Does anyone have information on the following?

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We have been speculating what difference we would get in the pattern of answers if we asked all 7 items for importance and then all 7 for how good a job, as opposed to asking importance followed by how good a job for each item in turn.

We think the pattern of responses may well be different, but no-one has any evidence as to exactly how.

Does anyone know of any examples where this has been put to the test?

Thanks

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================================================================================================
Hello Mr. Moon,

I am a graduate student at the University of Houston. Last spring I prepared a presentation and a subsequent paper on different types of question-order effects. Unlike many other aspects of questionnaire design, there is not a whole lot of consensus on when they are likely to occur or how to prevent them. Below is an outline that I used for the presentation. The paper I wrote is about 25 pages and provides much more detail. I would be happy to send it to you in an attachment if you are interested. Also, if you don't want to take the time to read the entire paper I can at least send you a table from the appendix that provides a detailed synopsis of about 40 articles on question-order effects (this includes almost all of the articles that have been published on order effects). I hope this helps.

Regards,

Ronald McCowan

713-556-6883
I. Introduction
Previous readings in this class have indicated that the ordering of questions can significantly impact the context that respondents utilize in the answering of survey questions. Zaller and Feldman (1992: 582) stated "that survey questions do not simply measure public opinion. They also shape and channel it by the manner in which they frame issues, order the alternatives, and otherwise set the context of the question." Additionally, "people do not merely reveal preexisting attitudes on surveys; to some considerable extent, people are using the questionnaire to decide what their 'attitudes' are." More importantly "individuals possess multiple and often conflicting opinions toward important issues." (584) "Conflicting considerations lead [one] to give different responses at different times, depending on how [one] thinks about the issue."

Sudman, Bradburn, and Schwarz (1996: 81) stated that "human judgment is always context dependent; in essence, context-free judgments do not exist."

Survey questions that are administered via telephone or face-to-face therefore suffer from measurable (occasionally significant) variation in
responses to questions that are preceded by a related question(s) versus those that are not. Nevertheless, this is a good indication because it indicates that respondents are actually sensitive to the questions being asked and they are truly attempting to give reasoned responses. Such effects cannot yet be measured on self-administered surveys (such as mail and internet surveys) since respondents can answer questions in any order, or alter prior responses after reading latter ones. =20

II. Cognitive Processes Involved in Answering Survey Questions (The psychological explanation of order effects)

A. The Comprehension Stage--Respondents interpret the questions. They attempt to understand what the interviewer wants to know.

At the comprehension stage, preceding questions may influence respondents' interpretation of the semantic as well as pragmatic meaning of the question

Semantic-ambiguous information is interpreted in terms of the concept that is most accessible. Preceding questions can establish a framing effect on vague or confusing language used in later questions.

Pragmatic-respondents have to determine which information is of interest to the researcher. Which information is informative vs. which information can be taken for granted? Preceding questions establish the context for which information is informative and which information is of less relevance.
B. The Judgement Stage- Respondents retrieve information that will allow them to answer the question. Previously formed judgments are rarely accessible.

Once the question has been comprehended the respondent will either form a judgment or rely on a previously formed judgment based on accessible information. Question order effects can make certain pre-determined judgments more readily available or make information accessible to allow the formation of a new judgment.

Assimilation Effects and General Norms (reciprocity/even-handedness) vs. Contrast Effects.

C. The Formatting Stage- Judgments are formatted to fit the response alternatives provided by the interviewer.

D. The Editing Stage- Social Desirability may lead the respondent to alter their formatted response.

III. Typologies of Question-Order Effects

Schuman and Presser (1996)

Categorize Order effects primarily as part-part, part-whole, consistency, and contrast effects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part-Part</th>
<th>Part-Whole</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consistency</td>
<td>=09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Contrast =09

Part-part effects stem from questions that are similar in specificity and content. =20
Part-whole effects stem from questions that are similar in content but vary in specificity. =20
Consistency effects result when the answer to question one shifts the second response in the same direction as the first. Other researchers discuss this as inclusion.=20
Contrast effects result when the answer to question one shifts the second response in the opposite direction. Others discuss this as exclusion.

Additional effects recognized by Schuman and Presser (1996) are:
Salience effects-usually the result of a series of questions, yet the authors establish that this is similar to the consistency effect.
Weisberg (2005) refers to these effects as priming.
Rapport Effects-Respondents are less likely to give meaningful, or true answers in the first question(s) of a survey because the interviewer has not established trust or a rapport.
Fatigue Effects-Respondents are also less likely to give meaningful answers late in a survey because of fatigue which leads to increased satisficing. =20

Weisberg (2005) also adds another effect.
Response set effect-individuals will satisfice their way through what they perceive to be a set of question by satisficing with the same sort of answer all the way through the series of questions. =20
According to Moore (2002) two other dimensions of Question-order effects must be recognized:

Additive-The comparative context produces increases in responses to both questions.

Subtractive-The Comparative context produces declines rather than increases in the responses to both questions.

Moore claimed that other researchers have not understood this dimension of question-order effects, and frankly I fit into that category. Can anyone explain in layman's terms how these effects are different from consistency and contrast effects?

IV. Examples of Question-Order Effects

1950 Hyman and Sheatsley (Referenced in Schuman and Presser 1996 and many others)

Background: Beginning of the Cold War

Hypothesis: Question order impacts American willingness to allow communist reporters into the U.S. and exclude American reporters from the Soviet Union

Results: Classic example of Part-Part Consistency (or even-handedness) Question-order effect. Americans were more likely to allow communist reporters into the U.S. after they had been asked about allowing American reporters into the Soviet Union. Americans were more likely to deny American reporters access to the Soviet Union after denying communist reporters access to the U.S. Respondents are relying on the principle of reciprocity. Schuman and Presser repeated this experiment in 1980 and found consistent results.
1978 Gibson et. al. (Discussed in Schuman and Presser 1996)

Background: The researchers utilized National Crime Survey data to locate order effects on attitude questions about victimization that were preceded by fact based questions. =20

Results: This research indicated that both factual responses and attitude responses were both significantly influenced by the context effects of the other. While it would be expected that attitudes can be impacted by context, it was not expected that factual information would suffer the same problem.

1981 Schuman, Presser and Ludwig "Context Effects on Survey Responses to Questions About Abortion" (Extra reading, but highly cited)

Background: The National Opinion Research Center's General Social Survey and the Survey Research center produced conflicting results with regards to Americans’ feelings towards abortion. (18% difference in support for a woman's choice to an abortion)

Hypothesis: Context effects/Question order, not change in public opinion, was the cause of this difference. =20

Methods: Survey was repeated by asking two abortion questions simultaneously. One abortion question was specific and the other general. A split sample survey was conducted. =20

Results: The general abortion question received 13% (p< .01) more support when asked first than when if followed the question about aborting a fetus with a defect. The specific question was not significantly impacted by the question order. =20

Schuman and Presser (1996) refer to this as a Part-whole contrast effect. Part-whole refers the types of questions being asked, where one question is vague and the other more specific. Contrast refers to
respondents less likely to support the second question because of the context presented in the first. =20

It is rare for question order to be perfectly maintained. Therefore, survey researchers must be aware that results could be significantly influenced by question order. Split-sample surveys are highly advised.

=20

1981 Sigelman "Question Order Effects on Presidential Popularity" (Extra Reading)
Background: The Gallup Poll was under attack. Certain researchers claimed that time-series evaluations of presidential popularity were invalid because of order effects.

Hypotheses: Gallup presidential popularity is influenced by previous related questions, and influenced by positioning of the question within the survey. Opinionation is also impacted by positioning.

Methods: Split sample telephone survey of individuals in Kentucky only.

Results: Order effects had not significantly impacted the direction of support for the president; however, respondents' willingness to provide an answer had been (opinionation). This effect was most profound for those with less education. =20

1984 Crespi and Morris "Question Order Effect and the Measurement of Candidate Preference in the 1982 Connecticut Elections" (extra reading)
Background: Conflicting poll results from the NY Times and the Hartford Courant indicated a 22 point difference in approval for Connecticut senatorial candidates. However, no significant discrepancy was detected in the results for support of gubernatorial candidates. =20
Hypothesis: Split sample surveying would indicate that the discrepancy was based on the order in which respondents were asked about their support in the gubernatorial race.

Methods: Split sample polling of registered voters. (note there was a two week time differential which could also account for some change in voter preference)

Results: Order effects could explain such variation in responses. Additionally, strength of party ID was linked to the impact of the order effect. Strong Democrats and Strong Republicans were influenced more by question order than those with weaker party ID, and Independents were virtually immune to such an impact. =20

This should fit into Schuman and Presser's (1996) categorization of Part-Part Consistency effects where support for one candidate would elicit support more support for a second. =20

1984 Bishop et al. . "What Must My Interest in Politics Be If I Just Told You 'I Don't Know?'" (Extra Reading)

Background: Investigating order effects and buffer items

Methods: Split-Split-Sample Survey. Random digit dialing

Hypothesis: Decline in political interest presented by 1978 American National Election Study was actually the result of question order and context.

Results: Context effects existed. Inserting 101 Buffer items did not work. Asking respondents more questions could make them think that they know more. =20

2002 Bartels "Question Order and Declining Faith in Elections"=20

Background: The National Election Study time-series data indicated that
there was a substantial decrease in faith in elections from 1980 to 1984. However, Bartels believed that this should not have occurred during this time period based on increased voter turnout. Bishop (2005: 81) stated that the feelings of civic duty should have decreased voter turnout, but voter participation actually increased a bit between the 1980 and 1984 elections.

Hypothesis: The NES findings were primarily the result of question order effects rather than actual declining faith in elections. This is based on the fact that the NES had not altered its question order until after the 1980 survey in any of its previous surveys.

Methods: Summative review of question order and question language and the alterations that were made. Ran statistics using NES data adjusting for order effects.

Results: Order effects were responsible for the substantial drop in faith in elections. Demographic factors were not linked to the strength of the order effect. Highly speculative.

Schuman and Presser (1996) would identify this as a salience (contrast) effect since the context effect is produced by a series of questions rather than a single item.


Background: Utilized the 2000 Presidential campaign to review the Sigelman v. Crespi argument.

Hypothesis: They expect for both directional effects and opinionation to result from alterations in question order.

Methods: Utilized split sample to examine CBS and NY Times poll data.

Results: Opinionation existed, but not directional order effects.
"Respondents were either better able or more willing to answer the horserace question if they had been asked other substantive questions first."

V. The Effectiveness of Buffer Items

According to Bishop buffer items do not work as previously assumed.

According to Wanke and Schwarz (1997) Buffer items effectively reduce context or question order effects. Additionally, by increasing the number of buffer items between similar questions to an ideal number could eliminate context effects at the comprehension stage.

However, during the judgment stage Wanke and Schwarz (1997) admit that buffer items do not eliminate the effects of question order. They do not provide an explanation. They do indicate that the content of the buffer items is probably more important than the number of buffer items used. This is based on Bishops use of 101 ineffective buffers, and Schwarz and Schuman’s successful single buffer.

During the formatting stage Wanke and Schwarz (1997) indicate that buffer items may reduce the cognitive accessibility of information or by undermining the perceived relevance of previously questions.

During the editing stage Wanke and Schwarz (1997) indicate that buffers may reduce cognitive accessibility.
According to Wanke and Schwarz (1997: 134), "the accessibility of information decreases as the time since its last use increases. How fast this decay occurs depends on characteristics of the information itself (such as its distinctiveness and vividness) as well as on characteristics of the information that are activated by intervening questions. If two questions about related political issues are separated by 20 questions about consumer products, for example, the previous political question is more likely to come to mind than if the intervening questions had also pertained to political issues, thus rendering the relationship between the context and the target question less distinct." However, the use of related buffers can result in additional context effects that are even more difficult to detect. Therefore, related buffers are undesirable. Additionally, buffer items may act to reverse the effect rather than eliminate the context effect. They may influence a respondent to contrast/exclude information rather than assimilate/include information in the judgment stage.

VI. Conclusions
Question-order effects present real problems for survey research. Human cognitive processing cannot be perfectly explained or understood. Attitudes are always dependent on the context that enters the human brain at the time the attitude is revealed. Question wording, response order, and question order all place more restrictions on the assumptions that can be made about survey responses. The researcher must be aware of the limitations of survey findings and not jump to conclusions. Current research has been unable to predict precisely when order effects will occur or what their magnitude will be. Research is conflicting with regards as to which individuals are most likely affected by order effects. Therefore, it is currently impossible to correct or adjust for
these effects. There is no agreement on how successful buffer items will be in reducing or eliminating these order effects. "Politicians and the media frame policy issues in particular ways, so it may be appropriate to ask survey questions in the same way that they are framed in public discourse" (Weisberg 2005: 122) As just about all of these authors have indicated, further research is needed. Personally, I would like to see research that compares the magnitude of varying the number of related questions on context effects. =20

References


-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Moon, Nick
Sent: Thursday, March 01, 2007 6:02 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Twin scale questions

Does anyone have information on the following?
We want to ask people how important they think 7 different things are, and also ask them how good a job they think the government is doing on each one.
We have been speculating what difference we would get in the pattern of answers if we asked all 7 items for importance and then all 7 for how good a job, as opposed to asking importance followed by how good a job for each
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Date: Thu, 1 Mar 2007 10:24:13 -0500
Reply-To: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Subject: Robert Novak says it's a push poll
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
New York-based political consultant Kieran Mahoney's survey of probable Republican participants in the 2008 Iowa presidential caucuses showed this support for the "big three" candidates: John McCain, 20.5 percent; Rudy Giuliani, 16.3 percent; Mitt Romney, 3.5 percent. Astonishingly, they all trailed James Gilmore, the former governor of Virginia, who had 31 percent.

How could that be? Because it was not a legitimate survey but a "push poll," normally a clandestine effort to rig the results by telling respondents negative things about some of the candidates. But Mahoney makes no secret that the voters he sampled were told of liberal deviations by McCain, Giuliani and Romney, as well as true-blue conservatism by Gilmore, who is Mahoney's client.
I cannot offer any direct help, but I can tell you where to look for information regarding an analogous situation.
The customer/product/service satisfaction literature has looked at a similar matter. Within the expectations/disconfirmation paradigm of satisfaction measurement, people are asked about the performance of a product/service and their expectations regarding the product/service.

The SERVQUAL instrument of Parasuraman, Zeithaml, and Berry (see Journal of Retailing, Volume 64, Spring 1988, pp. 12-40) is one of the best known examples of satisfaction measurement in this paradigm.

Furthermore, I know that I have seen articles (I think in either the Journal of Marketing or Journal of Marketing Research but perhaps elsewhere) examining the effects of question order for SERVQUAL measurement. These studies have compared the use of separate batteries for performance/expectation ratings versus paired expectation/performance items for each service dimension of interest, which sounds like your issue exactly.

I know I have such articles in my own personal library. If you can't find something on it, please contact me and I will have one of my research student assistants find the article for you.

Good luck.

Regards,
Jonathan

Jonathan E. Brill, Ph.D.
General Manager, ORANJ BOWL(sm) Panel Research Program
Does anyone have information on the following?
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Date: Fri, 2 Mar 2007 11:46:09 +0000
Reply-To: N.Allum@SURREY.AC.UK
Date: Fri, 2 Mar 2007 07:14:48 -0500

Reply-To: "Lavrakas, Paul" <Paul.Lavrakas@NIELSEN.COM>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: "Lavrakas, Paul" <Paul.Lavrakas@NIELSEN.COM>

Subject: Re: Iowa Gallup Award for media use of polls

Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

Comments: cc: "Kimberly A. S. Merchant" <kimberly-merchant@uiowa.edu>

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Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable


sorry, meant "University of Iowa"


From: Lavrakas, Paul=20

Sent: Friday, March 02, 2007 7:13 AM

To: 'AAPORNET@asu.edu'

Cc: 'Kimberly A. S. Merchant'

Subject: Iowa Gallup Award for media use of polls

________________________________

From: Lavrakas, Paul=20

Sent: Friday, March 02, 2007 7:13 AM

To: 'AAPORNET@asu.edu'

Cc: 'Kimberly A. S. Merchant'

Subject: Iowa Gallup Award for media use of polls


Iowa City, IA - Due to many requests for more time, the deadline for entries for the 2006 Iowa Gallup Award for Excellent Journalism Using Polls has been extended to March 31, 2007. To be eligible for the Award, entries must be an original story published, broadcast, or placed on-line between Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2006.

This annual award is co-sponsored by The University of Iowa School of Journalism and Mass Communication and The Gallup Organization.

The Iowa Gallup Award recognizes the importance of the news media's use of polls in understanding public opinion and shaping discourse on social and political issues. Journalists' accurate, creative and intelligent analysis of polling data can add depth and dimension to their reporting, as well as enhance the quality of public debate. The Iowa Gallup Award is designed to reward news media stories that feature such analysis and thus promote the best use and presentation of polls and data in journalism and media.
Award-winning stories will be accurate in analyzing and interpreting data, have clarity of presentation, and, considering the importance of the story, have implications for public discourse. Complete details of the judging criteria, including the minimal requirements, and an entry form can be found at the award web site http://www.uiowa.edu/jmc/GallupAward.

The recipient of the award will be announced in May. The Iowa Gallup Award, including a monetary award of $2,500, will be presented at a ceremony at The Gallup Organization.

For more information, contact:

Kim Merchant
Program Assistant
The University of Iowa
School of Journalism and Mass Communication
E305 Adler Journalism Building
Lavrakas, Paul would like to recall the message, "Iowa Gallup Award for media use of polls".
FOR RELEASE: March 1, 2007

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######
For more information, contact:

Kim Merchant
Program Assistant
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School of Journalism and Mass Communication
E305 Adler Journalism Building
Iowa City, IA 52242-2004
kimberly-merchant@uiowa.edu

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Date: Fri, 2 Mar 2007 15:31:37 -0500
Reply-To: Elena Caudle <ecaudle@GMAIL.COM>
We conduct a number of online consumer studies using both our own proprietary panels as well as commercially available ones, and we are looking for new techniques for ensuring respondent quality in terms of actually reading the questions and answering them thoughtfully. I had two specific questions for the group:

1. Has anyone encountered or used software designed to examine things like straightlining, completing surveys too quickly, etc.? We currently use SPSS, WinCross, and a proprietary data collection program so we are looking for something that can either plug in to one of those or be a standalone system.

2. Has anyone tested questions to be used as checks within a survey? For example, I know I once saw a question buried within a long series that said something along the lines of "Sometimes people who are taking surveys do not read the questions carefully. If you read this question carefully please check the other box and write 'yes'". I'd be interested to hear others' experiences with these types of questions. Do you throw out everyone who answers incorrectly? What percentages have you been getting that do not answer correctly?
Thanks in advance for any feedback! If you reply to me off list I will be happy to summarize for the group.

Elena Caudle
Consumer Electronics Association

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Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Lynn Hamilton <Lynn_Hamilton@UNC.EDU>  
Subject: Job Announcement  
Comments: To: AAPORNet@asu.edu  
MIME-version: 1.0  
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Project Coordinator

The H.W. Odum Institute at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill is seeking a project coordinator to assist in the implementation of a national longitudinal telephone survey. Duties include: coordinating efforts to locate and contact respondents from previous waves; database development and
management, including transfer of data between software systems; monitoring & evaluation or data collection; assisting with training and supervision of field staff; monitoring budget; reporting project status to investigator and other research team members. Minimum education: 4-year college degree, master's degree in a social science field preferred. Experience with data files and databases required. Experience with databases or techniques for locating persons, survey research experience, and/or telephone call center experience highly desirable. Successful applicant must be able to work independently and be highly attentive to detail. This is a one year temporary position. Salary range: $32,000 - $42,000, commensurate with experience.

For more info, detailed job description, & downloadable application please visit:

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Lynn Hamilton
Assistant Director for Survey Research and Development
H. W. Odum Institute for Research in Social Science
University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill
CB# 3355, 19 Manning Hall
Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3355
email: lynn_hamilton@unc.edu
Having now carefully read much of "The Averaged American" by Sarah Igo, I have gone from being unimpressed to alarmed that it could actually be taken seriously, let alone suggested for use as a teaching tool.

Of most interest to AAPOR members are chapters 3 and 4, which present Igo's take on the pollsters who rose to prominence after the 1936 election, in particular Gallup and Roper, and to a lesser degree,
Crossley. This displays a stunning lack of comprehension of their work.

To begin with, Igo's notion of "average" is not really a statistical concept, but seems to refer to some sort of typical or bellwether group. Much of her discussion about Gallup and Roper is based on the idea that their goal was to find a "representative" group by which they could judge the population as a whole, or perhaps define a dichotomy between majority and minority, rather than an attempt to measure the proportions of different subgroups of the population.

It is somewhat ironic that Igo dismisses Quetelet's "fictitious average man" in her introduction and then goes on to base the rest of her book on a variation on this idea, incorrectly assuming that this was what the work of people like the Lynds, Gallup, Roper and Kinsey was all about.

But Igo displays no understanding whatsoever of statistics or knowledge of its history, writing (p126): "The techniques for creating the modern science of polling emerged, piecemeal, over the first few decades of the century, most notably in 1935, with the development of statistical methods for estimating standard errors based on sample size."

I was particularly taken aback by Igo's explanation (pp136-138) that Gallup and Roper excluded blacks, women and the poor from their "representative" groups out of prejudice, and that this is what caused them to mistakenly call the 1948 election for Dewey. Chapter 3 is full of this kind of nonsense, while chapter 4 consists almost entirely of selected excerpts from letters written by "ordinary people" complaining about being ignored by pollsters.
In general, even when she is not speaking from ignorance, Igo seems more interested in presenting a polemic based on selective use of anecdotal quotes than in any kind of scholarly examination of her subject. The epilogue is little more than a screed on what she apparently perceives as the dehumanizing of Americans by social scientists.

In addition to 300 pages of text, the book has 75 pages of notes, much of it consisting of lists of bibliographic references for each paragraph that often omit specific pages, cross-references or descriptive annotation. There is no overall bibliography and the notes are mostly excluded from the index, greatly limiting their usefulness.

So would I recommend the book to anyone? Well, yes. I think that it provides an object example of how bad scholarship can be foisted on an unsuspecting public, and I’d be interested in hearing if others had the same reaction as I did to it. I certainly wonder if many of the people who provided the glowing blurbs on the dust jacket actually read it.

Jan Werner

----------------------------------------------------
Archives: http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html
Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
set aapornet nomail
On your return send this: set aapornet mail
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
Problems?-don’t reply to this message, write to: aapornet-request@asu.edu

========================================================================
A 1947 movie, "Magic Town," with Jimmy Stewart and Jane Wyman illustrates this conception of "average" (i.e. microcosm). The hero was a struggling pollster who stumbled across a small town in which opinions were a mirror image of those in the entire nation. Sort of an early Peoria. Is it not merely an issue of semantics and mindset? We tend to think of the average as the sum of the scores divided by the number of cases. Many of those averages are indeed meaningless. Non-statistical people think of average as "most typical? (modal?) and my half-joking reference to Peoria serves as a reminder that test markets were widely used by professional researchers for decades.

James P. Murphy, Ph.D.
J.P. MURPHY & COMPANY
Post Office Box 150
Princeton, NJ 08542
(610) 408-8800
www.jpmurphy.com
jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com

----- Original Message -----
Having now carefully read much of "The Averaged American" by Sarah Igo, I have gone from being unimpressed to alarmed that it could actually be taken seriously, let alone suggested for use as a teaching tool.

Of most interest to AAPOR members are chapters 3 and 4, which present Igo's take on the pollsters who rose to prominence after the 1936 election, in particular Gallup and Roper, and to a lesser degree, Crossley. This displays a stunning lack of comprehension of their work.

To begin with, Igo's notion of "average" is not really a statistical concept, but seems to refer to some sort of typical or bellwether group. Much of her discussion about Gallup and Roper is based on the idea that their goal was to find a "representative" group by which they could judge the population as a whole, or perhaps define a dichotomy between majority and minority, rather than an attempt to measure the proportions of different subgroups of the population.

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Date:         Mon, 5 Mar 2007 15:28:08 -0600
Reply-To:     Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>
Subject:      AAPOR Executive Council dinner
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Comments: cc: Linda Dimitropoulos <lld@rti.org>,
            Missy Johnson <MJohnson@goamp.com>
Good Afternoon,

We have made reservations for the AAPOR Executive Council meeting at Oceanaire, 1201 F. St. NW for Thursday, March 15th at 7:30 p.m. We have a reception sponsored by Washington, D. C. AAPOR from 5:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. at McCormick & Schmidt's. For reservation purposes, I need to know if any of you are NOT planning to join us for dinner on March 15th. Please let me know.

Thanks.

Mike

Michael P. Flanagan, CAE

Executive Coordinator
Good afternoon,

I'm recalling a message that I just inadvertently sent to the AAPOR membership subscribed to AAPORnet. I meant this to be placed on the AAPOR CouncilNet and hit the wrong key. While we love you all, we really can't afford to have you join us for dinner on March 15th. Sorry for the inconvenience.

Michael P. Flanagan, CAE

Executive Coordinator

American Association for Public Opinion Research

P. O. Box 14263

Lenexa, KS 66285-4263

(913) 895-4782

FAX: (913) 895-4650
Rats! That means I'm going to have to call up Britney, Paris and Lindsay and tell them we're back on for the 15th.

Iain Noble
Department for Education and Skills
Creating opportunity, releasing potential, achieving excellence

Strategic Analysis: RM 201-20 (YCS and Next Steps Study), W606, Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 204PQ
0114 20259 201180
For information about the Next Steps Study go to www.dfes.gov.uk/research or http://www.esds.ac.uk/longitudinal/access/lsype/
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Sorry

Michael P. Flanagan, CAE

Executive Coordinator

American Association for Public Opinion Research
P.O. Box 14263
Lenexa, KS 66285-4263
(913) 895-4782
FAX: (913) 895-4650
Info@AAPOR.org
www.aapor.org

----------------------------------------------------
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On entering the GSI, this email was scanned for viruses by the Government Secure Intranet.
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Wireless in partnership with MessageLabs. In case of problems, please call your organisational IT Helpdesk.

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The Message Labs Anti-Virus Service is the first managed service to achieve the CSIA Claims Tested Mark (CCTM Certificate Number 2006/04/0007), the UK Government quality mark initiative for information security products and services. For more information about this please visit www.cctmark.gov.uk
Hi,

I'm hoping to obtain information on what types of software or API's people are using for CATI interviewing. We are looking to develop a new call center and are seeking opinions on what works best, especially if you are conducting mix-mode studies.

Thanks,
Here's today's egregious example of "bad news from bad polling data":

http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/17345308/
Michael is right. This is about as bad as it gets for a major news organization's "survey" reporting, especially since that organization (NBC/MSNBC) also does scientific surveys and their survey people are AAPOR members.

The entire text of the article treats it as if it's a scientific, nationally-representative survey. The "About the Survey" note (see below) occurs on the second page of the online article and does not even come close to meeting AAPOR requirements -- it doesn't mention the lack of scientific sampling and it actually touts the "sample's" representativeness.

About the survey

Our online survey was completed by 61,647 people, about 50 percent male
and 50 percent female. The average age was 42, 94 percent said they work full-time and 44 percent said they supervise other workers. Although the sample size is large and diverse, it is not considered nationally representative because it was largely restricted to MSNBC.com readers.

And any impact of this too-little-too-late disclaimer is more than counterbalanced by the reporting, and by the fact that it is referred to as "the Work & Power Survey conducted by Elle and MSNBC.com". MSNBC does real scientific surveys and most readers will assume this is one of them.

This is why I tell my students that these sorts of web-based opt-in pseudo-polls are worse than useless. If all they were was unscientific and wrong they would just be useless. But since they are presented to a mass audience as if they do mean something, they are worse than useless -- and in some cases may actually be quite dangerous.

I would be interested in a response from our colleagues at NBC. I realize that this "survey" had nothing to do with your unit and I also realize that you operate under whatever institutional and corporate constraints that you are required to. But you must know that fairly or not, this rubs off on you. This is why our colleague Gary Langer got ABC to stop using these pseudo-polls. It would seem that if anything in our business is worth taking a stand over this would be it.

Best,

-- Joel
On 3/6/07, Traugott, Michael <mtrau@umich.edu> wrote:

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> http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/17345308/
>
> Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
> Unsubscribe?-don't reply to this message, write to:
> aapornet-request@asu.edu

=========================================================================  
Date:         Tue, 6 Mar 2007 12:23:11 -0500  
Reply-To:     "Santos, Rob" <RSantos@UI.URBAN.ORG>
ok, maybe what our industry needs is a term that signifies these types of non-scientific data collections and that we can all adopt... and have fun as well... =20

maybe such a term already exists? my memory fails me... if so, let's develop another!

perhaps AAPOR can offer a prize for the best moniker...? :-)

here are my humble submissions:

no-poll
lim-poll (limited poll)
bogie-poll (bogie as in "subpar")
boll (baseless poll)
survey naught
survey not
sophey (sophistic survey)
Foll (fake poll)
Impoll (imposter poll)
faupoll (faulty or faux poll)
cavepoll (so unscientific, only a caveman would do it)

you get the idea... anyone up for the challenge?

(I'm batty from coming off a large writing task... so thanks for =
induling
me...)

Rob Santos
Urban Institute
Washington, DC

----------------------------------------------------
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=========================================================================
No need to invent new names. If the online, opt-in nature of the poll, and the lack of representativeness are specified up front (and the meaningless number of respondents is deleted) then the term to use is "Qualitative Research".

Of course, I don't imagine that anyone is "shocked, shocked" by anything reported in the article.

Round up the usual suspects.

Nat Ehrlich, Ph.D.
Research Specialist
Michigan State University
Institute for Public Policy and Social Research
Office for Social Research
321 Berkey Hall
East Lansing, MI 48824
517-353-2639

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Santos, Rob
Sent: Tuesday, March 06, 2007 12:23 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Problematical News Story -- time for a moniker?

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(I'm batty from coming off a large writing task... so thanks for
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me...)
As a former reporter now a pollster, I can't tell you how sick it makes me
to see stories like this. Joel is 100% correct: these kind of internet
"polls" are worse than meaningless because they are seen by readers and
viewers as legitimate. NBC's professional, fact-based pollsters ought to
scream bloody murder. And get NBC to finance a genuine national survey to
either verify or debunk the internet "poll" on which this report was
based. Maybe the findings are true. Maybe they're not. We simply have no
way of knowing.
Michael is right. This is about as bad as it gets for a major news organization's "survey" reporting, especially since that organization (NBC/MSNBC) also does scientific surveys and their survey people are AAPOR members.

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pseudo-polls. It would seem that if anything in our business is worth taking a stand over this would be it.

Best,

-- Joel

--

Joel David Bloom, Ph.D.
The University at Albany, SUNY

Research Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political Science
Associate Director, Office of Institutional Research
Phone: (518) 437-4791
Cell: 541-579-6610
E-mail: jbloom@albany.edu
Web: http://www.albany.edu/ir/

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Maybe I am misremembering, but weren't these called SLOPs? for self-selected opinion polls?
Though the acronym doesn't quite work...

Whatever the problems with the "poll," the findings are not far off from a
Gallup poll conducted in April 22-24, 2002 (the last time, I believe, that Gallup asked the question: "If you were taking a new job and had your choice of a boss would you prefer to work for a man or a woman?"). Gallup, by the way, has a trend on this question that goes back to 1953.

In April 2002, among males: 29% preferred a male boss, 13% a female boss, and 57% said no preference (a volunteered response); 1% no opinion
Among females: 32% preferred a male boss, 23% a female boss, and 43% had no preference; 2% no opinion.

That 9-point net preference among females for a male rather than a female boss was the smallest ever measured by Gallup (in the most recent poll before April 2002, a Dec 2000 poll, the net preference was 24 points: 50% preferred a male boss; 26% a female boss).

The 16-point net preference among males for a male rather than a female boss was also the smallest, but in 1993 the net was just 17 points (33% to 16%). In Dec. 2000, the net was larger: 45% said they preferred a male boss; 19% a female boss.

This message is not intended to condone the MSNBC report! Obviously, attitudes could have changed in the past five years since the last Gallup poll that asked the boss question. And MSNBC should have conducted its own contemporary poll, rather than rely on the admittedly unrepresentative responses it received online.

David
As a former reporter now a pollster, I can't tell you how sick it makes me to see stories like this. Joel is 100% correct: these kind of internet "polls" are worse than meaningless because they are seen by readers and viewers as legitimate. NBC's professional, fact-based pollsters ought to scream bloody murder. And get NBC to finance a genuine national survey to either verify or debunk the internet "poll" on which this report was based. Maybe the findings are true. Maybe they're not. We simply have no way of knowing.
cc:

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> Web: http://www.albany.edu/ir/
>
I learned the acronym as Self-selected Listener Opinion Polls, referring to the collection of opinions on a call-in radio talk show.

But the term still fits, even with the change of media.

Sincerely,

Howard Fienberg

Director of Government Affairs

CMOR
hfienberg@cmor.org
(301) 654-6601
In DC as of March 7th:
(202) 775-5170
1111 16th St. NW, Suite 120
Washington, DC 20036
Fax: (202) 775-0150
http://www.cmor.org

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Barry Hollander
Sent: Tuesday, March 06, 2007 12:59 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Problematical News Story

Maybe I am misremembering, but weren't these called SLOPs? for self-selected opinion polls?

Though the acronym doesn't quite work...

---------------------
Barry Hollander
Grady College of Journalism and Mass Communication
University of Georgia
Athens, GA  30602

Asher got the term from a 1982 article by Barry Orton (*Phony Polls: The

By the way, this poll story is very prominently linked to all over MSNBC’s web site -- it’s one of their top items today.

-- Joel

On 3/6/07, Howard Fienberg <hfienberg@cmor.org> wrote:

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> Howard Fienberg

> Director of Government Affairs

> CMOR

> hfienberg@cmor.org

> (301) 654-6601

> In DC as of March 7th:

> (202) 775-5170

> 1111 16th St. NW, Suite 120

> Washington, DC 20036

> Fax: (202) 775-0150

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Barry Hollander
Grady College of Journalism
and Mass Communication
University of Georgia
Athens, GA  30602
www.barryhollander.com


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Unsubscribe?-don't reply to this message, write to:
aapornet-request@asu.edu
I like "fauxpoll."

John E. Nienstedt, Sr.
800-576-CERC x307
Get the edge at www.cerc.net

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Ehrlich, Nathaniel
Sent: Tuesday, March 06, 2007 9:42 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Problematical News Story -- time for a moniker?

No need to invent new names. If the online, opt-in nature of the poll, and
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number of respondents is deleted) then the term to use is "Qualitative
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Of course, I don't imagine that anyone is "shocked, shocked" by anything
reported in the article.
Round up the usual suspects.

Nat Ehrlich, Ph.D.
Research Specialist
Michigan State University
Institute for Public Policy and Social Research Office for Social Research
321 Berkey Hall
East Lansing, MI 48824
517-353-2639

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Santos, Rob
Sent: Tuesday, March 06, 2007 12:23 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Problematical News Story -- time for a moniker?

ok, maybe what our industry needs is a term that signifies these types of
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you get the idea... anyone up for the challenge?

(I'm batty from coming off a large writing task... so thanks for indulging me...)

Rob Santos
Urban Institute
Washington, DC

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Unsubscribe?-don't reply to this message, write to:
aapornet-request@asu.edu
We're looking to make a difference! Combining computer science, biology and informatics, we are at the cutting edge of a new era of genetics. Genome deciphering technologies have reached affordable levels, allowing consumer access. This information has the potential to empower both individuals and society in a way that will deliver tremendous value.

For the individual, such information will provide personal insight into ancestry, genealogy and health. For society, the collection of genotypic and phenotypic information on a large scale will provide scientists with novel avenues for research.
To accomplish these ambitious goals we are looking for talented, motivated individuals who have a passion for health and technology. We have an outstanding SAB and strong financial backers. People should be motivated by a high risk, high reward project. We are based in Mountain View, CA and are looking to fill the following positions:

Director of Phenotype Collection

We are looking for a highly motivated individual to take on a challenge. We are enabling individuals to get access to their genetic information and want to enable them to give complete phenotype profiles as well. We are looking for individuals who can create surveys that people want to fill out and fill out accurately. We will focus on medical and non-medical applications. The individual will work with experts to create surveys with the appropriate questions and outcomes.
Responsibilities:

* Design and execute online surveys for medical and non medical purposes
* Survey questionnaire development in collaboration with field experts
* Data analysis in collaboration with interdisciplinary team
* Written reports at study conclusion
* Work with teams to initiate new research projects

Required Experience:

* 4-5 years experience of survey design and quantitative analysis
* Experience leading the design, analysis, and write up of large surveys
* Experience with data analysis and econometrics
* Background in healthcare research is a plus
* MS or PhD in Survey Methodology preferred

Please send your resume to: jobs@23andme.com

Vice President

10 G Street NE, Suite 400, Washington, DC 20002

Ph: 202 478 8300 / Fax: 202 478 8301

agreenberg@gqrr.com <mailto:agreenberg@gqrr.com>

www.greenbergresearch.com <http://www.greenbergresearch.com/>

Archives: http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html
FYI, I just sent the following letter to MSNBC.com:

To the Editor,

As president-elect of the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR), I am appalled by the publication of the bogus survey reported by MSNBC called "Men rule at least in workplace attitudes."

http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/17345308/

The fact is this article, well-written though it may be, is based on something that is decidedly not a valid scientific, nationally-representative survey.

And

MSNBC should have made that clear from the start. Questions administered to a self-selected audience are one thing; real surveys that use scientifically determined random samples in an attempt to measure a population's attitudes
and

behaviors accurately are something altogether different.

Indulging in the former is not just harmless fun. Labeling self-selected, online data collection efforts as legitimate survey research are at best misleading and lead to a diminution of the field as a whole.

The survey MSNBC conducted is a grand way to involve readers with their website. Many news organizations use such techniques to enrich their relationships with readers. However, these polls cannot be construed to be a poll representative of anything more than those who chose to take part, and certainly shouldn't be characterized as representative of some larger population.

Although MSNBC.com did include a short note "About the Survey" at the end of the article it appeared too late to be of any value and failed to meet the minimum disclosure requirements supported by AAPOR which would have alerted readers to its inadequacies.

Perhaps a better title for this story would have been "Men rule at least according to a lot of people who decided to take part in our online survey and who may or may not be representative of anything."

Sincerely,

Nancy A. Mathiowetz
The problem here is not the poll but MSNBC's reporting, which quite deliberately attempts to mislead readers about its representativeness. MSNBC should certainly be censured for their dishonesty, but it is counterproductive to dismiss all self-selected polls as "junk."

To begin with, there is nothing wrong with web sites conducting these kinds of polls, both to get their viewers involved and as a way of finding out what interests them enough to get involved.

Also, the results of this kind of poll are not necessarily any different from those that would be obtained from a proper sample (as David Moore's comparison to Gallup illustrates) unless there is a specific bias to the self-selected respondent group relative to one or more questions asked.
The reason that survey professionals reject polls from non-probability samples is not that they are wrong, but rather that we can't determine how likely they are to be wrong. At the same time, we grudgingly concede that rising non-response and coverage issues increasingly make telephone surveys subject to the very same criticism.

Rather than thinking up pejorative names for self-selected polls, we should be studying how to determine what makes their results different from polls obtained from properly designed samples and looking for ways to detect and correct for those biases.

Likewise, rather than censoring all reporting of self-selected polls, the press should report them while properly qualifying the results so as to educate the public as to what to believe and what to be wary of.

Jan Werner

-------------------------------------------------------------------------
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=========================================================================
The San Francisco Chronicle has a disclaimer on its SFGate.com website poll:

"SF Gate polls are strictly surveys of those who choose to participate and are therefore not valid statistical samples."

Actually, the disclaimer used to be a lot more humorous, something to the effect of 'and you'd be silly to reach any serious conclusions based on this stuff'.

Leora

Quoting Nancy Mathiowetz <nancym2@UWM.EDU>:

> FYI, I just sent the following letter to MSNBC.com:
> 
> To the Editor,
> 
> As president-elect of the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR), I am appalled by the publication of the bogus survey reported by MSNBC.
called "Men rule at least in workplace attitudes."

http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/17345308/

The fact is this article, well-written though it may be, is based on something that is decidedly not a valid scientific, nationally-representative survey. And MSNBC should have made that clear from the start. Questions administered to a self-selected audience are one thing; real surveys that use scientifically determined random samples in an attempt to measure a population's attitudes and behaviors accurately are something altogether different.

Indulging in the former is not just harmless fun. Labeling self-selected, online data collection efforts as legitimate survey research are at best misleading and lead to a diminution of the field as a whole.

The survey MSNBC conducted is a grand way to involve readers with their website. Many news organizations use such techniques to enrich their relationships with readers. However, these polls cannot be construed to be a poll representative of anything more than those who chose to take part, and certainly shouldn't be characterized as representative of some larger population.

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> st
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> 
> -----------------------------------

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The author has a web site for this book and Chapter 2 is available from it as a sample (pun intended) download.

http://www.vanbelle.org/

Jan Werner

Milton R. Goldsamt wrote:

> Glad to contribute to this very important discussion, and now let me be counted among those providing references, one I just came across:

> "Statistical Rules of Thumb," by Gerald van Belle, a Wiley paperback (2002) has as its Chapter 2, about 25 pages of various tips, including those on computing sample size, using finite population corrections,
> effect sizes, sample sizes for binomial distributions, costs of using
> different sample sizes, and the point that sample size calculations are
> determined by the analysis.
>
> Milton R. Goldsamt, Ph.D.
> Consulting Research Psychologist & Statistician
> Silver Spring, MD
> miltrgold@comcast.net
>
> ----------------------------------------------------
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>
> ----------------------------------------------------

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Date:         Tue, 6 Mar 2007 18:58:05 -0800
Reply-To:     mkberent@earthlink.net
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         "mkberent@earthlink.net" <mkberent@EARTHLINK.NET>
I'm somewhat partial to Clustered Respondents Attitude Poll

Matt Berent
Staff Survey Researcher
Intuit Inc.

> [Original Message]
> From: Santos, Rob <RSantos@UI.URBAN.ORG>
> To: AAPORTNET@asu.edu
> Date: 3/6/2007 9:24:47 AM
> Subject: Re: Problematical News Story -- time for a moniker?
>
> ok, maybe what our industry needs is a term that signifies these types of
> non-scientific data collections and that we can all adopt... and have fun
> as well...
> maybe such a term already exists? my memory fails me... if so, let's
> develop another!
> perhaps AAPOR can offer a prize for the best moniker...? :-)
>
> here are my humble submissions:
>
> no-poll
> lim-poll (limited poll)
> bogie-poll (bogie as in "subpar")
> boll (baseless poll)
> surveynaught
> surveynot
> sophey (sophistic survey)
> Foll (fake poll)
> Impoll (imposter poll)
> faupoll (faulty or faux poll)
> cavepoll (so unscientific, only a caveman would do it)
> 
> you get the idea... anyone up for the challenge?
>
> (I'm batty from coming off a large writing task... so thanks for induling
> me...)
>
> Rob Santos
> Urban Institute
> Washington, DC
>
> ----------------------------------------------------
>
> Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
> Unsubscribe?-don't reply to this message, write to:
> aapornet-request@asu.edu
Colleagues:

I have a client who, for what I believe are legitimate, decent and humane reasons, wants to ask a population of young men and women (aged 18 and older) to state their sexual preference along with a battery of other demographic questions in a telephone survey. I've never posed this question in a survey and haven't been able to find such a question in a quick search on the Web. Has anyone ever posed the question in a telephone survey? How was it worded? Did you state categories or make it open-ended? Did people respond, refuse, hang up, etc.? Where was it placed in the questionnaire? Any advice? Links to previous work?

Thanks in advance to anyone who can offer practical suggestions.

Phil Trounstine
Director
Survey and Policy Research Institute
Thank you David Moore, for providing some important context on the issue of women's perceived leadership skills in the workplace and corporate glass ceilings.

It would be nice if MSNBC provided a more detailed profile of the reader/responders of the poll and more detail on the methodology. We don't know, for example, whether it is representative sample of MSNBC viewers or just a call in. In any event, I think a careful analysis of sample profile and matching of questions to representative samples are warranted. It's conceivable that a sample skewed to white collar professionals, for example,
might be more relevant to the issue of executive glass ceilings than a nationally representative sample, which includes a whole lot of people who aren't in the labor force, never mind in the type of environments generally referenced on issues of the gendered glass ceiling.

We know the glass ceiling is a very real phenomenon (there's hard data on that one). Attitudes in the workplace are not the only contributor. Attitudes at home, family structure, and family unfriendly corporate and public policies have a few things to do with it too. My understanding of the gender wage gap, which is not my area of expertise, is that it is almost all attributable to married workers with children. Men's incomes tend to rise with children; women's decline. Nonetheless, does anyone out there doubt that workplace attitudes contribute?

Sure the methodology was flawed, but neither should we approach surveys as if we were totally ignorant of all social dynamics, accepting or rejecting the results solely on the criteria of random digit dialing, which, as others have pointed out, has its own problems. The danger of such narrow criteria is that we leave people with the even more problematic and misleading conclusion that there's no gender bias in the workplace.

Martha Crum
Sociology Department
Graduate Center, City University of New York

David Moore <dmoore62@COMCAST.NET> wrote:
Whatever the problems with the "poll," the findings are not far off from a
Gallup poll conducted in April 22-24, 2002 (the last time, I believe, that Gallup asked the question: "If you were taking a new job and had your choice of a boss would you prefer to work for a man or a woman?"). Gallup, by the way, has a trend on this question that goes back to 1953.

In April 2002, among males: 29% preferred a male boss, 13% a female boss, and 57% said no preference (a volunteered response); 1% no opinion. Among females: 32% preferred a male boss, 23% a female boss, and 43% had no preference; 2% no opinion.

That 9-point net preference among females for a male rather than a female boss was the smallest ever measured by Gallup (in the most recent poll before April 2002, a Dec 2000 poll, the net preference was 24 points: 50% preferred a male boss; 26% a female boss).

The 16-point net preference among males for a male rather than a female boss was also the smallest, but in 1993 the net was just 17 points (33% to 16%). In Dec. 2000, the net was larger: 45% said they preferred a male boss; 19% a female boss.

This message is not intended to condone the MSNBC report! Obviously, attitudes could have changed in the past five years since the last Gallup poll that asked the boss question. And MSNBC should have conducted its own contemporary poll, rather than rely on the admittedly unrepresentative responses it received online.

David
> As a former reporter now a pollster, I can't tell you how sick it makes me
> to see stories like this. Joel is 100% correct: these kind of internet
> "polls" are worse than meaningless because they are seen by readers and
> viewers as legitimate. NBC's professional, fact-based pollsters ought to
> scream bloody murder. And get NBC to finance a genuine national survey to
> either verify or debunk the internet "poll" on which this report was
> based. Maybe the findings are true. Maybe they're not. We simply have no
> way of knowing.
>
> Joel Bloom
> Sent by: AAPORNET
> 03/06/2007 08:25 AM
> Please respond to Joel Bloom
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

Subject: Re: Problematical News Story

Michael is right. This is about as bad as it gets for a major news organization's "survey" reporting, especially since that organization (NBC/MSNBC) also does scientific surveys and their survey people are AAPOR members.

The entire text of the article treats it as if it's a scientific, nationally-representative survey. The "About the Survey" note (see below) occurs on the second page of the online article and does not even come close to meeting AAPOR requirements -- it doesn't mention the lack of scientific sampling and it actually touts the "sample's" representativeness.

About the survey

Our online survey was completed by 61,647 people, about 50 percent male and 50 percent female. The average age was 42, 94 percent said they work full-time and 44 percent said they supervise other workers. Although the sample size is large and diverse, it is not considered nationally representative because it was largely restricted to MSNBC.com readers.

And any impact of this too-little-too-late disclaimer is more than counterbalanced by the reporting, and by the fact that it is referred to as "the Work & Power Survey conducted by Elle and MSNBC.com". MSNBC does real scientific surveys and most readers will assume this is one of them.
This is why I tell my students that these sorts of web-based opt-in pseudo-polls are worse than useless. If all they were was unscientific and wrong they would just be useless. But since they are presented to a mass audience as if they do mean something, they are worse than useless -- and in some cases may actually be quite dangerous.

I would be interested in a response from our colleagues at NBC. I realize that this "survey" had nothing to do with your unit and I also realize that you operate under whatever institutional and corporate constraints that you are required to. But you must know that fairly or not, this rubs off on you.

This is why our colleague Gary Langer got ABC to stop using these pseudo-polls. It would seem that if anything in our business is worth taking a stand over this would be it.

Best,

-- Joel

--

Joel David Bloom, Ph.D.
The University at Albany, SUNY

Research Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political Science
On 3/6/07, Traugott, Michael wrote:

Here's today's egregious example of "bad news from bad polling data":

http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/17345308/

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aapornet-request@asu.edu
This is an interesting question and one that some of my colleagues have been contemplating for a study of older adults.
Our thinking is that asking this question out of the blue in a battery of demographics is highly problematic in that it may seem overly intrusive and destroy rapport. It would like suffer from high item non-response in such a battery. It might also lead to data of questionable reliability for other reasons.

Rather, we believe that such a sensitive topic like sexual orientation must be worked into the fabric of the interview so that it can be seen as one natural direction in the context of the topical area of focus within the interview much in the same way that Dillman (in his 1978 classic Mail & Telephone Surveys: The Total Design Approach) gets around to asking about shoplifting as an example of how to get reliable and valid data when asking a sensitive issue with strong social desirability bias like "Have you ever shoplifted?"

If your client truly has "legitimate, decent, and human reasons" for wanting to gather such information, then I suspect that the topical content of the interview must be related to sexual behavior or practices in some reasonably substantive way. (Or, at the very least, there is a clear and obvious connection between the survey topic and sexual orientation.) And, if this is so, the topic of sexual identity almost surely can be worked into the conversation in a fairly natural and unthreatening manner much in the way Dillman suggests.

One more thing: I certainly would keep the response choices closed. Open ended questions of this nature are truly problematic from administration, code development, and coder variance perspectives; in fact, I would think an open-ended treatment would yield inherently
unreliable data.

Hope this helps.

Regards,
Jonathan

Jonathan E. Brill, Ph.D.
General Manager, ORANJ BOWL(sm) Panel Research Program
Associate Director, Database & Panel Research
NEW JERSEY INSTITUTE FOR SUCCESSFUL AGING
School of Osteopathic Medicine
University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey
42 East Laurel Road, UDP Suite 2300
Stratford, New Jersey 08084
Telephone (direct): 856.566-6727
Fax (research group): 856.566-6874
E-mail: brillje@umdnj.edu
www.oranjbowl.info

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privacy and confidentiality of such information.

>>> "Philip J. Trounstine" <phil.trounstine@SJSU.EDU> 03/06/07 10:32 PM

>>> Colleagues:

I have a client who, for what I believe are legitimate, decent and humane reasons, wants to ask a population of young men and women (aged 18 and older) to state their sexual preference along with a battery of other demographic questions in a telephone survey. I've never posed this question in a survey and haven't been able to find such a question in a quick search on the Web. Has anyone ever posed the question in a telephone survey? How was it worded? Did you state categories or make it open-ended? Did people respond, refuse, hang up, etc.? Where was it placed in the questionnaire? Any advice? Links to previous work?

Thanks in advance to anyone who can offer practical suggestions.

Phil Trounstine
Director
Survey and Policy Research Institute
at San Jose State University

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Date:         Tue, 6 Mar 2007 20:49:22 -0800
Reply-To:     Patrick Glaser <patrickglaser1@YAHOO.COM>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         Patrick Glaser <patrickglaser1@YAHOO.COM>
Subject:      Re: sexual preference question
Comments: To: phil.trounstine@SJSU.EDU, AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To:  <OFABAC3A39.3AD8BAED-ON88257297.0012618C-88257297.00136B16@sjsu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: 8bit

Phil,

Randall Sell (Drexell University) gave a presentation entitled "Collecting
Sexual Orientation Demographic Data in Polls" last year at the NEAAPOR conference.

He listed www.gaydata.org as a website he created (?) as a resource for measuring these variables.

Patrick Glaser
CMOR

"Philip J. Trounstine" <phil.trounstine@SJSU.EDU> wrote:

Colleagues:

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Phil Trounstine
Director
Survey and Policy Research Institute
at San Jose State University

---------------------------------
Food fight? Enjoy some healthy debate
in the Yahoo! Answers Food & Drink Q&A.

---------------------------------
Date:         Tue, 6 Mar 2007 21:19:37 -0800
Reply-To:     Linda Bourque <lbourque@UCLA.EDU>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         Linda Bourque <lbourque@UCLA.EDU>
Subject:      Re: sexual preference question
Comments: To: Jonathan Brill <brillje@UMDNJ.EDU>,
             AAPORNET@asu.edu, phil.trounstine@SJSU.EDU
In-Reply-To:  <s5edfb3b.086@smtpnpc.umdnj.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Good grief, gentlemen, questions on sexual orientation have been asked back to Kinsey in 1948.

Within the context of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS, numerous studies have been conducted since 1982. For example, the National Health Survey retrievable at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubs/pubd/ad/361-370/ad362.htm and http://www.answers.com/topic/demographics-of-sexual-orientation. In addition there have been many articles published in public health (e.g., American Journal of Public Health) that contain questions about sexual orientation. There are web sites that list questionnaires developed to study AIDS that include relevant questions. Many of these studies have been conducted at UCLA. There have been multi-site trials conducted...for example, one where Long Beach State was one of the sites.

I suggest that you and your client do a thorough search of the literature. There is a lot out there.

Linda Bourque

At 08:37 PM 3/6/2007, Jonathan Brill wrote:

>This is an interesting question and one that some of my colleagues have been contemplating for a study of older adults.
>
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>
> One more thing: I certainly would keep the response choices closed.
> Open ended questions of this nature are truly problematic from
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> fact, I would think an open-ended treatment would yield inherently
> unreliable data.
>
> Hope this helps.
> Regards,
> Jonathan
>
> Jonathan E. Brill, Ph.D.
> General Manager, ORANJ BOWL(sm) Panel Research Program
> Associate Director, Database & Panel Research
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> Fax (research group): 856.566-6874
> E-mail: brillje@umdnj.edu
> www.oranjbowl.info
>
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> conforms to all applicable state and/or federal requirements related to
> privacy and confidentiality of such information.
>
>
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Thanks in advance to anyone who can offer practical suggestions.

Phil Trounstine
Director
Survey and Policy Research Institute
at San Jose State University
Indeed, and there's a paper down for Anaheim on precisely this topic from a UK colleague, dealing with work in the UK to...
develop=20such=20a
question=20for=20use=20by=20our=20National=20Statistics=20Office.

In=20the=20meantime=20look=20here:
http://qb.soc.surrey.ac.uk/surveys/nssal/Natsal%20questionnaire%202000a.pdf=
=20Everything=20you=20ever=20wanted=20to=20ask=20about=20sex=20but=20were=20afraid=20to
=20know.

Iain=Noble=20
Department=20for=20Education=20and=20Skills=20
Creating=20opportunity=20=20releasing=20potential=20=20achieving=20excellence=20=
Strategic=20Analysis:=20RM=20=20201=20=20(YCS=20=20and=20Next=20Steps=20Study)=20=
W606=20=20Moorfoot=20=20Sheffield=20=20S1=204PQ=20=
0114=20=2020259=20=201180
For=20information=20about=20the=20Next=20Steps=20Study=20go=20to
www.dfes.gov.uk/research=20or
http://www.esds.ac.uk/longitudinal/access/lsype=

>-----Original=20Message-----
>From:=20AAPORNET=20[mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu]=20On=20Behalf=20Of=20Linda=20=
=20Bourque
>Sent:=2007=20March=202007=2005:20
>To:=20AAPORNET@asu.edu
>Subject:=20Re=20sexual=20preference=20question
>
>
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around

>>to=20asking=20about=20shoplifting=20as=20an=20example=20of=20how=20to=20get=20reliable=20and
valid=20data=20when=20asking=20a=20sensitive=20issue=20with=20strong=20social
desirability

>>bias=20like=20"Have=20you=20ever=20shoplifted?"

>>If=20your=20client=20truly=20has=20"legitimate,=20decent,=20human=20reasons"=20for
wanting=20to=20gather=20such=20information,=20then=20I=20suspect=20that=20the=20topical
content=20of=20the=20interview=20must=20be=20related=20to=20sexual=20behavior=20or
practices

>>in=20some=20reasonably=20substantive=20way.=20(Or,=20at=20the=20very=20least,=20there=20is=20a
clear=20and=20obvious=20connection=20between=20the=20survey=20topic=20and=20sexual
orientation.=20And,=20this=20is=20so,=20the=20topic=20of=20sexual=20identity=20almost
surely=20can=20be=20worked=20into=20the=20conversation=20in=20a=20fairly=20natural=20and
unthreatening=20manner.=20the=20way=20Dillman=20suggests.

>>One=20more=20thing:=20I=20certainly=20would=20keep=20the=20response=20choices=20closed.
Open=20ended=20questions=20of=20this=20nature=20are=20truly=20problematic=20from
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Jonathan

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E-mail: brillje@umdnj.edu
www.oranjbowl.info

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I have a client who, for what I believe are legitimate, decent and humane reasons, wants to ask a population of young men and women (aged 18 and
older) to state their sexual preference along with a battery of other demographic questions in a telephone survey. I've never posed this question in a survey and haven't been able to find such a question in a quick search on the Web. Has anyone ever posed the question in a telephone survey? How was it worded? Did you state categories or make it open-ended? Did people respond, refuse, hang up, etc.? Where was it placed in the questionnaire? Any advice? Links to previous work?

Thanks in advance to anyone who can offer practical suggestions.

Phil Trounstine
Director
Survey and Policy Research Institute
at San Jose State University
>>>


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Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:

set aapornet nomail

On your return send this: set aapornet mail
I'm afraid this acronym is already taken for Computerized Response = Audience Poll, as you would find in Traugott and Lavrakas, The Voter's = Guide to Election Polls.

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET on behalf of mkberent@earthlink.net
Sent: Tue 3/6/2007 9:58 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Problematical News Story -- time for a moniker?

=20
I'm somewhat partial to Clustered Respondents Attitude Poll

Matt Berent
Staff Survey Researcher
Intuit Inc.
> [Original Message]
> From: Santos, Rob <RSantos@UI.URBAN.ORG>
> To: <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
> Date: 3/6/2007 9:24:47 AM
> Subject: Re: Problematical News Story -- time for a moniker?
> 
> ok, maybe what our industry needs is a term that signifies these types of non-scientific data collections and that we can all adopt... and have fun
> 
> as well... =20
> 
> maybe such a term already exists? my memory fails me... if so, let's develop another!
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> perhaps AAPOR can offer a prize for the best moniker...? :-) =20
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Several organizations are now including these questions routinely.

I would recommend to all of you the work of my friend and former classmate =
Dr.
Randall Sell at Drexel. He spoke to our New England chapter last spring as =
we
talked about gay marriage and measurement of sexual orientation

Randy's doctoral dissertation research was on measurement issues in the con=
text
of HIV/AIDS. He has done research and consulting with several organization=*

issues of measuring sexual orientation, especially in health care context.
http://publichealth.drexel.edu/Academics/Faculty_Staff/Randall_L_Sell_ScD/2= 83/
Examples of questions and research can be found here
www.gaydata.org (there is a tab called measures with links to many measures)

Karen Donelan
Massachusetts General Hospital

From: AAPORNET on behalf of Philip J. Trounstine
Sent: Tue 3/6/2007 10:32 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: sexual preference question

Colleagues:

I have a client who, for what I believe are legitimate, decent and humane reasons, wants to ask a population of young men and women (aged 18 and older) to state their sexual preference along with a battery of other demographic questions in a telephone survey. I've never posed this question in a survey and haven't been able to find such a question in a quick search on the Web. Has anyone ever posed the question in a telephone survey? How was it worded? Did you state categories or make it open-ended?
Did people respond, refuse, hang up, etc.? Where was it placed in the questionnaire? Any advice? Links to previous work?

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Phil Trounstine
Director
Survey and Policy Research Institute
at San Jose State University

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


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On your return send this: set aapornet mail

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Date: Wed, 7 Mar 2007 08:02:53 -0500
Reply-To: "Ehrlich, Nathaniel" <Nathaniel.Ehrlich@SSC.MSU.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Ehrlich, Nathaniel" <Nathaniel.Ehrlich@SSC.MSU.EDU>
Subject: Re: Problematical News Story -- time for a moniker?
Comments: To: "Traugot, Michael" <mtrau@UMICH.EDU>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <7EC9DA0C4142694BB0D47DFC71DD353C0150B6AF@ECLUST2-VS3.adsroot.itcs.umich.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Here are a few more (slow research day, delaying updating a database...)
PBS (Pure B.S.) poll (apologies to the Public Broadcasting System)
OINK (Opt-In, Nothing Known) poll
FUN (Fouled Up Non-representative) poll=20
SHAG (Should Have Asked Grandmother) poll
UPURS (Useless Pretentious Un-Reliable Survey) poll
-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNTER [mailto:AAPORNTER@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Traugot, Michael
Sent: Wednesday, March 07, 2007 7:14 AM
To: AAPORNTER@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Problematical News Story -- time for a moniker?

I'm afraid this acronym is already taken for Computerized Response
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-------------------------------------------------------------------
Here are a few references (below) that might be helpful. (Looks like several
people have identified Sells.)

There are large differences in how African American and Anglo American men who have sex with men respond to questions on sexual orientation. Using "identity" related questions like "gay" will undercount men with same sex sexual orientations in the African American community.

Vicki Mays and Susan Cochran have done a lot of public health related work among those with same-sex sexual orientations (together and separately). Mays, in particular, has focused her work on women of color. I include one of their articles which uses questions from NHANES. Ilan Meyer is someone else whose work you might want to check (Columbia/Mailmen).

Martha Crum
GC/CUNY--Sociology


"Philip J. Trounstine" <phil.trounstine@SJSU.EDU> wrote:

Colleagues:

I have a client who, for what I believe are legitimate, decent and humane reasons, wants to ask a population of young men and women (aged 18 and older) to state their sexual preference along with a battery of other demographic questions in a telephone survey. I've never posed this question in a survey and haven't been able to find such a question in a quick search on the Web. Has anyone ever posed the question in a telephone survey? How was it worded? Did you state categories or make it open-ended? Did people respond, refuse, hang up, etc.? Where was it placed in the questionnaire? Any advice? Links to previous work?

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Phil Trounstine
Director
Survey and Policy Research Institute
at San Jose State University

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

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Thank you all for the terrific suggestions. You are a very smart and experienced bunch of folks!
I think one critical thing is that, as with a number of other issues, you ask people what they do (or have done) rather than what they are.

Iain Noble
Department for Education and Skills
Creating opportunity, releasing potential, achieving excellence

Strategic Analysis: RM 201 (YCS and Next Steps Study), W606, Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 4PQ, 0114 259 2011
For information about the Next Steps Study, go to www.dfes.gov.uk/research or http://www.esds.ac.uk/longitudinal/access/lsype/

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>From: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu> On Behalf Of Martha Crum
>Sent: 07 March 2007 13:30
>To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
>Subject: Re: sexual preference question
Articles which uses questions from NHANES. Ilan Meyer is someone whose work you might want to check (Columbia/Mailmen).

Martha Crum
GC/CUNY--Sociology


"Philip=20J.=20Trounstine"=20<phil.trounsstine@SJSU.EDU>=20wrote:

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>
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>Phil=Trounstine
>Director
>Survey=and=Policy=Research=Institute
>at=San=Jose=State=University
>
>
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>ext:
>set=aapornet=nomail
>On=your=return=end=email=to.listserv@asu.edu=with=this=mail
>Please=ask=authors=before=quoting=outside=AAPORNET.
>Problems?-don't=reply=to=this=message,=write=to:
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>PLEASE=NOTE:=THE=ABOVE=MESSAGE=WAS=RECEIVED=INTERNET.
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Apologies to Jan, but I couldn't resist. So as not to steal Mike and =
Paul's acronym, you can take it one step further:
Clustered Respondents Attitude Poll, On Line Area.
From: AAPORNET on behalf of Traugott, Michael
Sent: Wed 3/7/2007 7:14 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Problematical News Story -- time for a moniker?

I'm afraid this acronym is already taken for Computerized Response = Audience Poll, as you would find in Traugott and Lavrakas, The Voter's = Guide to Election Polls.

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To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
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Matt Berent
Staff Survey Researcher
Intuit Inc.

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> To: <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
> Date: 3/6/2007 9:24:47 AM
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you get the idea... anyone up for the challenge?

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A few questions have come up recently in my work, which largely involves web-based surveys of our students and faculty, using e-mail invitations. (Not co-sponsored by either Elle Magazine or MSNBC.com. ;)

1. First, with regard to incentives, I remember someone saying a year or two ago that experimental research has shown that a small gift to everyone contacted (e.g., the "Dillman Dollar") has a bigger impact than the chance to win a prize, either cash, gift certificate or an item.
like an I-pod. The studies cited were for general populations. A lot of people who survey university populations seem pretty sure that incentive drawings do have a big impact on student survey response rates. Does anyone have any data on this?

2. Second, my office is discussing whether to mention a survey's closing date in the initial survey invitation e-mail. I think that would be counter-productive because it could encourage people to wait longer to take the survey (especially since our surveys tend to be open for around two weeks). I would rather mention the closing date only in the final reminder contact, but even there I wonder whether it would be better just to ask them to take a few minutes to do the survey "today". But my boss learned in his survey research methods class that one should always include a closing date in every contact. Given the response nature of web surveys (an immediate heavy response that drops off very quickly) I wonder if it's a good idea to ever do anything other than ask them to take the survey "today". Unfortunately I can't locate any research about this. Dillman's "Mail and Internet Surveys" has examples of cover letters that don't mention a closing date, but he doesn't discuss the topic; his section on web surveys doesn't discuss it either. Groves et al. ("Survey Methodology") don't discuss content of contacts in any detail, which is a shame given their focus on response rates. If anyone knows of any studies on this, or if you have any direct experience I would appreciate hearing from you.

3. Finally, we have discussed the problem of AAPORNet subject lines causing e-mails to get dumped into SPAM filters. I am interested in hearing from anyone about any information you have on how to word *SUBJECT LINES *of survey e-mails so as to (1) minimize getting dumped into SPAM filters and (2) maximize the chance that people will actually open the
message. If you have examples of specific subject lines that work (or even horror stories about disastrous ones) I would greatly appreciate hearing from you.

Thanks in advance for your help!

-- Joel

--

Joel David Bloom, Ph.D.
The University at Albany, SUNY

Research Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political Science
Associate Director, Office of Institutional Research
Phone: (518) 437-4791
Cell: 541-579-6610
E-mail: jbloom@albany.edu
Web: http://www.albany.edu/ir/

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================================================================================

Date: Wed, 7 Mar 2007 08:39:07 -0800
Reply-To: Martha Crum <martha@MCANDA.COM>
Thank you David Moore, for providing some important context on the issue of women's perceived leadership skills in the workplace and corporate glass ceilings.

It would be nice if MSNBC provided a profile of the reader/responders of the poll. Any biases introduced by polling

David Moore <dmoore62@COMCAST.NET> wrote:

Whatever the problems with the "poll," the findings are not far off from a Gallup poll conducted in April 22-24, 2002 (the last time, I believe, that Gallup asked the question: "If you were taking a new job and had your choice of a boss would you prefer to work for a man or a woman?"). Gallup, by the way, has a trend on this question that goes back to 1953.

In April 2002, among males: 29% preferred a male boss, 13% a female boss, and 57% said no preference (a volunteered response); 1% no opinion

Among females: 32% preferred a male boss, 23% a female boss, and 43% had no preference; 2% no opinion.

That 9-point net preference among females for a male rather than a female
boss was the smallest ever measured by Gallup (in the most recent poll before April 2002, a Dec 2000 poll, the net preference was 24 points: 50% preferred a male boss; 26% a female boss).

The 16-point net preference among males for a male rather than a female boss was also the smallest, but in 1993 the net was just 17 points (33% to 16%). In Dec. 2000, the net was larger: 45% said they preferred a male boss; 19% a female boss.

This message is not intended to condone the MSNBC report! Obviously, attitudes could have changed in the past five years since the last Gallup poll that asked the boss question. And MSNBC should have conducted its own contemporary poll, rather than rely on the admittedly unrepresentative responses it received online.

David

----- Original Message ----- 
From: "Philip J. Trounstine"

To: 
Sent: Tuesday, March 06, 2007 12:53 PM
Subject: Re: Problematical News Story

> As a former reporter now a pollster, I can't tell you how sick it makes me 
> to see stories like this. Joel is 100% correct: these kind of internet 
> "polls" are worse than meaningless because they are seen by readers and
viewers as legitimate. NBC's professional, fact-based pollsters ought to scream bloody murder. And get NBC to finance a genuine national survey to either verify or debunk the internet "poll" on which this report was based. Maybe the findings are true. Maybe they're not. We simply have no way of knowing.

> Joel Bloom

> Sent by: AAPORNET

> 03/06/2007 08:25 AM

> Please respond to Joel Bloom

> To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

> cc:

> Subject: Re: Problematical News Story

> Michael is right. This is about as bad as it gets for a major news organization's "survey" reporting, especially since that organization (NBC/MSNBC) also does scientific surveys and their survey people are AAPOR members.

> The entire text of the article treats it as if it's a scientific,
nationally-representative survey. The "About the Survey" note (see below) occurs on the second page of the online article and does not even come close to meeting AAPOR requirements -- it doesn't mention the lack of scientific sampling and it actually touts the "sample's" representativeness.

About the survey
Our online survey was completed by 61,647 people, about 50 percent male and 50 percent female. The average age was 42, 94 percent said they work full-time and 44 percent said they supervise other workers. Although the sample size is large and diverse, it is not considered nationally representative because it was largely restricted to MSNBC.com readers.

And any impact of this too-little-too-late disclaimer is more than counterbalanced by the reporting, and by the fact that it is referred to as "the Work & Power Survey conducted by Elle and MSNBC.com". MSNBC does real scientific surveys and most readers will assume this is one of them.

This is why I tell my students that these sorts of web-based opt-in pseudo-pollls are worse than useless. If all they were was unscientific and wrong they would just be useless. But since they are presented to a mass audience as if they do mean something, they are worse than useless -- and in some cases may actually be quite dangerous.

I would be interested in a response from our colleagues at NBC. I realize that this "survey" had nothing to do with your unit and I also realize that
you operate under whatever institutional and corporate constraints that
you are required to. But you must know that fairly or not, this rubs off on
you.
This is why our colleague Gary Langer got ABC to stop using these
pseudo-polls. It would seem that if anything in our business is worth
taking
a stand over this would be it.

Best,

-- Joel

--

Joel David Bloom, Ph.D.
The University at Albany, SUNY
Research Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political Science
Associate Director, Office of Institutional Research
Phone: (518) 437-4791
Cell: 541-579-6610
E-mail: jbloom@albany.edu
Web: http://www.albany.edu/ir/

On 3/6/07, Traugott, Michael wrote:

>>
>> Here's today's egregious example of "bad news from bad polling data":
>> http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/17345308/
>>
Perhaps folks might stop burdening us with Stupid Acronymic Derogatory e-mails and spend more time educating the public on the heart of the matter.

Marc Sapir MD, MPH
Executive Director
Retro Poll
www.retropoll.org
-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Ehrlich, Nathaniel
Sent: Wednesday, March 07, 2007 5:03 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Problematical News Story -- time for a moniker?

Here are a few more (slow research day, delaying updating a database...)
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OINK (Opt-In, Nothing Known) poll
FUN (Fouled Up Non-representative) poll
SHAG (Should Have Asked Grandmother) poll
UPURS (Useless Pretentious Un-Reliable Survey) poll

Nat Ehrlich, Ph.D.
Research Specialist
Michigan State University
Institute for Public Policy and Social Research
Office for Social Research
321 Berkey Hall
East Lansing, MI 48824
517-353-2639

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> To: <AAPORNENET@asu.edu>
> Date: 3/6/2007 9:24:47 AM
> Subject: Re: Problematical News Story -- time for a moniker?
> 
> ok, maybe what our industry needs is a term that signifies these types of
> non-scientific data collections and that we can all adopt... and have fun
> as well...
> > maybe such a term already exists? my memory fails me... if so, let's
> > develop another!
> > perhaps AAPOR can offer a prize for the best moniker...? :-(
> >
> > here are my humble submissions:
> >
> > no-poll
> > lim-poll (limited poll)
> > bogie-poll (bogie as in "subpar")
> > boll (baseless poll)
> > surveynaught
> > surveynot
> > sophey (sophistic survey)
> > Foll (fake poll)
> > Impoll (imposter poll)
> > faupoll (faulty or faux poll)
> > cavepoll (so unscientific, only a caveman would do it)
> >
> > you get the idea... anyone up for the challenge?
> >
> > (I'm batty from coming off a large writing task... so thanks for
> > induling
> > me...)
> >
> > Rob Santos
> > Urban Institute
> > Washington, DC
> >
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in the privacy (and it is a form of intimate mutual privacy) of the privileged doctor-patient relationship.

Marc Sapir MD, MPH
Executive Director
Retro Poll
www.retropoll.org

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Iain Noble
Sent: Wednesday, March 07, 2007 2:50 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: sexual preference question

Indeed, and there's a paper down for Anaheim on precisely this topic from a UK colleague, dealing with work in the UK to develop such a question for use by our National Statistics Office.

In the meantime look here:
http://qb.soc.surrey.ac.uk/surveys/nssal/Natsal%20questionnaire%202000a.pdf. Everything you ever wanted to ask about sex but were afraid to know.

Iain Noble
Department for Education and Skills
Creating opportunity, releasing potential, achieving excellence

Strategic Analysis: RM 1 (YCS and Next Steps Study), W606, Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 4PQ.

0114 259 1180

For information about the Next Steps Study go to
www.dfes.gov.uk/research or
http://www.esds.ac.uk/longitudinal/access/lsy

>-----Original Message-----
>From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Linda Bourque
>Sent: 07 March 2007 05:20
>To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
>Subject: Re: sexual preference question
>
>Good grief, gentlemen, questions on sexual orientation have been
>asked back to Kinsey in 1948.
>
>Within the context of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS,
>numerous studies have been conducted since 1982. For example, the
>National Health Survey retrievable at
>http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubs/pubd/ad/361-370/ad362.htm and
>addition there have been many articles published in public health
>(e.g., American Journal of Public Health) that contain questions
>about sexual orientation. There are web sites that list
>questionnaires developed to study AIDS that include relevant
>questions. Many of these studies have been conducted at UCLA. There
>have been multi-site trials conducted...for example, one where Long
Beach State was one of the sites.

I suggest that you and your client do a thorough search of the literature.

There is a lot out there.

Linda Bourque

At 08:37 PM 3/6/2007, Jonathan Brill wrote:

This is an interesting question and one that some of my colleagues have been contemplating for a study of older adults.

Our thinking is that asking this question out of the blue in a battery of demographics is highly problematic in that it may seem overly intrusive and destroy rapport. It would like suffer from high item non-response in such a battery. It might also lead to data of questionable reliability for other reasons.

Rather, we believe that such a sensitive topic like sexual orientation must be worked into the fabric of the interview so that it can be seen as one natural direction in the context of the topical area of focus within the interview much in the same way that Dillman (in his 1978 classic Mail & Telephone Surveys: The Total Design Approach) gets around to asking about shoplifting as an example of how to get reliable and valid data when asking a sensitive issue with strong social desirability bias like "Have you ever shoplifted?"
If your client truly has "legitimate, decent, and human reasons" for wanting to gather such information, then I suspect that the topical content of the interview must be related to sexual behavior or practices in some reasonably substantive way. (Or, at the very least, there is a clear and obvious connection between the survey topic and sexual orientation.) And, if this is so, the topic of sexual identity almost surely can be worked into the conversation in a fairly natural and unthreatening manner much in the way Dillman suggests.

One more thing: I certainly would keep the response choices closed. Open ended questions of this nature are truly problematic from administration, code development, and coder variance perspectives; in fact, I would think an open-ended treatment would yield inherently unreliable data.

Hope this helps.

Regards,

Jonathan

Jonathan E. Brill, Ph.D.
General Manager, ORANJ BOWL(sm) Panel Research Program
Associate Director, Database & Panel Research
NEW JERSEY INSTITUTE FOR SUCCESSFUL AGING
School of Osteopathic Medicine
University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey
Colleagues:

I have a client who, for what I believe are legitimate, decent and humane reasons, wants to ask a population of young men and women (aged 18 and
to state their sexual preference along with a battery of other demographic questions in a telephone survey. I've never posed this question in a survey and haven't been able to find such a question in a quick search on the Web. Has anyone ever posed the question in a telephone survey? How was it worded? Did you state categories or make it open-ended? Did people respond, refuse, hang up, etc.? Where was it placed in the questionnaire? Any advice? Links to previous work?

Thanks in advance to anyone who can offer practical suggestions.

Phil Trounstine
Director
Survey and Policy Research Institute
at San Jose State University

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========================================================================= Date: Wed, 7 Mar 2007 18:10:41 +0000
Reply-To: Iain.NOBLE@DFES.GSI.GOV.UK
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Iain Noble <Iain.NOBLE@DFES.GSI.GOV.UK>
The point at issue is not whether or not people will answer the questions (we ought to know that most people will answer just about everything you ask them if you ask in the right way—other than how much they earn) but whether or not one can believe what they tell you.

Don't know about Kinsey (I dimly recall there have been doubts raised about the data collected and his interpretation of it) but the people who do the UK National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (the survey Margaret Thatcher tried to ban!) seem confident about the quality of their data.

PS: Following on from the prudery of our departed Dear Leader it was interesting to note that some on this list had email filters that rejected at least some of the posts on the topic.
Iain Noble

For information about the Next Steps Study go to
www.dfes.gov.uk/research or
http://www.esds.ac.uk/longitudinal/access/lsype/

>-----Original Message-----
>From: Marc Sapir [mailto:marcsapir@comcast.net]
>Sent: 2007 March 20 2007 2018:03
>To: NOBLE, Iain; AAPORNET@asu.edu
>Subject: RE: sexual preference question

I recently read CC Boyle's fictional rendition of the Insey story (The Inner Circle) and old Alfred sure knew how to get reliable info on sexuality. Though his samples weren't probability samples he worked hard to be inclusive of all strata and ethnicities and other categories he could think of (I'm assuming Boyle's done good research for his novel). I'm probably just an old suspicious fool, but I can't imagine answering highly personal questions on anyone's phone view. As a physician, too, I can't imagine asking my patients such questions
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www.retropoll.org
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Iain Noble
Department for Education and Skills
Creating opportunity, releasing potential, achieving excellence

Strategic Analysis: RM=201=20(YCS=20and=20Next=20Steps=20Study),
W606,=20Moorfoot,=20Sheffield,=20S1=204PQ.
0114=20259=201180
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Isn’t there some research published in the past that suggested that respondents were more willing to answer questions about sexual behavior than they were to answer questions about income?

Linda Bourque

At 10:10 AM 3/7/2007, Iain Noble wrote:

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> On your return send this: set aapornet mail
> Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

There are still a few places available for the two-day course on innovations in survey methodology. This course will be given on April 26 and 27 at the University of Utrecht, the Netherlands.

Lecturers are Prof. Dr. Don A. Dillman (Washington State University) and
The course will focus on the implications of modern technology and changes in society on survey design and methodology. This includes mixed mode surveys, web surveys and visual design of questionnaires. The course does not focus on the technical or software issues of on-line survey implementation.

Specific topics include: Mixed mode surveys design and total survey error, why modes differ and the consequences for questionnaire design across different survey modes, the challenges facing on-line research, does mixed-mode offer a solution, web surveys and optimal design, designing for mixed-mode surveys, the importance of visual design and how visual design influences responses and can enhance data quality.

The deadline for registration is April 7. But we have limited room capacity, so we may close registration earlier if the room capacity is full.

The fee for the course is 250 euro (academic) and 300 euro (non-academic). For information and registration see http://www.fss.uu.nl/ms under 'Survey Design'. The direct link is http://www.uu.nl/uupublish/defaculteit/organisatie/disciplinegroep/methodentechniek/methodentechniek/surveydesign/44933main.html

Dr. Edith D. de Leeuw
Department of Methodology and Statistics
Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences
My friend sent me the link for the last story at about the same time as I received several AAPOR emails. She just sent me the new one. This one is just funny.
http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/17369873/

Mary Currin-Percival

Dr. Mary Currin-Percival
Assistant Professor of Political Science
University of Minnesota, Duluth
1123 University Drive
Cina Hall 309
Duluth, MN 55812
Office Phone 218-726-8629

----- Original Message ----- 
From: "Ken Winneg" <kwinneg@ASC.UPENN.EDU>
To: <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, March 07, 2007 9:03 AM
Subject: Re: Problematical News Story -- time for a moniker?

> Apologies to Jan, but I couldn't resist. So as not to steal Mike and
Paul's acronym, you can take it one step further:
> Clustered Respondents Attitude Poll, On Line Area.
> 
> Ken Winneg
> 
> ________________________________
> 
> > From: AAPORNET on behalf of Traugott, Michael
I'm afraid this acronym is already taken for Computerized Response Audience Poll, as you would find in Traugott and Lavrakas, The Voter's Guide to Election Polls.

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET on behalf of mkberent@earthlink.net
Sent: Tue 3/6/2007 9:58 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Problematical News Story -- time for a moniker?

I'm somewhat partial to Clustered Respondents Attitude Poll

Matt Berent
Staff Survey Researcher
Intuit Inc.

[Original Message]
From: Santos, Rob <RSantos@UI.URBAN.ORG>
To: <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
Date: 3/6/2007 9:24:47 AM
Subject: Re: Problematical News Story -- time for a moniker?
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>> Foll (fake poll)
>> Impoll (imposter poll)
>> faupoll (faulty or faux poll)
>> cavepoll (so unscientific, only a caveman would do it)
>>
>> you get the idea... anyone up for the challenge?
>>
>> (I'm batty from coming off a large writing task... so thanks for
induling
>> me...)
What I find interesting is the variation among various print, wire and network news outlets when it comes to reporting on this kind of thing. We
do a far amount of polls for media release and have some publish results without any seeming care for the quality of the data, others spend what seems like hours on the phone/over e-mail asking specifics, and the rest are somewhere in between.

Some, when they hear "nationally-representative" stop us there, without any further questions. Based on some of the write ups I have seen for some of the online polls that do not select participants using probability methods, they must know this, as they use that buzz phrase in their methods sections.

Melissa Marcellof
President, Pursuant, Inc.
2141 P Street NW
Suite 105
Washington, DC 20037

d: 202.887.0070, ext. 11
f: 800.567.1723
e: mmarcello@pursuantresearch.com

Please visit our Web Site at www.pursuantresearch.com

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Mary Currin-Percival
Sent: Wednesday, March 07, 2007 3:11 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Problematical News Story -- time for a moniker?
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Assistant Professor of Political Science
University of Minnesota, Duluth
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Cina Hall 309
Duluth, MN 55812
Office Phone 218-726-8629

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Sent: Wednesday, March 07, 2007 9:03 AM
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15-20 years ago, we had the same problem - call-in polls and self-selected samples.

CBS conducted an experiment matching a call-in poll against a sample survey. The occasion was President Bush's 1992 State of the Union address in the midst of a bad economy.

Below are excerpts from a column I wrote then for an Illinois Political monthly. Differences were as expected.

Nick Panagakis

Illinois Issues, March 1992 - Broadcasters in increasing numbers are using call-in polls as a means of determining public opinion on current issues. By simply picking up their telephones, audiences register opinions about sending U.S. troops to the Middle East, whether abortion should be legal, even guilt or innocence in a murder trial.
Polling experts have registered their opinion about call-in polls, too. Branding call-in polls as "pseudo polls," they point to likely result bias due to station audience demographics and the cost associated with participation. But more importantly, because the "sample" selects itself, one side of an issue may be more motivated to respond to call-in polls than the other.

On the evening of January 28, results from a CBS News call-in poll helped to resolve the controversy. Immediately following the State of the Union address by President Bush, an hour-long special show invited viewers to call an 800 number to register their views about the economy. At the same time, a random sample of 1,241 adults who had previously been recruited to watch the show, called CBS to answer the same questions. This random sample was weighted (as many samples are) to correct for any bias due to selection, demographics and nonresponse.

A total of 317,500 viewers were successful in phoning the 800 number to register their views. Pollsters have always argued that on questions of sample and sample size how is more important to poll reliability than how many.

Call-in poll results were compared on the air with the scientifically selected sample results. We use those results as experimental evidence to prove or disprove the reliability of call-in polls (see the box).

. To the question asking about their personal financial situation now versus four years ago, 54 percent of call-in poll callers said they were worse off, which was 22 percentage points higher than in the random sample. Understandably, people who are worse off are far more likely to
reach for their phones to register a complaint about the economy than people with no change in their economic condition.

When asked if they were worried about the possibility of a job loss in their family in the coming year, 64 percent of those responding to the call-in poll said "yes," which was 16 percentage points higher than in the random sample. Once again, people concerned about a family job loss were far more motivated to respond to the call-in poll about the economy than those who felt secure in their jobs.

Concern about the economy, the subject of the CBS show, is what prompted viewers to reach for their phones. If differences are not as great between the random poll and the call-in poll on questions unrelated to economic concerns, the case becomes even stronger that bias or distortion occurs in the call-in poll.

A question regarding media coverage of economic conditions provides this evidence from the CBS program. This unexpected question resulted in smaller differences between random sample and call-in results, a 4 percentage point difference.

Mary Currin-Percival wrote:

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> Mary Currin-Percival
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From: AAPORNET on behalf of Traugot, Michael
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no-poll
lim-poll (limited poll)
bogie-poll (bogie as in "subpar")
boll (baseless poll)
survey-naught
surveynot
sophey (sophistic survey)
Foll (fake poll)
Impoll (imposter poll)
faupoll (faulty or faux poll)
cavepoll (so unscientific, only a caveman would do it)

you get the idea... anyone up for the challenge?

(I'm batty from coming off a large writing task... so thanks for

> indulging
> >
> >
> me...)

Rob Santos
Urban Institute
Washington, DC

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========================================================================= Date: Wed, 7 Mar 2007 16:23:36 -0600

Reply-To: cnelson@niu.edu

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
I'm surprised my spam filter didn't delete
*your* e-mail for mentioning the unmentionable: Income
We find 15% either
don't know or won't say their family income.
We ask questions on sexual behavior that make
me blush when I'm running the frequencies and
cross-tabs and get a fairly small item non-response rate.
They have been behavioral as opposed to identity or orientation
questions.
Cynthia Nelson

Cynthia Nelson
College of Liberal Arts and Sciences
Northern Illinois University
DeKalb, IL  60115

*********** REPLY SEPARATOR ***********

On 3/7/2007 at 11:10 AM Linda Bourque wrote:
Isn't there some research published in the past that suggested that respondents were more willing to answer questions about sexual behavior than they were to answer questions about income?

Linda Bourque

At 10:10 AM 3/7/2007, Iain Noble wrote:

The point at issue is not whether or not people will answer the questions (we ought to know that most people will answer just about everything you ask them - if you ask in the right way - other than how much they earn) but whether or not one can believe what they tell you. Don't know about Kinsey (I dimly recall there have been doubts raised about the data collected and his interpretation of it) but the people who do the UK National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (the survey Margaret Thatcher tried to ban!) seem confident about the quality of their data.

PS Following on from the prudery of our departed Dear Leader it was interesting to note that some people on this list had email filters that rejected at least some of the posts on the topic.

Iain Noble

For information about the Next Steps Study go to www.dfes.gov.uk/research or http://www.esds.ac.uk/longitudinal/access/lsype/

>-----Original Message-----
>From: Marc Sapir [mailto:marcsapir@comcast.net]
I recently read CC Boyle's fictional rendition of the Kinsey story (The Inner Circle) and old Alfred sure knew how to get reliable info on sexuality. Though his samples weren't probability samples he worked hard to be inclusive of all strata and ethnicities and other categories he could think of (I'm assuming Boyle's done good research for his novel). I'm probably just an old suspicious fool, but I can't imagine answering highly personal questions on anyone's phone interview. As a physician, too, I can't imagine asking my patients such questions except in the privacy (and it is a form of intimate mutual privacy) of the privileged doctor-patient relationship.
Indeed, and there's a paper down for Anaheim on precisely this topic from a UK colleague, dealing with work in the UK to develop such a question for use by our National Statistics Office.

In the meantime look here:

http://qb.soc.surrey.ac.uk/surveys/nssal/Natsal%20questionnaire%202000a.pdf. Everything you ever wanted to ask about sex but were afraid to know.

Iain Noble
Department for Education and Skills
Creating opportunity, releasing potential, achieving excellence
Strategic Analysis: RM 1 (YCS and Next Steps Study),
W606, Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 4PQ.
0114 259 1180
For information about the Next Steps Study go to
www.dfes.gov.uk/research or
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Archives: http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html
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set aapornet nomail
On your return send this: set aapornet mail
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: aapornet-request@asu.edu
I think Jonathan Brill, among others, had a very useful reply to this question, to which I would add that the way in which the attribute is defined has greater consequences here than it does on many more commonly measured demographic variables (if we choose to think of it as an independent variable). You have a continuum ranging from something like ever having felt sexually attracted to a member of the same sex over to currently and openly living in a homosexual or gay relationship. This covers a wide range of current and prior behaviors and feelings. It was addressed by the Univ. of Chicago study on sexuality about five years ago. The estimates at one end of the continuum will be orders of magnitude higher than those at the other. Thus there is the issue of how to introduce and phrase a question, along with recognition that the way in which the activity or trait is defined will significantly impact the estimate.

James P. Murphy, Ph.D.

J.P. MURPHY & COMPANY

Post Office Box 150

Princeton, NJ 08542

610 408 8800
The point at issue is not whether or not people will answer the questions (we ought to know that most people will answer just about everything you ask them - if you ask in the right way - other than how much they earn) but whether or not one can believe what they tell you. Don’t know about Kinsey (I dimly recall there have been doubts raised about the data collected and his interpretation of it) but the people who do the UK National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (the survey Margaret Thatcher tried to ban!) seem confident about the quality of their data.

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Iain Noble

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http://www.esds.ac.uk/longitudinal/access/lsype/
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In the meantime look here:

http://qb.soc.surrey.ac.uk/surveys/nssa/Natsal%2020 questionnaire%202000a.pdf. Everything you ever wanted to ask about sex but were afraid to know.

Iain Noble
Department for Education and Skills
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W606, Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 4PQ.
0114 259 1180
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You mean like the classic: "Lots of people have been murdering their husbands lately. Can I just check, in the last four weeks have you murdered your husband?"

Iain Noble
Department for Education and Skills
Creating opportunity, releasing potential, achieving excellence =

Strategic Analysis: RM = YCS = Next Steps = Study), W606, Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 4PQ.
0114 = 20259 = 201180 = 20
For information about the Next Steps Study go to www.dfes.gov.uk/research or
http://www.esds.ac.uk/longitudinal/access/lsype=

>-----Original Message-----
>From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of James P. Murphy,
>Ph.D.
>Sent: 2007 March 20207 = 2022:31
I think Jonathan Brill, among others, had a very useful reply to this question, to which I would add that the way in which the attribute is defined has greater consequences here than it does on many more commonly measured demographic variables (if we choose to think of it as an independent variable). You have a continuum ranging from something like ever having felt sexually attracted to a member of the same sex over to currently and openly living in a homosexual or gay relationship. This covers a wide range of current and prior behaviors and feelings. It was addressed by the Univ. of Chicago study about five years ago. The estimates at one end of the continuum will be orders of magnitude higher than those at the other. Thus there is the issue of how to introduce and phrase a
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Iain Noble

For information about the Next Steps Study go to www.dfes.gov.uk/research or http://www.esds.ac.uk/longitudinal/access/lsYPE/

>

>-----Original Message-----
>From: Marc Sapir [mailto:marcsapir@comcast.net]
>Sent: 2007 March 02 2007 18:03
>To: NOBLE, Iain; AAPORNET@asu.edu
>Subject: RE: sexual preference question
>
>I recently read CC Boyle's fictional rendition of the Kinsey story
(The Inner=20Circle)=20and=20old=20Alfred=20sure=20how=20to=20get=20reliable=20info=20on=20sexuality.=20Though=20his=20samples=20weren't=20probability=20samples=20he=20worked=20hard=20to=20be=20inclusive=20of=20all=20strata=20and=20ethnicities=20and=20other=20categories=20he=20could=20think=20of=20(I'm=20assuming=20Boyle's=20done=20good=20research=20for=20his=20novel).=20I'm=20probably=20just=20old=20suspicious=20fool,=20but=20I=20can't=20imagine=20answering=20highly=20personal=20questions=20on=20anyone's=20phone=20interview.=20As=20a=20physician,=20too,=20I=20can't=20imagine=20asking=20my=20patients=20such=20questions=20except=20in=20the=20privacy=20(and=20is=20form=20intimate=20mutual=20of=20the=20privileged=20doctor-patient=20relationship.}

Marc=20Sapir=20MD,=20MPH

Executive=20Director

Retro=20Poll

www.retropoll.org
Indeed, and there's a paper down for Anaheim on precisely this topic from a UK colleague, dealing with work in the UK to develop such a question for use by our National Statistics Office.

In the meantime, look here:


Everything you ever wanted to ask about sex but were afraid to know.

Iain Noble
Department for Education and Skills
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Strategic Analysis: RM 201 (YCS 20and 20Next 20Steps 20Study),
W606, Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 20PQ.
0114 20259 201180
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Some less direct ways of ascertaining sexual orientation:

- Ask respondents what magazines they read, and give them the option of "Gay/Lesbian" magazines (Advocate, Out, X/Y, etc.) I know eRewards does this.

- Ask respondents what their relationship status is and include "domestic partnership/civil union" as a choice. As marriage rights for GLBT couples become more prevalent, however, "married" will capture respondents not only in opposite-gender marriage, but same-gender marriage as well.

The problem with these indirect approaches is, of course, not all members of the GLBT community read Gay/Lesbian magazines and not all of them are in a long-term relationship.
Greg

Gregory Manore
Research Analyst
MORPACE International, Inc.
31700 Middlebelt Road, Suite 200
Farmington Hills, MI 48334
Tel: 248-737-5315 x412
Fax: 248-737-5326
gmanore@morpace.com
www.morpace.com

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Philip J. Trounstine
Sent: Tuesday, March 06, 2007 10:32 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: sexual preference question

Colleagues:

I have a client who, for what I believe are legitimate, decent and humane reasons, wants to ask a population of young men and women (aged 18 and older) to state their sexual preference along with a battery of other demographic questions in a telephone survey. I've never posed this question in a survey and haven't been able to find such a question in a quick search on the Web. Has anyone ever posed the
question in a telephone survey? How was it worded? Did you state=20= categories or make it open-ended?

Did people respond, refuse, hang up, etc.? Where was it placed in= the questionnaire? Any advice? Links to previous work?

Thanks in advance to anyone who can offer practical suggestions.

Phil Trounstine
Director
Survey and Policy Research Institute
at San Jose State University

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Date: Thu, 8 Mar 2007 10:36:19 -0500
Reply-To: Allen Barton <allenbarton@mindspring.com>
Dear Iain -

I am glad people still remember my POQ (1958) humorous note, "Asking the Embarrassing Question," which Hans Zeisel sent to POQ when he saw a sheet I had circulated to my survey methods class in the early 1950's.

Your wording is yet another variation. Maybe society will progress to the point where homosexual behavior or preference does not have to be treated like spouse-murder. (My examples all dealt with wife-murder; that you remembered it as husband-murder show the progress we are making in gender relations!)

-----Original Message-----
> From: Iain Noble <iain.NOBLE@DFES.GSI.GOV.UK>
> Sent: Mar 8, 2007 7:05 AM
> To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
> Subject: Re: sexual preference question
> 
> You mean like the classic: "Lots of people have been murdering their husbands lately. Can I just check, in the last four weeks have you murdered your husband?"
> 
> Iain Noble
Yes, I noticed that the murderer/murderer had switched, perhaps a little
like Gordon Allport's classic finding on who held the knife (razor?) in a black/white scene he presented to subjects to speak about to others. Anyway, it's good to see that Allen's wonderful research note in POQ--still part of collective memory. Howard

Allen Barton wrote:

> Dear Iain -
>
> I am glad people still remember my POQ (1958) humorous note, "Asking the Embarrassing Question," which Hans Zeisel sent to POQ when he saw a sheet I had circulated to my survey methods class in the early 1950's.
>
> Your wording is yet another variation. Maybe society will progress to the point where homosexual behavior or preference does not have to be treated like spouse-murder. (My examples all dealt with wife-murder; that you remembered it as husband-murder show the progress we are making in gender relations!)
>
> >
>
> >

> -----Original Message-----
>
>> From: Iain Noble <Iain.NOBLE@DFES.GSI.GOV.UK>
>
>> Sent: Mar 8, 2007 7:05 AM
>
>> To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
>
>> Subject: Re: sexual preference question
>
>>
>> You mean like the classic: "Lots of people have been murdering their husbands lately. Can I just check, in the last four weeks have you murdered your husband?"
>
>>
>> Iain Noble
>
>> Department for Education and Skills
>
>> Creating opportunity, releasing potential, achieving excellence
Date: Thu, 8 Mar 2007 17:41:17 +0100
Reply-To: Michael Meffert <mmeffert@GMAIL.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Michael Meffert <mmeffert@GMAIL.COM>
Subject: Literature on survey nonresponse (cross-country/professionals)
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0

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I am looking, with limited success so far, for literature or research on survey nonresponse (and more specifically, on how to increase response rates) that meets two conditions: (1) the focus should be comparative/cross-country (ideally including non-Western countries) and (2) the focus should be on professionals (as opposed to general population/household surveys). With either of these conditions, I do not find much. There are, for example, a few relevant chapters in the book Survey Nonresponse by Groves et al. (2002), and there is an article by Cycyota and Harrison (2006) with a meta-analysis of response rates of surveys of executives (Organizational Research Methods, pp. 133-160).

Any help in locating other relevant literature, or at least where to look, would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks,

Michael Meffert

--

Michael F. Meffert, Ph.D.
Collaborative Research Centre (SFB 504)
University of Mannheim
These are very interesting points with regard to what to do when polls
using questionable methods create results that are so close to those using accepted methodology. Cases like this always remind me of what Warren Mitofsky wrote in 1998 in the article "Scrubinizing Our Accepted Practices" in The Public Perspective:

Ordinary things need to be questioned. For example, when biased survey designs produce relatively consistent election estimates, rather than dismiss them as flukes, it seems better to look for the reason why. While I would not, at this time, advocate designing a political poll the way these surveys are designed, both are doing something pollsters should learn from. It seems clear that they are doing something right, even though it differs from currently accepted practices.

Zsolt Nyiri
The Gallup Organization
Washington, DC

On 3/6/07, Martha Crum <martha@mcanda.com> wrote:
> Thank you David Moore, for providing some important context on the issue of women's perceived leadership skills in the workplace and corporate glass ceilings.
>
> It would be nice if MSNBC provided a more detailed profile of the reader/responders of the poll and more detail on the methodology. We don't know, for example, whether it is representative sample of MSNBC viewers or just a=
call in. In any event, I think a careful analysis of sample profile and matching of questions to representative samples are warranted. It's conceivable that a sample skewed to white collar professionals, for example, might be more relevant to the issue of executive glass ceilings than a nationally representative sample, which includes a whole lot of people who aren't in the labor force, never mind in the type of environments generally referenced on issues of the gendered glass ceiling.

> We know the glass ceiling is a very real phenomenon (there's hard data on that one). Attitudes in the workplace are not the only contributor. Attitudes at home, family structure, and family unfriendly corporate and public policies have a few things to do with it too. My understanding of the gender wage gap, which is not my area of expertise, is that it is almost all attributable to married workers with children. Men's incomes tend to rise with children; women's decline. Nonetheless, does anyone out there doubt that workplace attitudes contribute?

> Sure the methodology was flawed, but neither should we approach surveys as if we were totally ignorant of all social dynamics, accepting or rejecting the results solely on the criteria of random digit dialing, which, as others have pointed out, has its own problems. The danger of such narrow criteria is that we leave people with the even more problematic and misleading conclusion that there's no gender bias in the workplace.

> Martha Crum

> Sociology Department

> Graduate Center, City University of New York

>
David Moore <dmoore62@COMCAST.NET> wrote:

Whatever the problems with the "poll," the findings are not far off from a
Gallup poll conducted in April 22-24, 2002 (the last time, I believe, that
Gallup asked the question: "If you were taking a new job and had your cho=
ice
of a boss would you prefer to work for a man or a woman?"). Gallup, by th=
e
way, has a trend on this question that goes back to 1953.

In April 2002, among males: 29% preferred a male boss, 13% a female boss,
and 57% said no preference (a volunteered response); 1% no opinion
Among females: 32% preferred a male boss, 23% a female boss, and 43% had =
no
preference; 2% no opinion.

That 9-point net preference among females for a male rather than a female
boss was the smallest ever measured by Gallup (in the most recent poll
before April 2002, a Dec 2000 poll, the net preference was 24 points: 50%
preferred a male boss; 26% a female boss).

The 16-point net preference among males for a male rather than a female b=
oss
was also the smallest, but in 1993 the net was just 17 points (33% to 16%=
).
In Dec. 2000, the net was larger: 45% said they preferred a male boss; 19=
% a
female boss.

This message is not intended to condone the MSNBC report! Obviously, attitudes could have changed in the past five years since the last Gallup poll that asked the boss question. And MSNBC should have conducted its own contemporary poll, rather than rely on the admittedly unrepresentative responses it received online.

David

----- Original Message ----- 
From: "Philip J. Trounstine"

To:

Sent: Tuesday, March 06, 2007 12:53 PM

Subject: Re: Problematical News Story

As a former reporter now a pollster, I can't tell you how sick it makes me to see stories like this. Joel is 100% correct: these kind of internet "polls" are worse than meaningless because they are seen by readers and viewers as legitimate. NBC's professional, fact-based pollsters ought to scream bloody murder. And get NBC to finance a genuine national survey to either verify or debunk the internet "poll" on which this report was
based. Maybe the findings are true. Maybe they're not. We simply have no way of knowing.

Joel Bloom
Sent by: AAPORNET
03/06/2007 08:25 AM
Please respond to Joel Bloom

To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
cc:
Subject: Re: Problematical News Story

Michael is right. This is about as bad as it gets for a major news organization's "survey" reporting, especially since that organization (NBC/MSNBC) also does scientific surveys and their survey people are AAPOR members.

The entire text of the article treats it as if it's a scientific, nationally-representative survey. The "About the Survey" note (see belo=
occurs on the second page of the online article and does not even come close to meeting AAPOR requirements -- it doesn't mention the lack of scientific sampling and it actually touts the "sample's" representativeness.

About the survey

Our online survey was completed by 61,647 people, about 50 percent male and 50 percent female. The average age was 42, 94 percent said they work full-time and 44 percent said they supervise other workers. Although the sample size is large and diverse, it is not considered nationally representative because it was largely restricted to MSNBC.com readers.

And any impact of this too-little-too-late disclaimer is more than counterbalanced by the reporting, and by the fact that it is referred to as "the Work & Power Survey conducted by Elle and MSNBC.com". MSNBC does real scientific surveys and most readers will assume this is one of them.

This is why I tell my students that these sorts of web-based opt-in pseudo-polls are worse than useless. If all they were was unscientific and wrong they would just be useless. But since they are presented to a mass
audience as if they do mean something, they are worse than useless -- and in some cases may actually be quite dangerous.

I would be interested in a response from our colleagues at NBC. I realize that this "survey" had nothing to do with your unit and I also realize that you operate under whatever institutional and corporate constraints that you are required to. But you must know that fairly or not, this rubs off on you.

This is why our colleague Gary Langer got ABC to stop using these pseudo-polls. It would seem that if anything in our business is worth taking a stand over this would be it.

Best,

-- Joel

--

Joel David Bloom, Ph.D.
The University at Albany, SUNY

Research Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political Science
Associate Director, Office of Institutional Research
Phone: (518) 437-4791
On 3/6/07, Traugott, Michael wrote:

Here’s today’s egregious example of “bad news from bad polling data”:

http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/17345308/

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> >========================================================================= Date: Fri, 9 Mar 2007 07:33:50 -0700 Reply-To: TimothyJames Beebe <beebe.timothy@MAYO.EDU> Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU> From: TimothyJames Beebe <beebe.timothy@MAYO.EDU> Subject: Rating scale comparisons

Hi,
I have a person who wants to compare satisfaction survey results between two sites. At one site, the survey uses a 4-point scale to rate agreement or disagreement with a range of statements (1 = strongly agree, 2 = agree, 3 = disagree, 4 = strongly disagree). At the other site, a 5-point scale is used where the range is strongly agree to strongly disagree but with middle (neither agree nor disagree) category. This person wants to compare the two sites on the percentage who select "strongly agree" contending that the presence or absence of a middle category shouldn't affect that response in either scenario. I'm concerned that the comparison may yield differences across sites that are an artifact of the different response options.

What are your thoughts on such an approach? If you could offer citations in support of your stance on this, that would be helpful.

Thanks in advance.

Regards,

Tim

Timothy J. Beebe, Ph.D.

Associate Professor of Health Services Research
Mayo Clinic College of Medicine

Director, Survey Research Center
Department of Health Sciences Research
Oh, and for this exercise, assume comparable data collection protocols and patient casemix between sites.
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Thanks in advance.

Regards,

Tim

Timothy J. Beebe, Ph.D.
Date:         Fri, 9 Mar 2007 09:48:33 -0500
Reply-To:     kballen@terrorfreetomorrow.org
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         Kenneth Ballen <kballen@TERRORFREETOMORROW.ORG>
Organization: Terror Free Tomorrow
Subject:      From Ken Ballen
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit
Could you please redirect the list serve emails from the email address below to:

Kenballen@terrorfreetomorrow.org

Thank you

Ken Ballen, President
Terror Free Tomorrow
(202) 274-1800 x 201
Kballen@terrorfreetomorrow.org
<http://www.terrorfreetomorrow.org> www.terrorfreetomorrow.org
PO Box 5704
Washington, DC 20016
Hi Tim,

I don't have any ready references - but here would be my thoughts:
You have two separate question items - so, from a measurement theory perspective - you have an apple and orange comparison. Has this kind of difference ever been studied empirically? - whereby the middle 'in-between category' was assessed for its impact on the question? I don't know.
Setting that attitudinal question up - it is symmetrical - so theoretically there is that 'grey area' / 'transitory area' in-between the positive and negative sides. Operationally, dropping the middle category does not allow people to be 'wishy-washy' and forces them to choose in which direction they are leaning. Dropping that middle category out - allows the respondent to make that choice rather than the analyst - who often decides to do something with that middle category - when they collapse categories to summarize results or conservatively split them to each side (dichotomy). However, I prefer to have that middle category - because the theoretical distribution of the variable has that 'grey area' - and in fact respondents that reside in that category are interesting in and of themselves. I would report separate N sizes and proportions - then collapse them into the summary 'strongly agree' category -

but add the caveat in the final report what you did and mention the possible limitation to doing this. That way it is transparent - and the reader(s) is/are fully informed about what you did.

Joe

Joseph E. Bauer, Ph.D.
Director - Survey Research
Statistics & Evaluation Center (SEC)
American Cancer Society - National Home Office
1599 Clifton Road NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30329-4251
(404) 929-6905 (Office)
(404) 321-4669 (Fax)
Hi,

Timothy James
Beebe
<beebe.timothy@MA@YU.EDU> To
AAPORN@asu.edu
Sent by: AAPORN cc
<AAPORN@asu.edu>
> Subject
Rating scale comparisons

03/09/2007 09:33 AM

Please respond to
Timothy James
Beebe
<beebe.timothy@MA@YU.EDU>

Hi,
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Mayo Clinic College of Medicine
Director, Survey Research Center
Department of Health Sciences Research

Mayo Clinic
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Rochester, MN 55905
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Fax: (507) 284-1180
E-mail: beebe.timothy@mayo.edu

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Date:         Fri, 9 Mar 2007 14:08:39 -0600
Reply-To:     Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>
Subject:      March issue of Public Opinion Pros
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Dear AAPOR members -

The March issue of Public Opinion Pros is now posted to the web at


This month we have a special From the Field presentation marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of the public opinion classic "Questions & Answers," by Howard Schuman and Stanley Presser, with commentary by prominent researchers in the field, as well as the authors themselves. Included are pieces by George Bishop, Norman Bradburn, Jon Krosnick, Michael Schober, Norbert Schwarz, Tom W. Smith, and Roger Tourangeau, remarking on the progress that has been made in the field in the quarter-century since the publication of Schuman and Presser's seminal work.

Access to POP is now free to all, and we hope you will check us out.
Thanks and best wishes -

Lisa

Lisa Ferraro Parmelee, Ph.D.
Manager, LFP Editorial Enterprises, LLC
Editor, Public Opinion Pros
www.PublicOpinionPros.com

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Date: Sat, 10 Mar 2007 07:46:52 -0500
Reply-To: Benoit Gauthier <gauthier@circum.com>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Benoit Gauthier <gauthier@CIRCUM.COM>
Subject: Re: Rating scale comparisons
Comments: To: TimothyJames Beebe <beebe.timothy@MAYO.EDU>
Surely, the addition of a mid-point to an attitude scale decreases the likelihood that one would choose the adjacent categories (i.e., Agree and Disagree). The question is whether this effect ripples as far as the extreme categories (i.e., Strongly Agree and Strongly Disagree).

Without empirical evidence, I would reason that the effect could only be null or a reduction in the proportion choosing the extreme categories. Therefore, if the proportion of Strongly Agree is equal or larger at the 5-point site, I’d say that that site is doing better. However, if the proportion of Strongly Agree is lower at the 5-point site, I don’t think you could conclude that they are doing worse since the difference could be a scale effect.

Benoît Gauthier, mailto:gauthier@circum.com
R=Éseau Circum inc. / Circum Network Inc.

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> Mayo Clinic College of Medicine

> Director, Survey Research Center
> Department of Health Sciences Research

> Mayo Clinic
> 200 First Street SW
> Rochester, MN 55905
> Tel: (507) 538-4606
> Fax: (507) 284-1180
> E-mail: beebe.timothy@mayo.edu

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On your return send this: set aapornet mail

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Date:         Sat, 10 Mar 2007 15:24:34 -0600
Reply-To:     Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>
Subject:      Job Opportunity
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Comments: cc: wiese.c@ghc.org
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
GROUP HEALTH

Center for Health Studies

DATE(S) TO BE RAN:

March and April 2007

SECTION:

Research/Healthcare

KEY WORD(S):

Management, Research
SENIOR MANAGER, RESEARCH OPERATIONS

Group Health Center for Health Studies (CHS), a nationally recognized research center, seeks an experienced manager to lead its Research Operations unit. CHS is a public domain research division of Group Health Cooperative, a non-profit integrated health care plan and delivery system located in Washington State, with headquarters in Seattle. CHS is nationally and internationally recognized for its research in health services, behavioral medicine, and clinical epidemiology. CHS conducts grants-funded research with most of its funding coming from the National Institutes of Health and major foundations. Additionally the Center has strong scientific ties with the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, the University of Washington, Kaiser Permanente, and other national research institutions.

The Research Operation unit consists of over 130 staff members, including 25 Project Managers, a Research Clinic, Survey Research Program, and a Medical Records Unit. As a member of the CHS Leadership Team, the Senior Manager of Research Operations will oversee project coordination, supervise, train and mentor professional staff, develop and implement policies and procedures, and consult on budgeting for research projects.
The successful candidate will have seven to ten years of broad management and administrative experience with demonstrated leadership, interpersonal, organizational, communication, and problem-solving skills. Supervisory experience in a health-care or scientific research setting is essential. Experience in an academic environment is preferred. A Master’s degree in Public Health or other relevant discipline is required.

Salary is competitive and commensurate with experience and qualification. Screening of applicants will commence immediately and continue until the position is filled.

For additional information and to apply, please visit: www.ghc.org <http://www.ghc.org/> , referencing job #70212x6231x0201. Please visit http://www.centerforhealthstudies.org <http://www.centerforhealthstudies.org/> for more information about Group Health Center for Health Studies.

EEO/AA Employer
HUMAN RESOURCES USE

RFP#: 70212x6231x0201

JOB TITLE: Mngr; Research Operations Sr.

DEPT #: 10021600

DEPT NAME: Center for Health Studies

PERSON AUTHORIZING AD: Helga Ding

RECRUITER: Erin Castle

---

Archives: http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html

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set aapornet nomail

On your return send this: set aapornet mail
As a referee of a journal, if asked to review a report that compared rates from two different questions (or answer sets), I would question whether the comparison of the proportions made any sense at all without some empirical evidence that it does.

I would think that any substantial frequency of use of the Neutral category would call into question the meaning of a difference in the rates for the other four categories. The rates for some or all of them have to be higher (without a Neutral category), unless all the respondents who choose Neutral decide to Refuse or respond Don't Know/Not Sure.

It is impossible to conclude that the same respondents or same proportions of respondents who Strongly Disagree without a Neutral category in the responses will do so when allowed a Neutral category. Some researchers will exclude Neutral in order to force respondents, they believe, to take a position on one side or the other. Perhaps this =
works, but I have never seen any evidence regarding the value of this decision.

Some respondents who are on the edge of Disagree/Strongly Disagree may fall down on the Disagree side when they see the more finely graded scale that includes Neutral. Comparing the two proportions from different response sets assumes that this proportion is zero. No one can tell if this is a large proportion or not without some comparative data.

At the very least, there should be some cognitive testing of the alternative response sets you are using that focuses on whether the respondents, selected with various views on the substance of the question, see the two sets as essentially similar or different in some important way.

Regards,

David Smith
University of Texas School of Public Health

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> or disagreement with a range of statements (1 = strongly agree, 2 =
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> E-mail: beebe.timothy@mayo.edu

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Date: Sun, 11 Mar 2007 18:27:08 +0000
Reply-To: jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com
Sender: AAPORNED <AAPORNED@ASU.EDU>
From: "James P. Murphy, Ph.D." <jpmurphy@JPMURPHY.COM>
The question is framed in a purely conceptual fashion. Perhaps some empirical comparisons would be of value, particularly if someone has to produce an answer, if qualified, to decision-makers concerned about the survey results:

Are there any cases in which the two populations are rating a common entity? After considering potential differences in respondent characteristics, it might be that a rationale for intercalibration could be developed on that basis. How do the levels of No Answer compare for the two populations? One might expect them to be higher for the group whose scale did not include Neither Agree nor Disagree. If so, you might recode all or (probably better) some proportion of the No Answers to Neither. Remove Neither (one group) and No Answer (both groups) from the data and recalculate the percentages with the adjusted bases. Treat the data as ordinal scale by rank ordering each respondent's answers on the four Agree / Disagree points and examine the degree of correlation.

Scientifically, these are all indefensible without the kind of documented empirical evidence you request but which does not appear to exist. Yet to me the value of the question lies in the fact that research sponsors and decision-makers often wave their hands at our protests and say, "Just give us your experienced judgment." Most on this list have been in this situation many times. I feel that sponsors are entitled to a judgmental ass=
assessment if it is properly qualified. The analyses described above, or pos-
sibly others, might increase one's level of confidence in responding.

James P. Murphy, Ph.D.
J.P. MURPHY & COMPANY
Post Office Box 150
Princeton, NJ 08542
610 408 8800
www.jpmurphy.com

From: Beebe, Timothy J. Ph.D. [mailto:Beebe.Timothy@MAYO.EDU]
Sent: Friday, March 9, 2007 10:45 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Rating scale comparisons

Oh, and for this exercise, assume comparable data collection protocols
and patient casemix between sites.

-----Original Message-----
From: TimothyJames Beebe [mailto:Beebe.Timothy@mayo.edu]
Sent: Friday, March 09, 2007 8:34 AM
To: AAPORNET@lists.asu.edu
Cc: Beebe, Timothy J. Ph.D.
Subject: Rating scale comparisons

Hi,

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two sites. At one site, the survey uses a 4-point scale to rate
agreement or disagreement with a range of statements (1 = strongly
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Tim

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Associate Professor of Health Services Research Mayo Clinic College of Medicine

Director, Survey Research Center
Department of Health Sciences Research

Mayo Clinic
200 First Street SW
Date: Sun, 11 Mar 2007 20:48:51 -0500
Reply-To: Jonathan Brill <brillje@UMDNJ.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Jonathan Brill <brillje@UMDNJ.EDU>
Subject: Re: Rating scale comparisons
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu, TimothyJames Beebe <beebe.timothy@MAYO.EDU>

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========================================================================
Tim:

In late 1996 and early 1997, I was faced with a similar situation while employed by a multinational company (Caterpillar) possessing satisfaction data from multiple business units. The various business units employed varied response categories.

I looked at the data for all business units and noted varying patterns of skewness and kurtosis across the distributions. This told me that different business unit respondents responded differently to the measurement item stimuli. Thus direct comparison of results was clearly inappropriate.

The solution I settled on, rightly or wrongly (though it seemed logical and justified to me based on my statistical training and knowledge, such as it was/is), was to convert all item data to standardized scores and to characterize the patterns of the distributions by describing the skewness and kurtosis in terms of their standardized scores relative to the means of these statistics. I could then directly compare results between and across business units by reconstructing "comparable distributions" through the use of "transformation coefficients."

What I found is that counting top box was not a particularly good summary statistic for characterizing the results. Instead, I chose to compare the standardized score at which the cut point between the top two quintiles was observed. This seemed to be easy for business unit managers to accept and understand, and my boss informed me that he had
received very positive feedback regarding my "thoughtful solution to a thorny problem" from several very highly placed executives across the company.

I hope this helps.

Regards,

Jonathan

Jonathan E. Brill, Ph.D.
General Manager, ORANJ BOWL(sm) Panel Research Program
Associate Director, Database & Panel Research
NEW JERSEY INSTITUTE FOR SUCCESSFUL AGING
School of Osteopathic Medicine
University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey
42 East Laurel Road, UDP Suite 2300
Stratford, New Jersey 08084
Telephone (direct): 856.566-6727
Fax (research group): 856.566-6874
E-mail: brillje@umdnj.edu
www.oranjbowl.info

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Director, Survey Research Center
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Rochester, MN 55905
Tel: (507) 538-4606
Fax: (507) 284-1180
E-mail: beebe.timothy@mayo.edu

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Dear AAPOR members:

Can someone recommend me a good software to develop in-house web surveys? There are plenty of them available in the web but I need your advice to select one.

I am not interested in using online options such as SurveyMonkey or Zoomerang in order to maintain security of the data. The harder way is to create the web pages from the scratch and include Php/MySQL code to channel data (responses) to a database in our web server; similar to database-driven web sites. I am looking for more efficient way to do it.
Thanks, Sanjeewa

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
Sanjeewa Karunaratne
Project Manager
Center for Survey Research and Analysis
University of Connecticut
860-486-5257 (phone)
860-486-6655 (fax)
sanjeewa.karunaratne@uconn.edu
www.csra.uconn.edu

=A0

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=========================================================================
Sanjeeewa,

We've had a lot of trouble with SurveyTracker, and I wouldn't recommend it if you're using a complex network, like a Novell system. It might be okay for a stand-alone server, or a few linked PCs, but it's really clunky for us.

Hope this helps. All best wishes,

Rob

Robert P. Daves
Director - The Minnesota Poll and Star Tribune Strategic Research
President - The American Association for Public Opinion Research

Star Tribune
425 Portland Av. S.
Minneapolis MN  55488
V: 612-673-7278
F: 612-673-4359
daves@startribune.com
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Thanks, Sanjeewa

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
Sanjeewa Karunarathne
Project Manager
Center for Survey Research and Analysis
University of Connecticut
860-486-5257 (phone)
860-486-6655 (fax)
sanjeewa.karunarathne@uconn.edu
www.csra.uconn.edu

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Casino's backers, foes deny aiding poll


Sunday, March 11, 2007

BY JEFFREY MIZE

No one seems to know, or wants to say, who is spending thousands of dollars to poll Clark County residents for their views on the Cowlitz Tribe's casino project.

Pollsters identifying themselves as working for Central Research
Services in New York called local residents last week for their opinions - favorable, unfavorable or neutral - of Cowlitz casino developer David Barnett, the Cowlitz Tribe and the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde, which operates the Spirit Mountain Casino about 60 miles southwest of Portland.

Push polling?

Some of the questions asked contain inaccurate information and might even be considered push polling, a technique in which negative information is couched in the form of a question.

For example, pollsters said the Cowlitz casino project would include an entertainment venue that could force The Amphitheater at Clark County out of business and stick the county with a $40 million bill. In reality, even if competition bankrupts the amphitheater's operator, Quincunx, the county would be left searching for a new operator, not struggling to pay off a $40 million debt.

Respondents also were asked if they would be more or less likely to vote for a commissioner candidate who supports the Cowlitz casino plan.

Jeffrey Mize covers the Cowlitz casino for The Columbian. He can be
reached at 360-759-8006 or by e-mail at jeff.mize@columbian.com.

Leo G. Simonetta
Director of Research
Art & Science Group, LLC
6115 Falls Road, Suite 101
Baltimore MD 21209

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Date: Tue, 13 Mar 2007 14:46:02 -0400
Reply-To: "Kotler-Berkowitz, Laurence" <Laurence.Kotler-Berkowitz@UJC.ORG>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Kotler-Berkowitz, Laurence" <Laurence.Kotler-Berkowitz@UJC.ORG>
Subject: RFP announcement - Jewish community study
Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit
A local affiliate of our national philanthropic and service provision system seeks to conduct a two-part study. One part will consist of online and/or mail surveys of affiliated Jewish community members in the local area. The second part will consist of producing an estimate of the size of the local Jewish population.

Please respond directly to me off-list at laurence.kotler-berkowitz@ujc.org to indicate interest in receiving the RFP.

Thank you.

Laurence Kotler-Berkowitz, Ph.D.
Director, Research and Analysis
United Jewish Communities
e: laurence.kotler-berkowitz@ujc.org
p: 212.284.6578
f: 212.284.6805
www.ujc.org
Hi,

We are working on a web survey which includes minors age 16-17. The survey in question investigates views of various educational subjects and career interests. It does not touch on sensitive subjects that might ethically or legally require parental permission for participation.

However, there are certain terms that must be met to participate (e.g. must not work for certain organizations) in that survey and to be eligible to receive an incentive in consideration for that participation.

Can minors legally agree to those terms or must parental permission to participate and/or agreement to the terms be obtained to make it legal?
Thanks

Matthias

Mathias Kretschmer
Senior Consultant

The Taylor Research & Consulting Group, Inc.
Two International Drive
Portsmouth, NH 03801

Phone: 603-422-7618  Fax: 603-422-7610

Internet: www.TheTaylorGroup.com
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Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
I would like to locate a 1946 data set gathered by the Psychological Corporation, and used by Henry C. Link in an article that seem year. It does not appear to be archived at the Roper Center, or ICPSR, or the UNC Odum Institute. If anyone has a clue as to whether and where the data exist, please let me know. Howard
POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT

RESEARCH ANALYST

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA CENTER FOR SURVEY RESEARCH

Leading academic survey research center seeks candidate for Research Analyst position available immediately.

The analyst:

1) Performs programming and analysis tasks using SPSS, WinCati, Excel, Access, and other software as appropriate. Analyst duties to be assigned and monitored by the Senior Research Analyst or Assistant Director.
   a) Prepares and labels SPSS data files for analysis and reporting.
   b) Analyzes survey results data, including frequencies, crosstabulations, means tables, multivariate analyses, and tests of statistical significance.
   c) Prepares graphs and tables in Excel, Word, and other software as appropriate.
   d) Processes, loads, and manages sample for use in WinCATI or in mail-out surveys.
   e) Merges, modifies, and edits data files as needed for analysis or for use =
as sampling databases.

f) Assists with programming questionnaires in Ci3 and/or Sensus.
g) Assists with set-up of telephone interview studies in WinCATI.
h) Assists with set-up of Web surveys.
i) Sets up databases in Access.

2) Acts as Project Coordinator for survey projects as assigned.
a) Prepares time lines for assigned projects.
b) Assists with budget preparation and budget revisions for assigned projects.
c) Maintains communication with client on survey progress.
d) Submits brief, written notes on project progress each week, and reports on project progress, needs, and plans at weekly project scan meeting.
e) Maintains communication with project team using e-mail and team meetings as needed.
f) Monitors expenditures of effort by staff to ensure that projects stay within budget.
g) Coordinates with Assistant Director regarding scheduling or resource problems affecting timely completion of assigned projects.
h) Coordinates with Center Director, Assistant Director or Principal Investigator of project regarding any issues affecting survey quality.

3) Assists with drafting and editing of project reports and methodological reports as assigned.

4) Attends general staff meetings and participates in management task teams as assigned.

5) Assists with Level I computing support tasks as assigned by Senior Research Analyst.
6) May occasionally be assigned to other tasks at the discretion of the Director.

Qualifications: The competitive candidate will have a Master’s degree in the social sciences, with some experience in data analysis. Programming experience preferred. Knowledge of SPSS required. Understanding of statistical techniques for the social sciences required. Familiarity with CATI software and experience with Sawtooth WinCATI are preferred.

Our organization: The Center for Survey Research is a unit of the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service at the University of Virginia. We have a CATI-lab of 22 stations running Sawtooth WinCATI. The staff consists of 12 salaried members, including the Director and Assistant Director, Full-time Senior Research Analyst, Survey Operations Manager, Full-time Research Analyst (this position) and Fiscal Technician. In addition, CSR employs part-time Project Directors, and consults regularly with members of the University of Virginia faculty. We employ several part-time graduate research analysts, programmers and project assistants, as well as a roster of trained CATI interviewers. For more about CSR, please see our web site at www.virginia.edu/surveys.

Applicants should send, by April 9, 2007, a cover letter, c.v. or resume, and list of three references to:

Search Committee
Research Analyst Position
Center for Survey Research
P.O. Box 400767
Charlottesville Virginia 22904-4767

For express delivery, the physical address is:
Center for Survey Research
2400 Old Ivy Road
Charlottesville, VA 22903
(Ph: 434-243-5222)

or respond by e-mail to
Thomas M. Guterbock, Director
TomG@virginia.edu

The University of Virginia is committed to the diversity of its faculty and =

staff and is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

Thomas M. Guterbock                        Voice: (434)243-5223
Director                         CSR Main Number: (434)243-5222
Center for Survey Research                   FAX: (434)982-5524
University of Virginia     EXPRESS DELIVERY: 2400 Old Ivy Road
P. O. Box 400767                        Suite 223
Charlottesville, VA 22904-4767        Charlottesville, VA 22903
e-mail: TomG@virginia.edu

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AIPAC Disses Pelosi - Yahoo! News


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Yahoo! News
http://news.yahoo.com/

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Date:   Wed, 14 Mar 2007 09:16:48 -0400
Reply-To: Benjamin Phillips <bphillips@BRANDEIS.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Benjamin Phillips <bphillips@BRANDEIS.EDU>
Subject: Re: Jewish opinion on Iraq & AIPAC Disses Pelosi -
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If your research organization is subject an IRB process (i.e., if the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 45, Part 46 are applicable - see http://www.hhs.gov/ohrp/humansubjects/guidance/45cfr46.htm#46.103 for details), then you must obtain informed consent of a parent for each minor as well as the assent of the minor.

Regards,

Jonathan

Jonathan E. Brill, Ph.D.
General Manager, ORANJ BOWL(sm) Panel Research Program
Associate Director, Database & Panel Research
NEW JERSEY INSTITUTE FOR SUCCESSFUL AGING
School of Osteopathic Medicine
Hi,

We are working on a web survey which includes minors age 16-17. The survey in question investigates views of various educational subjects and career interests. It does not touch on sensitive subjects that might ethically or legally require parental permission for participation. However, there are certain terms that must be met to participate (e.g. must not work for certain organizations) in that survey and to be
eligible to receive an incentive in consideration for that participation.

Can minors legally agree to those terms or must parental permission to participate and/or agreement to the terms be obtained to make it legal?

Thanks

Matthias

_________________________________________________

Matthias Kretschmer
Senior Consultant

The Taylor Research & Consulting Group, Inc.
Two International Drive
Portsmouth, NH 03801

Phone: 603-422-7618  Fax: 603-422-7610

Internet: www.TheTaylorGroup.com
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www.retopoll.org

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Senior Research Associate
Cohen Center for Modern Jewish Studies & Steinhardt Social Research Institute
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P.O. Box 549110
Waltham, MA 02454-9110
Phone: (781) 736-3855 Fax: (781) 736-3929
Email: bphillips@brandeis.edu
http://www.brandeis.edu/cmjs/Person.cfm?idstaff=42

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http://news.yahoo.com/s/thenation/20070313/cm_thenation/15174897_1

Yahoo! News
Re: Jewish opinion on Iraq & AIPAC Disses Pelosi -

Jesus Marquez <jmarquez@SERVICEMANAGEMENT.COM>

AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

Re: Jewish opinion on Iraq & AIPAC Disses Pelosi -
Ah! Art Speigelman! I am currently reading Maus to my 5-year old at bedtime and she is getting it. Great stuff!

Chucho Marquez

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Marc Sapir
Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2007 2:16 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Jewish opinion on Iraq & AIPAC Disses Pelosi -

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#########################################################################
It has been the social norm on this list for quite some time that discussing political opinions per se is not appropriate. Doing so would degrade the value of this forum as a place to be comfortable discussing levels of attitudes about political and other opinions, and the ability to measure them accurately.

-Leora

Dr. Leora Lawton
TechSociety Research
"Custom Social Science and Consumer Behavior Research"
2342 Shattuck Avenue PMB 362, Berkeley, CA  94704
Is this norm codified in writing? If so, this might be an appropriate occasion to circulate a list of banned topics, as well as sanctions that will follow.

Nat Ehrlich, Ph.D.

Research Specialist

Michigan State University
It has been the social norm on this list for quite some time that discussing political opinions per se is not appropriate. Doing so would degrade the value of this forum as a place to be comfortable discussing levels of attitudes about political and other opinions, and the ability to measure them accurately.

-Leora

Dr. Leora Lawton
TechSociety Research
"Custom Social Science and Consumer Behavior Research"
2342 Shattuck Avenue PMB 362, Berkeley, CA 94704
(510) 548-6174; fax (510) 548-6175; cell (510) 928-7572
www.techsociety.com
Yahoo Messenger: leora_lawton
There are no Federal laws or regulations pertaining to conducting in-person interviews of children, but there is a key federal law regarding online interviews. The collection of any personal information from children under the age of 13, including any information tied to personal information (like Matthias' questions about career interests and education), triggers the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA).
However, CMOR recommends informed parental consent be obtained before any research involving minors is conducted. Note that I say "minors." Even if researchers are in compliance with COPPA, they should still be cognizant of the requirements. Age of majority in most of the U.S. is still 18, so respondents will mostly be living at home -- and still considered children by society's standards. Respecting such sensitivities is a crucial way to ensure future respondent cooperation.

You can find further details on COPPA and other privacy laws and regulations, and how to comply with them, on CMOR's website: http://www.cmor.org

Sincerely,

Howard Fienberg
Director of Government Affairs
CMOR
hfienberg@cmor.org
1111 16th St. NW, Suite 120
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 775-5170
Fax: (202) 775-5172
http://www.cmor.org

Disclaimer: The information provided in this message is for guidance and informational purposes only. It is not intended to be a substitute for legal advice. CMOR advises all parties to consult with private legal counsel regarding the interpretation and application of any laws to your business.
Hi,

We are working on a web survey which includes minors age 16-17. The survey in question investigates views of various educational subjects and career interests. It does not touch on sensitive subjects that might ethically or legally require parental permission for participation.

However, there are certain terms that must be met to participate (e.g. must not work for certain organizations) in that survey and to be eligible to receive an incentive in consideration for that participation.

Can minors legally agree to those terms or must parental permission to participate and/or agreement to the terms be obtained to make it legal?

Thanks

Matthias
Matthias Kretschmer
Senior Consultant

The Taylor Research & Consulting Group, Inc.
Two International Drive
Portsmouth, NH 03801

Phone: 603-422-7618  Fax: 603-422-7610

Internet: www.TheTaylorGroup.com
"Feel free" - 5 GB Mailbox, 50 FreeSMS/Monat ...

Jetzt GMX ProMail testen: www.gmx.net/de/go/mailfooter/promail-out

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Date: Thu, 15 Mar 2007 13:26:55 +0000

Iain=20Noble=20
Department=20for=20Education=20and=20Skills=20
Creating=20opportunity=2C=20releasing=20potential=2C=20achieving=20excellence=20=

Strategic=20Analysis?=20RM=201=20(YCS=20and=20Next=20Steps=20Study)=20,
W606=2C=20Moorfoot=2C=20Sheffield=2C=20S1=204PQ=2C
0114=20259=201180=20
For=20information=20about=20the=20Next=20Steps=20Study=20go=20to
www.dfes.gov.uk/research=20or
http://www.esds.ac.uk/longitudinal/access/lsype=/

>-----Original=20Message-----
>From:=20AAPORNET=20[mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu]=20On=20Behalf=20Of=20Ehrlich=,
Nathaniel
>Sent:=202014=20March=202007=2021:05
>To:=20AAPORNET@asu.edu
>Subject:=20Re:=20aapor=20list=20etiquette
Is this norm codified in writing? If so, this might be an appropriate occasion to circulate a list of banned topics, as well as sanctions that will follow.

Nat Ehrlich, Ph.D.
Research Specialist
Michigan State University
Institute for Public Policy and Social Research
Office for Social Research
321 Berkey Hall
East Lansing, MI 48824
517-353-2639

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Leora Lawton
Sent: Wednesday, March 2014, 2007 2:46 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: aapor list etiquette

It has been the social norm on this list for quite some time that discussing political opinions per se is not appropriate. Doing so is not only inappropriate, but this policy will be enforced.

discussing
political opinions=20per=20se=20is=20not=20appropriate.=20Doing=20so=20is=20not=20appropriate.
would degrade the value of this forum as a place to be comfortable discussing levels of attitudes about political and other opinions, and the ability to measure them accurately.

-Leora

Dr. Leora Lawton
TechSociety Research
"Custom Social Science and Consumer Behavior Research"
2342 Shattuck Avenue PMB 20362, Berkeley, CA 94704
(510) 548-6174; fax (510) 548-6175; cell (510) 928-7572
www.techsociety.com
Yahoo Messenger: leora_lawton

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In case of problems, please call your organisational IT Helpdesk.

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On leaving the GSI this email was certified virus free.
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Date: Thu, 15 Mar 2007 11:44:21 -0400
Reply-To: BLUMWEP@AOL.COM
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Micheline (Mickey) Blum" <BLUMWEP@AOL.COM>
Subject: Re: inquiry about ancient data set
Comments: To: hschuman@UMICH.EDU, AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Howard,

Have you tried asking Harcourt? The Psychological Corporation became a division of Harcourt Brace in the 70's. I worked there in 1977-78, when it was
still in NYC. I believe the name they now use is "Harcourt Assessment, Inc."

Unfortunately, I have no idea where they may have archived old PsychCorp
data, and no one I worked with is still there.

Good luck.
Mickey

**************************************************
AOL now offers free email to everyone.
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========================================================================= 
Date: Fri, 16 Mar 2007 11:06:16 -0400
Reply-To: "Ehrlich, Nathaniel" <Nathaniel.Ehrlich@SSC.MSU.EDU>
Sender: AAPORTNET <AAPORTNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Ehrlich, Nathaniel" <Nathaniel.Ehrlich@SSC.MSU.EDU>
Subject: Re: aapor list etiquette
Comments: To: AAPORTNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <8CD5D9A623A40E4BAB9DD7531EBDEDBB046599A6@MFEXC01.AD.HQ.DEPT>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

I have a suggestion. I've been on another listserve that was a special
interest group, and some of the people on that group were interested in making comments on politics, war, religion and other sensitive topics. The survey administrator established a separate folder for members could post on sensitive topics, so that those of us who would like to exchange ideas and information on those topics could do so without disturbing those who don't want to deal with it.

If this could be done, I think it would provide an opportunity to those members of the public opinion research community who want to engage each other on substantive topics other than the theory and methodology of survey research to their mutual benefit and understanding.

Nat Ehrlich, Ph.D.
Research Specialist
Michigan State University
Institute for Public Policy and Social Research
Office for Social Research
321 Berkey Hall
East Lansing, MI 48824
517-353-2639

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Date: Fri, 16 Mar 2007 09:17:57 -0700
The RAND Corporation has the following positions open within the Survey Research Group. These positions are based in RAND's DC Office (located in Arlington, VA).

Survey Coordinator II

The main responsibilities of a Survey Coordinator II are management of small data collection projects and assisting senior staff with management of medium to large data collection projects. Some travel may be required. Bachelor’s degree in a field of study related to social science or policy research is required, as is 3-5 years of related professional experience.

Survey Coordinator III

The main responsibilities of a Survey Coordinator III are managing data collection projects and assisting in proposal writing. Some travel may be required. Master's degree in a field of study related to social science or=
policy research is required, as is 5-10 years of related professional experience.

Please visit http://www.rand.org/jobs/ for more information

-- =

Julie Brown
RAND Corporation
1776 Main Street
Santa Monica, CA 90401

Voice: 310-393-0411 x 6212
Email: Julie_Brown@rand.org

Assistant: Belinda Gonzalez (x 7121)

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JPSM is sponsoring a Distinguished Lecture by Roderick J. Little on
Friday, April 13. The title is "Wait! Should We Use the Survey Weights
to Weight?" The talk will begin at 3:30 pm at 2205 Lefrak Hall on the
University of Maryland, College Park Campus. There will be a reception
immediately afterwards. The lecture will discuss the use of weights in
survey inference. A fundamental idea in survey sampling is to weight
cases by the inverse of their probabilities of inclusion, when deriving
survey inferences. The weight indicates the number of population units the included case represents, and thus can be seen as a fundamental feature of the design-based survey inference. Modelers, on the other hand, seem more ambivalent about weighting, and argue that (at least in some settings) weighting is unnecessary. Dr. Little will discuss various perspectives and myths about survey weights. He will argue that, from a robust Bayesian perspective, weights are a key feature of the data that cannot be ignored, but weighting may not be the best way to use them.

Dr. Little is Richard D. Remington Collegiate Professor and Chair of the Department of Biostatistics at the University of Michigan, where he is also Professor of Statistics and Research Professor in the Institute for Social Research. Prior to that, he held faculty appointments at the University of California at Los Angeles and University of Chicago, an ASA/Census/NSF research fellowship at the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and non-academic positions at the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the World Fertility Survey. He was Coordinating and Applications Editor of the Journal of the American Statistical Association from 1992-1994. Actively interested in federal statistical issues such as census undercount, he has served as a member of the Committee on National Statistics and a number of other National Research Council committees. In 2005, he was awarded the American Statistical Association's Wilks Medal, and gave the President's Invited Address at the Joint Statistical Meetings. He has over 150 publications, notably on methods for the analysis of data with missing values and model-based survey inference, and the application of statistics to diverse scientific areas, including medicine, demography, economics, psychiatry, aging, and the environment.
There will be two discussants-John Eltinge from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Richard Valliant from the JPSM faculty. Please join us on the 13th. The talk is open to the public, but please let us know you are coming by sending a note to Rupa Jethwa Eapen at RJEapen@survey.umd.edu.

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Voices From Iraq 2007: Ebbing Hope in a Landscape of Loss

National Survey of Iraq
Polling in Iraq: Planning, Luck and Tragic Stories

How the Poll Was Done

http://abcnews.go.com/US/print?id=3D2954562

(A more detailed Methodology)

---

Leo G. Simonetta

Director of Research

Art & Science Group, LLC

6115 Falls Road, Suite 101

Baltimore MD  21209

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I would appreciate hearing any comments members might regarding the various sources for RDD phone lists? We have historically purchased lists from Survey Sampling International, but realize this is not the only option. Typically our surveys cover relatively low population rural counties. If you prefer, you can send your response directly to me. Thanks in advance.

Sara Boyd

Sara Lichtin Boyd, Group Leader/Project Manager
Ohio University: Voinovich Center for Leadership and Public Affairs
Building 22, The Ridges,
Athens, OH 45701
740-593-9798 (Tel) 740-593-4398 (Fax)
Boyds1@ohio.edu
The methodology statement for this poll is exemplary, making one wonder why ABC News cannot be more forthcoming about their regular polling.
While the details about the sample design and data collection methods of the Iraq poll don't apply to domestic telephone surveys, we still are informed that:

The sample was weighted by sex, age, education, urban/rural status and population of province.

The survey had a contact rate of 90 percent and a cooperation rate of 62 percent for a net response rate of 56 percent. Including an estimated design effect of 1.51, the results have a margin of sampling error of 2.5 percentage points at the 95 percent confidence level.

Contrast this with the following typical methodology statement from a recent ABC News poll:

METHODOLOGY  This ABC News/Washington Post poll was conducted by telephone Feb. 22-25, 2007, among a random national sample of 1,082 adults, including an oversample of black respondents. The results have a three-point error margin. Sampling, data collection and tabulation by TNS of Horsham, Pa.

Why are weighting information and response rates relevant when polling Iraqis but not when polling in the USA?

Jan Werner
Leo Simonetta wrote:

> Voices From Iraq 2007: Ebbing Hope in a Landscape of Loss
> 
> National Survey of Iraq
> 
> By GARY LANGER
> 
> ABC News
> 
> (38 Page pdf)
> 
> 
> (Includes brief methodology, questions and marginals)
> 
> Polling in Iraq: Planning, Luck and Tragic Stories
> 
> How the Poll Was Done
> 
> http://abcnews.go.com/US/print?id=2954562
> 
> (A more detailed Methodology)
> 

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====================================================================
Another Iraqi poll - they are somewhat less forth coming on methodology

March 07 - Despite violence only 26% preferred life under Saddam
http://www.opinion.co.uk/Newsroom_details.aspx?NewsId=3D67

Crosstabs
http://www.opinion.co.uk/Documents/FINALTables.pdf

---
Leo G. Simonetta
Director of Research
Art & Science Group, LLC
6115 Falls Road, Suite 101
Baltimore MD 21209

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The methodology on this one is too important not to include in detail.

How does one operationalize 5000+ interviews in 12 days in a country with pockets in civil war?

--

______________________________________________
Jeff Toor
Data Collection Manager, Research Services
Social Science Research Laboratory
San Diego State University
5500 Campanile Drive
San Diego, CA 92182-4540
(619) 594-1362
Leo Simonetta wrote:

>Another Iraqi poll - they are somewhat less forth coming on methodology
>
>March 07 - Despite violence only 26% preferred life under Saddam
>http://www.opinion.co.uk/Newsroom_details.aspx?NewsId=67
>
>Crosstabs
>http://www.opinion.co.uk/Documents/FINALTables.pdf
>

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========================================================================

Date:         Mon, 19 Mar 2007 16:44:39 -0400
Reply-To:     Michel Rochon <mrochon@SURVEYSAMPLER.COM>
Sender:       AAPORN.NET <AAPORN.NET@ASU.EDU>
From:         Michel Rochon <mrochon@SURVEYSAMPLER.COM>
Subject:      RDD Phone samples request for info AAPOR Attention Mrs Sara Boyd
Comments:     To: AAPORN.NET@asu.edu, ASDE Survey Sampler Inc
Your question this morning gives me an occasion to comment on a matter of commercial interest. Let me preface my remark by saying that we are in the business of providing RDD sample exclusively to survey researchers. We pride ourselves on the quality, speed, price and warranties behind our services. Many members of AAPOR are already doing business with us and we value their presence amongst our client list.

Presenting ASDE Survey Sampler, Inc.

We provide RDD and listed samples and related services such as pre-dialing list matching, radius sampling, corridor sampling and geocoding to name a few. We offer these services exclusively to Survey Research companies in both the USA and Canada. We are members of the MRA, CASRO, AAPOR, CMOR and AMA, and in Canada the MRIA and we are committed to the code of ethics of each of these organizations.

In Canada we serve the RDD sampling needs of close to 80% of all survey organizations. In the USA we have a much smaller presence but offer the same high quality RDD sampling by very fine geographies and with very detailed information by geocoding of every phone number selected as well as the
ability to know which of the numbers in an RDD sample are directory listed and which are not.

Though we compete on quality not pricing, you would find that our prices are probably lower than any competitor. Furthermore our prices are published up front and are not the object of "secret deals", you can be assured that using our samples you are competing on an even playing field. Our discounts are done on quantity basis not according to the size of the organization ordering.

Since 2004 we are the only Sampling company in North America to obtain the ISO 9001:2000 certification for sampling and related services

Michel Rochon
president
ASDE Survey Sampler Inc.

ASDE is a sampling company that provides representative samples, list enhancements and IVR services. We provide a wider range of services, faster response and delivery time than other sampling services companies. Visit us at www.surveysampler.com or call 888-323-3651 or write to Mrs Randa Bell our vice president of marketing and client relations at rbell@surveysampler.com

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Please pass this along to others who may be interested but not necessarily see it in these postings.

Thanks, PJL

Call for Papers for the 2007 Special Issue of Public Opinion Quarterly
"Cell Phone Numbers and Telephone Surveys"

Paul J. Lavrakas, Ph.D.

Guest Editor

Public Opinion Quarterly seeks submissions for a special issue on telephone surveys that include cell phone numbers in their sampling frames and the challenges and opportunities this creates for survey researchers. Submissions with an international focus are welcomed, but the primary focus of the issue will be how these matters affect telephone surveys conducted in the United States. The issue is scheduled for publication in December 2007. Full length articles and research notes are welcomed.

Topics of interest include but are not limited to (a) coverage bias, (b) sampling designs and frames, (c) nonresponse and nonresponse bias, (d) weighting, (e) data quality and other measurement issues, (f) cell phone user attitudes and behaviors, (g) legal and ethical issues, and (h) operational issues.

The deadline for manuscript submissions is June 1, 2007. Authors of manuscripts accepted for publication will be notified by early July, with acceptable final revisions to be resubmitted no later than August 24, 2007.

When preparing your manuscript, please follow the journal's guidelines, which can be found at http://poq.oxfordjournals.org. Click on "Instructions to authors" to bring up a link to the Notice to
Contributors. Papers should be submitted online at http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/poq. Both blinded and unblinded versions of the manuscript are required. Be sure to mention the special issue in your cover letter. Submissions will be peer reviewed in accord with normal journal practice.

Please address any questions to the editorial office at poq@northwestern.edu.

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Date: Tue, 20 Mar 2007 10:57:56 -0600
Reply-To: Annette Totten <AnnetteTotten@BOISESTATE.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Annette Totten <AnnetteTotten@BOISESTATE.EDU>
Subject: New IRB requirement on language on surveys re demographics
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-15
Content-transfer-encoding: 8bit
Content-disposition: inline

Our IRB has included the following requirement on the exempt as well as
to be reviewed applications.

[If your research involves collecting participant data regarding gender, age, race, and ethnicity, you must inform the participants the following: *For this research project, we are requesting demographic information. Due to the make-up of Idaho’s population, the combined answers to these questions may make an individual person identifiable. We will make every effort to protect participants* confidentiality. However, if you are uncomfortable answering any of these questions, you may leave them blank.* ]

I am concerned about this and trying to open a dialog with the IRB. My concerns are

1. Idaho is indeed small, but it is usually other variables such as geographic location, profession/occupation and degree that would allow me to identify a person. So the requirement seems misplaced.

2. We always tell people items are voluntarily and separating these items out adversely affects the completeness of the data on items that might be extremely important—age is important in my research on aging.

3. When I assure confidentially, the researchers often know the identity of respondents, but our ethical obligation is to not report the results in a way that would make a person identifiable to anyone beyond the research team. This language seems a weak affirmation of this responsibility. To me it sounds like we will try but not guarantee....
I am interesting in knowing if anyone else has had these issues raises and/or if you have advise on how to attempt to address this with our IRB.

Annette Totten

Annette M. Totten, PhD
Center for the Study of Aging
Boise State University
1910 University Drive
Boise, ID 83725-1820
208-426-5899
anntettoten@boisestate.edu
http://aging.boisestate.edu

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Date: Tue, 20 Mar 2007 13:05:39 -0400
Reply-To: Michel Rochon <mrochon@SURVEYSAMPLER.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Michel Rochon <mrochon@SURVEYSAMPLER.COM>
Subject: Attention Marc Sapir
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
We have received your request for info yesterday, but cannot answer at the address provided. Our messages are refused.

Can you provide another e-mail address.

Thanks

Michel Rochon

Unsubscribe? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text: signoff aapornet
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I know there are many AAPOR members who are on IRBs, and haven't seen this discussion in a while... so I'll continue it. I've seen the exact same issue as Annete stated in #3 arise with many other IRBs, Offices of Human Subject Research, etc. and share her frustration.

My frustration lies in (what I consider to be) the very definition of respondent confidentiality-- We will ask you for information, we will hold that information to ourselves and secure it, and we will not provide your identities to a third party (including clients). Therefore, why should an IRB be concerned about the COLLECTOR having the ability to determine identity on a survey with an appropriate confidentiality clause as long as they keep it secure through appropriate means. The COLLECTOR knowing who you is a given on most surveys. It in no way contradicts a confidentiality clause, nor I believe, contradicts a reasonable person's cognitive expectation after being provided the statement.

Relevant to confidentiality, shouldn't the IRB then be focused on how the COLLECTOR will safeguard the information (systems, access, minimum cell size for reporting), not whether they will have it or what they can do with it? If others disagree, please continue this thread, because I have had this discussion offline with folks many times and am not getting it. If others agree with me, why does this issue come up every
time at IRB's OHSR's, etc. in so many organizations.

Again, I'll reiterate... I am assuming an appropriate statement of confidentiality-- we could argue that all day, but I think that is tangential to Annette's (and now my) issue. =20

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Annette Totten
Sent: Tuesday, March 20, 2007 12:58 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: New IRB requirement on language on surveys re demographics

Our IRB has included the following requirement on the exempt as well as to be reviewed applications.

[If your research involves collecting participant data regarding gender, age, race, and ethnicity, you must inform the participants the following: *For this research project, we are requesting demographic information. Due to the make-up of Idaho*s population, the combined answers to these questions may make an individual person identifiable.*=20 We will make every effort to protect participants* confidentiality.=20 However, if you are uncomfortable answering any of these questions, you may leave them blank.* ]

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1. Idaho is indeed small, but it is usually other variables such as geographic location, profession/occupation and degree that would allow
me to identify a person. So the requirement seems misplaced.

2. We always tell people items are voluntarily and separating these items out adversely affects the completeness of the data on items that might be extremely important---age is important in my research on aging.

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I am interesting in knowing if anyone else has had these issues raises and/or if you have advise on how to attempt to address this with our IRB.

Annette Totten

Annette M. Totten, PhD
Center for the Study of Aging
Boise State University
1910 University Drive
Boise, ID 83725-1820
208-426-5899
anntettotten@boisestate.edu
http://aging.boisestate.edu
There are many many studies for which combined answers could identify individual respondents. That's an issue for data analysis and presentation, so that such telling combinations are avoided wherever possible. It's an issue for data storage, so that only vetted folks have access to all of the
answers at respondent level. Etc.

If every back-end assurance for confidentiality had to be detailed to respondents as a risk they should assess, the inform process would be onerous and would essentially say "This is confidential unless we do our job poorly."

-eg

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Annette Totten
Sent: Tuesday, March 20, 2007 9:58 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: New IRB requirement on language on surveys re demographics

If your research involves collecting participant data regarding gender, age, race, and ethnicity, you must inform the participants the following: *For this research project, we are requesting demographic information. Due to the make-up of Idaho's population, the combined answers to these questions may make an individual person identifiable. We will make every effort to protect participants' confidentiality. However, if you are uncomfortable answering any of these...
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>=20
>=20

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> address this with our IRB.
>=20

> Annette Totten
>=20
>=20
>=20
Re: New IRB requirement on language on surveys re demographics

Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

In-Reply-To:

MIME-version: 1.0
I believe the IRB's concern is precisely with the dissemination of the data set, not with whether or not interviewers or PI's can identify the respondent. So the response to the IRB should include a justification for why this statement can be omitted--i.e., why the data set that is made publicly available will not permit identification of the individual respondent. If such an assurance can be provided to the IRB, then the statement should not be required.

Eleanor Singer

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Lawrence Luskin
Sent: Tuesday, March 20, 2007 1:35 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: New IRB requirement on language on surveys re demographics

I know there are many AAPOR members who are on IRBs, and haven't seen this discussion in a while... so I'll continue it. I've seen the exact same issue as Annette stated in #3 arise with many other IRBs, Offices of Human Subject Research, etc. and share her frustration.=20

My frustration lies in (what I consider to be) the very definition of respondent confidentiality-- We will ask you for information, we will hold that information to ourselves and secure it, and we will not provide your identities to a third party (including clients). Therefore, why should an IRB be concerned about the COLLECTOR having the ability to
determine identity on a survey with an appropriate confidentiality clause as long as they keep it secure through appropriate means. The COLLECTOR knowing who you is a given on most surveys. It in no way contradicts a confidentiality clause, nor I believe, contradicts a reasonable person's cognitive expectation after being provided the statement.

Relevant to confidentiality, shouldn't the IRB then be focused on how the COLLECTOR will safeguard the information (systems, access, minimum cell size for reporting), not whether they will have it or what they can do with it? If others disagree, please continue this thread, because I have had this discussion offline with folks many times and am not getting it. If others agree with me, why does this issue come up every time at IRB's OHSR's, etc. in so many organizations.

Again, I'll reiterate... I am assuming an appropriate statement of confidentiality-- we could argue that all day, but I think that is tangential to Annette's (and now my) issue. =20

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Annette Totten
Sent: Tuesday, March 20, 2007 12:58 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: New IRB requirement on language on surveys re demographics

Our IRB has included the following requirement on the exempt as well as to be reviewed applications.

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I am concerned about this and trying to open a dialog with the IRB. My concerns are:

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2. We always tell people items are voluntarily and separating these items out adversely affects the completeness of the data on items that might be extremely important—age is important in my research on aging.

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Annette,

This is another example of a misinformed and over-reaching IRB. The IRB has no federal authority to regulate privacy per se. The statutory authority of an IRB is specified in 45 CFR 46. The issue of being able to identify an individual is moot unless you are collecting information that would place the respondent at risk of criminal, civil, financial, or reputational liability.

The relevant federal statute is 45 CFR 46.101 and it states:

(b) research activities in which the only involvement of human subjects will be in one or more of the following categories are exempt from this= 
policy:

(1) Research conducted in established or commonly accepted educational setting, involving normal educational practices, such as (i) research on regular and special education instructional strategies, or (ii) research on the effectiveness of or comparison among instructional techniques, curricula, or classroom management methods.

(2) Research involving the use of educational tests (cognitive, diagnostic, aptitude, achievement), survey procedures, interview procedures or observation of public behavior, unless:
(i) information obtained is recorded in such a manner that human subjects can be identified, directly or through identifiers linked to the subjects;
and
(ii) any disclosure of the human subjects' responses outside the research could reasonably place the subjects at risk of criminal or civil liability or be damaging to the subjects' financial standing, employability, or reputation.

It is clear that there is no statutory prohibition against the collection and maintenance of personal information and location records unless the survey or test information would place a respondent at risk of criminal, civil, financial, or reputational liability. If you want to ask a respondent if they bought illegal drugs in the last year, you have an IRB problem, but if you want to ask about a respondent's job, education,
attitudes, or legal behaviors, there is no restriction on the collection and maintenance of a database or a tracking file. Unfortunately, some IRB managers have difficulty understanding the difference between and or. The law is clear that the collection of tracking information does not invalidate the exemption per se, but only when it is combined with the collection of certain kinds of information. When a project is determined to be exempt, there is no requirement for an informed consent statement in the data collection process.

It is surprising how few IRB staff have read the statute carefully. The place to start is a conversation with the head of the IRB. The full text of the statute is available on the NIH web site (http://www.nihtraining.com/ohrsite/guidelines/45cfr46.html#46.101). An IRB can have only three possible sources of authority. The first is the federal statute quoted above and available on the web site. Clearly, all survey research that does not ask questions that might result in criminal or civil liability or financial or reputational harm is exempt. The second possible source of authority would be a state legislature for a state university, but I am not aware that any state has legislated on this issue or attempted to expand the writ of any IRB. The third possible source would be the university board or trustees or a faculty senate. Although some middle-level administrators think that their appointment comes with a monarchical mandate, the North Central Association, which accredits
colleges and universities, thinks otherwise. In a series of court decisions, any restriction of faculty research is a violation of the faculty member’s First Amendment rights. Over the years, the Supreme Court has limited First Amendment rights only when there is a strong competing right that the Court thinks is more important -- your right to shout "fire" in a crowded theatre when there is no fire is prohibited because of the harm that it might cause.

If your IRB leader does not yield in this point, I would recommend that you go up the administrative line -- dean, provost, president and make your case that there is no statutory authority for this and that the IRB is limiting your First Amendment rights without authority or cause. Most senior administrators do not welcome the thought of losing a First Amendment fight. It may also be help to talk with your university legal counsel and with your VP for research (or comparable title).

If all of that fails, call the AAUP. The AAUP and other organizations have engaged in a national effort to restrain the unstatutory zeal of local IRB’s and may be helpful if it comes to a fight. When faced with a fight, most universities have yielded so there is no recent case law that goes all of the way to the Supreme Court.

The critical point is that the law is on your side. Like all legal matters,
the local enforcement of the law -- that is, recognizing and honoring the Constitutional rights involved -- takes time, energy, and effort. Many faculty in numerous universities have fought this issue and prevailed. All of my surveys at both Northwestern University and Michigan State University have been declared exempt (you still have to file a request for the exemption). Perhaps AAPOR can be a point of coordination in regard to attempts by IRB's to limit survey research.

Best wishes in your struggle in Idaho. Let me know if I can be of help.

Jon

At 12:57 PM 3/20/2007, Annette Totten wrote:
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Annette M. Totten, PhD

Center for the Study of Aging

Boise State University

1910 University Drive
Jon D. Miller

John A. Hannah Professor of Integrative Studies
and
Director
International Center for the Advancement of Scientific Literacy

Michigan State University
112 Natural Science Building
East Lansing, Michigan 48823-1115

517-432-4286 (tel)
517-432-4295 (fax)
<http:///jdmiller@msu.edu>

Annette,

I think Eleanor's approach is sound and should be compelling to the IRB. What is sometimes misunderstood is that the Federal Regulations are considered minimum standards and each institutional IRB may impose additional standards or requirements (and yes, they are sometimes out of line). In addition, most academic IRBs do not exempt surveys from review and approval.

The argument that the addition of this information will compromise the integrity and value of the research is an important one that must be weighed by the IRB. AAPOR has been very active in this area and there is extensive information about
IRBs on the AAPOR website. As Chair of the AAPOR IRB Task Force and long-time member and chair of an IRB, I have worked with several AAPOR members and IRBs on several cases and would be willing to talk with the IRB chair there if you think that would be helpful.

In general, acknowledging their concern and then working with them to come to a mutually acceptable resolution is a good approach. Kicking and screaming feels good but is generally less effective for a specific project issue. The IRB is an independent board and disapprovals cannot be overturned by anyone at the university. Educating the IRB about the real/probable risks versus the improbable ones is key in these circumstances.

Best of luck -- Mary Losch

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signoff aapornet
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date:         Tue, 20 Mar 2007 17:30:08 -0400
Reply-To:     jwerner@jwdp.com
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         Jan Werner <jwerner@JWDP.COM>
This message, dated March 20, 2007, arrived in today's email.

Perhaps the Secretaries of State in Florida and Ohio could learn some new tricks from us pros at AAPOR.

Jan Werner
_________________

AAPOR Elections wrote:

> Dear Fellow AAPOR Member,
> 
> It's election time! This is your opportunity to select the members of the AAPOR Executive Council who will provide leadership in the next two years. As we did last year, voting for this year's election will be administered online. The information below contains a unique ID and instructions to vote electronically.
> 
> All best wishes,
> 
> Robert P. Daves,
Annette-

I agree with the advice from Mary and Eleanor about working with your IRB (even when it takes a lot of patience). Identifiability by inference is a concern at our IRB as well. Many different items can combine to make someone identifiable by inference, including the demographic items your IRB has mentioned, the ones that others have brought up -- and more.
Identification is often possible even in a group of people with very similar demographic characteristics. For a survey we normally handle the problem by managing information security during the research process and by how the data are made available beyond the research team. Our IRB often wants to review data release plans as part of ongoing review of the project. There is a lot of literature on protecting confidentiality while making data available and the usual methods include having user agreements, restricting what data items are publicly available, and in some cases masking data by collapsing small cells or extreme values. While your IRB may have ideas about this, it's also useful to be aware of the language on data release that may be in agreements with a funding agency. More negotiation ahead!

Of course, participants are free to refuse to answer any item and are told that, but no specific items are mentioned for most surveys. Exceptions are qualitative studies of small groups where Identifiability by inference needs to be handled differently or surveys with very sensitive items (e.g., sexual behavior with teens) where we sometimes have a second consent process that addresses these items specifically.

Good luck with your IRB. I'd take Mary up on her offer to speak with them. I've seen her in action and I think she would be very effective.

Sandy Berry

On 3/20/07 9:57 AM, "Annette Totten" <AnnetteTotten@BOISESTATE.EDU> wrote:

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> annettetotten@boisestate.edu
> http://aging.boisestate.edu
>
> ---------------------------------------------
>
> Unsubscribe? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
> signoff aapornet
> Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

This email message is for the sole use of the intended recipient(s) and may contain privileged information. Any unauthorized review, use, disclosure or distribution is prohibited. If you are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender by reply email and destroy all copies
Those interested in influencing IRB behavior may find useful information in:

Protecting Participants and Facilitating Social and Behavioral Sciences Research
Constance F. Citro, Daniel R. Ilgen, and Cora B. Marrett, Editors, Panel on Institutional Review Boards, Surveys, and Social Science Research, National Research Council
Andrew White

----Original Message Follows----

From: Jon Miller <jdmiller@MSU.EDU>
Reply-To: Jon Miller <jdmiller@MSU.EDU>
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: The IRB war on research
Date: Tue, 20 Mar 2007 14:57:19 -0400

Annette,

This is another example of a misinformed and over-reaching IRB. The IRB has no federal authority to regulate privacy per se. The statutory authority of an IRB is specified in 45 CFR 46. The issue of being able to identify an individual is moot unless you are collecting information that would place the respondent at risk of criminal, civil, financial, or reputational liability.

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Annette Totten
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Center for the Study of Aging  
Boise State University  
1910 University Drive  
Boise, ID 83725-1820  
208-426-5899  
annettetotten@boisestate.edu  
http://aging.boisestate.edu  

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Jon D. Miller

John A. Hannah Professor of Integrative Studies  
and  
Director  
International Center for the Advancement of Scientific Literacy

Michigan State University  
112 Natural Science Building  
East Lansing, Michigan 48823-1115

517-432-4286 (tel)
Colleagues,

517-432-4295 (fax)

<http://jdmiller@msu.edu>

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Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date:         Tue, 20 Mar 2007 22:53:37 -0400
Reply-To:     Steve Everett <see@EVERETTGROUP.COM>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         Steve Everett <see@EVERETTGROUP.COM>
Subject:      Changes to AAPOR Web site
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Colleagues,
Today we switched hosting providers for AAPOR's Web site. This switch has been planned for some time - but it was supposed to happen over the coming weekend, it was supposed to be transparent to users and it was going to be preceded by a notification or two from AAPOR headquarters about the pending change. Unfortunately, our "old" provider jumped the gun and turned us off around midday today with no warning (you may have noticed.). We've been scrambling since then to restore service.

Good news -- the site is back up and running on the new provider's servers. We've made the change because AAPOR has great things planned for our site in the future, including expansion of interactive on-line tools, streaming media and many other enhancements our former provider couldn't support. You'll be seeing these improvements roll out over time.

There are a couple of immediate changes I want to flag for you. First, and most important, THE MEMBERS-ONLY LOG-ON HAS CHANGED. To access the members-only section now, you'll need to enter as your username your first and last initials (capitalized) followed by your five-digit AAPOR ID number (the one you've been using to access member resources in the past). So my username would look something like SE12345. Your password (and everyone's password for the time being, pending further work on AAPOR's authentication database) is "aapor" (five letters, all lower-case). Those credentials will give you access to the members-only section of the site.
Because of our unexpectedly hastened switch to the new hosting provider, there are a few sections and resources on the AAPOR Web site that aren't quite ready to launch. You'll see some "under renovation" notices if you browse the site. We'll be working to complete such renovations and deliver the on-line information you want and need ASAP.

Please let me know if you have any problems accessing the members-only section of the site or if I can help in any other way as you use our organization's on-line products.

Many thanks!

Best wishes,

Steve

Steve Everett
Chair, Communications Committee

and Web Coordinator

Phone: 301-261-6448

E-mail: see@everettgroup.com


Unsubscribe? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
signoff aapornet

Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

=========================================================================
Your message from yeterday was received but without an alternative address, and my answer to it was refused again with the following notice:

your message did not reach some or all of the intended recipients.

Subject: RE: RDD Phone samples

Sent: 21/03/2007 5:39 AM

The following recipient(s) could not be reached:

marcsapir@comcast.net on 21/03/2007 5:40 AM

There was a SMTP communication problem with the recipient's email server. Please contact your system administrator.

<exchangeasde.ASDE.local #5.5.0 smtp;521-EHLO/HELO from sender 209.161.217.93 does not map to exchangeasde.asde.local in DNS>

Michel Rochon
-----Original Message-----
From: Michel Rochon
Sent: March 20, 2007 12:06 PM
To: 'AAPORNET@asu.edu'
Subject: Attention Marc Sapir

We have received your request for info yesterday, but cannot answer at the address provided. Our messages are refused.

Can you provide another e-mail address.

Thanks

Michel Rochon

Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
Unsubscribe? -don't reply to this message, write to: aapornet-request@asu.edu
I am currently looking into recruiting specific clinical populations by partnering with medical centers. If any of you have insights on the opportunities, appropriate incentives, and challenges that await me please share those with me (off list of course).

Thank you in advance,

Ashley
Date:       Thu, 22 Mar 2007 14:54:56 -0400
Reply-To:   Kathleen Tobin-Flusser <Kathleen.Tobin-Flusser@MARIST.EDU>
Sender:     AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:       Kathleen Tobin-Flusser <Kathleen.Tobin-Flusser@MARIST.EDU>
Subject:    JUST A REMINDER... CALL FOR NOMINEES: AWARD ANNOUNCEMENT FROM
            THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON PUBLIC POLLS
Comments:   To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=UTF-8
Content-transfer-encoding: base64

SlVTVCBBIFJFTUiorREVSLi4uDQoNClRoZSBkZWFkbGlzuZSBmb3IgdGlhIENvdW5j
aWwgb24gUHVibGljIFV2YmFjcmVJVElVcmtjIHNldC5mIjIgYSBuZhsuNg
TWVkaWEgQ292ZXJhZ2Ugb2YgUG9sbHMgQXdhcmQgaXMgTWMyY2ggMzB0aC4NCg0QKQ0FMTCBGT1l
Tk9NSU5FRVMcKFXQVIEFOTk9VTkNFTUVOVCBGUk9NIFRIRSBQVRJT05BTCBQOQQ0IMIE9O
IFBVQkxJQyBQT0xMUw0KDQpTdWJtaXQgYSBuZxZlIHN0b3J5IG9yIGEg2VyaWVzIHdoaWNlIGJl
igZQXhlbXBsaWZpZXMgeW91cgoKcmVwcmFkb24gQ292ZXJhZ2UgQXdhcmQgaXMgTWMyY2ggMzB0aC4NCg0
SlVcncnkgdG8gdW5kZXIzdGFlZCBhbg0KZWxIY3Rpb24gY2FtcGFpZ24sIGEg4GljIGlc3Q
IG9yIHBvbGljeSwgb3IgYW5jIG9oIGVylHRvcGljLg0KDQpUSEUgTkNQUCBXQVJSRU4gTUIUT0ZT
S1kNCKyVQ0VMTEVQOUgSU4gTUVEUEgQ09WRVJR0Ug0YgUE9MTFM6DQpSZW5hWVkJRoaXMg
eWVhci8bpiBtZW1vcnkgb2YgV2FycmVJVElVcmtjIHNldC5mIjIgYSBuZhsuNg
IGZvm1IciBwcmVzawRlbmQgb2YgdGhlI5hdGlvbmFsdENvdW5jaWwgb24gUHVibGljFBvbGxz
We are considering doing some polling on mandatory HPV vaccination and issues related to HPV vaccination such as funding and the role of Government in such matters. I was wondering if anyone out there is polling on this topic right now or knows of someone who is. If so, please contact off list at kfoster@cviog.uga.edu.
Thanks for your time.

~Kelly
WASHINGTON (AP) -- Any time he honors a championship team, President Bush looks for a chance to bring up the underdog theme.

If he can link it to his own presidency, that’s even better.

So welcome to the White House, Florida Gators. You fit right in.

In a chilly South Lawn ceremony, Bush lauded the University of Florida's football team on Monday for its 2006 championship season. The Gators routed Ohio State, 41-14, in January despite being given little chance to win by oddsmakers and millions of college football fans.

"Like you might remember, all the pre-game polls said you couldn't win," Bush told the team. "So much for polls."

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

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On your return send this: set aapornet mail
Most colleges and universities use a measurement instrument that might be called Student Evaluations of Teaching, Student Ratings of Instructors, or Student Ratings of Instruction. These instruments purport to measure an instructor's quality of teaching and are used, to varying degrees, in personnel decisions ranging from annual merit increases to tenure decisions. Their salience seems to increase as decisions ascend the administrative hierarchy, because they provide numbers that are assumed to enable the comparison of departments as well as of teachers.

I've studied a number of these instruments over the past couple of years with an eye to why there are persistent differences between mean scores of different demographic subgroups, which might reflect bias in the measurement instrument, bias in the students, or reality -- or all of these.

I've been struck with how useful these instruments are in teaching about th=
e [bad] construction of questionnaires. They often have ambiguous questions, often have double-barreled questions, encourage response-set bias, etc. Many or most of them have never been subjected to routine tests for reliability, criterion or construct validity, precision, or accuracy. It is as if the survey research profession and the designers of these instruments have never met. Their roots seem to be in educational psychology, not in psychometrics or survey research.

I would appreciate knowing of any cases in which standard criteria for good questionnaires have been employed by survey research professionals to assess these instruments and with what results.

________________________________________________________________________

Richard C. Rockwell
Professor of Sociology and Associate Head
Department of Sociology
University of Connecticut Unit 2068
344 Mansfield Road
Storrs-Mansfield, CT 06269-2068
+1.860.486.0086 Office  +1.860.486.4422 Department  +1.860.486-6356 Fax
richard.rockwell@uconn.edu

________________________________________________________________________

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==========================================================================

Date:     Fri, 23 Mar 2007 10:44:35 -0400
Richard,

During some of my Northwestern U. years, I was director of CTEC (Course and Teacher Evaluation Council), 1987-1996. Northwestern was one of the first universities to institutionalize such a process, I believe in the early 1970s or late 1960s. There was a psychology professor there (I am blocking on his name) who published some of the early work on the reliability and validity of these student ratings programs. I recall he stressed that it was much more reliable to ask students to rate the frequency of pedagogical behaviors in which faculty engaged than to have them rate the faculty in terms of satisfaction or quality scales.

PJL=20

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Rockwell, Richard
Sent: Friday, March 23, 2007 9:20 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Student Evaluations of Teaching and Survey Researchers
Most colleges and universities use a measurement instrument that might be called Student Evaluations of Teaching, Student Ratings of Instructors, or Student Ratings of Instruction. These instruments purport to measure an instructor's quality of teaching and are used, to varying degrees, in personnel decisions ranging from annual merit increases to tenure decisions. Their salience seems to increase as decisions ascend the administrative hierarchy, because they provide numbers that are assumed to enable the comparison of departments as well as of teachers.

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I've been struck with how useful these instruments are in teaching about the [bad] construction of questionnaires. They often have ambiguous questions, often have double-barreled questions, encourage response-set bias, etc. Many or most of them have never been subjected to routine tests for reliability, criterion or construct validity, precision, or accuracy. It is as if the survey research profession and the designers of these instruments have never met. Their roots seem to be in educational psychology, not in psychometrics or survey research.

I would appreciate knowing of any cases in which standard criteria for good questionnaires have been employed by survey research professionals to assess these instruments and with what results.
Richard C. Rockwell
Professor of Sociology and Associate Head Department of Sociology
University of Connecticut Unit 2068
344 Mansfield Road
Storrs-Mansfield, CT 06269-2068
+1.860.486.0086 Office  +1.860.486.4422 Department  +1.860.486-6356 Fax
richard.rockwell@uconn.edu

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Date:         Fri, 23 Mar 2007 10:17:17 -0500
Reply-To:     Nick Panagakis <mail@MARKETSHARESCORP.COM>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         Nick Panagakis <mail@MARKETSHARESCORP.COM>
Subject:      Re: The President on polls
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To:  <4602F877.9030709@jwdp.com>
Pre-game polls are polls of sports writers. The writers were wrong.

Nick

Jan Werner wrote:

> By BEN FELLER, Associated Press Writer
> March 19, 2007
> > WASHINGTON (AP) -- Any time he honors a championship team, President Bush looks for a chance to bring up the underdog theme.
> > If he can link it to his own presidency, that's even better.
> > So welcome to the White House, Florida Gators. You fit right in.
> In a chilly South Lawn ceremony, Bush lauded the University of Florida's football team on Monday for its 2006 championship season.
> The Gators routed Ohio State, 41-14, in January despite being given little chance to win by oddsmakers and millions of college football fans.
> "Like you might remember, all the pre-game polls said you couldn't win," Bush told the team. "So much for polls."
Hello all potential conference attendees,

WOW – It appears that lots and lots of folks are as excited as we are about our upcoming conference! Clearly the outstanding program and/or the fabulous destination has peaked interest in attending to what is
looking like an all time high. Despite substantially increasing our room block at the hotel in anticipation of such growth, our mathematical modeling/crystal ball gazing/wishful thinking has fallen a bit short. The AAPOR block at the conference hotel is currently sold out. While past experience tells us that rooms will open up, at this time you will not be able to make a reservation at the Hyatt Regency Orange County Hotel.

[Now you seasoned conference attendees know this is a fairly common problem. I'll spare everyone the details of why it happens. But really, I swear it is definitely NOT in the financial best interest of AAPOR to just block thousands of rooms to avoid such problems, and it’s pretty impossible to predict several years out (when we are contracting with a hotel) exactly how many rooms we will need....]

BUT – do not despair! The Hyatt Regency is in the thick of “hotel row” surrounding Disneyland. There are many, many hotels within very easy walking distance to the Hyatt. As in past years we have made arrangements with “A Room With A View” to find our attendees a similarly priced hotel room as close as possible to the Hyatt. This is a free service for all AAPOR attendees.

So, what to do?

First, if you have a reservation at the Hyatt and know that you will not be attending, well, we’ll miss you, but call the hotel and give up your room!!! Thanks.

Second, if you have a room and are interested in sharing (budgets are
tight!), give a shout out on AAPORnet. (You know, SPF N/S ISO similar to share room expenses...)

Finally, if you are unable to get a reservation at the Hyatt, call A Room With A View at 1-800-780-4343 and they will get you a room at a nearby hotel. I suggest that you also call the Hyatt and asked to be put on a waiting list for a room there. As rooms open up the hotel will contact you and ask if you want to change to the Hyatt.

See - - it’s all going to be fine! I’m looking forward to seeing you (though not all of you - - that would be chaos!) in Anaheim.

Calmly yours,
Nancy Whelchel, Conference Operations Chair

********************************************
Nancy Whelchel, Ph.D.
Assistant Director for Survey Research
University Planning and Analysis
Box 7002
NC State University
Raleigh, NC 27695-7002
919-515-4184
Nancy_Whelchel@ncsu.edu
********************************************

----------------------------------------------------
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John Feldhusen, Peter Frey, and Bob Menges were all Northwestern faculty active in teacher-evaluation research in those days. They and I (at Minnesota) and a handful of others wrote about psychometrics and survey methods in evaluating teaching. Many of the dangers we warned about have become common practices in colleges and universities around the country. If any AAPORites would like to re-visit this topic in detail, we could do a lot of good.

--

Kenneth O. Doyle

Kenneth O. Doyle, Director

Communication Research Division

School of Journalism & Mass Communication
University of Minnesota -- Twin Cities

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Minneapolis MN 55455-0418

Phone 612.624.5341

Fax 612.626.8251

www.KenDoyle.umn.edu

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Thanks for the swift response, but sadly it seems not to have worked, although I did set the site to trusted, and I am now using my home PC

I'm never sure if you are supposed to click "Login" or "Sign up" after entering the username and password. If I click on "login" I just get the same page again with the two fields blank again, and if I click on "sign up" I get this message
Your login or password is incorrect or has expired.

nick

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Sent: 21/03/2007 02:53
Subject: Changes to AAPOR Web site

Colleagues,

Today we switched hosting providers for AAPOR's Web site. This switch has been planned for some time - but it was supposed to happen over the coming weekend, it was supposed to be transparent to users and it was going to be preceded by a notification or two from AAPOR headquarters about the pending change. Unfortunately, our "old" provider jumped the gun and turned us off around midday today with no warning (you may have noticed.). We've been scrambling since then to restore service.
Good news -- the site is back up and running on the new provider's servers.

We've made the change because AAPOR has great things planned for our site in the future, including expansion of interactive on-line tools, streaming media and many other enhancements our former provider couldn't support.

You'll be seeing these improvements roll out over time.

There are a couple of immediate changes I want to flag for you. First, and most important, THE MEMBERS-ONLY LOG-ON HAS CHANGED. To access the members-only section now, you'll need to enter as your username your first and last initials (capitalized) followed by your five-digit AAPOR ID number (the one you've been using to access member resources in the past). So my username would look something like SE12345. Your password (and everyone's password for the time being, pending further work on AAPOR's authentication database) is "aapor" (five letters, all lower-case). Those credentials will give you access to the members-only section of the site.
Because of our unexpectedly hastened switch to the new hosting provider, there are a few sections and resources on the AAPOR Web site that aren't quite ready to launch. You'll see some "under renovation" notices if you browse the site. We'll be working to complete such renovations and deliver the on-line information you want and need ASAP.

Please let me know if you have any problems accessing the members-only section of the site or if I can help in any other way as you use our organization's on-line products.

Many thanks!

Best wishes,

Steve

Steve Everett
Chair, Communications Committee

and Web Coordinator

Phone: 301-261-6448

E-mail: see@everettgroup.com


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Date: Sat, 24 Mar 2007 00:03:35 +0000
Reply-To: "Moon, Nick" <nick.moon@GFK.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Moon, Nick" <nick.moon@GFK.COM>
Subject: Re: Changes to AAPOR Web site
Sorry!! had two emails open and replied to the wrong one

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Sent: 23/03/2007 23:54
Subject: Re: Changes to AAPOR Web site

Thanks for the swift response, but sadly it seems not to have worked, although I did set the site to trusted, and I am now using my home PC

I'm never sure if you are supposed to click "Login" or "Sign up" after entering the username and password. If I click on "login" I just get the same page again with the two fields blank again, and if I click on "sign up"
I get this message

Your login or password is incorrect or has expired.

nick

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Sent: 21/03/2007 02:53
Subject: Changes to AAPOR Web site

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Many thanks!

Best wishes,

Steve

Steve Everett

Chair, Communications Committee

and Web Coordinator

Phone: 301-261-6448
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Date: Sat, 24 Mar 2007 11:58:50 -0400
Reply-To: Susan Carol Losh <slosh@GARNET.ACNS.FSU.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
Comments: RFC822 error: <W> MESSAGE-ID field duplicated. Last occurrence was retained.
From: Susan Carol Losh <slosh@GARNET.ACNS.FSU.EDU>
Subject: Re: Student Evaluations of Teaching and Survey Researchers
Although educational psychologists may not read the question format literature as thoroughly as they could, FSU's most recent attempt was selected by a committee that included English and Management faculty, as well as social theorists. Not a measurement or methods person in the bunch.

Several of us tried in the Faculty Senate to raise the precise issues you have with absolutely no luck.

As y'all probably know, Florida is one of the early homes to the high stakes K-12 testing sagas—even pre No Child Left Behind. But at least these students get to be promoted and state money allocated on the basis of an entire test. For college and university faculty, the equivalent is exactly ONE questionnaire item.

Add this one to IRBs for understanding research issues!

Susan

Susan Carol Losh, PhD
Department of Educational Psychology & Learning Systems
Florida State University
Tallahassee FL 32306-4453

(850) 644-8778 VOICE
(850) 644-8776 FAX
My doctoral study - which focused on patterns of conflict management, based on content analysis of postings and surveys with participants, of AAPORNet and four other online settings - provided evidence that purported norms do not explain outcomes such as whether someone is labeled wrong; and that a
much stronger account is explained by characteristics of the participants, including primarily their level of involvement in the setting.

-eg

--- Original Message ---
> >-----Original Message-----
> >From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Ehrlich, Nathaniel
> >Sent: 14 March 2007 21:05
> >To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
> >Subject: Re: aapor list etiquette
> >
> >Is this norm codified in writing? If so, this might be an appropriate occasion to circulate a list of banned topics, as well as sanctions
> >that will follow.

----------------------------------------------------
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=========================================================================
I did a google search for "John Feldhusen" and discovered this analysis of the questions contained on the "Knapp form" student evaluation instrument. These questions are also ones among a large number of student evaluation questions used by IUB units, including my own.

"Deconstructing An Evaluation Form" by Paul Trout
http://www.bus.lsu.edu/accounting/faculty/lcrumbley/deconstructing_evaluation.html

On Fri, 23 Mar 2007, Doyle, Ken wrote:

> Date: Fri, 23 Mar 2007 16:56:48 -0500
> From: "Doyle, Ken" <kendoyle@UMN.EDU>
> To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
> Subject: Student Evaluations
>
> John Feldhusen, Peter Frey, and Bob Menges were all Northwestern faculty active in teacher-evaluation research in those days. They and I (at Minnesota) and a handful of others wrote about psychometrics and survey methods in evaluating teaching. Many of the dangers we warned about have become common practices in colleges and universities around the country. If any AAPORites would like to re-visit this topic in detail, we could do a lot of good.
>
>
Alice Robbin, Associate Professor
School of Library & Information Science
Director, Rob Kling Center for Social Informatics
Indiana University Bloomington
023 Wells Library
1320 E. 10th Street
Bloomington, IN 47405-3907
Office: 812.855.5389  Fax: 912.855-6166
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Web Page: http://ella.slis.indiana.edu/~arobbin/
RKCSI Web Page: http://rkcsi.indiana.edu

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Date: Mon, 26 Mar 2007 15:29:07 -0700
Reply-To: Monica Sanchez <mokaesa@YAHOO.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Monica Sanchez <mokaesa@YAHOO.COM>
Subject: Re: Changes to AAPOR Web site
Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
I've been trying to check AAPOR's website, but it is not working... did the URL change?

Thanks

----- Original Message ----
From: Steve Everett <see@EVERETTGROUP.COM>
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Sent: Tuesday, March 20, 2007 10:53:37 PM
Subject: Changes to AAPOR Web site

Colleagues,

Today we switched hosting providers for AAPOR's Web site. This switch has been planned for some time - but it was supposed to happen over the coming weekend, it was supposed to be transparent to users and it was going to be preceded by a notification or two from AAPOR headquarters about the pending change. Unfortunately, our "old" provider jumped the gun and turned us off around midday today with no warning (you may have noticed.). We've been scrambling since then to restore service.
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Many thanks!

Best wishes,

Steve

Steve Everett

Chair, Communications Committee

and Web Coordinator

Phone: 301-261-6448

E-mail: see@everettgroup.com
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AAPORnetters,

I have had a question about research response rates in relation to respondent burden:

"Does anyone have any data or suggested articles regarding the relationship between response rate and respondent burden, which could be measured by interview length?"

Looking forward to your responses. Thanks, Diane

Diane Bowers
President
CASRO
170 North Country Road, Ste. 4
Port Jefferson, NY 11777
631.928.6954
631.928.6041
www.casro.org

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=================================================================
AAPOR:

Can anyone provide some information on the Trodahl-Carter respondent selection process?

I am searching online to gather any information I can about this method, but I am not finding anything that can detail it, with the exception of one article in JSTOR, which I am unable to access.

Any information would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks.
Can someone suggest their price experiences for contracting with firms for hosting an IVR survey that consist of a dozen closed-ended questions and 1 open-ended question. thanks, Phillip

Phillip Downs, Ph.D.

Senior Partner | Kerr & Downs Research
Professor of Marketing | Florida State University
800.564.3182 | 850.906.3112 (f)

---------------------------------------
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========================================================================
In case you do not have it, here is the original citation which one
would think would describe the method:

of Respondents Within Households in Phone Surveys," Journal of
Marketing Research 1, pp. 71-76.

I hope this helps.

Regards,
Jonathan

Jonathan E. Brill, Ph.D.
General Manager, ORANJ BOWL(sm) Panel Research Program
Associate Director, Database & Panel Research
NEW JERSEY INSTITUTE FOR SUCCESSFUL AGING
School of Osteopathic Medicine
University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey
42 East Laurel Road, UDP Suite 2300
Stratford, New Jersey 08084
Telephone (direct): 856.566-6727
Fax (research group): 856.566-6874
E-mail: brillje@umdnj.edu
www.oranjbowl.info

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>>> "D'Elia,Lisa" <LDElia@SCARBOROUGH.COM> 03/27/07 12:43 PM >>>

AAPOR:

Can anyone provide some information on the Trodahl-Carter respondent selection process?

I am searching online to gather any information I can about this method, but I am not finding anything that can detail it, with the exception of one article in JSTOR, which I am unable to access.

Any information would be greatly appreciated.
Thanks.

Lisa D'Elia
Sr. Research Analyst
Scarborough Research
770 Broadway, 13th Floor
New York, NY 10003

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=========================================================================
Date: Tue, 27 Mar 2007 13:06:30 -0500
Lisa,


Cecilie Gaziano, Ph.D.
Research Solutions, Inc.
4511 Fremont Avenue South
Minneapolis, MN 55419-4744
(612) 825-5199 or -8887 Phone
(612) 825-1966 Fax
cgaziano@prodigy.net

----- Original Message -----  
From: "D'Elia,Lisa" <LDElia@SCARBOROUGH.COM>
Can anyone provide some information on the Trodahl-Carter respondent selection process?

I am searching online to gather any information I can about this method, but I am not finding anything that can detail it, with the exception of one article in JSTOR, which I am unable to access.

Any information would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks.

Lisa D'Elia
Sr. Research Analyst
Scarborough Research
770 Broadway, 13th Floor
New York, NY 10003
I called "Room with a View" yesterday for alternative hotel rooms. They told me that Embassy Suites was the only hotel within a reasonable distance that had available rooms because of a competing conference. I reserved one for $189/night and then checked the internet. Quality Inn Maingate is also 2 blocks from the Hyatt and had rooms for $72.00 a night. It is a budget hotel and has mixed reviews, but some may want to
consider it if their organization's money is tight. It looks like there are quite a few other budget hotels within easy walking distance of the Hyatt with availability. I cancelled my reservation at the Embassy through Room with a View and asked them why they said there were no other hotel rooms available. Their response was that there were no other hotels they would recommend.

Lynda Voigt

Archives: http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html
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The Marriot Suites (2 blocks away) also has rooms for $150 a night - before taxes lower than the AAPOR conference rate at the Hyatt. Found the price on hotels.com which also has a good mapping feature ("Measure") to tell you exactly how far hotels are (walking and driving) from the location you select - the Hyatt is at the corner of S. Harbor and
I called "Room with a View" yesterday for alternative hotel rooms. They told me that Embassy Suites was the only hotel within a reasonable distance that had available rooms because of a competing conference. I reserved one for $189/night and then checked the internet. Quality Inn Maingate is also 2 blocks from the Hyatt and had rooms for $72.00 a night. It is a budget hotel and has mixed reviews, but some may want to consider it if their organization's money is tight. It looks like there are quite a few other budget hotels within easy walking distance of the Hyatt with availability. I cancelled my reservation at the Embassy through Room with a View and asked them why they said there were no other hotel rooms available. Their response was that there were no other hotels they would recommend.

Lynda Voigt
From a NY Sun story posted by Ryan Sager:
The latest USA Today/Gallup poll, conducted Friday through Sunday, on the presidential race is out, and it's a humdinger. It's hard to say what the headline even is. Here are a few tries, though:

* Romney's support drops to within the margin of error of not existing (that's 3% support in a poll where the margin of error is 3%).

Comment:
This is another topic for the "Educate Journalists" syllabus. Regrettably=
many researchers make the same error: Failing to recognize that the size of a confidence interval is influenced by the distance of the PQ relationship from 50-50.

Romney lives!

James P. Murphy, Ph.D.
J.P. MURPHY & COMPANY
Post Office Box 150
Princeton, NJ 08542
610 408 8800
www.jpmurphy.com


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Date: Wed, 28 Mar 2007 10:04:40 -0400
Reply-To: "Donelan, Karen" <KDONELAN@PARTNERS.ORG>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Donelan, Karen" <KDONELAN@PARTNERS.ORG>
Subject: Re: Conference hotel rooms
Comments: To: Info <info@POLLINGCOMPANY.COM>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To:
<MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable
I booked a room online at Embassy Suites yesterday for $149.

Karen Donelan=20

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Info
Sent: Tuesday, March 27, 2007 5:48 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Conference hotel rooms

The Marriott Suites (2 blocks away) also has rooms for $150 a night - before
taxes lower than the AAPOR conference rate at the Hyatt. Found the price on
hotels.com which also has a good mapping feature ("Measure") to tell you exac=
tly
how far hotels are (walking and driving) from the location you select - the
Hyatt is at the corner of S. Harbor and Chapman.

________________________________

From: AAPORNET on behalf of Voigt, Lynda
Sent: Tue 3/27/2007 2:54 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Conference hotel rooms

I called "Room with a View" yesterday for alternative hotel rooms. They
told me that Embassy Suites was the only hotel within a reasonable
distance that had available rooms because of a competing conference. I reserved one for $189/night and then checked the internet. Quality Inn Maingate is also 2 blocks from the Hyatt and had rooms for $72.00 a night. It is a budget hotel and has mixed reviews, but some may want to consider it if their organization's money is tight. It looks like there are quite a few other budget hotels within easy walking distance of the Hyatt with availability. I cancelled my reservation at the Embassy through Room with a View and asked them why they said there were no other hotel rooms available. Their response was that there were no other hotels they would recommend.

Lynda Voigt

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========================================================================

Date: Wed, 28 Mar 2007 10:36:57 -0400
Reply-To: Joel Bloom <joeldbloom@GMAIL.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Joel Bloom <joeldbloom@GMAIL.COM>
Subject: another conference hotel option

The hotel I mentioned in this e-mail back in December still has rooms available. It's $166 a night AAA rate, but if you have the Entertainment card it's only $99 a night. (More in my original message, below.)

http://www.crowneplaza.com/cpranaheim

Technically it's across the street from the conference hotel; really it's more like a long city block. See you in Anaheim (or Garden Grove as the case may be)!

-- Joel

--

Joel David Bloom, Ph.D.
On 12/1/06, Joel Bloom <joeldbloom@gmail.com> wrote:

> Hi all!
>
> For anyone interested in a hotel that's substantially lower-priced than
> the conference hotel, I found the Crowne Plaza Resort
> ANAHEIM-GARDEN GROVE for $80 a night (Entertainment Discount -- you can
> pick up the book at a lot of local organizations or buy it online for $35
> online at entertainment.com) or around $120 a night ("best available
> rate"). I just got in at the $80/night rate on the executive level and
> there's no additional cost to add a second person.
>
> Web info: http://www.ichotelsgroup.com/
> Phone: *1 800 980 6429*
>
> It's just a bit more than across the street from the conference hotel(which
I'll admit looks way cool!). See both hotels on the Google satellite

> map:
http://maps.google.com/maps?f=q&hl=en&q=12021+HARBOR+BLVD+Garden+Grove+ca&ie=UTF8&t=h&om=1&z=17&ll=33.788118,-117.915895&spn=0.004164,0.01075

The conference hotel is the one just on the north side of Chapman Avenue with the 2 tennis courts and swimming pool up front. The Crowne Plaza is on the south side of the street, across a big parking lot, and is shaped kind of like a big letter "Y". Note the cross-walks.

Of course I have no idea how long those rates will hang on and I'm not endorsing the Crowne Plaza. But for those of us on a budget, lower-cost alternatives can be a huge help.

Now get the rest of those proposals in! Best,

-- Joel

--

Joel David Bloom, Ph.D.
The University at Albany, SUNY
Research Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political Science
Associate Director, Office of Institutional Research
Phone: (518) 437-4791
Cell: 541-579-6610
E-mail: jbloom@albany.edu
Web: http://www.albany.edu/ir/
The National Center for Health Statistics' Division of Health Care Statistics, which collects nationally-representative data on health-care providers, has an opening for a survey statistician at civil service grade 11/12/13. The incumbent will work as a member of a multidisciplinary team to plan and implement surveys of long-term care providers, including the National Home and Hospice Care Survey (NHHCS) and the National Survey of Residential Care Facilities (NSRCF). Duties may include conducting survey operations, developing research plans to address research and policy issues, liaising with public and private organizations, providing technical assistance to researchers, and preparing manuscripts and presentations from survey data. Graduate
> work in relevant field and/or equivalent experience; statistical and
> programming experience, including database management and SAS;
> orientation to detail; strong organizational skills; and strong
> written and oral communication skills desirable. Salary commensurate
> with experience ($55,706-$103,220).
> Apply online by 04/23/2007 at www.usajobs.gov
> For non-federal employees (vacancy number HHS-CDC-D1-2007-0177), copy
> and paste this url into your browser:
> For current or prior federal employees (vacancy number
> HHS-CDC-T1-2007-0671), copy and paste this url into your browser:
> Vacancy opened 03/26/2007 and closes 04/23/2007. Contact: Lauren
Fellow 'netters,

In advising a student on a research project, I am trying to remember a controversial study that came out a few years ago and purported to show that teens who took a sex (or drug?) survey showed a change in attitudes or behavioral intent as a result of that exposure.

The study served as potential ammunition for parent groups trying to
block school-based surveys of teen behavior, and got a fair amount of press play.

Can anybody guide me to this source? TIA

Tom

cc: Dave Morris, UVa student

Thomas M. Guterbock                        Voice: (434)243-5223
Director                          CSR Main Number: (434)243-5222
Center for Survey Research       FAX: (434)982-5524
University of Virginia    EXPRESS DELIVERY: 2400 Old Ivy Road
P. O. Box 400767                Suite 223
Charlottesville, VA 22904-4767   Charlottesville, VA 22903
   e-mail: TomG@virginia.edu

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On your return send this: set aapornet mail
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========================================================================
Date:         Wed, 28 Mar 2007 15:06:45 -0500
Reply-To:     Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>
Subject:      Job Opportunities
Knowledge Networks (KN) invites applications from qualified candidates for four exciting positions. Three positions will be based in the Menlo Park, CA headquarters. A fourth position may be in either Menlo Park or New York City.

Knowledge Networks is an Equal Opportunity Employer. It is our policy to ensure equal employment opportunity without discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, disability, citizenship, marital status, sexual orientation or any other characteristic protected by law.

More complete information about these positions is available at http://www.knowledgenetworks.com/company/careers.html.

The positions are:
Senior Research Analyst, Government and Academic Research.

This client-facing position involves managing survey projects in a fast-paced work environment using KnowledgePanel, the probability-based web-enabled panel created and maintained by KN. The SRA will work directly with our customers in conducting online surveys, primarily with university professors receiving Federal grants, not-for-profit public policy organizations, and research firms conducting federally sponsored surveys. The B.A. degree is required; M.A. or M.S. is preferred in quantitative social sciences such as sociology, political science, psychology, or economics. Proficiency in SAS or SPSS is required. KN contact person: Mike Dennis, mdennis@knowledgenetworks.com.

Senior Director, Panel Management Group

The senior director of panel management manages key operational aspects of the KnowledgePanel including recruitment activities, demographic characteristics, utilization and attrition, incentive programs, budget. This position is also responsible for conducting well-designed quantitative and qualitative research to consistently improve response rates, recruitment, and minimize attrition. The ideal candidate will be a professional who understands the science and dynamics of random-digit dial telephone surveys, recruitment techniques, call center operations,
sample management, and data systems. An advanced degree in survey research, psychology, sociology, behavioral sciences, or a closely related field is required. Also, 5+ years relevant experience, preferably in panel management or market/survey research plus a working knowledge of SPSS and/or SAS. The position reports directly to KN's chief statistician and may be based in either Menlo Park, CA or New York City. KN contact person: Charles DiSogra, cdisogra@knowledgenetworks.com.

Director, Panel Profile group

The profile group director is responsible for designing and administering various in-house online surveys to panel members on a periodic basis and is responsible for all quality control procedures, including imputation methods used in maintaining a robust database on the essential characteristics of the KnowledgePanel. The director maintains KN’s intranet-based data query system that is extensively used for potential client research projects and for designing specialized samples. The successful candidate is encouraged to conduct independent research for on-line questionnaire design, administration methods, cognitive issues, statistical procedures, etc. An advanced degree in statistics, survey research, psychology, sociology, epidemiology, or a closely related field is required. Also, 3 years experience working as a statistical data analyst or similar role in a survey-related research enterprise; 3 years experience with questionnaire design and survey
implementation; proficiency with SPSS and/or SAS in managing large data files. The position reports directly to KN's chief statistician and is based in Menlo Park, CA. KN contact person: Charles DiSogra cdisogra@knowledgenetworks.com.

Survey Research Scientist

The survey research scientist will conduct studies using the KnowledgePanel and, when relevant, with off-panel populations. This is a research position that covers a broad range of methodological and sampling topics. Under the direction of KN's chief statistician, these studies will be designed to advance the scientific quality and the operational efficiency of the KnowledgePanel. This position will team with other group directors and staff to conduct well-designed quantitative and qualitative research to consistently improve response rates, recruitment diversity, and minimize attrition. The survey research scientist is expected to produce research reports for posting on KN's Website, to present at professional conferences, and prepare papers for publication in peer-reviewed journals. An advanced degree in survey research, psychology, sociology, behavioral sciences, or a closely related field is required. Also, 2+ years relevant research experience and a track record of professional presentations and published research.

Proficiency with SPSS and/or SAS. The position is based in Menlo Park,
I vaguely remember the news about surveys about sex and kids' behavior, but it's also a phenomenon in marketing research, and it's something I tell
prospective customer sat clients about doing a survey...you put your company
back in your customers' top of mind and tell them you're thinking about
them.

Follow this link for one reference and summary:

Coffee, Tea, or a Survey?
Patti Williams (pattiw@wharton.upenn.edu), Gavan J. Fitzsimons
(gavan@duke.edu), and Lauren G. Block (lauren_block@baruch.cuny.edu), "When
Consumers Don't Recognize 'Benign' Intentions Questions as Persuasion
Attempts."

This phenomenon is called the 'mere-measurement effect' is such that by
merely asking a question, the concept then enters into the respondents'
mind. Thus the summary concludes "This highlights a pitfall of surveys for
at-risk populations. For example, just by asking about potentially unhealthy
activities, well-intentioned organizations could actually encourage people
to increase the same risky behaviors they're trying to lessen."

-leora

Dr. Leora Lawton
TechSociety Research
"Custom Social Science and Consumer Behavior Research"
2342 Shattuck Avenue PMB 362, Berkeley, CA 94704
(510) 548-6174; fax (510) 548-6175; cell (510) 928-7572
www.techsociety.com
Yahoo Messenger: leora_lawton
Archives: http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html
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On your return send this: set aapornet mail
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=====================================================================

Date:         Wed, 28 Mar 2007 15:42:30 -0700
Reply-To:     Jeff Toor <jtoor@PROJECTS.SDSU.EDU>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         Jeff Toor <jtoor@PROJECTS.SDSU.EDU>
Subject:      Re: help with a citation on effects of taking a survey
Comments:     To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To:  <36D9BF47448E77752786F809@tmg1p.eservices.virginia.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; format=flowed
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

I think you're referring to a study published in Social Influence (June 2006). See this link:

http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a747971099~db=all~order=page

--

Jeff Toor
Data Collection Manager, Research Services
Social Science Research Laboratory
Thomas M. Guterbock wrote:

> Fellow 'netters,
> In advising as student on a research project, I am trying to remember
> a controversial study that came out a few years ago and purported to
> show that teens who took a sex (or drug?) survey showed a change in
> attitudes or behavioral intent as a result of that exposure.
> The study served as potential ammunition for parent groups trying to
> block school-based surveys of teen behavior, and got a fair amount of
> press play.
> Can anybody guide me to this source? TIA
> Tom
>
> cc: Dave Morris, UVa student
>
> Thomas M. Guterbock Voice: (434)243-5223
> Director CSR Main Number: (434)243-5222
> Center for Survey Research FAX: (434)982-5524
> University of Virginia EXPRESS DELIVERY: 2400 Old Ivy Road
> P. O. Box 400767 Suite 223
> Charlottesville, VA 22904-4767 Charlottesville, VA 22903
Folks:
I have pasted at the bottom of this email the AAPORnet posting from July 21, 2006, alerting AAPOR members to the Duke University study that concluded that asking survey respondents how likely they are to use illegal drugs during the next 60 day increased their drug use.

We were given the original data by the investigators, reanalyzed them, found they had made accidental calculation mistakes, and found that the analytic methods they had used were inappropriate for their data (because important assumptions were seriously violated).

When we reanalyzed the data using 13 different and more appropriate methods, we found that the drug use questions did not have any significant effect on subsequent drug use.

Our paper is now in press at the same journal, Social Influence. You can email Daniel Schneider (the first author) at <daniel.schneider@stanford.edu> to obtain a copy.

Best,

Jon Krosnick
Professor, Stanford University
From: Jeff Toor <jtoor@PROJECTS.SDSU.EDU>
Subject: Re: help with a citation on effects of taking a survey
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Reply-to: Jeff Toor <jtoor@PROJECTS.SDSU.EDU>
X-Accept-Language: en-us, en
User-Agent: Mozilla Thunderbird 1.0 (Windows/20041206)
X-ASG-Debug-ID: 1175121752-13d900020000-hUp3bP
X-Barracuda-URL: http://129.219.117.247:8000/cgi-bin/mark.cgi
X-Barracuda-Connect: mx-1.projects.sdsu.edu[130.191.74.26]
X-Barracuda-Start-Time: 1175121752
X-ASG-Orig-Subj: Re: help with a citation on effects of taking a survey
X-Proofpoint-Virus-Version: vendor=fsecure
  engine=4.65.5502:2.3.11,1.2.37,4.0.164
X-Proofpoint-Spam-Details: rule=notspam policy=default score=0 spamscore=0
  ipscore=0 phishscore=0 adultscore=0 classifier=spam adjust=0 reason=mlx
  engine=3.1.0-0703060001 definitions=main-0703280146
X-Barracuda-Bayes: INNOCENT GLOBAL 0.5000 1.0000 0.0000
X-Barracuda-Virus-Scanned: by ASU Barracuda4 at asu.edu
X-Barracuda-Spam-Score: 0.12
X-Barracuda-Spam-Status: No, SCORE=0.12 using global scores of
  TAG_LEVEL=1000.0
  QUARANTINE_LEVEL=1000.0 KILL_LEVEL=7.0 tests=CN_BODY_332
X-Barracuda-Spam-Report: Code version 3.1,
  rules version 3.1.12581 Rule breakdown below pts rule name description ----
  ----------------------
  ---------------------------------- 0.12
  CN_BODY_332 BODY: CN_BODY_332
I think you're referring to a study published in Social Influence (June 2006). See this link:

http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a747971099~db=all~order=page

Thomas M. Guterbock wrote:

>>Fellow 'netters,
>>In advising as student on a research project, I am trying to remember a
>>controversial study that came out a few years ago and purported to show
>>that teens who took a sex (or drug?) survey showed a change in attitudes
>>or behavioral intent as a result of that exposure.
>>The study served as potential ammunition for parent groups trying to
>>block school-based surveys of teen behavior, and got a fair amount of
press play.

Can anybody guide me to this source? TIA

Tom

cc: Dave Morris, UVa student

---

Thomas M. Guterbock                        Voice: (434)243-5223
Director                          CSR Main Number: (434)243-5222
Center for Survey Research                  FAX: (434)982-5524
University of Virginia           EXPRESS DELIVERY: 2400 Old Ivy Road
P. O. Box 400767              Suite 223
Charlottesville, VA 22904-4767      Charlottesville, VA 22903

e-mail: TomG@virginia.edu

Archives: http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html

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Survey questioning can alter subjects' behavior, study says By Sadia Latifi McClatchy Newspapers

WASHINGTON - Simply asking college students who are inclined to take drugs about their illegal-drug use in a survey may increase the behavior, according to newly published findings that are making some researchers understandably nervous.

"We ask people questions, and that does change behavior," study co-author Gavan Fitzsimons, a marketing professor at Duke University's Fuqua School of Business in Durham, N.C., said Thursday. The provocative effect, he added, can be "much greater than most of us would like to believe."

It's not just drug use that's affected by a researcher's questions, Fitzsimons said. People exercised more after they were asked how much they exercised. In a follow-up experiment, students who were asked about skipping classes and drinking cut class more and drank more.
Survey questions still pose some risk, however, said Williams, of the University of Pennsylvania. "It's very difficult, because policymakers still have to ask these questions but don't want to cause harm," she said. "Anytime you are asking about risky behaviors, there is a chance that merely asking will activate a positive attitude for those who already have a positive inclination toward the behavior."

Cliff Zukin, the president of the American Association of Public Opinion Research in Lenexa, Kan., which sets standards for the field, called the study eye-opening. He wondered whether college-student drug use might be easily provoked, which would suggest that the effect is milder than it seems.

"Surveys are not designed to influence behavior," added Zukin, a polling expert at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, N.J. "But when you talk to people about a topic, you get them thinking about that topic. That's a normal human reaction, and I don't see a way to get around that."

The new findings, he said, will "force us to really think about question wording."

Leo G. Simonetta
Director of Research
Jon, Thanks for finding the original posting (even Leo S. himself couldn't retrieve it at first try) and for letting us all know that this potentially significant research issue is going to be squarely addressed.

And come to think of it, thanks to Leo S. for posting that link in the
first place.

Thanks to all who responded, the issue will soon be a topic of lively discussion in my survey methods seminar here at U.Va.

Tom

--On Wednesday, March 28, 2007 6:23 PM -0700 Jon Krosnick
<krosnick@STANFORD.EDU> wrote:

> Folks:
> 
> I have pasted at the bottom of this email the AAPORnet posting from July 21, 2006, alerting AAPOR members to the Duke University study that concluded that asking survey respondents how likely they are to use illegal drugs during the next 60 day increased their drug use.
> 
> We were given the original data by the investigators, reanalyzed them, found they had made accidental calculation mistakes, and found that the analytic methods they had used were inappropriate for their data (because important assumptions were seriously violated).
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> When we reanalyzed the data using 13 different and more appropriate methods, we found that the drug use questions did not have any significant effect on subsequent drug use.
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> 
> Best,
From: Jeff Toor <jtoor@PROJECTS.SDSU.EDU>

Subject: Re: help with a citation on effects of taking a survey

> X-Sieve: CMU Sieve 2.3
> Delivered-To: krosnick@stanford.edu
> Date: Wed, 28 Mar 2007 15:42:30 -0700
> From: Jeff Toor <jtoor@PROJECTS.SDSU.EDU>
> Subject: Re: help with a citation on effects of taking a survey
> Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
> To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
> Reply-to: Jeff Toor <jtoor@PROJECTS.SDSU.EDU>
> X-Accept-Language: en-us, en
> User-Agent: Mozilla Thunderbird 1.0 (Windows/20041206)
> X-ASG-Debug-ID: 1175121752-13d900020000-hUp3bP
> X-Barracuda-URL: http://129.219.117.247:8000/cgi-bin/mark.cgi
> X-Barracuda-Connect: mx-1.projects.sdsu.edu[130.191.74.26]
> X-Barracuda-Start-Time: 1175121752
> X-ASG-Orig-Subj: Re: help with a citation on effects of taking a survey
> X-Proofpoint-Virus-Version: vendor=fsecure
> engine=4.65.5502:2.3.11,1.2.37,4.0.164
> X-Proofpoint-Spam-Details: rule=notspam policy=default score=0
> spamscore=0  ipscore=0  phishscore=0  adultscore=0  classifier=spam adjust=0
> reason=mlx engine=3.1.0-0703060001 definitions=main-0703280146
> X-Barracuda-Bayes: INNOCENT GLOBAL 0.5000 1.0000 0.0000
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Can anybody guide me to this source? TIA

Tom

cc: Dave Morris, UVa student

Thomas M. Guterbock
Director
Center for Survey Research
University of Virginia
P. O. Box 400767
Charlottesville, VA 22904-4767

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Survey questioning can alter subjects' behavior, study says By Sadia Latifi McClatchy Newspapers


WASHINGTON - Simply asking college students who are inclined to take drugs about their illegal-drug use in a survey may increase the behavior, according to newly published findings that are making some researchers understandably nervous.
"We ask people questions, and that does change behavior," study co-author Gavan Fitzsimons, a marketing professor at Duke University's Fuqua School of Business in Durham, N.C., said Thursday. The provocative effect, he added, can be "much greater than most of us would like to believe."

It's not just drug use that's affected by a researcher's questions, Fitzsimons said. People exercised more after they were asked how much they exercised. In a follow-up experiment, students who were asked about skipping classes and drinking cut class more and drank more.

Survey questions still pose some risk, however, said Williams, of the University of Pennsylvania. "It's very difficult, because policymakers still have to ask these questions but don't want to cause harm," she said. "Anytime you are asking about risky behaviors, there is a chance that merely asking will activate a positive attitude for those who already have a positive inclination toward the behavior."

Cliff Zukin, the president of the American Association of Public Opinion Research in Lenexa, Kan., which sets standards for the field, called the study eye-opening. He wondered whether college-student drug use might be easily provoked, which would suggest that the effect is milder than it seems.

"Surveys are not designed to influence behavior," added Zukin, a polling expert at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, N.J. "But when you talk
The new findings, he said, will "force us to really think about question wording."

---

Leo G. Simonetta
Director of Research
Art & Science Group, LLC
As always opinions expressed are solely those of the author.

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Thomas M. Guterbock Voice: (434)243-5223
Director CSR Main Number: (434)243-5222
Center for Survey Research FAX: (434)982-5524
I echo Tom Guterbock's thanks to Jon Krosnick, and I would advise all to examine, or re-examine Heisenberg's "Uncertainty Principle" or, as it was termed a generation ago, "Consciousness Raising." To pretend that an interaction between a respondent and an interviewer, in any medium, has
absolutely no effect on the attitudes and behavior of the respondent is
disingenuous at best. Krosnick's conclusion ("the drug use questions did
not have any significant effect on subsequent drug use") deserves
careful attention, especially the word "significant." I'm sure he means
'statistically significant', and I have no doubt that the statement is
correct.=20

But as we contemplate how our work is perceived, by the general public,
by IRBs, etc. let us not lose sight of the fact that what is
statistically no different from random chance may have great
significance, in the ordinary sense of the word, to any number of
people.

For just one example -- hypothetical, but plausible -- let's suppose
that a pre-election poll in 2008 asks a respondent "how likely are you
to vote in the election next week?" The question forces the respondent
to consider her motivation, perhaps to make a decision, whether to vote
or not, that she might not have made until a later time, at which later
time, circumstances might have been different.=20

Let's assume that such a poll reports findings among 1,000 individuals
in the state of Florida. Those thousand people have been asked the same
question, and examined their own intentions. The uncertainty principle
informs us that we cannot ever know the scope of the effect of that
simple interaction. As statisticians we can posit the null hypothesis,
and determine that whatever effect there was does not rise to the level
of being different from what we might expect by chance more than five
percent of the time. That does not mean that the outcome of a close
election -- one in which the final vote tally does not differ
significantly from what might be obtained by flipping coins and counting
heads or tails -- could not have been determined by one pre-election
poll.=20
It's very unlikely, but it's possible. And unknowable.

Further deponent sayeth not.

=20

Nat Ehrlich, Ph.D.
Research Specialist
Michigan State University=20
Institute for Public Policy and Social Research
Office for Social Research
321 Berkey Hall
East Lansing, MI 48824
517-353-2639

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Thomas M.
Guterbock
Sent: Wednesday, March 28, 2007 10:52 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Paper on effects of taking a survey turns out to be inaccurate

Jon, Thanks for finding the original posting (even Leo S. himself couldn't=20
retrieve it at first try) and for letting us all know that this potentially=20
significant research issue is going to be squarely addressed.

And come to think of it, thanks to Leo S. for posting that link in the first place.
Thanks to all who responded, the issue will soon be a topic of lively discussion in my survey methods seminar here at U.Va.

Tom

--On Wednesday, March 28, 2007 6:23 PM -0700 Jon Krosnick <krosnick@STANFORD.EDU> wrote:

> Folks:
> 
> I have pasted at the bottom of this email the AAPORnet posting from July 21, 2006, alerting AAPOR members to the Duke University study that concluded that asking survey respondents how likely they are to use illegal drugs during the next 60 day increased their drug use.
> 
> We were given the original data by the investigators, reanalyzed them, found they had made accidental calculation mistakes, and found that the analytic methods they had used were inappropriate for their data (because important assumptions were seriously violated).
> 
> When we reanalyzed the data using 13 different and more appropriate methods, we found that the drug use questions did not have any significant effect on subsequent drug use.
> 
> Our paper is now in press at the same journal, Social Influence. You can email Daniel Schneider (the first author) at
> <daniel.schneider@stanford.edu> to obtain a copy.
>
> Best,
>
> Jon Krosnick
> Professor, Stanford University
>
> Best,

>> X-Sieve: CMU Sieve 2.3
>> Delivered-To: krosnick@stanford.edu
>> Date: Wed, 28 Mar 2007 15:42:30 -0700
>> From: Jeff Toor <jtoor@PROJECTS.SDSU.EDU>
>> Subject: Re: help with a citation on effects of taking a survey
>> Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
>> To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
>> Reply-to: Jeff Toor <jtoor@PROJECTS.SDSU.EDU>
>> X-Accept-Language: en-us, en
>> User-Agent: Mozilla Thunderbird 1.0 (Windows/20041206)
>> X-ASG-Debug-ID: 1175121752-13d900020000-hUp3bP
>> X-Barracuda-URL: http://129.219.117.247:8000/cgi-bin/mark.cgi
>> X-Barracuda-Connect: mx-1.projects.sdsu.edu[130.191.74.26]
>> X-Barracuda-Start-Time: 1175121752
>> X-ASG-Orig-Subj: Re: help with a citation on effects of taking a survey
>> X-Proofpoint-Virus-Version: vendor=3Dfsecure
>> engine=3D4.65.5502:2.3.11,1.2.37,4.0.164
signatures=3D0
>> X-Proofpoint-Spam-Details: rule=3Dnotspam policy=3Ddefault score=3D0
>> spamscore=3D0 ipscore=3D0 phishscore=3D0 adultscore=3D0 =
classifier=3Dspam
adjust=3D0
>> reason=3Dmlx engine=3D3.1.0-0703060001 definitions=3Dmain-0703280146
>> X-Barracuda-Bayes: INNOCENT GLOBAL 0.5000 1.0000 0.0000
>> X-Barracuda-Virus-Scanned: by ASU Barracuda4 at asu.edu
>> X-Barracuda-Spam-Score: 0.12
>> X-Barracuda-Spam-Status: No, SCORE=3D0.12 using global scores of
>> TAG_LEVEL=3D1000.0
>> QUARANTINE_LEVEL=3D1000.0 KILL_LEVEL=3D7.0 tests=3DCN_BODY_332
>> X-Barracuda-Spam-Report: Code version 3.1,
>> rules version 3.1.12581 Rule breakdown below pts rule name
description
>> ---- ----------------------
>> -------------------------------------------------- 0.12
>> ----------------------------------------------- 0.12
>> CN_BODY_332 BODY: CN_BODY_332
>> Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
>> FILETIME=3D[5F5E0050:01C7718A]
>>
>> I think you’re referring to a study published in Social Influence
>(June
>> 2006). See this link:
>>
>> http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=3Da747971099~db=3Dall~or=
der
Thomas M. Guterbock wrote:

Fellow 'netters,
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Can anybody guide me to this source? TIA
Tom
cc: Dave Morris, UVa student

Thomas M. Guterbock                        Voice: (434)243-5223
Director                          CSR Main Number: (434)243-5222
Center for Survey Research      FAX: (434)982-5524
University of Virginia   EXPRESS DELIVERY: 2400 Old Ivy Road
P. O. Box 400767                Suite 223
Charlottesville, VA 22904-4767  Charlottesville, VA 22903
e-mail: TomG@virginia.edu

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>
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By Sadia Latifi McClatchy Newspapers


WASHINGTON - Simply asking college students who are inclined to take drugs about their illegal-drug use in a survey may increase the behavior, according to newly published findings that are making some researchers understandably nervous.

"We ask people questions, and that does change behavior," study co-author Gavan Fitzsimons, a marketing professor at Duke University's Fuqua School of Business in Durham, N.C., said Thursday. The provocative effect, he added, can be "much greater than most of us would like to believe."

It's not just drug use that's affected by a researcher's questions, Fitzsimons said. People exercised more after they were asked how much they exercised. In a follow-up experiment, students who were asked about skipping classes and drinking cut class more and drank more.
Survey questions still pose some risk, however, said Williams, of the University of Pennsylvania. "It's very difficult, because policymakers still have to ask these questions but don't want to cause harm," she said. "Anytime you are asking about risky behaviors, there is a chance that merely asking will activate a positive attitude for those who already have a positive inclination toward the behavior."

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"Surveys are not designed to influence behavior," added Zukin, a polling expert at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, N.J. "But when you talk to people about a topic, you get them thinking about that topic. That's a normal human reaction, and I don't see a way to get around that."

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University of Virginia EXPRESS DELIVERY: 2400 Old Ivy Road
P. O. Box 400767 Suite 223
Charlottesville, VA 22904-4767 Charlottesville, VA 22903
e-mail: TomG@virginia.edu
Hi,

My colleague Ulf Isander and I are conducting a small study of the Swedish cell-phone only population. I have only just recently joined AAPORNET but I =
know that the discussions on this topic have been going on for quite some time now and that a lot of research has been done as well. Can someone who has been around a bit longer please give us some guidance as to where we can find the best and most updated papers on the subject? Kindly,

=CSsa Jaktlund

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========================================================================
Date: Thu, 29 Mar 2007 08:39:47 -0700
Reply-To: Jon Krosnick <krosnick@STANFORD.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Jon Krosnick <krosnick@STANFORD.EDU>
Subject: Re: Paper on effects of taking a survey turns out to be inaccurate
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <EC15B06368AAA4419321FF6D2159CB1C89AF1C@sscnt03-2.ssc.msu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

Nat raises the interesting question of whether a pre-election poll asking respondents to report whether they will vote can increase respondents' proclivity to vote.

This hypothesis has been investigated in a number of past studies - the
most ambitious one I know of is this:

Here's the abstract:

Psychological research has found that being asked to predict one's future actions can bring about subsequent behavior consistent with the prediction but different from what would have occurred had no prediction been made. In a 1987 study, Greenwald, Carnot, Beach, and Young induced an increase in voting behavior by means of such a "self-prophecy" effect: Undergraduates who were asked to predict whether they would vote in an upcoming election were substantially more likely to go to the polls than those who had not been asked for a prediction. This paper reports on a replication of the Greenwald study conducted among a larger group of respondents more representative of the American electorate. No evidence was found that self-prophecy effects increase voter turnout.

So in this instance as well, with a sample of more than 1,000 "participants", the survey interview did not alter later behavior statistically significantly. Thus, the researchers could not reject the null hypothesis.

Jon
At 05:59 AM 3/29/2007 -0400, Ehrlich, Nathaniel wrote:

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> examine, or re-examine Heisenberg's "Uncertainty Principle" or, as it
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Further deponent sayeth not.

Nat Ehrlich, Ph.D.
Research Specialist
Michigan State University
Institute for Public Policy and Social Research
Office for Social Research
321 Berkey Hall
East Lansing, MI 48824
517-353-2639

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET (mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu) On Behalf Of Thomas M. Guterbock
Sent: Wednesday, March 28, 2007 10:52 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Paper on effects of taking a survey turns out to be inaccurate

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Best,

Jon Krosnick
Professor, Stanford University
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> >>> press play.

> >>> Can anybody guide me to this source? TIA

> >>> Tom

> >>> cc: Dave Morris, UVa student

> >>> Thomas M. Guterbock Voice: (434)243-5223

> >>> Director CSR Main Number: (434)243-5222

> >>> Center for Survey Research FAX: (434)982-5524

> >>> University of Virginia EXPRESS DELIVERY: 2400 Old Ivy Road

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> >>> e-mail: TomG@virginia.edu

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The new findings, he said, will "force us to really think about question wording."

SNIP

Leo G. Simonetta
Director of Research
Art & Science Group, LLC
As always opinions expressed are solely those of the author.

--

Leo G. Simonetta
Director Art & Science Group, LLC

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========================================================================
Date:         Thu, 29 Mar 2007 12:09:05 -0400
Reply-To:     Claire Durand <Claire.Durand@UMONTREAL.CA>
Hi,

A word to say that we had a bit of a catastrophe in polls here. The ADQ, a right-wing party who got 31% of the vote and won 41 ridings on 125, was underestimated by 5 points at 26%. It is a substantial change here where for most of the recent elections, it is the Quebec Liberal Party that was underestimated. We (John Goyder and myself) collaborated in two pre-election polls and we are starting a post election poll among pre-election poll respondents and refusals. Interesting analyses to come...

Best,

P.S. On the first link below, you will find files with graphs giving the evolution of vote intentions according to polls and an article (in French) that I published on the question.
Hi All,

Claire Durand
professeur titulaire
https://www.webdepot.umontreal.ca/Usagers/durandc/MonDepotPublic/electionQc2=007

http://www.mapageweb.umontreal.ca/durandc
D=E9partement de sociologie,
Universit=E9 de Montr=E9al
C.P. 6128, succ. Centre-ville,
Montr=E9al, H3C 3J7 =20

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Date:         Thu, 29 Mar 2007 13:30:41 -0400
Reply-To:     Tresa Undem <tundem@LAKERESEARCH.COM>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         Tresa Undem <tundem@LAKERESEARCH.COM>
Subject:      American Indian and/or Alaska native moderators
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable
Does anyone have recommendations? Thank you!

Tresa Undem
Senior Analyst
Lake Research Partners
1726 M ST NW, Suite 500
WDC, 20036
202.776.9066

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Date: Thu, 29 Mar 2007 13:49:11 -0400
Reply-To: Claire Durand <Claire.Durand@UMONTREAL.CA>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Claire Durand <Claire.Durand@UMONTREAL.CA>
Subject: French elections and polls
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1; format=flowed
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

> Hi,
>
>
For those interested in polls and the presidential election in France, on the following website, you will find the best tool to look at pre-election polls that I have ever seen. It gives you all the poll estimates by pollster and by date with graphs of the evolution. Very interesting.

http://www.lemonde.fr/web/vi/0,47-0@2-823448,54-848463,0.html

Au plaisir!

Claire Durand
professeur titulaire

https://www.webdepot.umontreal.ca/Usagers/durandc/MonDepotPublic/electionQc2=007

http://www.mapageweb.umontreal.ca/durandc
D=E9partement de sociologie,
Universit=E9 de Montr=E9al
C.P. 6128, succ. Centre-ville,
Montr=E9al, H3C 3J7

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This is a very clever tool, and a lot of fun to play with, but it has
the unfortunate effect of making it harder to compare or aggregate the
results of all the different polls.

When a lot of polls are attempting to measure the same thing, the kind
of trend analysis and visualization provided by Charles Franklin on
Pollster.com and Political Arithmetik is much more informative and
easier to use.

See, for example:
http://politicalarithmetik.blogspot.com/2007/03/bush-approval-arg-at-32-trend-
at-334.html

(or if that doesn't work, try: http://tinyurl.com/2d4m5m )
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https://www.webdepot.umontreal.ca/Usagers/durandc/MonDepotPublic/electionQc2007

>>

> http://www.mapageweb.umontreal.ca/durandc

> D partement de sociologie,

> Universit de Montr al

> C.P. 6128, succ. Centre-ville,
Date: Fri, 30 Mar 2007 11:45:46 +0100
Reply-To: Iain.NOBLE@DFES.GSI.GOV.UK
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Iain Noble <lain.NOBLE@DFES.GSI.GOV.UK>
Subject: Re: French elections and polls
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
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Iain=20Noble=20
Department=20for=20Education=20and=20Skills=20
Creating=20opportunity,=20releasing=20potential,=20achieving=20excellence=20=

Strategic=20Analysis=:20RM=20201=20(20YCS=20and=20Next=20Steps=20Study),=20
W606,=20Moorfoot,=20Sheffield,=20S1=204P=200114=2020259=20201180=20
For=20information=20about=20the=20Next=20Steps=20Study=20go=20to=20www.next=
tstepsstudy.org.uk=20or=20http://www.esds.ac.uk/longitudinal/access/Lsype/=20

>-----Original=20Message-----
>From:=20AAPORNET=20[mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu]=20On=20Behalf=20Of=20Jan=20W=20erner
>Sent:=2030=20March=202007=2004:09
>To:=20AAPORNET@asu.edu
>Subject:=20Re:=20French=20elections=20and=20polls
>
>This=20is=20a=20very=20clever=20tool,=20and=20a=20lot=20of=20fun=20to=20play=20with,=20but=20it=20has
>the=20unfortunate=20effect=20of=20making=20it=20harder=20to=20compare=20the
>results=20of=20all=20the=20different=20polls.
>
>When=20a=20lot=20of=20polls=20are=20attempting=20to=20measure=20the=20same=20
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Au plaisir!

Claire Durand
professeur titulaire
https://www.webdepot.umontreal.ca/Usagers/durandc/MonDepotPublic/electionQc2007

http://www.mapageweb.umontreal.ca/durandc
Département de sociologie,
Université de Montréal
C.P. 6128, succ. Centre-ville,
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> Creating opportunity, releasing potential, achieving excellence
> Strategic Analysis: RM 1 (YCS and Next Steps Study),
> W606, Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 4PQ.
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>> Sent: 30 March 2007 04:09
>> To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
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0114 20259 201180
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*Job Announcement =96 SAS Programmer*

Avar Consulting, Inc. (www.avarconsulting.com), a professional consulting firm located in Rockville, Maryland, is seeking a full-time SAS programmer to work on a large medical record database.

**Responsibilities:**
Data processing/cleaning

Data mining/management

Basic data analysis.

Requirements:

One or more years of SAS programming experience

Bachelor's degree or higher in IT or social science

Team worker

Knowledge in public health or medical databases, not required but a plus.

Benefits: Commensurate with experience

Contact: Send resume to Dr. Joan Wang, e-mail: joanwang@avarconsulting.com; phone: 240-328-9659; address: 17093 Briardale Road, Rockville, MD 20855.
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Speaking of French Polls:

French pollsters under scrutiny after 2002 failure
Reuters/CNN International
/
or
http://tinyurl.com/ynnvjt

PARIS, France (Reuters) -- French pollsters are under close scrutiny in the run-up to next month's presidential election after spectacularly failing to predict the surge in far right support that upset the 2002 vote.

Newspapers and television stations pay thousands of euros for regular polls which they splash as headline news and which decisively affect the tone of the campaign as candidates rise or fall by as little as one or two points.

The number of polls has mushroomed but the commission that regulates polling institutes has warned that, more than ever, there is reason to =
regard the results with skepticism.

"The rise in the number of polls and dominant place of polls and their =
interpretation in the electoral debate ... reinforces even more the need =
for the commission to call for prudence," said the commission's =
Secretary General Matthias Guyomar.

Before the 2002 election, 193 polls were published. But they failed to =
forecast far-right leader Jean-Marie Le Pen's success in knocking out =
Socialist Lionel Jospin to reach a runoff against President Jacques =
Chirac.

SNIP

---20
Leo G. Simonetta
Director of Research
Art & Science Group, LLC
6115 Falls Road, Suite 101
Baltimore MD  21209

> -----Original Message-----
> From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Claire Durand
> Sent: Friday, March 30, 2007 8:08 AM
> To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
> Subject: Re: French elections and polls
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I trust you mean weighting rather than smoothing, since only the IPSOS poll attempts a time series (the trend lines shown for the others are compilations by Le Monde).

I would very much like to access the French polling methodological information data if it is possible from the U.S..

I would also like to brush up on my French language skills with respect to the vocabulary of polling and statistics. Although I am an ancien (tres ancien!) I ve du Lyc e Louis Le Grand, there wasn’t much of that presented back then. Can you recommend some good sources or references for that purpose?
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https://www.webdepot.umontreal.ca/Usagers/durandc/MonDepotPublic/electionQc2007

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> D partement de sociologie,
> Universit de Montr al
> C.P. 6128, succ. Centre-ville,
> Montr al, H3C 3J7
> ----------------------------------------------------
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Date:         Fri, 30 Mar 2007 10:03:56 -0400
Reply-To:     jwerner@jwdp.com
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         Jan Werner <jwerner@JWDP.COM>
Organization: Jan Werner Data Processing
Subject:      Re: French elections and polls
Comments: To: Iain.NOBLE@dfes.gsi.gov.uk
There is no indication that the pre-existing 2/3 of the rolling sample are re-interviewed along with the fresh 1/3 on a daily basis.

I would suspect that the IPSOS poll is modeled on U.S. tracking polls which interview a relatively small number of respondents daily and aggregate the responses over several days to provide a daily point estimate. Usually some kind of smoothing is applied to give the more recent responses a greater weight than the earlier ones in the estimate.

Jan Werner

Iain.NOBLE@dfes.gsi.gov.uk wrote:
> Interesting. May tie in with the earlier posts on the effects on survey respondents of asking questions about things. This could be an example of panel conditioning with members of the IPSOS panel wanting to make responses consistent with earlier ones.
>
> Iain Noble
> Department for Education and Skills
> Creating opportunity, releasing potential, achieving excellence
> Strategic Analysis: RM 1 (YCS and Next Steps Study),
> W606, Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 4PQ.
The minimalist methodology statement provided by Le Monde explains that the IPSOS poll (the one showing a difference) uses a rolling sample of 1000 with 1/3 replaced daily, the others are straight sample polls. There is no information provided as to whether IPSOS applies smoothing to the daily reporting of their results.

Note that, as is the norm in most European political polls, these all use quota samples (gender/age/occupation/region) of approximately 1000 individuals selected from voter registration lists.

Jan Werner

Iain Noble wrote:

Not so sure about not making comparisons possible. Seemed clear to me that all except one poll had Royal and Sarkozy converging for Round 1 which made me wonder
what was
>> different about that one and did that difference make it likely to be more
or less accurate than
>> the others.
>>> Iain Noble
>>> Department for Education and Skills
>>> Creating opportunity, releasing potential, achieving excellence
>>> Strategic Analysis: RM 1 (YCS and Next Steps Study),
>>> W606, Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 4PQ.
>>> 0114 259 1180
>>> For information about the Next Steps Study go to www.nextstepsstudy.org.uk
or
>> http://www.esds.ac.uk/longitudinal/access/lsype/
>>>
>>> -----Original Message-----
>>> From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Jan Werner
>>> Sent: 30 March 2007 04:09
>>> To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
>>> Subject: Re: French elections and polls
>>> This is a very clever tool, and a lot of fun to play with, but it has
>>> the unfortunate effect of making it harder to compare or aggregate the
>>> results of all the different polls.
>>> When a lot of polls are attempting to measure the same thing, the kind
>>> of trend analysis and visualization provided by Charles Franklin on
>>> Pollster.com and Political Arithmetik is much more informative and
>>> easier to use.
See, for example:


(or if that doesn't work, try: http://tinyurl.com/2d4m5m )

Jan Werner

Claire Durand wrote:

Hi,

For those interested in polls and the presidential election in France,
on the following website, you will find the best tool to look at pre-election polls that I have ever seen. It gives you all the poll estimates by pollster and by date with graphs of the evolution. Very interesting.

http://www.lemonde.fr/web/vi/0,47-0@2-823448,54-848463,0.html

Au plaisir!

Claire Durand

professeur titulaire

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Le 09:51 2007-03-30, Jan Werner écrit:

>I trust you mean weighting rather than smoothing, since only the IPSOS=20
>poll attempts a time series (the trend lines shown for the others are=20
>compilations by Le Monde).

No, I mean smoothing (see our article in POQ : DURAND, C., BLAIS, A. and=20
In short, they try a number of adjustments, according to vote at the=20
preceding election, to likelihood of voting, etc. Then, they decide on the=20
most plausible and then, if this means that a candidate's share moves too=20
fast, they "change the numbers" in a way. Example : If candidate X has 2%=20
a given week and would have 4% the next week, they will put him at 3%. If the next, he is still at 4%, then they put him at 4%. This is "smoothing according to the professional experience of the pollster". In the files pollsters give at the Commission, it is written as "adjustment according to the professional experience of the pollster". At least, it is clear!

>I would very much like to access the French polling methodological information data if it is possible from the U.S..

I would not think it is possible. Last time, we had much difficulty accessing the information though my research assistant was in France.

>I would also like to brush up on my French language skills with respect to the vocabulary of polling and statistics. Although I am an ancien (tres ancien!) =E9l=E8ve du Lyc=E9e Louis Le Grand, there wasn’t much of that presented back then. Can you recommend some good sources or references for that purpose?

Not necessarily good source but appropriate for the vocabulary and free: If you go on my Website in "enseignement", you will find Course material on sampling in French. In Research, you will find a few papers in French about election polls (and the last French presidential election). It may help.
Best,

> Jan Werner
> ___________
> 
> Claire Durand wrote:
> >> All the pollsters in France apply smoothing according to the professional=
> >> experience of the pollster, unless they have changed their methods since=
> >> the last election. However, in France, pollsters are requested by law to=
> >> provide very detailed methodological information to a Commission, and=
> >> every citizen is supposed to have access to this information. I am=
> >> leaving for France in 10 days and will be there till after the second=
> >> election. I will try to get more information.
> >> Best,
> >> Le 07:20 2007-03-30, Jan Werner =E9crit:
> >>> The minimalist methodology statement provided by Le Monde explains that=
> >>> the IPSOS poll (the one showing a difference) uses a rolling sample of=
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> >>>
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Jan Werner

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Iain Noble Department for Education and Skills Creating opportunity, releasing potential, achieving excellence Strategic Analysis: RM 1 (YCS and Next Steps Study), W606, Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 4PQ. 0114 259 1180

For information about the Next Steps Study go to www.nextstepsstudy.org.uk or http://www.esds.ac.uk/longitudinal/access/lsype/

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Jan Werner

Sent: 30 March 2007 04:09

To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

Subject: Re: French elections and polls

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(or if that doesn't work, try: http://tinyurl.com/2d4m5m)

Jan Werner

_________________

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Au plaisir!

Claire Durand

professeur titulaire

http://www.webdepot.umontreal.ca/Usagers/durandc/MonDepotPublic/electorationQc2007=20

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Claire Durand

professeur titulaire

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http://www.mapageweb.umontreal.ca/durandc

Département de sociologie,

Université de Montréal
Hi Tresa,

Nice to see your name!

You did not mention the location, but we recently did a focus group with the Crow Nation in Billings Montana and used a pretty good moderator there. I can also recommend a Non-Native who has done some excellent American Indian focus groups for us, if you are interested (I would want
to check with her first before I pass her name along). She would be able to travel, I would think.

Take care.

--

Thanks,

Jon Rochkind
Public Agenda
6 East 39th Street
New York, NY 10016
Phone: 212.686.6610 ext 43
Fax: 212.889.3461
www.publicagenda.org

Tresa Undem wrote:
> Hi All,
>
> Does anyone have recommendations? Thank you!
>
> Tresa Undem
> Senior Analyst
> Lake Research Partners
> 1726 M ST NW, Suite 500
> WDC, 20036
> 202.776.9066
>