-ID: <999950034.20010821091856@circum.com>
To: Teresa Hottle <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Re: don't know and refused
In-Reply-To: <3B825E1D.FC311D58@wright.edu>
References: <3B825E1D.FC311D58@wright.edu>
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f7LDItJ06347

(2001.08.21, 09:15)

> Can anyone give tell me if you report "don't know" and "refused"
> frequencies in your reports and charts or do you recode them and leave
> them out.

It depends on the purpose of the research.

For descriptive purposes (e.g., distribution of opinions on a topic), I keep
the
DK/NR since they represent a valid position. The same is true when describing
a
factual component such as income; in these cases, the proportion of DK/NR is
an
indicator of reliability.

For analytical purposes (e.g., the relationship between X and Y), I exclude
the DK/NR
most of the time.

Benoît Gauthier, <mailto:gauthier@circum.com> Responsable Circum inc. / Circum
Network Inc.

Enregistrez votre adresse électronique pour être informé(e)
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+1 819.770.2423 téléc. fax: +1 819.770.5196

=====
>From cporter@hp.ufl.edu Tue Aug 21 06:30:20 2001
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by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
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Date: Tue, 21 Aug 2001 09:28:09 -0400
From: "Colleen Porter" <cporter@hp.ufl.edu>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Re: don't know and refused
Mime-Version: 1.0
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Content-Disposition: inline

For us, it all depends on the context and objective of the survey, and the
magnitude
of the non-response.

And report to who? In the press release, the project summary report, or the
technical report? Readers of each of those will have a different level of
interest
and expertise that would enable them to appreciate the details.

For "main reason they don't have health insurance," we include it even in the
chartbook. Heck, that's an interesting data point, that 5% don't know or
refuse to
say why they don't have health coverage.

But for most other things, we do not include the don't know/refused as a
category.

Colleen

Colleen K. Porter
Project Coordinator
cporter@hp.ufl.edu

phone: 352/392-6919, fax: 352/392-7109
University of Florida,
Department of Health Services Administration
Location: 1600 SW SW Archer Road, Rm. G1-015
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 100195, Gainesville, FL 32610-0195

>From mail@marketsharescorp.com Tue Aug 21 06:38:50 2001
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by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTMP
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[207.69.200.57])
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for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 21 Aug 2001 09:38:41 -0400 (EDT)
Message-ID: <3B82722E.7CBCD9D4@marketsharescorp.com>
Date: Tue, 21 Aug 2001 08:37:42 -0600
From: Nick Panagakis <mail@marketsharescorp.com>
Reply-To: mail@marketsharescorp.com
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.5 (Macintosh; I; PPC)
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To: aapornet@usc.edu
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References: <3B825E1D.FC311D58@wright.edu>
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I believe don't know or undecided are valid responses and should always be included.
At one time undecided respondents were considered uncooperative; i.e., withholding their actual preference.

Occasionally, re-percentaging after excluding the don't knows to show response from "decided" respondents only can be useful.

Our refusals are generally quite low on questions we ask except for income. I generally include them in the base for percentaging - except for voting questions. On voting questions, refusal is quite low; e.g., in eight trial heats for Illinois Governor last May, refusals were less than 1% of the full sample.

I don't believe recoding is a valid option.

Nick

Teresa Hottle wrote:

> Can anyone give tell me if you report "don't know" and "refused"
> frequencies in your reports and charts or do you recode them and leave
> them out.
>
> Thanks,
> Terrie

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[209.220.225.42])
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Message-ID: <F58FF1B42337D311813400C0F0304A1E0B222D@CMPA01>
From: Howard Fienberg <HFienberg@stats.org>
To: "'aapornet@usc.edu'" <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: RE: confessions of a journalist
Date: Tue, 21 Aug 2001 10:05:48 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
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I would have to agree with Colleen.

Most journalists do a valiant effort of being as accurate as possible while being as economical with words as is humanly possible. It is easy to blabber on and on in an academic article - it is a different language, after all - but the average journalist has to make the same point (and make it relevant) in a fraction of the time and space. And the journalist often comes to the topic with little background understanding and has to crib in a hurry.

It is easy to sneer or throw your hands up in despair, until you have had to do it yourself...

Incidentally, if any AAPORees would like some help perfecting opinion-editorial articles of their own, feel free to contact me. I have several years of experience writing them and getting them published in major papers and am helping on a more organized basis with the American Statistical Association at the moment - we're aiming to get better statistical understanding into the public mix.

Sincerely,
Howard Fienberg
Research Analyst
The Statistical Assessment Service (STATS)

-----Original Message-----

From: owner-aapornet@usc.edu [mailto:owner-aapornet@usc.edu] On Behalf Of Colleen K. Porter
Sent: Monday, August 20, 2001 7:22 PM
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: confessions of a journalist

Well, I'm enclosing the full text of the current piece that made me sigh, but it could be about any topic. All of my editorials have percentages and data and references...

When I first started writing editorials a year ago, I was so determined to do a thorough job of research, and to properly cite and credit everything.

I hated it when those dumb journalists would gloss over my own studies to the point of misinterpretation, or failed to give proper credit. By golly, I was gonna do it RIGHT.

But then I ran up against the 450-word space limitation. Okay, I can get up to 650 words if I write a "Sunday thumbsucker" like this one, a longer "think" piece. But that's not much longer!!!

It's hardly enough to do ANYTHING. You can't have more than maybe three ideas. You don't get to really explore any issue. And you sure as heck shortchange the citations.

I know the 1997 study below was really by the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation and the Harvard School of Public Health. I just ran out of room. Sorry about that.

A few months ago I did an editorial about the Bush plan to offer vouchers so that people without health insurance could purchase coverage. I wrote....

When asked why they didn't have health insurance, "Can't afford it" was the most common reason cited, for about 74 percent of uninsured Floridians.

Of course, to save words, it was tempting to say.....

About 74 percent of uninsured Floridians said they couldn't afford health insurance.

Except that isn't accurate; many proxy responses were involved, so people didn't always "say" but had the reason told about them. Fortunately, my editor trusts that if I'm going to be that obtusely wordy, there's a reason for it.

I happened to know the details of that survey, because I managed the data collection. But I can't know that level of detail for every study on which I report. I am going to make a blooper of a mistake, eventually. Even though I was trying.

I do enough research to write a very solid 25-page term paper and instead distill it down to 450 words. Which means I often make no money at all writing these pieces, because I'm paid by the piece. Ah well, my gift to the community.

I am learning to develop a lot of sympathy for those dumb journalists, after all. Try to be patient with them when they call you asking questions about your studies!

Colleen Kay Porter,
editorial writer and columnist, The Gainesville Sun
Colleen K. Porter
Project Coordinator, University of Florida
cporter@hp.ufl.edu
phone: 352/392-6919, Fax: 352/392-7109

Department of Health Services Administration
P.O. Box 100195, Gainesville, FL 32610-0195

=====
<http://www.gainesvillesun.com/EDITS/articles/2001-08-19edit1.shtml>

Sunday, August 19, 2001

SUN EDITORIAL: Screening for HIV

Nearly half of pregnant women in the U.S. have not been tested for HIV, according to a study in this month's issue of the American Journal of Public Health. Prenatal testing has long been controversial, as we struggle to balance women's privacy rights with concern over newborn's health.

While mother-to-baby transmission is the most common cause of HIV infection in children, drug treatment during pregnancy drastically lowers the risk that the baby will be born infected. AIDS among children is becoming a preventable disease; the number of new pediatric AIDS cases in the U.S. has dropped 75 percent over the years from 1992 to 1998.

In 1995, the U.S. Public Health Service issued guidelines suggesting universal counseling and voluntary testing for all expectant mothers. The rate of testing has increased, from 41% in 1994 to 56% in 1999.

Those guidelines were revised last year, with continued emphasis on making HIV testing just another of the routine battery of prenatal tests, which has long included screening for syphilis. The new policy also affirmed that testing should be voluntary, with expectant moms having the right to refuse the test for HIV.

However, leaving the test voluntary does raise some issues, since the guidelines are not being followed uniformly.

The study published this month found that pregnant women were more likely to be tested if they lived in the South, were not employed, were young (18 to 24 years), and had never been married.

A report by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention also found that some health care providers did not offer testing to every pregnant woman because "of the provider's belief that they could predict which women were most at risk."

What's happening is "profiling," as physicians choose which women to test for HIV based on their demographics. It would be fairer and more effective

to encourage testing for every expectant mom.

Consider the case of Mary Fisher, the white, well-to-do mother of two whose compelling speech about AIDS was a highlight of the 1992 Republican National Convention. Fisher had acquired HIV through marital sex. Would her private doctor in an affluent suburban office have recommended testing for HIV?

Thanks to the new treatment and increased testing, the number of babies born with HIV has plummeted over the last decade, with estimates of 300 to 400 infected babies born each year. But the staggering price tag of caring for each of those children offsets the cost of testing, not to mention the moral implications of giving a child a death sentence at birth.

In the absence of an effective voluntary system of HIV testing for pregnant women, some public health advocates will continue to push for mandatory testing. In 1996, the American Medical Association passed a resolution favoring mandatory testing. A 1997 poll conducted by the Kaiser Family Foundation found that 73 percent of Americans thought requiring HIV tests for all pregnant women was "a good idea."

In reality, mandating testing will not ensure identification of all babies at risk, if the pregnant woman never sees a health care provider. About 15 percent of HIV-infected mothers get no prenatal care at all, compared to only 2 percent of pregnant women in general.

New York state has side-stepped the issue of women's rights by passing a law requiring HIV testing of newborns, but that is really too late to make a difference. Testing of newborns merely allows an early diagnoses--it is too late to actually prevent the baby from acquiring the virus.

The steps toward a workable policy of voluntary testing seem clear: every physician should recommend testing to all pregnant women, irregardless of skin color or social status. Health insurance companies should cover the cost of HIV testing as they would any other prenatal test. And every expectant mother should consider having the HIV test as the first of many steps she will take to ensure her child's health

>From JAnnSelzer@aol.com Tue Aug 21 07:40:17 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
id f7LEeGJ11581 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 21 Aug 2001
07:40:16
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by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP
id HAA20117 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 21 Aug 2001 07:40:17 -0700
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From: JAnnSelzer@aol.com
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by imo-d03.mx.aol.com (mail_out_v31_r1.4.) id 5.d9.1945d151 (4328)
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 21 Aug 2001 10:39:32 -0400 (EDT)
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Date: Tue, 21 Aug 2001 10:39:32 EDT
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To: aapornet@usc.edu
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Content-Type: multipart/alternative;
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Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I agree with Nick that removing refusals or not sures is unwise. It is equivalent of saying the true answers for these respondents fall proportionately the same as those who divulged their answers. And, that may not be true. There may be bias in non-response--those who refuse to report income may be higher on the scale than those who cooperate. So, we report the not sures and refusals.

There are exceptions with some analyses, which we make very clear to our clients. For example, if we are testing favorability toward candidates, then the proportion saying they are very favorable is highly dependent upon the proportion who don't know enough about the candidate to rate him or her. You can only get a very high favorability rating if the not sures are low. And, you cannot get a high favorability rating if the not sures are high. To put all candidates on a level playing field, we also report the favorability data with not sures removed, and label this as "among those who know enough to rate," along with the dropped base n. The inverse of the proportion saying not sure can be considered a recognition score, so you've doubled the amount of information you get from one question.

JAS

J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D.
Selzer & Company, Inc.
Des Moines
JAnnSelzer@aol.com, for purposes of this list; otherwise,
JASelzer@SelzerCo.com
Visit our website at www.SelzerCo.com

--part1_d9.1945d151.28b3cca4_boundary
Content-Type: text/html; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

<HTML><BODY BGCOLOR="#ffffff">I agree with Nick that removing refusals or not sures is unwise. It is

Message-Id: <200108211531.LAA55706@garnet2.acns.fsu.edu>
X-Sender: slosh@garnet.acns.fsu.edu
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: Susan Losh <slosh@garnet.acns.fsu.edu>
Subject: Re: don't know and refused

I also endorse responses "out of the box" as valid responses. For example, I recently found that "don't know" rates on basic science knowledge significantly varied by gender and educational level, while refusal rates on these items were practically nonexistent.

Code separately. If you later want to create a new variable where you merge don't knows, item refusals and other responses, it is a moment's work.

Susan
Susan Carol Losh, PhD
slosh@garnet.acns.fsu.edu

visit the site at:
<http://garnet.acns.fsu.edu/~slosh//Index.htm>

The Department of Educational Research
307L Stone Building
Florida State University
Tallahassee FL 32306-4453

850-644-8778 (Voice Mail available)
Educational Research Office 850-644-4592
FAX 850-644-8776

>From simonetta@artsci.com Tue Aug 21 08:39:11 2001
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by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP
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id <R1RN8T4W>; Tue, 21 Aug 2001 11:23:59 -0400
Message-ID: <91E2D5E92CF5D311A81900A0248FC2F3322452@AS_SERVER>
From: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@artsci.com>
To: "'aapornet@usc.edu'" <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: RE: don't know and refused
Date: Tue, 21 Aug 2001 11:23:53 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"

> -----Original Message-----

> From: Susan Losh [mailto:slosh@garnet.acns.fsu.edu]
> Sent: Tuesday, August 21, 2001 11:31 AM
> To: aapornet@usc.edu
> Subject: Re: don't know and refused
>
> I also endorse responses "out of the box" as valid responses.
> For example, I recently found that "don't know" rates on basic science
knowledge
> significantly varied by gender and educational level, while
> refusal rates on these items were practically nonexistent.

For what it is worth I have long noticed that there are often significant
difference
in levels of DK responses by gender on knowledge type questions. Women more
so
than
men are likely to respond DK to these types of questions (in my experience).

I leave the hypothesizing about the underlying reason(s) for this apparent
difference
to those more brave than I.

--

Leo G. Simonetta
Art & Science Group, LLC
simonetta@artsci.com

>From YChun@air.org Tue Aug 21 13:43:15 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMT
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id <P2CLB3AQ>; Tue, 21 Aug 2001 16:35:57 -0400
Message-ID: <1D09884C7BCAD211A82F00902730151B04E16969@DC2>
From: "Chun, Young" <YChun@air.org>
To: "'aapornet@usc.edu'" <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Incentives on response rates of surveys with 'teachers and princi
ples'
Date: Tue, 21 Aug 2001 16:36:05 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0

X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"

Greetings,

What are the latest findings on the effects of cash incentives on increasing response rates of surveys with 'Teachers or Principals?'

When the study is 'longitudinal' with teachers, principals, and district administrators over years, what insights do you have on the use of incentives to induce cooperation of teacher or principal respondents?

How would you vary the use of cash incentives in a mixed mode involving telephone survey, mail survey, f-t-f survey, or electronic survey over the course of data collection? Would up-front cash incentives of \$20, or its variation (we see most effective in studies of incentives) be still effective in surveys with teachers, principals, and school district administrators?

Regards,

Asaph Young Chun, Senior Research Scientist
American Institutes for Research
1000 Thomas Jefferson St. NW
Washington, DC 20007
(202) 944-5325

>From jennifer.m.rothgeb@census.gov Wed Aug 22 05:50:59 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
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id FAA15506 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 22 Aug 2001 05:50:57 -0700
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From: jennifer.m.rothgeb@census.gov
Received: from dispatch.tco.census.gov (dispatch.tco.census.gov
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for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 22 Aug 2001 08:45:46 -0400
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for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 22 Aug 2001 08:45:46 -0400
Subject: CALL FOR ABSTRACTS - QDET CONTRIBUTED PAPERS - DEADLINE SEP 1st.
To: aapornet@usc.edu

X-Mailer: Lotus Notes Release 5.0.7 March 21, 2001
Message-ID: <OF0D7B8633.869FC1C2-ON85256AB0.0045B015@tco.census.gov>
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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPMENT, EVALUATION, AND
TESTING
METHODS (QDET)

CALL FOR ABSTRACTS FOR CONTRIBUTED PAPERS

DEADLINE: Abstracts of no more than 200 WORDS are due SEPTEMBER 1, 2001

Abstracts should be submitted online through the CONFERENCE WEBSITE:
www.jpasm.umd.edu/qdet

CONFERENCE DATES: November 14-17, 2002

LOCATION: Radisson Hotel, Charleston, South Carolina

QDET will be the first international conference devoted exclusively to the
methods
used for questionnaire development, evaluation, and testing, and will bring
together
researchers and survey practitioners working in this area, to stimulate
research
papers that contribute to the science of reducing measurement error through
questionnaire evaluation, to provide documentation of the current practices,
and to
stimulate new ideas for future practice.

Both INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTED PAPER PROPOSALS and SPECIAL CONTRIBUTED PAPER
SESSION

PROPOSALS are encouraged. Special Contributed Sessions are arranged in
advance by an
organizer and include four speakers and a discussant (proposals should
indicate
Special Session status and include four abstracts).

Papers are encouraged in a wide range of areas related to questionnaire
development,
evaluation, and testing methods, including but not limited to:

Cognitive interviewing, behavior coding, interviewer/respondent debriefing,
usability
testing, split-sample experiments, psychometric analysis, establishment
survey
testing, question design for special populations, and questionnaire standards
and
practical issues.

QUESTIONS ABOUT CONTRIBUTED PAPERS: Contact Gordon Willis:
willisg@mail.nih.gov

GENERAL QUESTIONS ABOUT THE QDET CONFERENCE: Contact Jennifer Rothgeb:
Jennifer.m.rothgeb@census.gov

The QDET conference is sponsored by ASA/SRM, AAPOR, IASS, CASRO, and CMOR.

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>From simonetta@artsci.com Wed Aug 22 08:08:29 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
id f7MF8TJ16068 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 22 Aug 2001
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Message-ID: <91E2D5E92CF5D311A81900A0248FC2F3322461@AS_SERVER>
From: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@artsci.com>
To: "Aapornet (E-mail)" <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: News update about Harris Interactive
Date: Wed, 22 Aug 2001 10:53:14 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)
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Some of you may remember last year when Harris filed a lawsuit against AOL,
MAPs and
other ISPs for blocking their mail.
Now it seems that Harris has moved to what spam fighters call confirmed opt-
in.

Here is MAPS Press Release <http://www.mail-abuse.org/pressreleases/2001-08-21.html>

And Harris'
<http://www.harrisinteractive.com/news/>

BTW they still say this at the bottom of every press release "The Harris
Interactive
Internet-based forecasts for the 2000 election were the most accurate in the
history
of the polling industry."
--

Leo G. Simonetta
Art & Science Group, LLC
simonetta@artsci.com

>From HFienberg@stats.org Wed Aug 22 09:14:12 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
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From: Howard Fienberg <HFienberg@stats.org>
To: "AAPORNET (E-mail)" <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: 'Push Poll' Purports to Show Support for Illegal Alien Amnesty, S
ays FAIR
Date: Wed, 22 Aug 2001 12:21:49 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)
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charset="iso-8859-1"

from U.S. Newswire:

'Push Poll' Purports to Show Support for Illegal Alien Amnesty, Says FAIR

To: National Desk

Contact: David Ray of the Federation for American Immigration
Reform (FAIR), 202-328-7004

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 /U.S. Newswire/ -- In an attempt to breathe
new life into a sputtering effort to secure amnesty for millions of
illegal aliens living in the United States, two of the leading
advocacy groups for illegal immigrants released a poll purporting
to show popular support for such a measure. The poll, which was
commissioned by the Service Employees International Union and
Catholic Healthcare West, is a classic example of a "push poll"
designed to elicit exactly the responses that those who paid to
have in conducted want to hear, charged the Federation for American
Immigration Reform (FAIR).

The amnesty idea, first floated by the White House in early
July, has proven to be such an unpopular one that the
administration does not expect that the issue will be dealt with
until after the 2002 midterm elections. In an effort at damage
control, the Bush Administration has been beating a hasty retreat,
insisting that what they are proposing is not an amnesty, but
rather a "guest worker" program, or "earned regularization."
"This push poll is a desperate attempt by some of the leading
illegal alien advocacy groups to stop the bleeding," accused Dan
Stein, executive director of FAIR. "By presenting some very
carefully selected facts, they managed to get some poll results
that are more favorable to their point of view. Unfortunately for
them, when the debate about amnesty begins in earnest, all the
facts about what a massive illegal alien amnesty will mean to the
United States will be on the table."

A memo from pollsters Celinda Lake and Ed Goeas concedes that
when first asked about the idea of an illegal alien amnesty,
respondents were opposed to the idea. But, "when voters hear
details about a potential proposal," their opinions change.
"Goeas' and Lake's 'details were very carefully selected,"
charged Stein. "Respondents were told that the amnesty would
legalize 'a limited number of undocumented immigrants.' What they

were not told was that it would be 'limited' to about 3 million people under the Administration's initial plan, and about 8 million under the proposal offered by congressional Democrats."

The poll also used vague language about "working at a job" and "paying taxes" to describe those who would be the beneficiaries of an amnesty. "Taxpayers includes everyone who has ever bought a pack of gum and paid sales tax," said Stein. "What the questioners do not reveal is that the basic services -- like public education, health care and the like -- far outweigh the tax contribution most illegal aliens can make on their meager wages, even if their employer is reporting and withholding.

"Other important 'details' that were omitted by the questioners is the extent to which illegal immigrants are receiving direct welfare assistance," Stein noted. "The latest Census data reveal that 25 percent of Mexican illegal immigrant-headed households are receiving at least one major form of welfare. Most of these people are taxpayers in addition to being tax consumers.

"When people are confronted with limited information, carefully selected by advocates for a particular viewpoint, it is easy to skew poll results," said Stein. "When people have all the facts about granting amnesty to millions of people who broke the law, their opinions are very different. If there was widespread public support for an illegal alien amnesty, the Administration would not have backed off so quickly, and an obvious push poll is unlikely to change that reality."

Howard Fienberg
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The Statistical Assessment Service (STATS)
2100 L. St., NW Suite 300
Washington, DC 20037
202-223-3193
(Fx) 202-872-4014
(email) hfienberg@stats.org

>From kneuman@decima.ca Wed Aug 22 09:59:41 2001
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From: Keith Neuman <kneuman@decima.ca>
To: "'AAPORNET@VM.USC.EDU'" <AAPORNET@VM.USC.EDU>
Subject: UNSUBSCRIBE AAPORNET
Date: Wed, 22 Aug 2001 13:08:40 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)
Content-Type: text/plain

I would like to temporarily suspend my inclusion on the AAPORNET listserve - until September 5.

Please advise if I have to go about this in another way.

Keith Neuman, Ph.D.
Senior Vice President
Decima Research Inc.
Ottawa, Ontario
613-230-2013
email: kneuman@decima.ca

>From simonetta@artsci.com Wed Aug 22 10:55:42 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
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Message-ID: <91E2D5E92CF5D311A81900A0248FC2F3322464@AS_SERVER>
From: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@artsci.com>
To: "'aapornet@usc.edu'" <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: RE: 'Push Poll' Purports to Show Support for Illegal Alien Amnest
y, S ays FAIR
Date: Wed, 22 Aug 2001 13:40:30 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"

I have been unable to find the poll release to which this refers to check FAIRs slant on things. Does anyone know if it is on the web?

A quick check of Service Employees International Union and Catholic Healthcare West sites found nothing.

--
Leo G. Simonetta
Art & Science Group, LLC
simonetta@artsci.com

> -----Original Message-----
> From: Howard Fienberg [mailto:HFienberg@stats.org]
> Sent: Wednesday, August 22, 2001 12:22 PM
> To: AAPORNET (E-mail)
> Subject: 'Push Poll' Purports to Show Support for Illegal
> Alien Amnesty,

> S ays FAIR
>
>
> from U.S. Newswire:
> 'Push Poll' Purports to Show Support for Illegal Alien
> Amnesty, Says FAIR
> To: National Desk
> Contact: David Ray of the Federation for American Immigration
> Reform (FAIR), 202-328-7004
> WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 /U.S. Newswire/ -- In an attempt to breathe
> new life into a sputtering effort to secure amnesty for millions of
> illegal aliens living in the United States, two of the leading
> advocacy groups for illegal immigrants released a poll purporting
> to show popular support for such a measure. The poll, which was
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> Catholic Healthcare West, is a classic example of a "push poll"
> designed to elicit exactly the responses that those who paid to
> have in conducted want to hear, charged the Federation for American
> Immigration Reform (FAIR).
> The amnesty idea, first floated by the White House in early
> July, has proven to be such an unpopular one that the
> administration does not expect that the issue will be dealt with
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> control, the Bush Administration has been beating a hasty retreat,
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> rather a "guest worker" program, or "earned regularization."
> "This push poll is a desperate attempt by some of the leading
> illegal alien advocacy groups to stop the bleeding," accused Dan
> Stein, executive director of FAIR. "By presenting some very
> carefully selected facts, they managed to get some poll results
> that are more favorable to their point of view. Unfortunately for
> them, when the debate about amnesty begins in earnest, all the
> facts about what a massive illegal alien amnesty will mean to the
> United States will be on the table."
> A memo from pollsters Celinda Lake and Ed Goetas concedes that
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> under the proposal offered by congressional Democrats."
> The poll also used vague language about "working at a job" and
> "paying taxes" to describe those who would be the beneficiaries of
> an amnesty. "Taxpayers includes everyone who has ever bought a
> pack of gum and paid sales tax," said Stein. "What the questioners
> do not reveal is that the basic services -- like public education,
> health care and the like -- far outweigh the tax contribution most
> illegal aliens can make on their meager wages, even if their
> employer is reporting and withholding.
> "Other important 'details' that were omitted by the questioners
> is the extent to which illegal immigrants are receiving direct
> welfare assistance," Stein noted. "The latest Census data reveal
> that 25 percent of Mexican illegal immigrant-headed households are
> receiving at least one major form of welfare. Most of these people

> are taxpayers in addition to being tax consumers.
> "When people are confronted with limited information, carefully
> selected by advocates for a particular viewpoint, it is easy to
> skew poll results," said Stein. "When people have all the facts
> about granting amnesty to millions of people who broke the law,
> their opinions are very different. If there was widespread public
> support for an illegal alien amnesty, the Administration would not
> have backed off so quickly, and an obvious push poll is unlikely to
> change that reality."

>
>

> _____
> Howard Fienberg
> Research Analyst
> The Statistical Assessment Service (STATS)
> 2100 L. St., NW Suite 300
> Washington, DC 20037
> 202-223-3193
> (Fx) 202-872-4014
> (email) hfienberg@stats.org
>

>From 71501.716@compuserve.com Wed Aug 22 11:04:47 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
id f7MI4lJ02734 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 22 Aug 2001

11:04:47
-0700 (PDT)

Received: from siaag2ac.compuserve.com (siaag2ac.compuserve.com
[149.174.40.133])
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP
id LAA15106 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 22 Aug 2001 11:04:46 -0700

(PDT)

Received: (from mailgate@localhost)
by siaag2ac.compuserve.com (8.9.3/8.9.3/SUN-1.12) id OAA04487
for aapornet@usc.edu; Wed, 22 Aug 2001 14:04:09 -0400 (EDT)

Date: Wed, 22 Aug 2001 13:59:14 -0400

From: Margaret Roller <71501.716@compuserve.com>

Subject: Volunteer Research for Nonprofit

Sender: Margaret Roller <71501.716@compuserve.com>

To: "INTERNET:aapornet@usc.edu" <aapornet@usc.edu>

Message-ID: <200108221403_MC3-DD6E-D677@compuserve.com>

MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Content-Type: text/plain;

charset=us-ascii

Content-Disposition: inline

I have been involved in the development of a research program for a major nonprofit health organization for the past 3 years. As I go through the process, I am increasingly anxious to know what other nonprofits are doing in the way of volunteer research. Because this tends to be a rather specialized area, and because I have had little luck in finding comparables among other nonprofits, I feel as if I am forging new ground. However I am still hankering for other research I can use as I

move
ahead in the process.

Does anyone have any literature references you can point me to that are specific to research among volunteers for nonprofits (health nonprofits preferred)? Thanks.

Margaret R. Roller
Roller Marketing Research
rnr@rollerresearch.com

>From igem100@iupui.edu Wed Aug 22 11:25:10 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
id f7MIP9J06048 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 22 Aug 2001
11:25:09
-0700 (PDT)
Received: from coyote.iupui.edu (coyote.iupui.edu [134.68.220.82])
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP
id LAA03406 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 22 Aug 2001 11:25:09 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from iupui.edu ([134.68.45.22])
by coyote.iupui.edu (8.9.3/8.9.3/IUPUIPO.20010613) with ESMTTP id
NAA25760
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 22 Aug 2001 13:25:03 -0500 (EST)
Message-ID: <3B83F903.6C8978A1@iupui.edu>
Date: Wed, 22 Aug 2001 13:25:07 -0500
From: Brian Vargus <igem100@iupui.edu>
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.6 [en] (Win98; I)
X-Accept-Language: en
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Re: Volunteer Research for Nonprofit
References: <200108221403_MC3-DD6E-D677@compuserve.com>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

You might contact the Indiana University Center for Philanthropy. They have tons of data on all sorts of NPO's. Brian Vargus Indiana University Public Opinion Laboratory

Margaret Roller wrote:

> I have been involved in the development of a research program for a
> major nonprofit health organization for the past 3 years. As I go
> through the process, I am increasingly anxious to know what other
> nonprofits are doing in the way of volunteer research. Because this
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> luck in finding comparables among other nonprofits, I feel as if I am
> forging new ground. However I am still hankering for other research I
> can use as I move ahead in the process.
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> Does anyone have any literature references you can point me to that
> are specific to research among volunteers for nonprofits (health
> nonprofits preferred)? Thanks.
>

> Margaret R. Roller
> Roller Marketing Research
> rmr@rollerresearch.com

>From lindao@srl.uic.edu Wed Aug 22 12:43:17 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP
id f7MJhHJ11107 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 22 Aug 2001
12:43:17
-0700 (PDT)
Received: from eeyore.cc.uic.edu (eeyore.cc.uic.edu [128.248.171.51])
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
id MAA12577 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 22 Aug 2001 12:43:17 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from srl.uic.edu (srl2.srl.uic.edu [131.193.93.91])
by eeyore.cc.uic.edu (8.9.3/8.9.3) with SMTP id OAA11660
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 22 Aug 2001 14:41:55 -0500 (CDT)
Received: from SRL#u#MAIL#u#DOMAIN-Message_Server by srl.uic.edu
with Novell_GroupWise; Wed, 22 Aug 2001 14:41:51 -0500
Message-Id: <sb83c4af.081@srl.uic.edu>
X-Mailer: Novell GroupWise 5.2
Date: Wed, 22 Aug 2001 14:41:16 -0500
From: "Linda Owens" <lindao@srl.uic.edu>
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: activity logs
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-Disposition: inline
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from quoted-printable to 8bit by listproc.usc.edu id
f7MJhHJ11111

I was wondering if anyone has done research in which you asked respondents to fill out a physical activity log. We are doing an RDD study, and would send the activity log to them after the interview, with a \$20 incentive. The log would cover a 7 day period. I would like to know what kind of response we could expect and whether or not the incentive is high enough. thanks, Linda

>From llawton@informative.com Wed Aug 22 12:54:08 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP
id f7MJs7J12527 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 22 Aug 2001
12:54:07
-0700 (PDT)
Received: from sfrexch.cahoots.com ([63.83.135.211])
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
id MAA23734 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 22 Aug 2001 12:54:08 -0700
(PDT)
Received: by SFREXCH with Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)
id <QC7VYCFN>; Wed, 22 Aug 2001 11:53:25 -0800
Message-ID: <6FFA5AEB CD9ED311861A00508B0E71FBDAAEF8@SFREXCH>

From: Leora Lawton <llawton@informative.com>
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: RE: activity logs
Date: Wed, 22 Aug 2001 11:53:25 -0800
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)
Content-Type: text/plain

I've done an activity log. Because the client was cheap we just had a \$2 incentive (!) and yet we got close to 70% response rate (using a panel). However, item non-response was probably high (did they not do the activity or just leave it blank?).

My advice is to make the activity log the only thing they have to fill out, make sure the log is designed in a way that's really logical, readable and straightforward.
Test the log out before you send it out widely.

Leora Lawton, Ph.D.
Director of Research
Informative, Inc.
2000 Sierra Point Parkway, Suite 310
Brisbane, CA 94005
v: 650 534-1080; f: 650 534-1020
m: 650 303-4072
www.informative.com

-----Original Message-----

From: Linda Owens [mailto:lindao@srl.uic.edu]
Sent: Wednesday, August 22, 2001 12:41 PM
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: activity logs

I was wondering if anyone has done research in which you asked respondents to fill out a physical activity log. We are doing an RDD study, and would send the activity log to them after the interview, with a \$20 incentive. The log would cover a 7 day period. I would like to know what kind of response we could expect and whether or not the incentive is high enough. thanks, Linda

>From vector@sympatico.ca Wed Aug 22 13:10:13 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
id f7MKADJ16711 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 22 Aug 2001
13:10:13
-0700 (PDT)
Received: from tomts6-srv.bellnexxia.net (tomts6.bellnexxia.net

[209.226.175.26])
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP
id NAA09865 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 22 Aug 2001 13:10:13 -0700
(PDT)

Received: from i7slu9 ([64.228.118.102]) by tomts6-srv.bellnexxia.net
(InterMail vM.4.01.03.16 201-229-121-116-20010115) with SMTP
id <20010822200936.QBZD3759.tomts6-srv.bellnexxia.net@i7slu9>
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 22 Aug 2001 16:09:36 -0400

Message-ID: <000f01c12b46\$15fd2020\$6676e440@i7slu9>
Reply-To: "Marc Zwelling" <marc@vectorresearch.com>
From: "Marc Zwelling" <vector@sympatico.ca>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
References: <sb83c4af.081@srl.uic.edu>
Subject: Re: activity logs
Date: Wed, 22 Aug 2001 16:07:34 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.50.4522.1200
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4522.1200

Aren't the time log experts at the U of Maryland, where diaries go back two generations?

- Marc Zwelling -
Vector Research + Development Inc.
Phone: 416 - 733 - 2320
Fax: 416 - 733 - 4991

See what's new at Vector:
<http://www.vectorresearch.com/>

----- Original Message -----
From: "Linda Owens" <lindao@srl.uic.edu>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, August 22, 2001 3:41 PM
Subject: activity logs

> I was wondering if anyone has done research in which you asked
> respondents
to fill out a physical activity log. We are doing an RDD study, and would
send the
activity log to them after the interview, with a \$20 incentive. The log would
cover a
7 day period. I would like to know what kind of response we could expect and
whether
or not the incentive is high enough.
> thanks,
> Linda
>
>
>
>

>From rrand@cfmc.com Wed Aug 22 13:27:28 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
id f7MKRSJ18180 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 22 Aug 2001
13:27:28
-0700 (PDT)
Received: from mail.cfmc.com (main.cfmc.com [65.198.4.129])
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP
id NAA24632 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 22 Aug 2001 13:27:28 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from rrand@cfmc.com (rand@cfmc.com [65.198.4.172])
by mail.cfmc.com (8.11.0/8.11.0) with ESMTTP id f7MKRMC15382
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 22 Aug 2001 13:27:22 -0700
Message-Id: <5.1.0.14.2.20010822132225.02095450@pop.cfmc.com>
X-Sender: rrand@pop.cfmc.com
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Version 5.1
Date: Wed, 22 Aug 2001 13:27:01 -0700
To: aapornet@usc.edu
From: Richard Rands <rrand@cfmc.com>
Subject: Re: activity logs
In-Reply-To: <sb83c4af.081@srl.uic.edu>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

At 02:41 PM 8/22/01 -0500, you wrote:
>I was wondering if anyone has done research in which you asked
>respondents
>to fill out a physical activity log. We are doing an RDD study, and would
>send the activity log to them after the interview, with a \$20
>incentive. The log would cover a 7 day period. I would like to know what
>kind of response we could expect and whether or not the incentive is high
>enough.
>thanks,
>Linda

The TV Rating System is still handled mostly with diaries. You might be able to get some good info from Nielsen Media Research in Dunedin, FL. You can start by contacting Bob Love at 727-738-3000 ex 7173.

Richard Rands

>From tmglp@cms.mail.virginia.edu Wed Aug 22 13:35:14 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
id f7MKZEJ18545 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 22 Aug 2001
13:35:14
-0700 (PDT)
Received: from mail.virginia.edu (mail.Virginia.EDU [128.143.2.9])
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with SMTP
id NAA00927 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 22 Aug 2001 13:35:14 -0700
(PDT)
From: tmglp@cms.mail.virginia.edu
Received: from tetra.mail.virginia.edu by mail.virginia.edu id aa13421;
22 Aug 2001 16:35 EDT
Received: from gj9k20b.Virginia.EDU (bootp-55-134.bootp.Virginia.EDU
[128.143.55.134])

13:40:21
-0700 (PDT)
Received: from amigo.partnersinc.com ([63.222.44.25])
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP
id NAA04730 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 22 Aug 2001 13:40:21 -0700
(PDT)
Received: by AMIGO with Internet Mail Service (5.0.1460.8)
id <Q5WHN446>; Wed, 22 Aug 2001 16:40:14 -0400
Message-ID: <2E0099D87942D4118206009027DE2A1239594D@AMIGO>
From: Dan Hagan <dhagan@partnersinc.com>
To: "'aapornet@usc.edu'" <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: RE: activity logs
Date: Wed, 22 Aug 2001 16:40:13 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.0.1460.8)
Content-Type: text/html
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

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<TITLE>RE: activity logs</TITLE>  
</HEAD>  
<BODY>
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```
<P><FONT SIZE=3D2>We did a 7 day Paper and Pencil TV Diary for a $5 =  
incentive,  
given up front. We had returns from 40% of those that agreed = to  
participate.</FONT></P>
```

```
<P><FONT SIZE=3D2>We also mailed a 92 page self-administered mailed =  
questionnaire  
and got acceptably completed booklets back from 29%, = again among an RDD  
sample of  
'agreers'.&nbsp; Topic was mostly personal = financial data and some  
attitudinal  
stuff.&nbsp; Outbound mailer used = USPS Priority Mail.&nbsp; Incentives in  
this case  
were either $10 or = $12.&nbsp; Either $2 or $5 up front, followed by either  
$10 or  
$5 upon = completion.</FONT></P>
```

```
<P><FONT SIZE=3D2>And, then a 20 page self-administered mailed =  
questionnaire  
with a  
$5 up front incentive yielded a 70% return = rate.&nbsp; Topic was mostly  
attitudinal  
questions relating to life = styles and communication events.&nbsp; In this  
study, we  
used USPS = Priority Mail for the outbound service and we think it had a =  
significant impact compared with similar 1st class mailings completed = in  
the  
past.&nbsp;&nbsp; We hope to test this in the future. = </FONT></P>
```


[10.9.11.121])
by reliant.nielsenmedia.com (8.9.3/8.9.3) with ESMTP id RAA24609
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 22 Aug 2001 17:52:34 -0400 (EDT)
Received: by nmrusdunxg2.nielsenmedia.com with Internet Mail Service
(5.5.2653.19)
id <Q8M3H8WA>; Wed, 22 Aug 2001 17:52:33 -0400
Message-ID:
<F9BC190B7DE9D111965000805FA7C60B04A1A2DB@nmrusnysx1.dun.nielsen.com>
From: "Lavrakas, Paul" <pjlavrakas@tvratings.com>
To: "'aapornet@usc.edu'" <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: RE: activity logs
Date: Wed, 22 Aug 2001 17:52:32 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"

Linda,

As you may know, Nielsen Media Research samples more than a million households each year (using RDD) in order to mail them diaries to record one week of television viewing by their household. These diaries are certainly what could be termed "activity logs."

Apart from the \$20 incentive you plan to use, your response rate will much depend on how well the instructions explain how to fill out the logs, how "friendly" the logs are to fill out, how complicated (i.e., "cognitively complex") the task really is, what type of mailer and return mailer you use, and whether or not you use follow-up/reminder contacts to encourage compliance.

Compared to the monetary incentives Nielsen uses to incent its respondents to record viewing habits of the entire household for a 7-day week, your \$20 is VERY generous.

But as noted above, the dollar value is simply one factor among many that will influence your response rates.

PJL

Paul J. Lavrakas, Ph.D.
Vice President & Senior Research Methodologist
NIELSEN MEDIA RESEARCH
299 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10171
OFFICE/VOICE: 212-708-7002
FAX: 212-708-7013

HOME: 740-587-0223

-----Original Message-----

From: Linda Owens [mailto:lindao@srl.uic.edu]
Sent: Wednesday, August 22, 2001 3:41 PM
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: activity logs

I was wondering if anyone has done research in which you asked respondents to fill out a physical activity log. We are doing an RDD study, and would send the activity log to them after the interview, with a \$20 incentive. The log would cover a 7 day period. I would like to know what kind of response we could expect and whether or not the incentive is high enough. thanks, Linda

>From mark@bisconti.com Wed Aug 22 17:19:42 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
id f7N0JgJ16774 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 22 Aug 2001
17:19:42
-0700 (PDT)
Received: from robin.mail.pas.earthlink.net (robin.mail.pas.earthlink.net
[207.217.120.65])
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP
id RAA04415 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 22 Aug 2001 17:19:42 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from mark (dialup-64.157.49.129.Dial1.Washington1.Level3.net
[64.157.49.129])
by robin.mail.pas.earthlink.net (8.11.5/8.9.3) with SMTP id
f7N0JYd06711
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 22 Aug 2001 17:19:35 -0700 (PDT)
From: "Mark David Richards" <mark@bisconti.com>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: RE: activity logs
Date: Wed, 22 Aug 2001 20:15:43 -0400
Message-ID: <JAEPJNNBGDEENLLCIIIBOECHDHAA.mark@bisconti.com>
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Content-Type: text/plain;
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Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
X-Priority: 3 (Normal)
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook IMO, Build 9.0.2416 (9.0.2911.0)
In-Reply-To:
<F9BC190B7DE9D111965000805FA7C60B04A1A2DB@nmrusnysx1.dun.nielsen.com>
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4133.2400

I think Nielsen called and recruited me without specifying what incentive I

would
get-I think they said "a gift" (I asked the recruiter if she would benefit if
I
participated and I think she said she would, so I told her I would
participate
because of that). I think they sent me \$1 with the diary. And, I think they
followed
up to remind me to fill out the diary and mail it back (an answering machine
message).

Is there a relationship between the quality of responses (however defined)
and
the
amount of incentive paid?

I suppose the response also depends on the perception of how important the
research
is and the respondent's contribution to society on that subject/issue
(socio-psychological incentive).

Cheers, Mark Richards

-----Original Message-----

From: owner-aapornet@usc.edu [mailto:owner-aapornet@usc.edu] On Behalf Of
Lavrakas,
Paul
Sent: Wednesday, August 22, 2001 5:53 PM
To: 'aapornet@usc.edu'
Subject: RE: activity logs

Linda,

As you may know, Nielsen Media Research samples more than a million
households
each
year (using RDD) in order to mail them diaries to record one week of
television
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logs
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complex") the task really is, what type of mailer and return mailer you use,
and
whether or not you use follow-up/reminder contacts to encourage compliance.

Compared to the monetary incentives Nielsen uses to incent its respondents to
record
viewing habits of the entire household for a 7-day week, your \$20 is VERY
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But as noted above, the dollar value is simply one factor among many that
will

influence your response rates.

PJL

```
*****
Paul J. Lavrakas, Ph.D.
Vice President & Senior Research Methodologist
NIELSEN MEDIA RESEARCH
299 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10171
OFFICE/VOICE: 212-708-7002
FAX: 212-708-7013
HOME: 740-587-0223
*****
```

-----Original Message-----

From: Linda Owens [mailto:lindao@srl.uic.edu]
Sent: Wednesday, August 22, 2001 3:41 PM
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: activity logs

I was wondering if anyone has done research in which you asked respondents to fill out a physical activity log. We are doing an RDD study, and would send the activity log to them after the interview, with a \$20 incentive. The log would cover a 7 day period. I would like to know what kind of response we could expect and whether or not the incentive is high enough. thanks, Linda

```
>From cporter@hp.ufl.edu Thu Aug 23 06:30:19 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
        by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
        id f7NDUJJ26626 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 23 Aug 2001
06:30:19
-0700 (PDT)
Received: from fuji.hp.ufl.edu (hp.ufl.edu [128.227.11.145])
        by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with SMTP
        id GAA05187 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 23 Aug 2001 06:30:18 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from HPDom-Message_Server by fuji.hp.ufl.edu
        with Novell_GroupWise; Thu, 23 Aug 2001 09:28:36 -0400
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To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: The pollster on "West Wing"
Mime-Version: 1.0
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Well, last December I was in the hospital and saw this show for the first time, and was amazed. While I usually never watch television (not since Babylon 5 finished, anyway) I found myself starting to schedule laundry folding around Wednesday nights at 9 p.m.

It's a writer's show, with pithy lines so artfully crafted that no mere human would spontaneously speak them. The characters always get in those zinger lines that most of us only think of five minutes later, as we are walking away from the situation.

But I digress. The reason I mention it here is that I have to wonder how realistic it is to have an accomplished pollster who is deaf?

I cannot imagine being able to craft good questions without being able to hear the answers. A transcript isn't the same as hearing a respondent pause for half a second, or the tone of voice when they say they disagree. And you can't read lips over the phone.

On the other hand, a lot of folks who have perfectly good ears don't bother to take the time to monitor their studies, so maybe it isn't as essential as I assume.

Is there a real pollster they were basing the character on? Were the producers just looking for a vehicle for a popular actress? Or were the writers poking fun at pollsters, implying that anyone could do this job? (Geez, next season maybe they'll have an ape....)

I don't mean to be politically incorrect or prejudicial against the hearing impaired.

I realize that many folks can lead very productive lives and have fantastic careers despite their lack of hearing. I can certainly imagine a deaf editorial writer.

But a deaf telephone pollster seems a bit like a blind airplane pilot.

Colleen (whose grandmother ran a market research firm for many years after becoming legally blind.)

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Project Coordinator

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Apparently the Los Angeles Times is not backing off on its
very own relentless expose' of the shacking up of the older
demographic categories. Here's the latest Robin Fields
installment of "Cohabitation Among the Single Seniors."

-- Jim

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<http://latimes.com/features/lifestyle/la-082301older.story>

August 23 2001

They're Older but Not Old-Fashioned About Love and Marriage

THE NUMBER OF SENIORS WHO CHOOSE TO LIVE TOGETHER
HAS JUMPED SIGNIFICANTLY IN THE LAST DECADE

By ROBIN FIELDS
Times Staff Writer

They may be the most low-profile participants in one of the 2000 census' most high-profile trends. A small but growing number of Americans over age 65 now live as cohabiting couples, almost twice as many as a decade ago, census surveys show.

For older people, living together holds both emotional and financial attractions, but requires shedding moral inhibitions ingrained in youth and, at times, dealing with the squeamishness of children and longtime friends.

Demographers expect the portion of senior couples who cohabit to grow dramatically in the 2010 and 2020 censuses as baby boomers who rebelled in their 20s bring their attitudes into old age. For the swing generation of 60-and-overs captured in this census, however, living together remains a liberating, if conflict-laced, option.

"We grew up in a different generation," said Ruth Nippe, 79, who has lived with partner Jim McDaniel, 81, in Mission Viejo for four years. "I came from a small town in Nebraska. I would have been ostracized for sure for living this way. I guess I used to care more what people said."

The 2000 census data released so far shows that unmarried-partner households overall increased 72% in the last decade. Age-specific data will come later, but a clutch of other census surveys suggests that seniors, though constituting only a drop in the pool of cohabitants, may have met or outpaced that growth rate.

According to the Census Bureau's annual Current Population Survey, households made up of opposite-sex senior couples rose 46% between 1996 and 2000, a bigger jump than that of their middle-aged counterparts. Other reports fold in same-sex couples,

showing the number of senior cohabitants rising 73% between 1990 and 1999, from 127,000 to 220,000.

Though couples' reasons for living together can be as idiosyncratic as relationships themselves, researchers link the shift to other social changes.

Higher divorce rates and longer life expectancies, especially for women, mean the population of single seniors is growing rapidly, sociologists said. For younger couples, marriage is often linked to the prospect of parenthood; older couples typically are beyond this stage in life. Though eager for love and companionship, they may be skittish about formal ties.

Retired St. Louis college professors Carol Kohfeld, 61, and John Sprague, 67, met after enduring painful marital breakups and were determined not to go down that road again. "Once burned, twice shy," Sprague said. "I was married in 1955 and there were people who lived together then, but it wasn't something that really crossed your radar screen. Society had changed a great deal by the time I found myself divorced and single."

Researchers say older women, too, can be reluctant to re-up for marriage if they associate it with traditional gender roles played out in earlier relationships.

As potent as the emotional issues can be, pragmatism, not romance, often governs whether those older than 60 live together instead of getting hitched. Cohabitation, like marriage, allows older couples to share expenses, a crucial concern to those living on fixed incomes as life spans extend.

Not marrying, however, means couples do not take on the financial obligations of each other's long-term medical care or intermingle their retirement benefits.

Such practicalities have kept Darlene Davis, 61, from marrying her partner of 17 years, Cary Cohen, 63. If the Norfolk, Va., pair wed, she would lose military benefits and insurance from her second marriage, which ended long ago with her husband's death. "We were not brought up to live in this position, but with our lives such as they are, we just can't afford to give up my medical coverage," Davis said.

While cohabiting seniors can--and often do--expressly provide for each other in their wills, unmarried partners do not have the same claims as spouses in many states. Many couples say they have left late-in-life relationships unofficial to avert conflict between the surviving partner and relatives.

"We didn't want to tie up our estates," Nippe of Mission Viejo said. "At our age, we have to think about when one of us isn't going to be here. Even though I'm very good friends with his kids, I wouldn't be comfortable if they ended up owning half of my house."

In California, where domestic partners have substantial rights, attorneys recommend that older couples with such concerns put property agreements in writing.

"It sets out a road map," said Stuart D. Zimring, an elder-law specialist in Los Angeles. Zimring recommends that unmarried seniors execute powers of attorney designating their partners to make health-care decisions if they are incapacitated. "There's nothing worse, if something happens, for there to be World War III," he said.

The 2000 census count may serve as merely a preview of sorts for what demographers expect to be faster growth in senior cohabitation 10 or 20 years from now.

About 40% of Americans currently in their 40s have cohabited at least once, said Larry Bumpass, a sociology professor at the University of Wisconsin and co-director of the National Survey of Families and Households, which tracks cohabitation.

"I expect a very rapid transformation in the behavior of the elderly as those who grew up in the age of rapid acceptance of cohabitation reach old age," he said.

Ultimately, the most powerful force altering seniors' living arrangements may be the changing nature of aging.

"People are healthy enough to extend their middle-aged lifestyles into their old age," said Helen Fisher, a Rutgers University professor who studies older love. "Sex and romance are not just for the young."

<http://latimes.com/features/lifestyle/la-082301older.story>

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Four comments.

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608-263-3744/262-1688 (V) 608-262-8432 (F)
gferree@ssc.wisc.edu
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To: "AAPORNET (E-mail)" <aapornet@usc.edu>

Subject: Anti-spam group makes up with pollster

Date: Fri, 24 Aug 2001 10:25:26 -0400

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Anti-spam group makes up with pollster

By Gwendolyn Mariano <<mailto:gwendolynm@cnet.com>>

Staff Writer, CNET News.com

August 22, 2001, 4:45 p.m. PT

<<http://news.cnet.com/news/0-1005-200-6950403.html?tag=prntfr>>

A controversial anti-spam group said Wednesday that it has agreed to remove a polling and market research firm from its database of suspected junk

e-mailers.

The Mail Abuse Prevention System (MAPS <<http://mail-abuse.org/>>) said it has removed Harris Interactive from its database, known as the Realtime Blackhole List <<http://mail-abuse.org/rbl/>>. Some Internet service providers use the list of IP addresses, linked to alleged spammers, to block unwanted e-mail.

MAPS said that under the deal, Harris Interactive has agreed to change its opt-in system to confirm that the people on its mailing list want to receive its e-mail polls.

The agreement comes after a lengthy dispute that brought MAPS and Harris Interactive into the center of the debate over spam control. Last year, Harris Interactive sued MAPS because it had listed the market research firm in its database. The lawsuit was later dismissed.

Since then, MAPS said the pair had been working to reach an agreement that would remove the addresses from its database.

The agreement "means we've done good," said Anne Mitchell, MAPS' director of legal and public affairs. "We advocated a more responsible mailing-list practice where you make sure that everyone who signs up really wants your e-mail."

Mitchell called the agreement a "win-win-win situation:" Consumers get only e-mail they want, the business doesn't spend money sending e-mail to uninterested people; and the ISPs don't pay to deal with millions of pieces of unwanted e-mail.

"We're pleased now that all of our mail is going to get through to our panel members who have asked us to send it to them," said Dan Hucko, vice president and director of marketing communications at Harris Interactive.

"For a long time, there has been a small portion of our panel we weren't able to communicate with because we had been blocked."

Rochester, N.Y.-based Harris Interactive has a poll, dubbed "The Harris Poll," which conducts scientific market research. The company said it maintains a database of more than 7 million online panelists.

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>From HFienberg@stats.org Mon Aug 27 08:22:51 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP
id f7RFMpJ11505 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Mon, 27 Aug 2001
08:22:51
-0700 (PDT)
Received: from cmpa01.workgroup (w042.z209220225.was-dc.dsl.cnc.net
[209.220.225.42])
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
id IAA26523 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 27 Aug 2001 08:22:52 -0700
(PDT)
Received: by CMPA01 with Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)
id <RRL9SG6H>; Mon, 27 Aug 2001 11:29:24 -0400
Message-ID: <F58FF1B42337D311813400C0F0304A1E0B22DF@CMPA01>

From: Howard Fienberg <HFienberg@stats.org>
To: "AAPORNET (E-mail)" <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Students suspended for survey comments sue school
Date: Mon, 27 Aug 2001 11:29:23 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)
Content-Type: text/plain;
 charset="iso-8859-1"

Students suspended for survey comments sue school
By freedomforum.org staff
<http://www.freedomforum.org/templates/document.asp?documentID=14665&printerfriendly=1>
08.21.01

Five Massachusetts high school students have filed a lawsuit against their school after they were suspended early this year over comments they made on a confidential survey about race relations. The complaint was filed last week in U.S. District Court in Worcester against the Montachusett Regional Technical Vocational School District in Fitchburg and three of its administrators. It alleges the students were suspended without due process and had their rights to privacy and free speech violated, according to the Sentinel and Enterprise of Fitchburg. "The real crux of everything here is that the students were told their answers were confidential, and that it was completely voluntary to respond," attorney Beverly Chorbajian told the Associated Press. According to the lawsuit, filed by the American Civil Liberties Union on behalf of those suspended, the students were asked in late January to respond to a survey about race relations at the school in Fitchburg, 40 miles west of Boston. They were told to answer all the questions and then turn the survey in without putting their names on the forms. School officials allegedly learned the students' identities from their answers, removed them from class and interrogated them, the AP reported. The lawsuit said they were then suspended for three days in January for what the school called "behavior causing a dangerous condition" and making "racist comments." The ACLU said the students' answers included remarks that minority students were receiving preferential treatment from teachers, and that minorities were responsible for some recent fights, according to the AP. The suit asks that the suspensions be expunged from the students' records and that one student who left the school be reimbursed \$25,000 in tuition. School Superintendent Stratos Dukakis referred calls to the school's attorney, the AP reported. A message left at his offices after business hours on Aug. 17 was not immediately returned. "I think this is a terrible lesson," Ronald C. Madnick, executive director of the Worcester County ACLU chapter and a former teacher who taught for more than 30 years, told the Sentinel and Enterprise. "Who can you trust if you can't trust your teachers and administrators?"

Howard Fienberg
Research Analyst
The Statistical Assessment Service (STATS)
2100 L. St., NW Suite 300
Washington, DC 20037
202-223-3193
(Fx) 202-872-4014

(email) hfienberg@stats.org

>From wendylanders@hotmail.com Mon Aug 27 10:20:48 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
id f7RHk1J17806 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Mon, 27 Aug 2001
10:20:47
-0700 (PDT)
Received: from hotmail.com (law2-f144.hotmail.com [216.32.181.144])
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP
id KAA24759 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 27 Aug 2001 10:20:50 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from mail pickup service by hotmail.com with Microsoft SMTPSVC;
Mon, 27 Aug 2001 10:20:14 -0700
Received: from 66.44.48.78 by lw2fd.hotmail.msn.com with HTTP;
Mon, 27 Aug 2001 17:20:14 GMT
X-Originating-IP: [66.44.48.78]
From: "Wendy Landers" <wendylanders@hotmail.com>
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Re: The pollster on "West Wing"
Date: Mon, 27 Aug 2001 13:20:14 -0400
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/html
Message-ID: <LAW2-F144DutJm11b3200004cba@hotmail.com>
X-OriginalArrivalTime: 27 Aug 2001 17:20:14.0376 (UTC)
FILETIME=[88CC3A80:01C12F1C]

```
<html><div style='background-color:'><DIV>
<P>Hello West Wing Fans!</P>
<P>I didn't start screaming at the TV until the pollster, off the top of her
head, &nbsp;substituted&nbsp;the Gov. of a mid-western state with&nbsp;the
Pres. of
the US.&nbsp; Govs don't send kids off to war, which is one area where
honesty
is
paramount.&nbsp; On the next episode they softened the generalization, which
helped
my feelings some.&nbsp; Personally, I didn't start watching the show until
some
friends (who's taste I respect)&nbsp;stopped everything they were doing to
see
it.&nbsp; Now I'm hooked.</P>
<P><A
href="mailto:WendyLanders@LandersSurveys.com">WendyLanders@LandersSurveys.com
<
/A></P>
<P><A href="http://www.LandersSurveys.com">www.LandersSurveys.com</A></P>
<P>Available for part-time and temporary assignments.</P>
<P>
<HR>
</P></DIV>
<DIV></DIV>
<DIV></DIV>
<DIV></DIV>
<DIV></DIV>>>From: Warren Mitofsky <MITOFSKY@MINDSPRING.COM>
<DIV></DIV>>>Reply-To: aapornet@usc.edu
<DIV></DIV>>>To: aapornet@usc.edu
```

<DIV></DIV>>Subject: Re: The pollster on "West Wing"

<DIV></DIV>>Date: Fri, 24 Aug 2001 01:08:26 -0400

<DIV></DIV>>

<DIV></DIV>>Before we all get excited about having a pollster with major

<DIV></DIV>>influence on

<DIV></DIV>>West Wing it may be useful to recall the Pat Caddell was

censured by

<DIV></DIV>>AAPOR

<DIV></DIV>>for political polling practices.

<DIV></DIV>>warren mitofsky

<DIV></DIV>>

<DIV></DIV>>

<DIV></DIV>>

<DIV></DIV>>At 04:53 PM 8/23/01 -0500, you wrote:

<DIV></DIV>>>Four comments.

<DIV></DIV>>>

<DIV></DIV>>>First, while I would no more be willing to suggest that

being

<DIV></DIV>>>unable to

<DIV></DIV>>>hear would rule one out as a responsible pollster, it

WOULD

be

<DIV></DIV>>>appropriate

<DIV></DIV>>>for someone with a hearing impairment to be sensitive to

the

<DIV></DIV>>>nuances which

<DIV></DIV>>>might be lost if one could not hear tone of voice and such

and how

<DIV></DIV>>>one

<DIV></DIV>>>could "make up for that". By the same token, one who

cannot

see

<DIV></DIV>>>misses

<DIV></DIV>>>clues which are available to those who can, and should ask

how they

<DIV></DIV>>>could

<DIV></DIV>>>"make up" for that as well. The general point, all too

often

<DIV></DIV>>>overlooked I

<DIV></DIV>>>think, is that there are all sorts of dimensions beyond

how

<DIV></DIV>>>questions

<DIV></DIV>>>"seem" on paper, which we must all pay attention to.

<DIV></DIV>>>

<DIV></DIV>>>Second, I was quite struck by the pollsters easy assurance

that

she

<DIV></DIV>>>could

<DIV></DIV>>>address a complex (and hypothetical) question in ninety-

six

hours

<DIV></DIV>>>from the

<DIV></DIV>>>first formulation of the concern to questionnaire design,

<DIV></DIV>>>fieldwork, AND

<DIV></DIV>>>analysis including nuances of views among subgroups and

how

<DIV></DIV>>>different

<DIV></DIV>>>"takes" on the situation might affect response. Pat Caddell did
<DIV></DIV>>>in fact
<DIV></DIV>>>write the story for last night's episode, according to the credits,
<DIV></DIV>>>and
<DIV></DIV>>>while this does not mean he approves of every line, of course, I
<DIV></DIV>>>would
<DIV></DIV>>>have liked the pollster to have suggested some difficulties
in her
<DIV></DIV>>>assignment without necessarily refusing it. Of course, this
is
<DIV></DIV>>>drama, but
<DIV></DIV>>>if I had been involved in a TV script like this, I would have
<DIV></DIV>>>wanted NOT
<DIV></DIV>>>to give the "piece of cake" impression.
<DIV></DIV>>>
<DIV></DIV>>>Thirdly, there was an interesting ethical dilemma posed. The
<DIV></DIV>>>question was
<DIV></DIV>>>what public reaction would likely be to hearing that the President
<DIV></DIV>>>had
<DIV></DIV>>>been diagnosed with MS prior to running, but concealed it during
<DIV></DIV>>>the
<DIV></DIV>>>campaign and the first years of his administration (a situation
not
<DIV></DIV>>>unlike
<DIV></DIV>>>the plot of William Safire's novel Full Disclosure). The way our
<DIV></DIV>>>heroine
<DIV></DIV>>>deals with it is to conduct a national poll asking people how they
<DIV></DIV>>>would
<DIV></DIV>>>react to the governor of Michigan having a degenerative disease
but
<DIV></DIV>>>not
<DIV></DIV>>>disclosing it. From the context, it strongly suggested that
they
<DIV></DIV>>>would
<DIV></DIV>>>present this as fact, not as a hypothetical, making it parallel
(at
<DIV></DIV>>>least)
<DIV></DIV>>>with "suppose I told you that Governor Pataki had slept with an
<DIV></DIV>>>intern in
<DIV></DIV>>>his office".
<DIV></DIV>>>

<DIV></DIV>>>Finally, there have been numerous specific "insider views" of
<DIV></DIV>>>polling on
<DIV></DIV>>>West Wing, routinely showing surveys tapping public reaction in
the
<DIV></DIV>>>space
<DIV></DIV>>>of an hour or two and throwing around lines similar to "the
<DIV></DIV>>>response rate
<DIV></DIV>>>is 12% so we're in good shape" (this is cited from memory and not
<DIV></DIV>>>from
<DIV></DIV>>>reading a script or reviewing a tape, but I think the sense
was
<DIV></DIV>>>clear
<DIV></DIV>>>enough). Again, one does not expect that drama should fully
<DIV></DIV>>>respect the
<DIV></DIV>>>complexity of "real life", but I would hope those who cite West
<DIV></DIV>>>Wing not
<DIV></DIV>>>only as great TV entertainment (which I would certainly agree
with)
<DIV></DIV>>>but
<DIV></DIV>>>uniquely accurate might think twice before reinforcing this
sort
of
<DIV></DIV>>>impression.
<DIV></DIV>>>
<DIV></DIV>>>Don (a fan of both West Wing and responsible survey research)
<DIV></DIV>>>
<DIV></DIV>>>At 10:27 AM 08/23/2001 -0400, you wrote:
<DIV></DIV>>>>No comment on the hearing ability of the pollster, but a few
<DIV></DIV>>>>observations
<DIV></DIV>>>>and
<DIV></DIV>>>>an answer. Pat Caddell, who was Jimmy Carter's pollster
is one
of
<DIV></DIV>>>>the show's
<DIV></DIV>>>>consultants and I think one of the producers. That said, I
blanch
<DIV></DIV>>>>when I
<DIV></DIV>>>>hear them refer to "top sheet" data, rather than topline data.
<DIV></DIV>>>>And, they
<DIV></DIV>>>>consistently talk about the phone "banks," in the plural,
rather
<DIV></DIV>>>>than the

<DIV></DIV>>>>phone bank--meaning a bank of phones. But, the conversations
<DIV></DIV>>>>they've
<DIV></DIV>>>>portrayed questioning the wording of the standard "right
<DIV></DIV>>>>direction, wrong
<DIV></DIV>>>>track" question are deadly accurate. So, it's a mix.
<DIV></DIV>>>>
<DIV></DIV>>>>J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D.
<DIV></DIV>>>>Selzer & Company, Inc.
<DIV></DIV>>>>Des Moines
<DIV></DIV>>>>JAnnSelzer@aol.com, for purposes of this list; otherwise,
<DIV></DIV>>>>JASelzer@SelzerCo.com
<DIV></DIV>>>>Visit our website at www.SelzerCo.com
<DIV></DIV>>>>
<DIV></DIV>>>>
<DIV></DIV>>>>G. Donald Ferree, Jr.
<DIV></DIV>>>>Associate Director for Public Opinion Research
<DIV></DIV>>>>University of Wisconsin Survey Center
<DIV></DIV>>>>1800 University Avenue
<DIV></DIV>>>>Madison WI 53705
<DIV></DIV>>>>608-263-3744/262-1688 (V) 608-262-8432 (F)
<DIV></DIV>>>>gferree@ssc.wisc.edu
<DIV></DIV>>>>
<DIV></DIV>>>>Warren Mitofsky
<DIV></DIV>>>>*****
<DIV></DIV>>>>Mitofsky International
<DIV></DIV>>>>1 East 53rd Street - 5th Floor
<DIV></DIV>>>>New York, NY 10022
<DIV></DIV>>>>
<DIV></DIV>>>>212 980-3031
<DIV></DIV>>>>212 980-3107 FAX
<DIV></DIV>>>>
<DIV></DIV></div><br clear=all><hr>Get your FREE download of MSN Explorer at
http://explorer.msn.com
</html>
>From tjohnson@srl.uic.edu Tue Aug 28 07:00:33 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMT
id f7SE0XJ00525 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 28 Aug 2001
07:00:33
-0700 (PDT)
Received: from eeyore.cc.uic.edu (eeyore.cc.uic.edu [128.248.171.51])
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMT
id HAA09778 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 28 Aug 2001 07:00:35 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from srl.uic.edu (srl2.srl.uic.edu [131.193.93.91])
by eeyore.cc.uic.edu (8.9.3/8.9.3) with SMTP id JAA20410
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 28 Aug 2001 09:00:24 -0500 (CDT)
Received: from SRL#u#MAIL#u#DOMAIN-Message_Server by srl.uic.edu
with Novell_GroupWise; Tue, 28 Aug 2001 09:00:12 -0500
Message-Id: <sb8b5d9c.033@srl.uic.edu>
X-Mailer: Novell GroupWise 5.2
Date: Tue, 28 Aug 2001 08:59:38 -0500

From: "Timothy Johnson" <tjohnson@srl.uic.edu>
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Looking for Mexican Survey Organizations
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-Disposition: inline
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from quoted-printable to 8bit by listproc.usc.edu id
f7SE0XJ00526

I'm working with colleagues in developing a research proposal where we will need about 500 telephone surveys completed in a couple of non-US locations (in addition to the work we will do here in the US). We are having difficulty locating an academic survey organization in Mexico with the expertise necessary to do the required work.

Do list members have contacts of this sort in Mexico? Private replies are preferred to avoid cluttering up the list traffic, but I would be glad to summarize to the list if there is interest from the group. Thanks very much.

Tim Johnson
Survey Research Laboratory
University of Illinois at Chicago

>From Jim-Wolf@worldnet.att.net Tue Aug 28 07:03:01 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
id f7SE30J01004 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 28 Aug 2001
07:03:00
-0700 (PDT)
Received: from mtiwmhc25.worldnet.att.net (mtiwmhc25.worldnet.att.net
[204.127.131.50])
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP
id HAA10857 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 28 Aug 2001 07:03:02 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from oemcomputer ([12.84.239.212]) by mtiwmhc25.worldnet.att.net
(InterMail vM.4.01.03.16 201-229-121-116-20010115) with SMTP
id
<20010828140225.TBLT28026.mtiwmhc25.worldnet.att.net@oemcomputer>
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 28 Aug 2001 14:02:25 +0000
Message-Id: <3.0.1.32.20010828090204.0069cdbc@postoffice.worldnet.att.net>
X-Sender: Jim-Wolf@postoffice.worldnet.att.net
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Light Version 3.0.1 (32)
Date: Tue, 28 Aug 2001 09:02:04 -0500
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
From: Jim Wolf <Jim-Wolf@worldnet.att.net>
Subject: Wanted: bilingual interviewers for study
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

X-MIME-Autoconverted: from quoted-printable to 8bit by listproc.usc.edu id f7SE30J01005

Please respond directly to Richard Cutler (contact info at end of msg).

>From: Richard Cutler <Richard.Cutler@cgu.edu>

>Date: Mon, 27 Aug 2001 15:13:55 -0700

>Subject: Wanted: bilingual interviewers for study

>

>Hello all,

>...I am happy to be able to pass on this

>opportunity for someone with qualitative interview experience. TRPI has

>a grant to interview Latino parents about how they successfully gained

>information about how to send their children to college. A single

>interviewer for each city is needed for roughly one month -- mid October

>to mid November -- in Los Angeles, Chicago, and New York. The

>requirements are below. Good pay, training, and assistance are provided.

>

>Interviewer requirements:

>TRPI is looking for an interviewer who can conduct in-person interviews

>with Latino parents who would be selected from a sample of telephone

>survey respondents. We want to know what sources of information and

>actions they took that resulted in a higher than expected level of

>"parental college knowledge." What we want from the face-to-face

>interviews are in-depth social histories. Time is of the essence. We

>expect 15 interviews to be completed during the period Oct. 15 - Nov. 5,

>2001.

>

>ï¿½ The ideal interviewer is bi-lingual in English and Spanish and has

>some post-graduate experience. Females are preferred. She has

>face-to-face interviewing experience and skill.

>ï¿½ She has her own transportation and knows the City (LA, Chicago or New
>York as appropriate).

>ï¿½ She must have access to email and preferably a cell phone.

>ï¿½ She may have to make calls and conduct in-person interviews days and
>evenings, depending upon when interviewees can be reached.

>ï¿½ She must have flexible working hours so as to conduct interviews when
>respondents are at home.

>ï¿½ She will be provided with prepaid mailers for regular shipments of
>taped interviews and any notes.

>ï¿½ She will be provided with a TRPI phone card or a similar arrangement.

>ï¿½ She will be provided with a quality portable cassette recorder with
>microphone.

>ï¿½ She will work very closely with TRPI's recruiter who will obtain
>commitments and possible interview dates from prospective interviewees.

>ï¿½ She will receive a paid day's training at TRPI in Claremont, CA,
>sometime in early October, where the details of interviewing technique
>and the interview scheduling process will be worked out.

>

>Please refer any interested interviewer candidates to Dr. Richard Cutler
>at 909/621-8897 or richard.cutler@cgu.edu. He can discuss details and

>fee.

>Thanks so much.

>

>Richard Cutler, Ph.D.

>Senior Research Associate

>The Tomi¿s Rivera Policy Institute

>1050 N. Mills Ave.
>Claremont, CA 91711-6101
>909/621-8897
>Fax 909/621-8898
>richard.cutler@cgu.edu
>www.trpi.org
>
>

=====
Jim Wolf Jim-Wolf@att.net
>From vector@sympatico.ca Tue Aug 28 07:17:20 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP
id f7SEHJJ02004 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 28 Aug 2001
07:17:19
-0700 (PDT)
Received: from tomts5-srv.bellnexxia.net (tomts5.bellnexxia.net
[209.226.175.25])
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
id HAA16866 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 28 Aug 2001 07:17:20 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from i7slu9 ([64.228.110.73]) by tomts5-srv.bellnexxia.net
(InterMail vM.4.01.03.16 201-229-121-116-20010115) with SMTP
id <20010828141643.OCKQ10424.tomts5-srv.bellnexxia.net@i7slu9>
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 28 Aug 2001 10:16:43 -0400
Message-ID: <005701c12fcb\$c7182740\$496ee440@i7slu9>
Reply-To: "Marc Zwelling" <marc@vectorresearch.com>
From: "Marc Zwelling" <vector@sympatico.ca>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
References: <sb8b5d9c.033@srl.uic.edu>
Subject: Tim Johnson Re: Looking for Mexican Survey Organizations
Date: Tue, 28 Aug 2001 10:14:39 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.50.4522.1200
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4522.1200

Jennifer Mitchell
Director, International Division
Hispanic & Asian Marketing Communication Research, Inc./ SuperDatos de
Mexico, SA de CV
Phone 650. 595 5028 x. 227. Fax 650.595 5407

- Marc Zwelling -
Vector Research + Development Inc.
Phone: 416 - 733 - 2320
Fax: 416 - 733 - 4991

See what's new at Vector:
<http://www.vectorresearch.com/>

----- Original Message -----

From: "Timothy Johnson" <tjohnson@srl.uic.edu>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
Sent: Tuesday, August 28, 2001 9:59 AM
Subject: Looking for Mexican Survey Organizations

> I'm working with colleagues in developing a research proposal where we will need about 500 telephone surveys completed in a couple of non-US locations (in addition to the work we will do here in the US). We are having difficulty locating an academic survey organization in Mexico with the expertise necessary to do the required work.

>

> Do list members have contacts of this sort in Mexico? Private replies are preferred to avoid cluttering up the list traffic, but I would be glad to summarize to the list if there is interest from the group. Thanks very much.

>

> Tim Johnson
> Survey Research Laboratory
> University of Illinois at Chicago

>

>

>

>

>From Kosicki.1@osu.edu Tue Aug 28 09:02:38 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
id f7SG2bJ06768 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 28 Aug 2001
09:02:37
-0700 (PDT)
Received: from mail3.uts.ohio-state.edu (mail3.uts.ohio-state.edu
[128.146.214.32])
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP
id JAA21060 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 28 Aug 2001 09:02:40 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from CSRA144 (csr-a144.sbs.ohio-state.edu [128.146.93.144])
by mail3.uts.ohio-state.edu (8.9.3/8.9.3) with SMTP id MAA05117;
Tue, 28 Aug 2001 12:02:31 -0400 (EDT)

Message-ID: <004c01c12fda\$d798dce0\$905d9280@CSRA144>
From: "Gerald M. Kosicki" <Kosicki.1@osu.edu>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: OSU-CSR Dir of Operations
Date: Tue, 28 Aug 2001 12:02:30 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: multipart/alternative;
boundary="-----_NextPart_000_0049_01C12FB9.5068B860"
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.50.4133.2400
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4133.2400

This is a multi-part message in MIME format.

-----=_NextPart_000_0049_01C12FB9.5068B860

Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

Director of Operations

The Center for Survey Research at Ohio State University is searching for a Director of Operations to manage the Center's day-to-day business. CSR is a growing, lively interdisciplinary research operation with a 32-station CATI facility. The center also processes mail, fax-back and web-based surveys, as well as combinations of these modes, for a variety of university, public sector, nonprofit, and private sector clients.=20

The Director of Operations works under the supervision of the Faculty Director to plan and direct operations and services, anticipate organizational growth needs, establish operational policies and practices with regard to data collection and data processing, and oversees daily operations. We are seeking a candidate with considerable experience in the area of survey research methods, and applied statistical methods, including SPSS-PC. Candidates are expected to have experience in a social sciences survey research organization or an equivalent combination of education and experience. The Director of Operations designs and/or approves methods for survey projects, including sampling procedures and questionnaires, and works with the Faculty Director to develop and monitor the projected budget for the fiscal year. The Director of Operations also assists in marketing the center's services to faculty researchers and administrators within the university, cultivates and develops relationships with private and public sector users, and markets services to external clients. A master's degree or an equivalent combination of education and experience is required. A doctoral degree is highly desired. Salary is competitive and negotiable.

The CSR was established five years ago as a university-wide center administered by the OSU College of Social and Behavioral Sciences. The Center administers a Graduate Interdisciplinary Specialization in Survey Research, a 23-hour program of instruction in survey methodology; a faculty seed-grant program; and a graduate student summer fellowship program, as well as other activities to enhance the role of survey research on campus. A key product is the Buckeye State Poll, a monthly series of studies that track consumer confidence, credit card debts and debt stress, in addition to a great many political, social and other topical projects. The Center typically has 12 graduate research associates from nationally prominent social science fields in residence. =

Additional information about the Center is available at www.csr.ohio-state.edu. Information about Ohio State University can be found at www.osu.edu and about the Columbus area at www.columbus.org. Interested candidates should send a letter of application and current resume or vita to:

Dr. Gerald Kosicki, Director, Center for Survey Research, 3045 Derby Hall, 154 North Oval Mall, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210-1330

Review of applications will begin immediately. Applications will be accepted until the position is filled. The Ohio State University is an

equal opportunity, affirmative action employer and especially encourages applications from women, minorities, Vietnam-era and disabled veterans, and other individuals with disabilities. =20

-----=_NextPart_000_0049_01C12FB9.5068B860

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<DIV>Director of Operations

<P class=3DMsoNormal>The Center for Survey Research at Ohio State University is=20

searching for a Director of Operations to manage the Center's day-to-day=20

business. CSR is a growing, lively interdisciplinary research operation with a=20

32-station CATI facility. The center also processes mail, fax-back and web-based=20

surveys, as well as combinations of these modes, for a variety of university,=20

public sector, nonprofit, and private sector clients. </P>

<P class=3DMsoNormal>The Director of=20

Operations works under the supervision of the Faculty Director to plan and=20

direct operations and services, anticipate organizational growth needs, establish operational policies and practices with regard to data =

collection and=20

data processing, and oversees daily operations. We are seeking a candidate with=20

considerable experience in the area of survey research methods, and applied=20

statistical methods, including SPSS-PC. Candidates are expected to have=20 experience in a social sciences survey research organization or an =

equivalent=20

combination of education and experience. The Director of Operations designs=20

and/or approves methods for survey projects, including sampling procedures and=20

questionnaires, and works with the Faculty Director to develop and monitor the=20

projected budget for the fiscal year. The Director of Operations also assists in=20

marketing the center's services to faculty researchers and administrators within=20

the university, cultivates and develops relationships with private and public=20

sector users, and markets services to external clients. A =

master’s=20
degree or an equivalent =
combination of=20
education and experience is required. A doctoral degree is highly =
desired.=20
Salary is competitive and negotiable.<?xml:namespace prefix =3D o ns =3D =
"urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:office" /><o:p></o:p></P>
<P class=3DMsoNormal>The CSR =
was=20
established five years ago as a university-wide center administered by =
the OSU=20
College of Social and Behavioral Sciences. The Center administers a =
Graduate=20
Interdisciplinary Specialization in Survey Research, a 23-hour program =
of=20
instruction in survey methodology; a faculty seed-grant program; and a =
graduate=20
student summer fellowship program, as well as other activities to =
enhance the=20
role of survey research on campus. A key product is the Buckeye State =
Poll, a=20
monthly series of studies that track consumer confidence, credit card =
debts and=20
debt stress, in addition to a great many political, social and other =
topical=20
projects. The Center typically has 12 graduate research associates from=20
nationally prominent social science fields in residence. =
<o:p></o:p></P>
<P class=3DMsoNormal>Additional information about the Center is =
available at=20
www.csr.ohio-state.edu. =
Information=20
about Ohio State University can be found at <A=20
href=3D"http://www.osu.edu/">www.osu.edu and about the Columbus area =
at <A=20
href=3D"http://www.columbus.org/">www.columbus.org.<SPAN=20
style=3D"mso-spacerun: yes"> Interested candidates =
should send a=20
letter of application and current resume or vita to:</P>
<P class=3DMsoNormal>Dr. Gerald Kosicki, Director, Center for Survey =
Research,=20
3045 Derby Hall, 154 North Oval Mall, The Ohio State University, =
Columbus,=20
OH 43210-1330</P>
<P class=3DMsoNormal>Review of applications will begin immediately.<SPAN =
style=3D"mso-spacerun: yes"> Applications will be accepted =
until the=20
position is filled. The Ohio State University is an equal =
opportunity,=20
affirmative action employer and especially encourages applications from =
women,=20
minorities, Vietnam-era and disabled veterans, and other individuals =
with=20
disabilities. =20
</P></DIV></BODY></HTML>

-----=_NextPart_000_0049_01C12FB9.5068B860--

>From HFienberg@stats.org Tue Aug 28 09:12:56 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
id f7SGCuJ07811 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 28 Aug 2001
09:12:56
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[209.220.225.42])
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id <RRL9SG8B>; Tue, 28 Aug 2001 12:20:07 -0400
Message-ID: <F58FF1B42337D311813400C0F0304A1E0B22FF@CMPA01>
From: Howard Fienberg <HFienberg@stats.org>
To: "AAPORNET (E-mail)" <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: 1990 NATIONAL JEWISH POPULATION SURVEY
Date: Tue, 28 Aug 2001 12:20:06 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"

I often get questioned by journalists for poll data on non-Christian religious behavior. So I thought I would share this survey I just found on Jewish behavior:

CJF
1990 NATIONAL JEWISH POPULATION SURVEY
<http://web.gc.cuny.edu/dept/cjstu/highint.htm>

Howard Fienberg
Research Analyst
The Statistical Assessment Service (STATS)
2100 L. St., NW Suite 300
Washington, DC 20037
202-223-3193
(Fx) 202-872-4014
(email) hfienberg@stats.org

>From mtrau@umich.edu Tue Aug 28 10:30:45 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
id f7SHUiJ14787 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 28 Aug 2001
10:30:44
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[141.211.144.15])
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by stayawayjoe.mr.itd.umich.edu (8.9.3/3.3rv) with ESMTTP id NAA07797
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 28 Aug 2001 13:30:37 -0400 (EDT)

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id <304R6YDT>; Tue, 28 Aug 2001 13:32:45 -0400
Message-ID: <5D28BEE5CAE8D1119F5700A0C9B4268E08D3D419@isr.umich.edu>
From: Michael Traugott <mtrau@umich.edu>
To: "'aapornet@usc.edu'" <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: RE: Looking for Mexican Survey Organizations
Date: Tue, 28 Aug 2001 13:32:44 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"

Contact Alejandro Moreno in Mexico City. He is an academic who also does work for Reforma.

Michael W. Traugott
Professor and Chair, Communication Studies
2020 Frieze 734 764-0420
Senior Reserach Scientist, Center for Political Studies, ISR
4230 ISR 734 763-4702

-----Original Message-----

From: Timothy Johnson [mailto:tjohnson@srl.uic.edu]
Sent: Tuesday, August 28, 2001 7:00 AM
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Looking for Mexican Survey Organizations

I'm working with colleagues in developing a research proposal where we will need about 500 telephone surveys completed in a couple of non-US locations (in addition to the work we will do here in the US). We are having difficulty locating an academic survey organization in Mexico with the expertise necessary to do the required work.

Do list members have contacts of this sort in Mexico? Private replies are preferred to avoid cluttering up the list traffic, but I would be glad to summarize to the list if there is interest from the group. Thanks very much.

Tim Johnson
Survey Research Laboratory
University of Illinois at Chicago

>From HFienberg@stats.org Tue Aug 28 11:30:45 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
id f7SIUiJ25765 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 28 Aug 2001
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[209.220.225.42])
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP
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id <RRL9SG82>; Tue, 28 Aug 2001 14:37:53 -0400
Message-ID: <F58FF1B42337D311813400C0F0304A1E0B2304@CMPA01>

From: Howard Fienberg <HFienberg@stats.org>
To: "AAPORNET (E-mail)" <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: RFERL: ALMOST HALF OF RUSSIANS WANT MOSCOW TO SEEK RETURN OF CRIM
EA
Date: Tue, 28 Aug 2001 14:37:52 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"

from Radio Free Europe / Radio Liberty:

ALMOST HALF OF RUSSIANS WANT MOSCOW TO SEEK RETURN OF CRIMEA
According to a poll conducted by the Public Opinion Foundation and reported
by Interfax on 25 August, 47 percent of Russians want the Russian government
to do whatever it takes to secure the return of the Crimea to Russian
control. Thirty-seven percent more would like to see Russian sovereignty
restored on Crimea, but only if that could be achieved without a worsening
of Russian-Ukrainian relations. PG

Howard Fienberg
Research Analyst
The Statistical Assessment Service (STATS)
2100 L. St., NW Suite 300
Washington, DC 20037
202-223-3193
(Fx) 202-872-4014
(email) hfienberg@stats.org

>From jennifer.m.rothgeb@census.gov Tue Aug 28 12:11:02 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
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[148.129.129.22])
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP
id MAA08378 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 28 Aug 2001 12:11:02 -0700
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From: jennifer.m.rothgeb@census.gov
Received: from deliver.tco.census.gov ([148.129.126.70])
by dispatch.tco.census.gov (8.11.6/8.11.6/v3.4) with ESMTTP id
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for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 28 Aug 2001 15:10:24 -0400
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[148.129.123.82])
by deliver.tco.census.gov (8.11.6/8.11.6/v3.16) with ESMTTP id
f7SJAOP25309
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 28 Aug 2001 15:10:24 -0400
Subject: DEADLINE EXTENDED -- QDET CALL FOR CONTRIBUTED PAPERS
To: aapornet@usc.edu
X-Mailer: Lotus Notes Release 5.0.7 March 21, 2001
Message-ID: <OFE8709B89.C1A90090-ON85256AB6.0068E2DF@tco.census.gov>
Date: Tue, 28 Aug 2001 15:06:57 -0400

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MIME-Version: 1.0
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UPDATED INFORMATION FOR -- INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPMENT, EVALUATION, AND TESTING METHODS (QDET):
ABSTRACTS FOR CONTRIBUTED PAPERS

DEADLINE IS EXTENDED ONE WEEK: Abstracts of no more than 200 WORDS are due FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 2001

Abstracts should be submitted online through the CONFERENCE WEBSITE: www.jpsm.umd.edu/qdet -- NOTE THAT THE WEB SUBMISSION SYSTEM WORKS BEST UNDER INTERNET EXPLORER - NETSCAPE HAS BEEN UNRELIABLE. IF ALL ELSE FAILS, E-MAIL ABSTRACT (IN WORDPERFECT, WORD, OR ASCII FORM) TO GORDON WILLIS AT WILLISG@MAIL.NIH.GOV

CONFERENCE DATES: November 14-17, 2002

LOCATION: Radisson Hotel, Charleston, South Carolina

QDET will be the first international conference devoted exclusively to the methods used for questionnaire development, evaluation, and testing, and will bring together researchers and survey practitioners working in this area, to stimulate research papers that contribute to the science of reducing measurement error through questionnaire evaluation, to provide documentation of the current practices, and to stimulate new ideas for future practice.

Both INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTED PAPER PROPOSALS and SPECIAL CONTRIBUTED PAPER SESSION PROPOSALS are encouraged. Special Contributed Sessions are arranged in advance by an organizer and include four speakers and a discussant (proposals should indicate Special Session status and include four abstracts).

Papers are encouraged in a wide range of areas related to questionnaire development, evaluation, and testing methods, including but not limited to:

Cognitive interviewing, behavior coding, interviewer/respondent debriefing, usability testing, split-sample experiments, psychometric analysis, establishment survey testing, question design for special populations, and questionnaire standards and practical issues.

QUESTIONS ABOUT CONTRIBUTED PAPERS: Contact Gordon Willis: willisg@mail.nih.gov

GENERAL QUESTIONS ABOUT THE QDET CONFERENCE: Contact Jennifer Rothgeb: Jennifer.m.rothgeb@census.gov

The QDET conference is sponsored by ASA/SRM, AAPOR, IASS, CASRO, and CMOR.

>From ToniGenalo@asu.edu Tue Aug 28 12:50:00 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
id f7SJo0J01055 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 28 Aug 2001
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28 Aug 2001 12:49:45 -0700 (MST)
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Subject: Information Please
To: "Aapornet (E-mail)" <aapornet@usc.edu>
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This message is in MIME format. Since your mail reader does not understand this format, some or all of this message may not be legible.

--Boundary_(ID_oOIGxneVhh00JtSukUtEQO)
Content-type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"

We have recently received funding to study Mexican Immigrants and Mexican-American families longitudinally. Though we have worked with these families before, we are now looking for information in several areas. Any help you could provide would be greatly appreciated: The areas are:

- 1) Mobility of these families, from one location within the US(preferably the Southwest) to another, and back to Mexico.
- 2) Evaluating questionnaire items for culturally sensitivity and equivalency.

Thanks in advance.

Toni Genalo
Director of Data Collection
Prevention Research Center
Arizona State University
PO Box 876005
Tempe, AZ 85287-6005

--Boundary_(ID_oOIGxneVhh00JtSukUtEOQ)--
>From ncheca@medleyadvisors.com Tue Aug 28 19:59:05 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
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[206.41.15.104])
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From: ncheca@medleyadvisors.com
Subject: mexico firms
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Cc:
X-Mailer: Lotus Notes Release 5.0 March 30, 1999
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If you are still interested in Mexico, I suggest you approach GAUSSC. They
are a first class operation. I worked closely with them during the Fox
campaign and they did an outstanding job.

Hope it helps.

Nicolas

Gaussc coordinates:

Grupo de Asesores Unidos S.C. (GAUSSC)
phone 52 5554 4212
gaussc@gaussc.com
Marco Antonio Robles Paez
marco.robles@gaussc.com

>From HFienberg@stats.org Wed Aug 29 07:07:17 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
id f7TE7GJ17916 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 29 Aug 2001
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[209.220.225.42])
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id <RRL9SG9K>; Wed, 29 Aug 2001 10:13:52 -0400

Message-ID: <F58FF1B42337D311813400C0F0304A1E0B2318@CMPA01>
From: Howard Fienberg <HFienberg@stats.org>
To: "AAPORNET (E-mail)" <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Suttfig MTV's online polls
Date: Wed, 29 Aug 2001 10:13:51 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
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Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"

Stuffing MTV's ballot box

<http://salon.com/tech/feature/2001/08/28/trl/index.html>

The premise is simple: Every day MTV fans vote for their favorite video via phone calls and e-mails. The results are tabulated and the top 10 clips air on the cable channel's flagship show, the Carson Daly-hosted "Total Request Live," or TRL.

But is TRL really as great an exercise in populist democracy as MTV would like us to believe? This is the music business, after all, built on smoke and mirrors. With TRL flexing so much hit-making power, do record company execs just sit back and cross their fingers, hoping their acts will top, or at least make, the mighty top 10 countdown? Nope. One prominent label, Interscope, is offering up big prizes and even specifically advising fans on ways to beat the computer defenses that MTV uses to counteract online ballot-box stuffing

Howard Fienberg
Research Analyst
The Statistical Assessment Service (STATS)
2100 L. St., NW Suite 300
Washington, DC 20037
202-223-3193
(Fx) 202-872-4014
(email) hfienberg@stats.org

>From tjohnson@srl.uic.edu Wed Aug 29 07:55:42 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP
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by eeyore.cc.uic.edu (8.9.3/8.9.3) with SMTP id JAA26715
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 29 Aug 2001 09:55:35 -0500 (CDT)
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with Novell_GroupWise; Wed, 29 Aug 2001 09:55:18 -0500
Message-Id: <sb8cbc06.039@srl.uic.edu>
X-Mailer: Novell GroupWise 5.2
Date: Wed, 29 Aug 2001 09:54:55 -0500
From: "Timothy Johnson" <tjohnson@srl.uic.edu>
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Re: mexico firms
Mime-Version: 1.0

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f7TEtgJ21597

Nicolas---thanks for your recommendation. regards, tim j

>>> <ncheca@medleyadvisors.com> 08/28 9:57 PM >>>
If you are still interested in Mexico, I suggest you approach GAUSSC. They
are a first class operation. I worked closely with them during the Fox
campaign and they did an outstanding job.

Hope it helps.

Nicolas

Gaussc coordinates:

Grupo de Asesores Unidos S.C. (GAUSSC)
phone 52 5554 4212
gaussc@gaussc.com
Marco Antonio Robles Paez
marco.robles@gaussc.com

>From sidg@his.com Wed Aug 29 08:13:29 2001
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by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP
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by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
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(PDT)
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by mail.his.com (8.9.3/8.9.3) with SMTP id LAA04182
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 29 Aug 2001 11:13:18 -0400 (EDT)
Message-ID: <005b01c1309c\$98faf6e0\$2e52c8d8@y3e5j4>
Reply-To: "Groeneman" <sidg@his.com>
From: "Groeneman" <sidg@his.com>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
References: <F58FF1B42337D311813400C0F0304A1E0B22FF@CMPA01>
Subject: Re: 1990 NATIONAL JEWISH POPULATION SURVEY
Date: Wed, 29 Aug 2001 11:04:59 -0400
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X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.00.2615.200
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2615.200

This is a multi-part message in MIME format.

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Content-Type: text/plain;
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Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

A new national survey updating many of the findings from the 1990 NJPS, which Howard Fienberg cites, was recently completed by the Council of Jewish Federations in New York. I believe that the first release of results from this decennial survey, is scheduled for late Fall. The full results and survey data file, though, may not be available until later.

Sid Groeneman

Groeneman Research & Consulting
sidg@his.com
301 469-0813
www.groeneman.com

----- Original Message -----=20
From: Howard Fienberg=20
To: AAPORNET (E-mail)=20
Sent: Tuesday, August 28, 2001 12:20 PM
Subject: 1990 NATIONAL JEWISH POPULATION SURVEY

I often get questioned by journalists for poll data on non-Christian religious behavior. So I thought I would share this survey I just found on

Jewish behavior:
CJF=20
1990 NATIONAL JEWISH POPULATION SURVEY
<http://web.gc.cuny.edu/dept/cjstu/highint.htm>

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<DIV>A new national survey updating many of the = findings from=20 the 1990 NJPS, which Howard Fienberg cites, was recently completed by = the=20 Council of Jewish Federations in New York. I believe that the = first=20 release of results from this decennial survey, is scheduled for late = Fall. =20 The full results and survey data file, though, may not be available = until=20 later.</DIV>

<DIV> </DIV>

<DIV>Sid Groeneman</DIV>

<DIV> </DIV>

<DIV>Groeneman Research & Consulting
<A=20 href=3D"mailto:sidg@his.com">sidg@his.com
301 469-0813
<A=20 href=3D"http://www.groeneman.com">www.groeneman.com</DIV>

<BLOCKQUOTE=20 style=3D"BORDER-LEFT: #000000 2px solid; MARGIN-LEFT: 5px; MARGIN-RIGHT: = 0px; PADDING-LEFT: 5px; PADDING-RIGHT: 0px">

<DIV style=3D"FONT: 10pt arial">----- Original Message ----- </DIV>

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Howard=20 Fienberg </DIV>

<DIV style=3D"FONT: 10pt arial">To: <A = href=3D"mailto:aapornet@usc.edu"=20

title=3Daapornet@usc.edu>AAPORNET (E-mail) </DIV>

<DIV style=3D"FONT: 10pt arial">Sent: Tuesday, August 28, 2001 = 12:20=20

PM</DIV>

<DIV style=3D"FONT: 10pt arial">Subject: 1990 NATIONAL JEWISH = POPULATION=20 SURVEY</DIV>

<DIV>
</DIV>I often get questioned by journalists for poll data on=20 non-Christian
religious behavior. So I thought I would share this = survey I=20

just found on
Jewish behavior:
CJF
1990 NATIONAL JEWISH = POPULATION=20 SURVEY
<A=20

=

href=3D"http://web.gc.cuny.edu/dept/cjstu/highint.htm">http://web.gc.cuny= .edu/dept/cjstu/highint.htm

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</BLOC= KQUOTE></BODY></HTML>

-----=_NextPart_000_0040_01C1307A.71FC7B80--

>From lindao@srl.uic.edu Thu Aug 30 07:56:13 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP

id f7UEuDJ15698 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 30 Aug 2001
07:56:13
-0700 (PDT)
Received: from eeyore.cc.uic.edu (eeyore.cc.uic.edu [128.248.171.51])
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTMP
id HAA11005 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 30 Aug 2001 07:56:13 -0700
(PDT)
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by eeyore.cc.uic.edu (8.9.3/8.9.3) with SMTP id JAA26716
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 30 Aug 2001 09:56:05 -0500 (CDT)
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with Novell_GroupWise; Thu, 30 Aug 2001 09:55:50 -0500
Message-Id: <sb8e0da6.018@srl.uic.edu>
X-Mailer: Novell GroupWise 5.2
Date: Thu, 30 Aug 2001 09:55:15 -0500
From: "Linda Owens" <lindao@srl.uic.edu>
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Re: RE: activity logs
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f7UEuDJ15699

Thanks to everyone who responded to my request.
Linda

>From efreelan@Princeton.EDU Thu Aug 30 12:43:48 2001
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by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTMP
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Date: Thu, 30 Aug 2001 15:43:28 -0400
From: Ed Freeland <efreelan@Princeton.EDU>
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.76 [en] (Windows NT 5.0; U)
X-Accept-Language: en
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To: aapornet <aapornet@usc.edu>
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For my seminar in survey methods, I'd like to add a discussion on conducting surveys in less developed countries. Can anyone recommend some good references? Thanks.

p.s. please reply directly to efreelan@princeton.edu. I'll be happy to share the replies with anyone who requests.

Ed Freeland
Princeton University

-----065C5A4566084F545704EB7F
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org:Princeton University;Survey Research Center
adr;;;169 Nassau Street;Princeton;NJ;08542-7007;
version:2.1
email;internet:efreelan@princeton.edu
title:Associate Director
fn:Edward Freeland
end:vcard

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