

From: LISTS.ASU.EDU LISTSERV Server (16.0) [LISTSERV@asu.edu]  
Sent: Saturday, May 28, 2011 6:10 PM  
To: Shapard Wolf  
Subject: File: "AAPORNET LOG0310"

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Date: Wed, 1 Oct 2003 08:26:08 -0400  
Reply-To: "Caplan, James R., DMDCEAST" <Caplanjr@OSD.PENTAGON.MIL>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: "Caplan, James R., DMDCEAST" <Caplanjr@OSD.PENTAGON.MIL>  
Subject: Web Survey Software  
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain

Fellow AAPORNETERS,  
I know this comes up periodically on AAPORNET, but we have received a request for recommendations for off-the-shelf Web survey administration software. Since we use custom programs, I admit I haven't kept up with the field. I hope someone out there has recently done a review of competing products and will share. While I realize the optimal package for each organization depends on many factors, any attempt to index the various pros and cons would be useful. I saw the listing on WebSM.org but the reviews are dated.  
Thanks,  
Jim Caplan

Ref:  
James R. Caplan, Ph.D.  
Chief, Survey Technology Branch  
Defense Manpower Data Center  
1600 Wilson Blvd, Ste 400  
Arlington, VA 22209-2593  
703.696.5848  
fax: 703.696.5822  
DSN 426-5848

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Date: Wed, 1 Oct 2003 09:30:24 -0400  
Reply-To: MDonatello@borrellassociates.com  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Mike Donatello <Mike.Donatello@MARKETDATAANALYSIS.COM>  
Subject: Re: Web Survey Software  
Comments: To: AAPORnet <AAPORNET@asu.edu>  
In-Reply-To:  
<F5D5DAE9D02BD511B23800805FBBC024010308B7@ddsmttayz066.int.dmdc.osd.mil>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1

Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Are you looking for a typical desktop-based solution (e.g., surveys are designed a PC and hosted on your/ISP's servers) or an ASP-type solution (e.g., browser-based design and admin, outsourced hosting)? I haven't seen any current reviews, either, but from experience I can say that I'm a happy customer of InsightExpress.

Unless you need to hook in automatically with an instrument running in other modalities (e.g., phone) - in which case Sawtooth's package is excellent but expensive - InsightExpress has just about everything you might want short of built-in conjoint/DCM capability. Support staff at IE is very responsive, too, and has gone out of its way to help me meet some oddball requirements.

If you do come across a current, comprehensive review of various packages and/or services, please post a reference to the list. Thanks.

--

Mike Donatello  
Senior Partner, Vice President of Research  
Borrell Associates Inc.  
Executive Strategies for Local Media  
2902 Mother Well Ct., Oak Hill, VA 20171-4065  
V 703.582.5680 F 703.832.8630  
MDonatello@borrellassociates.com

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu]On Behalf Of Caplan, James R  
,,DMDCEAST  
Sent: Wednesday, 01 October, 2003 8:26  
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
Subject: Web Survey Software

Fellow AAPORNETERS,  
I know this comes up periodically on AAPORNET, but we have received a request for recommendations for off-the-shelf Web survey administration software. Since we use custom programs, I admit I haven't kept up with the field. I hope someone out there has recently done a review of competing products and will share. While I realize the optimal package for each organization depends on many factors, any attempt to index the various pros and cons would be useful. I saw the listing on WebSM.org but the reviews are dated.

Thanks,  
Jim Caplan

Ref:  
James R. Caplan, Ph.D.  
Chief, Survey Technology Branch  
Defense Manpower Data Center  
1600 Wilson Blvd, Ste 400  
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fax: 703.696.5822

DSN 426-5848

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Date: Wed, 1 Oct 2003 09:52:53 -0400  
Reply-To: Ron Czaja <[Ronc@SERVER.SASW.NCSU.EDU](mailto:Ronc@SERVER.SASW.NCSU.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Ron Czaja <[Ronc@SERVER.SASW.NCSU.EDU](mailto:Ronc@SERVER.SASW.NCSU.EDU)>  
Subject: area codes and prefixes  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)

Does anyone know the total number of area code and prefix combinations? If so, please send me an e-mail. Thanks.

\*\*\*\*\*

Ronald Czaja  
North Carolina State Univ.  
Dept. of Sociology  
Box 8107  
Raleigh, NC 27695  
Phone 919.515.9002; Fax 919.515.2610  
[ronc@sa.ncsu.edu](mailto:ronc@sa.ncsu.edu)

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Date: Wed, 1 Oct 2003 12:23:46 -0400  
Reply-To: "Leo G. Simonetta" <[simonetta@ARTSCI.COM](mailto:simonetta@ARTSCI.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: "Leo G. Simonetta" <[simonetta@ARTSCI.COM](mailto:simonetta@ARTSCI.COM)>  
Subject: Kremlin lobs another shot at marketplace of ideas  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

In some countries response rates are not your biggest worries.

Kremlin lobs another shot at marketplace of ideas

The takeover of an independent polling firm is the latest move under 'managed democracy.'  
<http://www.csmonitor.com/2003/1001/p07s02-woeu.html>

By Fred Weir | Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW - The proverbial canary in the mineshaft of Russia's ongoing

democratic experiment may well be Yury Levada, a pioneering sociologist whose roller-coaster career has tracked the political vicissitudes of the past 50 years here.

Fired from his academic job under Leonid Brezhnev, reinstated by reforming Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Mr. Levada has lately been showing signs of distress under the presidency of Vladimir Putin.

In early September, employing a Soviet-era technicality, the Russian government took control of the independent All-Russian Center for Public Opinion and Market Research (VTsIOM), founded and until last month headed by Levada, and replaced its governing board of professional sociologists with officials from the Kremlin and various state ministries.

After VTsIOM's management was forcibly changed, Levada and his entire staff of 100 abandoned the offices and equipment they had used for 15 years and set up a new private polling agency, which they named VTsIOM-A.

--

Leo G. Simonetta  
Art & Science Group, LLC  
6115 Falls Road Suite 101  
Baltimore, MD 21209  
410-377-7880 ext. 14  
410-377-7955 fax

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Date: Wed, 1 Oct 2003 16:47:01 -0400  
Reply-To: [Mrktgsage@AOL.COM](mailto:Mrktgsage@AOL.COM)  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Robert Sorensen <[Mrktgsage@AOL.COM](mailto:Mrktgsage@AOL.COM)>  
Subject: Internet listings re VTsIOM and VTsIOM-A  
Comments: To: [simonetta@ARTSCI.COM](mailto:simonetta@ARTSCI.COM), [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Dear Leo Simonetta and fellow AAPOR Members:

Here is the web address for a list of many Internet entries concerning the takeover of VTsIOM and also concerning its successor organization VTsIOM-A. This is a search list I obtained today through AOL.

[http://find.web.aol.com/channelFind/mainChannelFind/?query="VTsIOM-A](http://find.web.aol.com/channelFind/mainChannelFind/?query=)

Robert Sorensen

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Date: Wed, 1 Oct 2003 17:09:10 -0400  
Reply-To: Erik Nisbet <[ecn1@CORNELL.EDU](mailto:ecn1@CORNELL.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Erik Nisbet <[ecn1@CORNELL.EDU](mailto:ecn1@CORNELL.EDU)>  
Subject: Onion Article on Polling  
Comments: To: [aaPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:aaPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

Satirical article from the Onion on polling - more a commentary on how  
polling is reported in the media than an attack on polling it appears

<http://www.theonion.com/3938/news1.html>

Erik Nisbet  
Cornell University

Erik C. Nisbet

M.S. Candidate  
Political Communication & Public Opinion  
Department of Communication  
Cornell University  
338 Kennedy Hall  
Ithaca, NY 14853-4203

Research Associate & Manager - Empire State Poll  
ILR Survey Research Institute  
B12 Ives Hall  
Cornell University  
Ithaca, NY 14853  
ph: 607-254-7213  
email: [ecn1@cornell.edu](mailto:ecn1@cornell.edu)

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Date: Wed, 1 Oct 2003 17:22:28 -0700  
Reply-To: Robert Choquette <[choquett@UOREGON.EDU](mailto:choquett@UOREGON.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>

From: Robert Choquette <choquett@UOREGON.EDU>  
Subject: WinCATI 4.2 software

I'm interested in hearing from organizations that are running WinCATI 4.2.

If you're still reading this message, could you email me privately with answers to the following:

What operating system are you running on your server?

What operating system are you running on your clients?

What speed processor are your clients using?

How much RAM do the client computers have?

Thanks for your help!

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Date: Thu, 2 Oct 2003 15:26:08 -0400  
Reply-To: [evans.witt@psra.com](mailto:evans.witt@psra.com)  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Evans Witt <[evans.witt@PSRA.COM](mailto:evans.witt@PSRA.COM)>  
Subject: Re: WHY CAN'T REPORTERS WHO COVER POLIS EVER GET IT RIGHT?  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <000001c386c2\$ff7faa40\$6800a8c0@MARTY>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: 8BIT

Marty's recent posting on AAPORNET (9/29/2003) harshly criticized the web report of a Newsweek poll conducted by Princeton Survey Research Associates International concerning the race for the 2004 Democratic presidential nomination. And he criticized PSRAI as well.

The Newsweek poll that Marty discusses was conducted in a professional manner, using standard methodologies that PSRAI has used for this work for more than a decade. The poll's topline results were released in full, allowing anyone to examine the numbers and reach his or her own conclusions (as Marty has done). PSRAI stands behind this poll, as it does for each and every survey we conduct.

Marty's criticism is not of the poll results or the way they were reported in the magazine, but of the interpretation of the numbers in the story authored by Laura Fording on the Newsweek web site.

Anyone is free to criticize a news media report of a poll. We find, however, that criticism at a high-decibel level is seldom useful. To deal with several of the points that Marty raised:

--The sampling margin of error for the results based on Democrats and Democratic leaners was greater than the margin of Wesley Clark over Howard Dean. This is a reality of survey results that always requires care in interpretation. The Web story should have included some cautionary language and should not have implied that Clark was clearly in the lead. But the error margin does not mean Dick Gephardt (at 8%) was as likely to be the leading candidate as Clark (at 14%). In fact, the best estimate of the true standings in the nomination contest at that time is the numbers reported by PSRAI.

--The results of the survey conducted 9/18-19/2003 are consistent with a number of polls conducted since then, which have Clark either in the lead or within one point of the lead in Democratic voter support. This includes the Newsweek poll conducted by PSRAI 9/25-26/2003.

--Marty criticizes the statement that "Bush's ratings continue to slide," saying a one-point decline in the overall job rating is insufficient evidence. In fact, Bush's ratings on handling Iraq and the economy have continued to slide, as the next paragraph in the story explained.

PSRAI works with its news media clients on the analysis, interpretation and reporting of polls. We are not, however, the editors of Newsweek magazine, the Newsweek Web site – or of any other publication. A news organization has the final authority on what is published or broadcast in its name.

Should any client – whether a news media organization or not – substantially misrepresent a poll conducted by PSRAI, we can and will issue a public correction of such errors. No such substantial misrepresentation occurred here.

Larry Hugick, Mary McIntosh, Evans Witt

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Date: Thu, 2 Oct 2003 18:12:10 -0400  
Reply-To: Warren Mitofsky <[mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM](mailto:mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Warren Mitofsky <[mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM](mailto:mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM)>  
Subject: Re: WHY CAN'T REPORTERS WHO COVER POLLS EVER GET IT RIGHT?  
Comments: To: [evans.witt@psra.com](mailto:evans.witt@psra.com), [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <[003c01c3891b\\$b4b83800\\$dd02a8c0@wittdell600c](mailto:003c01c3891b$b4b83800$dd02a8c0@wittdell600c)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"; format=flowed  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Evans,  
I think you are missing Marty's point. He did not criticize the poll. It=20  
was the way it was reported. The reporting led a number of other news=20  
organizations to make the same incautious statements about Clark's lead.=20  
The only criticism of PSRAI, if any, was that they should try to have more=

=20

influence over the story published by their client.

warren mitofsky

At 03:26 PM 10/2/2003 -0400, you wrote:

>Marty=92s recent posting on AAPORNET (9/29/2003) harshly criticized the web

>report of a Newsweek poll conducted by Princeton Survey Research Associates

>International concerning the race for the 2004 Democratic presidential

>nomination. And he criticized PSRAI as well.

>

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>manner, using standard methodologies that PSRAI has used for this work for

>more than a decade. The poll=92s topline results were released in full,

>allowing anyone to examine the numbers and reach his or her own conclusions

>(as Marty has done). PSRAI stands behind this poll, as it does for each and

>every survey we conduct.

>

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>

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>and should not have implied that Clark was clearly in the lead. But the

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>leading candidate as Clark (at 14%). In fact, the best estimate of the true

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>Newsweek poll conducted by PSRAI 9/25-26/2003.

>

>--Marty criticizes the statement that =93Bush=92s ratings continue to=  
slide,=94

>saying a one-point decline in the overall job rating is insufficient

>evidence. In fact, Bush=92s ratings on handling Iraq and the economy have

>continued to slide, as the next paragraph in the story explained.

>

>PSRAI works with its news media clients on the analysis, interpretation and

>reporting of polls. We are not, however, the editors of Newsweek magazine,

>the Newsweek Web site =AD or of any other publication. A news organization=

has



>the final authority on what is published or broadcast in its name.  
>  
>Should any client =AD whether a news media organization or not =AD=  
substantially  
>misrepresent a poll conducted by PSRAI, we can and will issue a public  
>correction of such errors. No such substantial misrepresentation occurred  
>here.  
>  
>  
>Larry Hugick, Mary McIntosh, Evans Witt  
>  
>-----  
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1776 Broadway, Suite 1708  
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=====  
Date: Thu, 2 Oct 2003 09:49:09 -0600  
Reply-To: Lonna Atkeson <[atkeson@UNM.EDU](mailto:atkeson@UNM.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Lonna Atkeson <[atkeson@UNM.EDU](mailto:atkeson@UNM.EDU)>  
Subject: In person survey times  
Comments: To: [aapornet@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Colleagues,

We are involved in a random, face to face study during the months of November and December. We are wondering if anyone had experience in this area and could report on issues of safety and interviewing times? Specifically, on week nights what time is acceptable and safe for interviews to take place. Are there days that are particularly bad to be in the field (e.g. Monday Night Football)? And, on weekends, how early and late can we acceptably be in the field?

Thanks for any advice you can provide.

Lonna.

--

Lonna Rae Atkeson  
Associate Professor  
Department of Political Science  
University of New Mexico  
Albuquerque, NM 87131-1121  
Phone: 505-277-7592  
FAX: 505-277-2821

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Date: Fri, 3 Oct 2003 08:17:41 -0400  
Reply-To: Keith Neuman <[keith.neuman@ENVIRONICS.CA](mailto:keith.neuman@ENVIRONICS.CA)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Keith Neuman <[keith.neuman@ENVIRONICS.CA](mailto:keith.neuman@ENVIRONICS.CA)>  
Subject: Belief in the afterlife  
Comments: To: "AAPORNET (E-mail)" <[AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1

I'm looking for any data collected in the past 10-15 years on people's belief in the afterlife (life after death), and specifically how such beliefs vary by religious affiliation. Any references or referrals would be appreciated.

Keith Neuman, Ph.D.  
Senior Vice President  
Environics Research Group Ltd.  
ph: 613-230-5089  
[keith.neuman@environics.ca](mailto:keith.neuman@environics.ca)

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Date: Fri, 3 Oct 2003 10:07:34 -0400  
Reply-To: "Thomas M. Guterbock" <[tmglp@cms.mail.virginia.edu](mailto:tmglp@cms.mail.virginia.edu)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: "Thomas M. Guterbock" <[tmglp@CMS.MAIL.VIRGINIA.EDU](mailto:tmglp@CMS.MAIL.VIRGINIA.EDU)>  
Subject: Looking for national survey vehicle  
Comments: To: AAPORnet List server <[aapornet@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet@asu.edu)>  
Comments: cc: [tc@virginia.edu](mailto:tc@virginia.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit  
Content-disposition: inline

Fellow AAPORnetters:  
A colleague in Sociology here at University of Virginia, Ted Caplow, is

looking for a way to field three open-ended questions about religious faith on a national sample of married women.

The questions were originally used in the Lynds' classic studies of "Middletown" (Muncie, IN) in the 1920s, and have since been replicated several times on that city's population. The next step is to calibrate these local results against a national sample.

If you know of either an omnibus survey or a specialized study on this population that might serve as a vehicle for these questions, Ted would be interested in learning of it and getting an idea of the possible costs involved. Please respond directly to Ted Caplow at [tc@virginia.edu](mailto:tc@virginia.edu)--he's not on the AAPOR list.

Thanks!  
Tom

Thomas M. Guterbock                      Voice: (434)243-5223  
                                                        CSR Main Number: (434)243-5222  
Center for Survey Research              FAX: (434)243-5233  
University of Virginia    EXPRESS DELIVERY: 2205 Fontaine Ave  
P. O. Box 400767                              Suite 303  
Charlottesville, VA 22904-4767      Charlottesville, VA 22903  
e-mail: [TomG@virginia.edu](mailto:TomG@virginia.edu)

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=====  
Date: Fri, 3 Oct 2003 10:17:44 -0400  
Reply-To: Donald Green <[donald.green@YALE.EDU](mailto:donald.green@YALE.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Donald Green <[donald.green@YALE.EDU](mailto:donald.green@YALE.EDU)>  
Subject: looking for automated survey capacity  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Ordinarily, AAPOR-ers scoff at automated surveys, but I have an application for which they are well-suited: a brief call to identify cable TV subscribers who live in areas that were randomly assigned to treatment and control cable markets. Since the assignment is random, response rates are expected to be the same across treatment and control groups.

Can anyone suggest firms that use automated polling? Feel free to email me off-line.

Thanks,  
Don

-----  
Donald Green  
Director, Institution for Social and Policy Studies  
&  
A. Whitney Griswold Professor of Political Science  
Yale University

77 Prospect St.  
New Haven, CT 06520-8209

-----  
email address: donald.green@yale.edu  
Web: research.yale.edu/vote  
Fax 203-432-3296  
Voice 203-432-3237

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Unsubscribe? Send email to [listserv@asu.edu](mailto:listserv@asu.edu) with this text:  
signoff aapornet

=====  
Date: Fri, 3 Oct 2003 12:16:18 -0500  
Reply-To: "Norval D. Glenn" <[ndglenn@MAIL.LA.UTEXAS.EDU](mailto:ndglenn@MAIL.LA.UTEXAS.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: "Norval D. Glenn" <[ndglenn@MAIL.LA.UTEXAS.EDU](mailto:ndglenn@MAIL.LA.UTEXAS.EDU)>  
Subject: Re: Belief in the afterlife  
Comments: To: Keith Neuman <[keith.neuman@ENVIRONICS.CA](mailto:keith.neuman@ENVIRONICS.CA)>  
Comments: cc: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <[6FCDF0F7B503E341B287EF92CC14FDAB0E9B64@envhost.environics.ca](mailto:6FCDF0F7B503E341B287EF92CC14FDAB0E9B64@envhost.environics.ca)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Keith

The General Social Surveys have about a 30-year series on belief in life after death, and of course they also identify the religious affiliation of respondents.

Norval Glenn

On Fri, 3 Oct 2003, Keith Neuman wrote:

> I'm looking for any data collected in the past 10-15 years on people's  
> belief in the afterlife (life after death), and specifically how such  
> beliefs vary by religious affiliation. Any references or referrals would be  
> appreciated.

>  
>  
> Keith Neuman, Ph.D.  
> Senior Vice President  
> Environics Research Group Ltd.  
> ph: 613-230-5089  
> [keith.neuman@environics.ca](mailto:keith.neuman@environics.ca)

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Date: Fri, 3 Oct 2003 12:19:39 -0500  
Reply-To: "Norval D. Glenn" <[ndglenn@MAIL.LA.UTEXAS.EDU](mailto:ndglenn@MAIL.LA.UTEXAS.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: "Norval D. Glenn" <[ndglenn@MAIL.LA.UTEXAS.EDU](mailto:ndglenn@MAIL.LA.UTEXAS.EDU)>  
Subject: Re: Belief in the afterlife  
Comments: To: Keith Neuman <[keith.neuman@ENVIRONICS.CA](mailto:keith.neuman@ENVIRONICS.CA)>  
Comments: cc: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <[6FCDF0F7B503E341B287EF92CC14FDAB0E9B64@envhost.environics.ca](mailto:6FCDF0F7B503E341B287EF92CC14FDAB0E9B64@envhost.environics.ca)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Keith,

I should have added that the National Opinion Research Center has a list of all known publications reporting research using the GSS life after death variable. Tom Smith, who no doubt will see your message, can give you access to that list.

Norval Glenn

On Fri, 3 Oct 2003, Keith Neuman wrote:

> I'm looking for any data collected in the past 10-15 years on people's  
> belief in the afterlife (life after death), and specifically how such  
> beliefs vary by religious affiliation. Any references or referrals would be  
> appreciated.

>  
>  
> Keith Neuman, Ph.D.  
> Senior Vice President  
> Environics Research Group Ltd.  
> ph: 613-230-5089  
> [keith.neuman@environics.ca](mailto:keith.neuman@environics.ca)

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Date: Fri, 3 Oct 2003 11:29:12 -0700  
Reply-To: Leora Lawton <[leoralawton@FSCGROUP.COM](mailto:leoralawton@FSCGROUP.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Leora Lawton <[leoralawton@FSCGROUP.COM](mailto:leoralawton@FSCGROUP.COM)>  
Subject: common surnames for Chinese and Korean families?  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)

MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Hi,=20  
we're looking for lists of the most common chinese and korean surnames =  
so we can pull sample from a customer list. Does anyone have these lists =  
available? =20

thanks

leora

Leora Lawton, Ph.D.  
Director of Consumer & Demographic Research  
Population Research Systems, LLC  
A Member of the FSC Group  
100 Spear, Suite 1700  
San Francisco, CA 94105  
v: 415 777-0707, ex. 117; f: 415 777-2420;  
m: 510 928-7572  
www.populationresearchsystems.com

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Date: Fri, 3 Oct 2003 13:23:08 -0500  
Reply-To: Mike Flanagan <[MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM](mailto:MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Mike Flanagan <[MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM](mailto:MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM)>  
Subject: Research Intern Openings  
Comments: To: [AAPORnet@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORnet@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

This is from: =20

Michelle E. Deese  
Human Resources

(202) 326-1789=20  
michelle.deese@edleman.com=20  
www.edelman.com =20

Please respond to her direct.=20

StrategyOne  
INTERNSHIP JOB DESCRIPTION

JOB TITLE: RESEARCH INTERN  
HOURS: 9:00 AM TO 5:30 PM MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY  
=09  
COMPENSATION: MONTHLY STIPEND OR SCHOOL CREDIT

StrategyOne's Washington, D.C./New York/Chicago offices seek bright, =  
creative interns with strong analytical and written communications =  
skills to fill full-time positions. Applicants should be extremely =  
computer literate and should desire an opportunity to learn, grow and =  
gain "hands-on" experience in the field of qualitative and quantitative =  
public opinion and market research. =20

The research intern must possess good interpersonal and communication =  
skills in order to work effectively with a variety of permanent staff =  
members within a specific set of accounts. S/he must have excellent =  
organizational skills and the ability to adapt to changing conditions, =  
assignments and deadlines. S/he must have solid knowledge of MS Office =  
Suite applications. S/he must demonstrate the ability to become a =  
strong writer. S/he is expected to be working toward, or hold, a =  
bachelor's degree in a related field and to have interest in pursuing a =  
career in communications, public opinion/market research, or political =  
polling. Previous internship experience in market research is =  
desirable.

StrategyOne is a full-service corporate positioning, market research, =  
and strategic communications agency and a subsidiary of Edelman. Our =  
service offerings include a wide range of qualitative and quantitative =  
research deliverables, and our experience encompasses a variety of =  
industries and communications outlets. StrategyOne is among the leading =  
companies in the industry and an internship with StrategyOne would be =  
invaluable for anyone interested in this field.=20

INTERN RESPONSIBILITIES

- \* Develop and display a solid understanding of research methodologies;
- \* Assist permanent staff in all stages of project management process, =  
from proposal writing to data analysis and presentation to clients;
- \* Participate and add value in client meetings/conference calls;
- \* Research, outline, write and edit report sections, PowerPoint =  
presentations;
- \* Provide assistance with special projects/tasks as needed; and
- \* Provide general editorial and administrative support (knowledge of AP  
=  
style is essential).=20

## RESEARCH AREAS

Opinion Research Services:=20

Qualitative (Focus groups/ In-Depth Interviews)

Quantitative (Telephone, Internet Surveys)

Hybrid (Perception Analyzer/dial test groups)

Qualifications: Must be able to work 7.5 hours a day, five days a week =  
for a minimum of three months. Also, an interest and/or background in =  
research (rudimentary understanding of quantitative and qualitative =  
research and basic terminology is highly desirable). Strong writing and =  
oral communication skills, eagerness to learn, creative, resourceful, =  
attentive to detail, and the ability to work both independently and as a =  
team player are required. =20

To apply for this position, email your resume to: =  
michelle.deese@edelman.com  
(In subject field, note 'StrategyOne internship')=20  
EEO/AA Employer

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Date: Fri, 3 Oct 2003 16:07:05 -0400  
Reply-To: Tresa Udem <[tresaudem@brspoll.com](mailto:tresaudem@brspoll.com)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Tresa Udem <[tresaudem@BRSPOLL.COM](mailto:tresaudem@BRSPOLL.COM)>  
Organization: Belden, Russonello & Stewart  
Subject: Reaching Asians...  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Does anyone know of any samples of Asian Americans, aside from surname  
sample, that could be used for telephone interviewing? For example, a  
sample pulled from an RDD omnibus that has numbers from Asian households?

Please respond directly to me.  
Thank you!

Tresa Udem  
Research Analyst  
Belden Russonello & Stewart  
1320 19th ST NW, Suite 700  
Washington, DC 20036  
202.822.6090(p)  
202.822.6094(f)

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Date: Fri, 3 Oct 2003 14:52:05 -0700  
Reply-To: Leora Lawton <leoralawton@FSCGROUP.COM>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Leora Lawton <leoralawton@FSCGROUP.COM>  
Subject: Re: Chinese and Korean surnames  
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Thanks everyone, I have gotten some lists and we think we have what we =  
need. Some websites contributed by aaporites are:

Check out this site for Chinese names:  
<http://www.ocrat.com/ocrat/chargif/surnames.html>

Korean:  
[http://www.pdom.com/korean\\_names\\_and\\_symbols.htm](http://www.pdom.com/korean_names_and_symbols.htm)

In addition, many of the firms that provide sample, such as Genesys, =  
also will screen using their own proprietary lists. =20

We are going to do a combination approach of targeting the zipcodes =  
using census data, and then using the surname lists to improve the =  
likelihood of finding respondents who speak those languages. It was =  
further suggested that we have one of our staff that speaks the language =  
in question to go over the sample list as an additional check. =20

Again, thanks.  
leora

Leora Lawton, Ph.D.  
Director of Consumer & Demographic Research  
Population Research Systems, LLC  
A Member of the FSC Group  
100 Spear, Suite 1700  
San Francisco, CA 94105  
v: 415 777-0707, ex. 117; f: 415 777-2420;  
m: 510 928-7572  
[www.populationresearchsystems.com](http://www.populationresearchsystems.com)

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Date: Fri, 3 Oct 2003 18:56:01 -0400  
Reply-To: [Shoresonmadison@AOL.COM](mailto:Shoresonmadison@AOL.COM)  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Catherine Shores <[Shoresonmadison@AOL.COM](mailto:Shoresonmadison@AOL.COM)>  
Subject: Suggestions for PHD programs  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Can anyone suggest PHD programs in the NY area in opinion research or related research areas?

---

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Date: Fri, 3 Oct 2003 21:33:56 -0400  
Reply-To: Warren Mitofsky <[mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM](mailto:mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Warren Mitofsky <[mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM](mailto:mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM)>  
Subject: WHY CAN'T REPORTERS WHO COVER POLLS EVER GET IT RIGHT?  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

Posted for Bob Worcester:

Colleagues

I don't wish to get into the debate about the responsibility of the pollster to his media client, other than to say that our 28 year-old Terms & Conditions of Contract call for our client to agree to our clearing copy and graphics which is in our view essential not only for MORI as protection for our reputation, but in the client's best interests, ensuring that they can report with confidence the findings of our survey research. Obviously, where survey research competence is in-house, as with the CBS/NYT professionals, they provide that assurance and to a very high standard.

I'd like those interested to know that this afternoon I was filmed on CNN International, for a programme titled "International Correspondents", together with Newsweek Paris-based reporter whose contribution to this week's Newsweek article reporting the Gallup poll in Iraq (which by the way was the third I've been aware of) was 'Polls are just political beauty contests'. I suspected that the original intent of the producer was a

set-up to bash the polls, so I agreed to appear to defend our work.

However, armed with Marty Plessner's excellent filleting of last week's report of the Princeton poll, I was able to focus the debate instead on poor media practice in reporting polls using the Newsweek article as the case in point, suggesting inadequate sample sizes for the claims they made, poor reporting, etc., and pointing out that in this case, the principal damage was likely done in the secondary reporting, who typically never mention sample sizes, dates of fieldwork, etc.

Sure, very technically, and beyond the ability of anyone outside the polling business to know (or care?), the best estimate is the reported result, in this case 14%, but with a spread between the candidates between 14% and 8%, and a pure margin of error of plus or minus 3% on a sample of 377 at the 10% level, it would be fair to say that there was no statistically significant difference between any of the five candidates, around the central figure of 11% plus or minus 3%.

CNN's International Correspondent goes out Friday evening at 8:30 pm GMT and 11:30 pm, on Saturday at 7:30 am and 8:30 am, and on Sunday at 1:30 pm and 7:30 pm, all GMT, and I understand in the American CNN 2 (?) at c. 11:30 pm on Saturday night New York time.

Bob Worcester

Warren J. Mitofsky  
140 Riverside Drive, Apt 18N  
New York, NY 10024

212 496-2945  
212 496-0846 FAX

email: mitofsky@mindspring.com  
<http://www.mitofskyinternational.com>

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Date: Fri, 3 Oct 2003 23:01:05 -0400  
Reply-To: "James P. Murphy" <[jpmurphy@JPMURPHY.COM](mailto:jpmurphy@JPMURPHY.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: "James P. Murphy" <[jpmurphy@JPMURPHY.COM](mailto:jpmurphy@JPMURPHY.COM)>  
Subject: The Best Estimate  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

"Sure, very technically, and beyond the ability of anyone outside the polling business to know (or care?), the best estimate is the reported result, in this case 14% . . ."

How "technical" is it to observe that  $A > B$ ?

And, "beyond the ability of anyone outside the polling business to know" =  
-- really?

James P. Murphy, Ph.D.  
Voice (610) 408-8800  
Fax (610) 408-8802  
jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com

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Date: Sat, 4 Oct 2003 09:11:59 -0400  
Reply-To: Nat Ehrlich <[nehrlich@UMICH.EDU](mailto:nehrlich@UMICH.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Nat Ehrlich <[nehrlich@UMICH.EDU](mailto:nehrlich@UMICH.EDU)>  
Subject: Re: WHY CAN'T REPORTERS WHO COVER POLLS EVER GET IT RIGHT?  
Comments: To: Warren Mitofsky <[mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM](mailto:mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM)>, AAPORNET@asu.edu  
In-Reply-To: <[5.2.0.9.2.20031003213224.048c2650@pop.mindspring.com](mailto:5.2.0.9.2.20031003213224.048c2650@pop.mindspring.com)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

The fault, dear colleagues, lies not in the stars but in ourselves, that we have no reporting standards that apply to our work. We are left with rhetoric.

My calculations are that a sample of 377 will give a sampling error of +/- 5% at the 95% confidence level [which is accepted as the lowest standard of significance in the scientific community.] Moreover, if memory serves, Gen. Clark received endorsement from 14% of the sample, Dr. Dean from 12%, so Clark is the front-runner to Dean by a margin of 8 of 98 [53/45] respondents who expressed preference for one of those two candidates. A sample of 98 yields a sampling error of +/- 9.9%. All of this is under the assumption that the sample was the result of a true random selection process and that there was no sample bias.

The only responsible conclusion is that the data were insufficient to annoint a 'front-runner'.

Giving raw, unevaluated statistics out for media to report is analogous to giving a loaded pistol to a child, and warning the child to make sure that the safety is on before pointing it at someone and pulling the trigger.

Nat Ehrlich

"Use it up, make it do, wear it out."

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

From: AAPORNET [[mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)] On Behalf Of Warren Mitofsky  
Sent: Friday, October 03, 2003 9:34 PM

To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

Subject: WHY CAN'T REPORTERS WHO COVER POLLS EVER GET IT RIGHT?

Posted for Bob Worcester:

Colleagues

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Bob Worcester

Warren J. Mitofsky  
140 Riverside Drive, Apt 18N  
New York, NY 10024

212 496-2945

212 496-0846 FAX

email: mitofsky@mindspring.com  
http://www.mitofskyinternational.com

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Date: Sun, 5 Oct 2003 17:04:23 -0400  
Reply-To: [MMBlum@AOL.COM](mailto:MMBlum@AOL.COM)  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Mark Blumenthal <[MMBlum@AOL.COM](mailto:MMBlum@AOL.COM)>  
Subject: "Likely Voters" in the California Recall  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Colleagues,

I enjoy watching football on television, but I never played on an organized team. I have friends who played at a serious level that sometimes get frustrated watching football on television. They complain that the narrow camera angles hide important aspects of the game.

As a political pollster without clients in California, I've felt a similar mix of interest and frustration reading about polling in the upcoming California recall election. As a practitioner, I appreciate the incredible challenge facing pollsters in a race with no historical turnout model and a replacement "ballot" featuring 135 candidates. It has been a treat to compare and contrast public polls from five outstanding polling organizations - The Field Poll, Gallup, The Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC), Knowledge Networks and the polling unit of the LA Times polling unit - all active AAPOR members. At the same time, I'm frustrated by the apparent reticence of these organizations to share basic information about the way they define the "likely voters" whose results dominate the news coverage.

Consider: The organizations listed above have all conducted California surveys in recent months using a similar design. All but one begin by using random digit dial (RDD) samples to survey the frame of adult citizens in California households with telephones. The exception, Knowledge Networks, samples from their "projectable" Internet based panel. All five then use screen questions (or so I assume) to identify sub-samples of "likely voters," those most likely

to participate in the October 7 recall election. Yet as far as I can tell, only Gallup has disclosed the text of questions used to identify likely voters.

With a few notable exceptions, the procedures used to define likely voters and their demographic and regional characteristics remain hidden from public view.

This omission is important because the likely voter sub-samples are getting the most media attention. Also, all except Gallup have been reporting results for key ballot questions only among likely voters. While the results of the surveys have converged in recent weeks, there have been small and consistent differences between surveys that would attain significance if we pooled surveys conducted since August. Others may disagree, but I see in these differences an opportunity to learn something important about the practice of election polling.

I know that representatives of several of these organizations read this list, so I'm wondering if any would be willing to answer a few questions and share some basic information about the way they select likely voters. Specifically,

- 1) What is the exact wording of the questions used to screen for likely voters?
- 2) What procedures are used to select (or weight) the likely voter sub-sample? Put another way, what combination of answers on the screen questions defines a "likely voter."
- 3) Do you impose any regional stratification or weighting of likely voters based on historical turnout patterns?
- 4) Can you release tables (as the Field Poll does) that show the composition of your likely voter sample in terms of gender, age, education level, race and ethnicity and geographic region?
- 5) If your organization chooses not to release the information described above, what is the philosophy behind that policy?

As a spectator, I see a great opportunity to use the collective mind of our field to learn something for the future.

Mark Blumenthal  
Bennett, Petts & Blumenthal  
Washington, DC

-----  
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=====

Date: Sun, 5 Oct 2003 17:16:16 -0400  
Reply-To: "Lavrakas, Paul" <[Paul.Lavrakas@NIELSENMEDIA.COM](mailto:Paul.Lavrakas@NIELSENMEDIA.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: "Lavrakas, Paul" <[Paul.Lavrakas@NIELSENMEDIA.COM](mailto:Paul.Lavrakas@NIELSENMEDIA.COM)>  
Subject: Harbinger of very bad possibilities for survey research  
Comments: To: "emartin@census.gov" <[emartin@census.gov](mailto:emartin@census.gov)>,  
"jsheppard@cmor.org" <[jsheppard@cmor.org](mailto:jsheppard@cmor.org)>,  
"dbowers@casro.org" <[dbowers@casro.org](mailto:dbowers@casro.org)>

Comments: cc: "aapornet@asu.edu" <aapornet@asu.edu>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1

Betsy, Jane, and Diane,

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By avoiding having survey research contacts lumped together with other types of unsolicited contacts, our industry would then be in the position to target a variety of persuasive messages to the public to try to convince citizens NOT to sign up for any "No Survey Contact" list that might eventually be established. That doesn't mean that the survey research industry necessarily would be successful in marshalling the forces needed to conduct such and informative/educational campaign about the value of survey participation or that the public would necessarily be persuaded, but at least the industry would have that option available to try.

PJL

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---

Date: Mon, 6 Oct 2003 11:31:41 -0400

Reply-To: Mark Schulman <[M.SCHULMAN@SRBI.COM](mailto:M.SCHULMAN@SRBI.COM)>

Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>

From: Mark Schulman <[M.SCHULMAN@SRBI.COM](mailto:M.SCHULMAN@SRBI.COM)>

Subject: Re: Harbinger of very bad possibilities for survey research

Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu), [Paul.Lavrakas@NIELSENMEDIA.COM](mailto:Paul.Lavrakas@NIELSENMEDIA.COM)

MIME-version: 1.0

Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII

Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Content-disposition: inline

The AAPOR Council has been following these DNC list issues very closely = and shares Paul's concerns about possible damaging outcomes for telephone = surveys. AAPOR is fully cooperating with CMOR, CASRO, and MRA and other = professional organizations to take measures to head off restrictions on = unsolicited survey calls.=20

At the CASRO Board meeting last week, representatives from these organizati= ons began to organize an action committee to review all issues, form = alliances with other potentially affected groups, such as charitable = organizations, and file an amicus brief with the Federal Appeals court = reviewing the Denver District Court decision which sought to stay the = federal DNC list. I participated in the meeting.

Betsy Martin, Nancy Belden and myself have been in ongoing contact with = this alliance group. We will update you shortly on the effort.

Mark

<<< "Lavrakas, Paul" <[Paul.Lavrakas@NIELSENMEDIA.COM](mailto:Paul.Lavrakas@NIELSENMEDIA.COM)> 10/ 5 5:16p >>>

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in Las Vegas gave a considerable amount of attention to issues related to the Do Not Call (DNC) list and its possible (some would say "likely") restrictive implications for the survey research industry.

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phone and web surveys) suggests that many citizens already make clear distinctions about whether they want to be "protected" from receiving unsolicited calls from telemarketers vs. charity fundraising vs. political fundraising vs. opinion pollsters vs. other survey research entities.

If the legislative and regulatory forces now set in motion lead to serious threats to survey researchers' freedom to have unrestricted contact of the

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PJL

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=====  
Date: Mon, 6 Oct 2003 12:08:53 -0400  
Reply-To: Christopher Fleury <[cfleury@CSSRESEARCH.ORG](mailto:cfleury@CSSRESEARCH.ORG)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Christopher Fleury <[cfleury@CSSRESEARCH.ORG](mailto:cfleury@CSSRESEARCH.ORG)>  
Organization: Center for the Study of Services

Subject: Caller ID  
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Dear Colleagues:

I am interested in hearing anyone's feedback on how survey research firms have adapted to the prevalence of caller ID technology. Specifically, what normally appears on the caller ID screen when survey calls are made from different companies (e.g., the company's name, the client's name, or blocked/out of area)?

Does technology exist that allows a surveyer to change what appears on caller ID? For example, is it feasible to have the client's name appear instead of that of the research company? Has anyone tested what impact this has on response rates?

I inquire because my non-profit firm conducts member satisfaction surveys for a large number of health plans across the country, subcontracting out our CATI work. I am wondering what options we have regarding having caller ID display the name of each member's health plan, our research firm's name, or the name of the CATI firm working for us.

Any feedback is welcome, on or off the list.

Thanks!

Chris

---

Christopher J. Fleury, Ph.D.  
Survey Director  
Center for the Study of Services  
733 15th Street N.W., Suite 820  
Washington, DC 20005

Voice: 202-454-3031  
Fax: 202-347-4000

E-mail: cfleury@cssresearch.org

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---

Date: Mon, 6 Oct 2003 11:34:45 -0500  
Reply-To: Nick Panagakis <[mail@MARKETSHARESCORP.COM](mailto:mail@MARKETSHARESCORP.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>

From: Nick Panagakis <mail@MARKETSHARESCORP.COM>  
Organization: Market Shares Corporation  
Subject: Re: Caller ID  
Comments: To: Christopher Fleury <cfleury@CSSRESEARCH.ORG>, aapornet@asu.edu  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

In Illinois, companies are only allowed to block their name from appearing on Caller ID devices. "Private call" appears instead. This was probably true for the five former Ameritech states and possibly across the nation. (The company made money selling Caller ID to consumers and then selling overriding blocking technology to businesses. Nice.)

I doubt very much that a phone company would allow you to use a name other than your own. Too much of a possibility of fraud.

Nick

Christopher Fleury wrote:

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> Thanks!  
>  
> Chris  
>  
>  
> \_\_\_\_\_  
> Christopher J. Fleury, Ph.D.  
> Survey Director  
> Center for the Study of Services  
> 733 15th Street N.W., Suite 820  
> Washington, DC 20005

>  
> Voice: 202-454-3031  
> Fax: 202-347-4000  
>  
> E-mail: cfleury@cssresearch.org  
>  
> -----  
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Date: Mon, 6 Oct 2003 05:56:06 -0400  
Reply-To: Nat Ehrlich <[nehrlich@UMICH.EDU](mailto:nehrlich@UMICH.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Nat Ehrlich <[nehrlich@UMICH.EDU](mailto:nehrlich@UMICH.EDU)>  
Subject: Re: Harbinger of very bad possibilities for survey research  
Comments: To: "Lavrakas, Paul" <[Paul.Lavrakas@NIELSENMEDIA.COM](mailto:Paul.Lavrakas@NIELSENMEDIA.COM)>, [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <[213317129A33714D8F0172E6FC16C2B904C0C9EA@nmrusnysx2.nmrlan.net](mailto:213317129A33714D8F0172E6FC16C2B904C0C9EA@nmrusnysx2.nmrlan.net)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Paul,

In your message, you wrote: "for the sake of our industry (and I would argue FOR THE SAKE OF OUR SOCIETY AS A WHOLE[emphasis added]), if there are to be serious new restrictions placed on survey research then [we] should do all in [our] power to see that citizens are required/asked to "opt out" of getting unsolicited calls from one group at a time, rather than just saying "No" once across the board to any type of unsolicited contact."

I have several points that I think we should consider; I'll just state them briefly

1. If the fundamental issue is whether the government can pass legislation that essentially criminalizes certain types of attempted contact, perhaps we should ally ourselves with telemarketers, charity and political fundraisers, rather than take a holier-than-thou attitude. AAPOR is a collection of professionals; with very few exceptions, the work we do is to fulfill business contracts. Don't all organizations have the same fundamental right to use all means of public access [telephone, mail, internet, knocking on the door] to conduct business?
2. If legislation is enacted establishing a do-not-call list, perhaps the best strategy is to commit civil disobedience and then appeal all the way up to the Supreme Court. There is no constitutional guarantee of privacy.
3. Ultimately, we might have to redefine what we mean by a respondent.
4. Perhaps we -- all of us who do business by attempting to contact private citizens -- should lobby for a cost to be paid by subscribers to the no-call list, since enforcement of such legislation will take considerable

resources. There'll have to be a privacy czar, court dockets will fill up, lawyers will be hired...

There are many more unconsidered consequences of a no-call list that, in my opinion, make it a bad, and unworkable, idea, but I've said enough for one morning.

Nat Ehrlich

"Use it up, make it do, wear it out."

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu]On Behalf Of Lavrakas, Paul

Sent: Sunday, October 05, 2003 5:16 PM

To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

Subject: Harbinger of very bad possibilities for survey research

Betsy, Jane, and Diane,

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PJL

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=====  
Date: Mon, 6 Oct 2003 19:49:22 -0400  
Reply-To: Nat Ehrlich <[nehrlich@UMICH.EDU](mailto:nehrlich@UMICH.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Nat Ehrlich <[nehrlich@UMICH.EDU](mailto:nehrlich@UMICH.EDU)>  
Subject: Re: Harbinger of very bad possibilities for survey research  
Comments: To: [beveridg@optonline.net](mailto:beveridg@optonline.net), [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <[KLEOLNOOPOCIGAODMGOHEEEBFAAA.beveridg@optonline.net](mailto:KLEOLNOOPOCIGAODMGOHEEEBFAAA.beveridg@optonline.net)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Thanks, Andrew, for your comments. Let me briefly address the points you made.

1. I believe that we, and the others - telemarketers, charities - have a right to attempt contact. If we abuse it, then we can lose it. It's about civility.
2. Strictly speaking, the constitution of the U.S. Amendment IV keeps us safe from "unreasonable searches and seizures" - a ringing phone can be ignored, as can a knock on the door, or a piece of mail. Or it can be answered and refused. Moreover, since the amendment goes on to specify the necessity of warrants, probable cause, oaths and affirmations, it is meant to secure the individual's rights not to be searched by GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS like the police.  
As to 'quiet enjoyment', I turn off the ringer when I don't want to be bothered.
3. I'm not talking about making up data when I said that we might have to redefine the term 'respondent.' Mightn't there be a systematic difference between the people who answer the phone and cooperate at the first opportunity and those who are subjected to 'aggressive refusal conversion' techniques? I don't know, but this issue could - and should, in my opinion - be resolved with some research.
4. The no-call list, if it comes into being, will take some money to make it

work. Why not charge for the privilege of excluding callers from access? I think a buck a day - a year's worth, paid in advance - would be enough.

Nat Ehrlich

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signoff aapornet  
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Date: Mon, 6 Oct 2003 20:02:27 -0400  
Reply-To: Nat Ehrlich <[nehrlich@UMICH.EDU](mailto:nehrlich@UMICH.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Nat Ehrlich <[nehrlich@UMICH.EDU](mailto:nehrlich@UMICH.EDU)>  
Subject: Re: Harbinger of very bad possibilities for survey research  
Comments: To: [beveridg@optonline.net](mailto:beveridg@optonline.net), [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <[KLEOLNOOPOCIGAODMGOHEEEBFAAA.beveridg@optonline.net](mailto:KLEOLNOOPOCIGAODMGOHEEEBFAAA.beveridg@optonline.net)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Here's the wording from *Griswold vs. Connecticut* [Justice Douglas' majority opinion]

"Various guarantees create zones of privacy. The right of association contained in the penumbra of the First Amendment is one, as we have seen. The Third Amendment in its prohibition against the quartering of soldiers 'in any house' in time of peace without the consent of the owner is another facet of that privacy. The Fourth Amendment explicitly affirms the 'right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures.' The Fifth Amendment in its Self-Incrimination Clause enables the citizen to create a zone of privacy which government may not force him to surrender to his detriment. The Ninth Amendment provides: 'The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.'"

It's a stretch to go from quartering soldiers to telephone calls, and again, the opinion clearly addresses a "zone of privacy which GOVERNMENT may not force him to surrender to his detriment"

Nat Ehrlich

"Use it up, make it do, wear it out."

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

From: Andrew A Beveridge [<mailto:beveridg@optonline.net>]  
Sent: Monday, October 06, 2003 6:44 PM



To: Nat Ehrlich; AAPORNET@asu.edu  
Subject: RE: Harbinger of very bad possibilities for survey research

> -----Original Message-----

> From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu]On Behalf Of Nat Ehrlich

> Sent: Monday, October 06, 2003 5:56 AM

> To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

> Subject: Re: Harbinger of very bad possibilities for survey research

>

>

> Paul,

>

> In your message, you wrote: "for the sake of our industry (and I

> would argue

> FOR THE SAKE OF OUR SOCIETY AS A WHOLE[emphasis added]), if there

> are to be

> serious new restrictions placed on survey research then [we] should do all

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> calls from one group at a time, rather than just saying "No" once

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> fundraisers,

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> professionals; with very few exceptions, the work we do is to fulfill

> business contracts. Don't all organizations have the same

> fundamental right

> to use all means of public access [telephone, mail, internet, knocking on

> the door] to conduct business?

No. There have been Greenriver Laws for years prohibiting peddlers in certain through out the US. But hey if the Survey Research Business wants to embrace the same ethics as the Chimmney Repair Men and the Siding guys, then maybe there will be a movied made about the Survey Researchers on the order of Tin Men.

> 2. If legislation is enacted establishing a do-not-call list, perhaps the

> best strategy is to commit civil disobedience and then appeal all

> the way up

> to the Supreme Court. There is no constitutional guarantee of privacy.

Oh yes there is! It was deemed so in Griswold v. CT. There also is the right of "quiet enjoyment" of ones domicile.

> 3. Ultimately, we might have to redefine what we mean by a respondent.

Or the data could just be made up!!!

> 4. Perhaps we -- all of us who do business by attempting to  
> contact private  
> citizens -- should lobby for a cost to be paid by subscribers to  
> the no-call  
> list, since enforcement of such legislation will take considerable  
> resources. There'll have to be a privacy czar, court dockets will fill up,  
> lawyers will be hired...  
> There are many more unconsidered consequences of a no-call list  
> that, in my  
> opinion, make it a bad, and unworkable, idea, but I've said enough for one  
> morning.

Or perhaps there should be class action again survey researchers who interrupt people's meals and think that it is very important nationally to find out what I think about Citibank.

Maybe Saturday Night Live will do a skit about Survey Research, like the one with Jack Black on Telemarketers last Saturday.

>  
> Nat Ehrlich  
>  
> "Use it up, make it do, wear it out."  
>  
>  
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> From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu]On Behalf Of Lavrakas, Paul  
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- >
- > PJJ
- >
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- > Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
- > Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: [aapornet-request@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet-request@asu.edu)
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Date: Mon, 6 Oct 2003 21:20:53 -0400  
Reply-To: [andy@troll.soc.qc.edu](mailto:andy@troll.soc.qc.edu)  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Andrew A Beveridge <[andy@TROLL.SOC.QC.EDU](mailto:andy@TROLL.SOC.QC.EDU)>  
Subject: FW: Harbinger of very bad possibilities for survey research  
Comments: To: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

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

From: Andrew A Beveridge [<mailto:beveridg@optonline.net>]  
Sent: Monday, October 06, 2003 6:44 PM  
To: Nat Ehrlich; [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
Subject: RE: Harbinger of very bad possibilities for survey research

> -----Original Message-----

> From: AAPORNET [<mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu>] On Behalf Of Nat Ehrlich  
> Sent: Monday, October 06, 2003 5:56 AM  
> To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
> Subject: Re: Harbinger of very bad possibilities for survey research  
>  
>  
> Paul,  
>  
> In your message, you wrote: "for the sake of our industry (and I  
> would argue  
> FOR THE SAKE OF OUR SOCIETY AS A WHOLE[emphasis added]), if there  
> are to be  
> serious new restrictions placed on survey research then [we] should do all  
> in [our] power to  
> see that citizens are required/asked to "opt out" of getting unsolicited  
> calls from one group at a time, rather than just saying "No" once  
> across the  
> board to any type of unsolicited contact."  
> I have several points that I think we should consider; I'll just  
> state them  
> briefly  
> 1. If the fundamental issue is whether the government can pass legislation  
> that essentially criminalizes certain types of attempted contact,  
> perhaps we  
> should ally ourselves with telemarketers, charity and political  
> fundraisers,  
> rather than take a holier-than-thou attitude. AAPOR is a collection of  
> professionals; with very few exceptions, the work we do is to fulfill  
> business contracts. Don't all organizations have the same

- > fundamental right
- > to use all means of public access [telephone, mail, internet, knocking on
- > the door] to conduct business?

No. There have been Greenriver Laws for years prohibiting peddlers in certain through out the US. But hey if the Survey Research Business wants to embrace the same ethics as the Chimney Repair Men and the Siding guys, then maybe there will be a movie made about the Survey Researchers on the order of Tin Men.

- > 2. If legislation is enacted establishing a do-not-call list, perhaps the
- > best strategy is to commit civil disobedience and then appeal all
- > the way up
- > to the Supreme Court. There is no constitutional guarantee of privacy.

Oh yes there is! It was deemed so in *Griswold v. CT*. There also is the right of "quiet enjoyment" of ones domicile.

- > 3. Ultimately, we might have to redefine what we mean by a respondent.

Or the data could just be made up!!!

- > 4. Perhaps we -- all of us who do business by attempting to
- > contact private
- > citizens -- should lobby for a cost to be paid by subscribers to
- > the no-call
- > list, since enforcement of such legislation will take considerable
- > resources. There'll have to be a privacy czar, court dockets will fill up,
- > lawyers will be hired...
- > There are many more unconsidered consequences of a no-call list
- > that, in my
- > opinion, make it a bad, and unworkable, idea, but I've said enough for one
- > morning.

Or perhaps there should be class action against survey researchers who interrupt people's meals and think that it is very important nationally to find out what I think about Citibank.

Maybe Saturday Night Live will do a skit about Survey Research, like the one with Jack Black on Telemarketers last Saturday.

- >
- > Nat Ehrlich
- >
- > "Use it up, make it do, wear it out."
- >
- >
- > -----Original Message-----
- > From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Lavrakas, Paul
- > Sent: Sunday, October 05, 2003 5:16 PM
- > To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
- > Subject: Harbinger of very bad possibilities for survey research

>  
>  
> Betsy, Jane, and Diane,  
>  
> Not surprisingly, the 28th annual CASRO conference which finished  
> on Friday  
> in Las Vegas gave a considerable amount of attention to issues related to  
> the Do Not Call (DNC) list and its possible (some would say "likely")  
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signoff aapornet

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Date: Tue, 7 Oct 2003 08:36:15 -0700  
Reply-To: Tim Vercellotti <[lvercellotti@ELON.EDU](mailto:lvercellotti@ELON.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Tim Vercellotti <[lvercellotti@ELON.EDU](mailto:lvercellotti@ELON.EDU)>  
Subject: Recommendations for automated dialing systems?  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Dear colleagues:

We're moving from a 28-station CATI lab to a new 40-station lab that is now  
under construction. I need to solicit quotes for automated dialing systems.  
We currently have our interviewers dial the numbers by hand. I know nothing  
about automated dialing systems, except to avoid the kind that have dead  
air when a respondent picks up the phone.

Does anyone have recommendations? I'd like to get a system that also could  
accommodate hand-dialing in the event that we need to make adjustments for  
cell phone numbers. Beyond that, I am not sure of the various features to  
consider.

For the record, we are an academic poll funded solely by Elon University.  
We conduct six statewide RDD surveys per year (with samples of 600 to 700  
respondents) using student interviewers that we hire and train.

I'd appreciate any advice or insights that people have. If folks could  
reply to me as opposed to the list, I'd be happy to post a summary of the  
responses. Thanks in advance for your help.

Tim Vercellotti

---

Tim Vercellotti, Ph.D.  
Assistant Professor  
Director, Elon University Poll  
Department of Political Science  
Elon University  
Campus Box 2175  
Elon, NC 27244  
(336) 278-6418

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Date: Tue, 7 Oct 2003 13:03:33 -0400  
Reply-To: Stephanie Berg <[stephanie.berg@VERIZON.NET](mailto:stephanie.berg@VERIZON.NET)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Stephanie Berg <[stephanie.berg@VERIZON.NET](mailto:stephanie.berg@VERIZON.NET)>  
Subject: Wireless Carriers Try to Get the 411  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: 8BIT

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A53418-2003Oct6.html>

Below is an interesting article from today's WP about cell phone directories. Consumer advocates are concerned about privacy and unsolicited calls, but the broad free-speech stance that telemarketers are taking with the DNC List could, theoretically, make this open to dialing. However, unsolicited cell phone charges would likely hamper the process (taking the free out of "free speech" so to speak). I'm certainly not a lawyer, but found it an interesting read...

---

Stephanie Berg  
Research Manager  
Network Solutions

---

washingtonpost.com  
Wireless Carriers Try to Get the 411  
Reception to Cell-Phone Directory May Be Spotty

By Griff Witte  
Washington Post Staff Writer  
Tuesday, October 7, 2003; Page E01



411. Online directories. The plain old phone book.

There are lots of ways to find out someone's number if that person's phone happens to be tied to a traditional land line. But if you need to reach someone on a cell phone and you've misplaced the digits, you're out of luck.

Starting next year, that may change.

In an initiative that is testing the balance between convenience and privacy, the nation's major wireless carriers are teaming up to put together a directory of wireless phone numbers that would allow customers to call 411 and connect to mobile phones, not just phones that plug into a wall.

For the carriers, it's a chance to make people more comfortable "cutting the cord" -- using wireless phones as their primary phones, content in the knowledge that people who need to reach them can. It's also an opportunity for the cellular companies to tap into what could be a multibillion-dollar listing business.

But at the same time, the carriers risk alienating their customers, many of whom worry that a central database of cell-phone numbers has the potential to spoil their one oasis from spam, junk mail and telemarketers.

"It's the last bastion of privacy, the cell phone," said Frank Kenney, a 57-year-old D.C. resident who uses his wireless phone only for emergencies and would like to keep it that way. Kenney said he fears that a database would allow people he doesn't know to bother him on his cell phone. "I'd resent that, just like I resent it with the regular phones," he said.

Kenney is not the only one who's concerned. Several members of Congress have recently raised questions about exactly how consumers would be protected if a wireless directory assistance program were initiated. "I don't want my phone number put on a list somewhere for the world to see," said Rep. Joseph R. Pitts (R-Pa.), who is gathering support for hearings on the matter. "Privacy of cell phones is extremely important."

The trade group spearheading the effort, the Cellular Telecommunications and Internet Association, maintains that no directory assistance program will be launched without multiple safeguards to ensure that the nation's 150 million wireless customers aren't deluged with unwanted calls.

"The industry has been protective of consumers' privacy. And we do that because it's good for business," said Travis Larson, spokesman for the CTIA. "If customers get calls they don't want, they'll probably turn off their phones."

In a letter to Pitts and four other members of Congress in August, CTIA president and chief executive Thomas E. Wheeler wrote that concerns that telemarketers will abuse the wireless-number database are "groundless."

"The privacy and integrity of the master database is of great importance to wireless carriers," he wrote.

It's not hard to understand why. A cell phone that's plagued by unwanted calls isn't a product that consumers are likely to keep.

"If you started to have unsolicited commercial calls on cell phones, that disruption would be even more of a constant problem than on your land line because it's always with you," said Susan Grant, vice president for public policy at the National Consumers League.

In addition, with cell phones, the recipient of a call shares the burden of paying along with the caller, she said.

To be sure the wireless 411 program doesn't backfire, the carriers are contemplating a variety of mechanisms to keep customers in control of who can reach them. For instance, instead of giving out numbers, operators might instead connect the call directly. Another way to protect customers might be to send them a text message when someone is trying to contact them through directory assistance, at which point they could decide whether to accept the call, reject it or send it to voice mail.

Finally, customers will be given the option to not be listed in the database. The carriers are still deciding if they should assume customers want to be part of the database unless they indicate otherwise or if customers should have to actively volunteer to be listed.

In the former case, customers might find themselves on the list without knowing they've consented. In the latter, not enough might sign up to make the service useful.

Another unresolved issue is whether customers who choose to remain unlisted will have to pay to do so, as is the case with land-line phones. Larson said that decision will be left up to the individual carriers.

Wireless directory assistance should be available next year, Larson said. Before that can happen, however, all the major carriers have to agree on how the service will work, which hasn't been easy given the competition in the industry. "There has been some significant friction and dissension," said Kathleen Pierz, an analyst with the Pierz Group, a research and consulting firm that specializes in directory assistance.

But she said wireless 411 could be a windfall for all the carriers, if they do it right. A survey conducted by the San Francisco-based Zelos Group Inc. consulting firm showed that allowing customers to access cell-phone numbers through 411 could bring the wireless industry \$3 billion a year through user fees and the additional minutes that callers would spend on the network.

That's true despite the fact that consumer interest in the service is tepid at best. For a separate report, Zelos surveyed more than 1,200 mobile phone users, and approximately half said keeping their numbers unlisted was their top choice. Fewer than 10 percent said they wanted to see their cell numbers listed in the same way as their business or residential numbers. A larger percentage approved of listing if they could control who had access to the numbers.

The survey showed one major bright spot for the industry: "If you do this

right, there's high interest among younger users," said Mark Plakias, a Zelos Group senior analyst.

Juanita Cooksey, 18, of Woodbridge is a case in point. She welcomes wireless 411 and would use it to get in touch with friends when she knows their home numbers but not their mobile numbers. "We need that," she said.

Cooksey said the extra convenience the service would bring outweighs any irritation from getting an unwanted call every now and then: "If it's somebody I don't know, I'd just say, 'You've got the wrong number.' "

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Date: Tue, 7 Oct 2003 17:08:46 -0400  
Reply-To: "Mulrow, Jeri M." <[jmulrow@NSF.GOV](mailto:jmulrow@NSF.GOV)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: "Mulrow, Jeri M." <[jmulrow@NSF.GOV](mailto:jmulrow@NSF.GOV)>  
Subject: Position Announcement for Program Director at NSF  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
Comments: cc: "Carlson, Lynda" <[lcarlson@nsf.gov](mailto:lcarlson@nsf.gov)>,  
"Fecso, Ronald" <[rfecco@nsf.gov](mailto:rfecco@nsf.gov)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1

**POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT:**

The Division of Science Resources Statistics (SRS) at the National Science Foundation is seeking qualified candidates for a management position of Program Director at the GS-15 / AD-3 level.

This position is located in the Division of Science Resources Statistics (SRS), Directorate for Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences (SBE). Successful candidates will have experience in developing and conducting surveys, data collections and special studies from the planning and design stage to final analysis, publication and dissemination; overseeing overall planning, design, implementation, and analysis of surveys and related data collection efforts; ensuring data concepts, definitions, and taxonomies are consistent across surveys; directing a staff in an ongoing program of evaluating and interpreting the information collected with regard to data quality; developing and maintaining time schedules and project management systems and information for all surveys; and developing scope and components of the publications and analyses of the program.

The Program Director is responsible for a staff of eight, four ongoing surveys and a multimillion dollar annual budget.

The full position announcement is found at:

<[http://jobsearch.usajobs.opm.gov/jobsearch.asp?q=&c2=NF00&c4=&FedEmp=N&sort=rv&vw=d&ss=0&brd=3876&FedPub=Y&caller=%2Fagency\\_search.asp&SUBMIT1.x=70&SUBMIT1.y=14](http://jobsearch.usajobs.opm.gov/jobsearch.asp?q=&c2=NF00&c4=&FedEmp=N&sort=rv&vw=d&ss=0&brd=3876&FedPub=Y&caller=%2Fagency_search.asp&SUBMIT1.x=70&SUBMIT1.y=14)>

For additional information on the vacancy, please contact Jeanette Dale at 703-292-4343.

\*\*\*\*\*

Jeri Mulrow  
Senior Statistician  
Division of Science Resources Statistics  
National Science Foundation  
4201 Wilson Blvd, Suite 965  
703-292-4784

\*\*\*\*\*

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=====  
Date: Wed, 8 Oct 2003 10:24:48 -0400  
Reply-To: "Featherston, Fran A." <[ffeather@NSF.GOV](mailto:ffeather@NSF.GOV)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: "Featherston, Fran A." <[ffeather@NSF.GOV](mailto:ffeather@NSF.GOV)>  
Subject: Re: Position Announcement for Program Director at NSF  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1

The NSF position that Jeri described in her message is the October 3, 2003, listing for "Program Director (Interdisciplinary)." For some unknown reason, USA jobs has six listings for this same position. There are actually two announcements for this NSF position:

SRS-2003-0009 for the AD-3 level (SALARY RANGE: 81,602 - 127,168)

SRS-2003-0010 for the GS-15 level (SALARY RANGE: 95,987 - 124,783)

The first three of the six USA jobs listed appear to be the GS-15 version with the last three as the AD-3 version of the posting.

(fran)  
Fran Featherston  
National Science Foundation  
4201 Wilson Blvd.  
Arlington, VA 22230  
703-292-4221  
[ffeather@nsf.gov](mailto:ffeather@nsf.gov)

-----Original Message-----  
From: Mulrow, Jeri M. [<mailto:jmulrow@NSF.GOV>]

Sent: Tuesday, October 07, 2003 5:09 PM  
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
Subject: Position Announcement for Program Director at NSF

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT:

The Division of Science Resources Statistics (SRS) at the National Science Foundation is seeking qualified candidates for a management position of Program Director at the GS-15 / AD-3 level.

This position is located in the Division of Science Resources Statistics (SRS), Directorate for Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences (SBE). Successful candidates will have experience in developing and conducting surveys, data collections and special studies from the planning and design stage to final analysis, publication and dissemination; overseeing overall planning, design, implementation, and analysis of surveys and related data collection efforts; ensuring data concepts, definitions, and taxonomies are consistent across surveys; directing a staff in an ongoing program of evaluating and interpreting the information collected with regard to data quality; developing and maintaining time schedules and project management systems and information for all surveys; and developing scope and components of the publications and analyses of the program.

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Jeri Mulrow  
Senior Statistician  
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National Science Foundation  
4201 Wilson Blvd, Suite 965  
703-292-4784

\*\*\*\*\*

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Date: Wed, 8 Oct 2003 12:43:10 -0400  
Reply-To: Stephanie Berg <[stephanie.berg@VERIZON.NET](mailto:stephanie.berg@VERIZON.NET)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>

From: Stephanie Berg <stephanie.berg@VERIZON.NET>  
Subject: Simple text book request  
Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Can anyone recommend a simple yet credible book on questionnaire design? Please do not include handbooks of published scales. I've searched Amazon, but don't recognize many of the authors. I'd like to present it as a gift to a recent grad who is entertaining survey research as a career.

---

Stephanie Berg  
Research Manager  
Network Solutions

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Date: Wed, 8 Oct 2003 11:40:32 -0500  
Reply-To: Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>  
Subject: Job Posting  
Comments: To: AAPORNet@asu.edu  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Director, Institute for Public Policy and Social Research  
College of Social Science  
Michigan State University

Michigan State University invites applications and seeks nominations for = the position of director of the Institute for Public Policy and Social = Research (IPPSR). The individual selected will oversee and provide = vision and leadership for a university-wide public policy institute = linking legislators, scholars and practitioners through applied = research, survey research, evaluation, and political leadership.

IPPSR faculty and staff work with other campus faculty to provide timely = and relevant research to policymakers. IPPSR includes a survey research = unit which annually conducts over \$1 million in research for faculty and = national state governments, innovative political leadership programs = targeted to those wishing to run for political office and those recently = elected to state legislative office, a unit which coordinates = multi-disciplinary faculty evaluation efforts, and an extensive public = education program highlighting faculty research and focused on timely = policy issues. There are 23 staff and affiliated faculty members, and = the Institute is often sought out for comment on state policy issues by = media and legislative offices. More information about IPPSR may be = found at [www.ippsr.msu.edu](http://www.ippsr.msu.edu).

Applicants must have an earned doctorate (or equivalent professional = qualifications) in a social science discipline or cognate field, and = have had substantial public policy-relevant research experience. A = candidate should have the skills and a proven record of experience that = would permit her or him excel in each of the three major dimensions of = the director's role: facilitating the involvement of faculty in a range = of public policy research areas and securing grants and contracts to = support the research; building strong connections between the institute = and state and local policy-makers; and supporting the activities and = further development of the institute's survey research unit. = Administrative leadership capability also is a requirement. Experience = with state and local policy-makers need not to within the State of = Michigan. The position reports to the dean of the College of Social = Science. The successful candidate with appropriate qualifications will = be eligible for appointment to a faculty position (rank and tenure = commensurate with experience).

Michigan State University was founded in 1855 as the pioneer Land Grant = institution in the United States and is a member of the Association of = American Universities.

Applications and nominations will be received until January 1, 2004 or = until a suitable candidate is identified. Women and minorities are = encouraged to apply. Send application (including three references, CV, = and a statement of current/future research interests and goals) to:

David Rohde  
IPPSR  
321 Berkey Hall  
Michigan State University  
East Lansing, MI 48824  
517-355-7655 voice  
David.Rohde@ssc.msu.edu

-----  
Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: [aapornet-request@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet-request@asu.edu)  
=====

Date: Wed, 8 Oct 2003 12:16:12 -0500  
Reply-To: "Michael B. Conaway" <Michael.Conaway@UA.EDU>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: "Michael B. Conaway" <Michael.Conaway@UA.EDU>  
Subject: Fwd: Simple text book request  
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed

Stanley Payne's book: The Art of Asking Questions.

>X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2800.1158  
>X-Authentication-Info: Submitted using SMTP AUTH at out012.verizon.net from  
> [216.168.239.87] at Wed, 8 Oct 2003 11:42:16 -0500

>Date: Wed, 8 Oct 2003 12:43:10 -0400  
>Reply-To: Stephanie Berg <stephanie.berg@VERIZON.NET>  
>Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
>From: Stephanie Berg <stephanie.berg@VERIZON.NET>  
>Subject: Simple text book request  
>Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu  
>To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU  
>  
>Can anyone recommend a simple yet credible book on questionnaire design?  
>Please do not include handbooks of published scales. I've searched Amazon,  
>but don't recognize many of the authors. I'd like to present it as a gift to  
>a recent grad who is entertaining survey research as a career.

>=====  
>Stephanie Berg  
>Research Manager  
>Network Solutions  
>

>-----  
>Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
>Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: [aapornet-request@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet-request@asu.edu)

-----  
Michael B. Conaway, J.D.  
Institute for Social Science Research  
University of Alabama  
Box 870216  
Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-0216  
(205) 348-9649 Telephone  
(205) 348-2849 Facsimile

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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: [aapornet-request@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet-request@asu.edu)  
=====

Date: Wed, 8 Oct 2003 13:17:50 -0400  
Reply-To: Patricia Gallagher <Patricia.Gallagher@UMB.EDU>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Patricia Gallagher <Patricia.Gallagher@UMB.EDU>  
Subject: Re: Simple text book request  
Comments: To: Stephanie Berg <stephanie.berg@VERIZON.NET>, AAPORNET@asu.edu  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

You might consider two of Jack Fowler's books. I highly recommend them.

Fowler, F. J., Jr. (2002). Survey Research Methods (3rd Edition). =  
Thousand Oaks, CA: =09  
Sage Publications.

Fowler, F. J., Jr. (1995). Improving Survey Questions, Thousand Oaks, =  
CA: Sage Publications, ISBN 0-8039-4582-5.



Trish

Patricia M. Gallagher, PhD  
Center for Survey Research  
University of Massachusetts Boston  
100 Morrissey Blvd, Boston MA 02125  
617-287-7200; fax: 617-287-7210

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

From: Stephanie Berg [mailto:[stephanie.berg@VERIZON.NET](mailto:stephanie.berg@VERIZON.NET)]  
Sent: Wednesday, October 08, 2003 12:43 PM  
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
Subject: Simple text book request

Can anyone recommend a simple yet credible book on questionnaire design?  
Please do not include handbooks of published scales. I've searched =  
Amazon,  
but don't recognize many of the authors. I'd like to present it as a =  
gift to  
a recent grad who is entertaining survey research as a career.

=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D=3D

Stephanie Berg  
Research Manager  
Network Solutions

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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: =  
[aapornet-request@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet-request@asu.edu)

-----  
Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: [aapornet-request@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet-request@asu.edu)

---

Date: Wed, 8 Oct 2003 14:01:52 -0400  
Reply-To: Stephanie Berg <[stephanie.berg@VERIZON.NET](mailto:stephanie.berg@VERIZON.NET)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Stephanie Berg <[stephanie.berg@VERIZON.NET](mailto:stephanie.berg@VERIZON.NET)>  
Subject: Amazon List of Questionnaire Texts  
Comments: To: [aapornet@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Thanks to everyone for the proliferation of responses! I received so many  
that I created an Amazon list for everyone to browse through.

[http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/tg/listmania/list-browse/-  
/D2R463GXOX0U/ref%3Dcm%5Fmpemr%5Fflm/103-9085733-3845449](http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/tg/listmania/list-browse/-/D2R463GXOX0U/ref%3Dcm%5Fmpemr%5Fflm/103-9085733-3845449)

=====  
Stephanie Berg  
Research Manager  
Network Solutions

-----  
Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: [aapornet-request@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet-request@asu.edu)

=====  
Date: Wed, 8 Oct 2003 13:35:42 -0500  
Reply-To: "Michael B. Conaway" <[Michael.Conaway@UA.EDU](mailto:Michael.Conaway@UA.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: "Michael B. Conaway" <[Michael.Conaway@UA.EDU](mailto:Michael.Conaway@UA.EDU)>  
Subject: Re: Amazon List of Questionnaire Texts  
Comments: To: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)>  
In-Reply-To: <000b01c38dc6\$40c43f70\$01a2ad0a@sberg1tt30>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed

Thanks for creating the list; but many of these books, while very useful, are not very suitable for the purpose you mentioned. A good example of this is the Presser,Schuman book; while I keep a copy in arm's reach, I would not call it simple for one newly coming to survey research.

At 02:01 PM 10/8/03 -0400, you wrote:

>Thanks to everyone for the proliferation of responses! I received so many  
>that I created an Amazon list for everyone to browse through.

>  
><http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/tg/listmania/list-browse/-/D2R463GXOX0U/ref%3Dcm%5Fmpemr%5F1m/103-9085733-3845449>

>=====  
>Stephanie Berg  
>Research Manager  
>Network Solutions

>-----  
>Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
>Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: [aapornet-request@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet-request@asu.edu)

-----  
Michael B. Conaway, J.D.  
Institute for Social Science Research  
University of Alabama  
Box 870216  
Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-0216  
(205) 348-9649 Telephone  
(205) 348-2849 Facsimile

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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: [aapornet-request@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet-request@asu.edu)

=====  
Date: Wed, 8 Oct 2003 15:29:30 -0400

Reply-To: "Edward P. Freeland" <efreelan@PRINCETON.EDU>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: "Edward P. Freeland" <efreelan@PRINCETON.EDU>  
Subject: CA Prop 54 - Racial Privacy Initiative  
Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

I know the new governor is getting all the attention, but does anyone know if Prop 54 was passed or voted down by voters in California?=  
=20  
Ed  
=20  
=20

-----  
Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: [aapornet-request@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet-request@asu.edu)  
=====

Date: Wed, 8 Oct 2003 15:37:23 -0400  
Reply-To: "Chun, Young" <YChun@AIR.ORG>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: "Chun, Young" <YChun@AIR.ORG>  
Subject: Nonresponse or nonparticipation of students in education  
assessments  
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Fellow AAPORites,  
Do you have leads/sources (theoretical/methodological) on=  
nonparticipation/nonresponse of students in state,=  
national or international education ASSESSMENTS?

Nonresponse models we find useful in surveys of adult/child  
population have limited applicability to explain nonresponse  
or nonparticipation behavior of students in education assessments.

Any research leads are appreciated!

Young Chun, Senior Research Scientist

American Institutes for Research  
"More than 50 years of behavioral/social science research"  
1990 K Street, NW Suite 500  
Washington DC 20006

voice: 202 944 5325=  
FAX: 202 737 4918

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: [aapornet-request@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet-request@asu.edu)

---

Date: Wed, 8 Oct 2003 12:48:03 -0700  
Reply-To: Christopher Moore <[chrismoore77@YAHOO.COM](mailto:chrismoore77@YAHOO.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Christopher Moore <[chrismoore77@YAHOO.COM](mailto:chrismoore77@YAHOO.COM)>  
Subject: Re: CA Prop 54 - Racial Privacy Initiative  
Comments: To: "Edward P. Freeland" <[efreelan@PRINCETON.EDU](mailto:efreelan@PRINCETON.EDU)>, [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <[2E41B134928F7D47A4405F6AF931BCD13DAEDD@exchange.pu.win.Princeton.EDU](mailto:2E41B134928F7D47A4405F6AF931BCD13DAEDD@exchange.pu.win.Princeton.EDU)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

It was voted down. See the last few paragraphs of this article...

[http://story.news.yahoo.com/news?tmpl=story&cid=514&e=1&u=/ap/20031008/ap\\_on\\_e\\_l\\_gu/davis\\_recall\\_1190](http://story.news.yahoo.com/news?tmpl=story&cid=514&e=1&u=/ap/20031008/ap_on_e_l_gu/davis_recall_1190)

-Chris  
"Edward P. Freeland" <[efreelan@PRINCETON.EDU](mailto:efreelan@PRINCETON.EDU)> wrote:  
I know the new governor is getting all the attention, but does anyone know if Prop 54 was passed or voted down by voters in California?

Ed

---

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: [aapornet-request@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet-request@asu.edu)

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Do you Yahoo!?  
The New Yahoo! Shopping - with improved product search

---

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: [aapornet-request@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet-request@asu.edu)

---

Date: Wed, 8 Oct 2003 14:58:40 -0500  
Reply-To: Frank\_Newport@GALLUP.COM  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Frank Newport <[Frank\\_Newport@GALLUP.COM](mailto:Frank_Newport@GALLUP.COM)>  
Subject: Re: CA Prop 54 - Racial Privacy Initiative  
Comments: To: [efreelan@PRINCETON.EDU](mailto:efreelan@PRINCETON.EDU), [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain

Prop. 54: Voted down, 64% no, 36% yes

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

From: Edward P. Freeland [<mailto:efreelan@PRINCETON.EDU>]

Sent: Wednesday, October 08, 2003 3:30 PM  
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
Subject: CA Prop 54 - Racial Privacy Initiative

I know the new governor is getting all the attention, but does anyone know if Prop 54 was passed or voted down by voters in California?

Ed

-----  
Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: [aapornet-request@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet-request@asu.edu)

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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: [aapornet-request@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet-request@asu.edu)

=====  
Date: Wed, 8 Oct 2003 16:02:30 -0400  
Reply-To: "Lawrence T. McGill" <[lmcgill@PRINCETON.EDU](mailto:lmcgill@PRINCETON.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: "Lawrence T. McGill" <[lmcgill@PRINCETON.EDU](mailto:lmcgill@PRINCETON.EDU)>  
Subject: Re: CA Prop 54 - Racial Privacy Initiative  
Comments: To: "Edward P. Freeland" <[efreelan@Princeton.EDU](mailto:efreelan@Princeton.EDU)>  
Comments: cc: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

The proposition was rejected. Here's the San Diego Union's coverage:

[http://www.signonsandiego.com/news/politics/recall/20031008-9999\\_7n8prop54.html](http://www.signonsandiego.com/news/politics/recall/20031008-9999_7n8prop54.html)

Larry McGill

"Edward P. Freeland" wrote:

> I know the new governor is getting all the attention, but does anyone  
> know if Prop 54 was passed or voted down by voters in California?

>  
> Ed

>  
>  
>

> -----  
> Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
> Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: [aapornet-request@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet-request@asu.edu)

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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: [aapornet-request@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet-request@asu.edu)

---

Date: Wed, 8 Oct 2003 17:53:59 -0400  
Reply-To: Ken Sherrill <Ken@KENSHERILL.COM>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Ken Sherrill <Ken@KENSHERILL.COM>  
Subject: Re: CA Prop 54 - Racial Privacy Initiative  
Comments: To: "Lawrence T. McGill" <lmcgill@PRINCETON.EDU>, AAPORNET@asu.edu  
In-Reply-To: <3F846D56.42624400@princeton.edu>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

A friend on staff at the NGLTF Policy Institute asks for the breakdown of the vote on Prop. 54 by sexual orientation. Has anyone seen that?

Ken Sherrill

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Lawrence T. McGill  
Sent: Wednesday, October 08, 2003 4:03 PM  
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
Subject: Re: CA Prop 54 - Racial Privacy Initiative

The proposition was rejected. Here's the San Diego Union's coverage:

[http://www.signonsandiego.com/news/politics/recall/20031008-9999\\_7n8prop54.html](http://www.signonsandiego.com/news/politics/recall/20031008-9999_7n8prop54.html)

Larry McGill

"Edward P. Freeland" wrote:

> I know the new governor is getting all the attention, but does anyone  
> know if Prop 54 was passed or voted down by voters in California?

>  
> Ed

>  
>  
>  
>  
> -----

> Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
> Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to:  
> [aapornet-request@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet-request@asu.edu)

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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to:  
[aapornet-request@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet-request@asu.edu)

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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: [aapornet-request@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet-request@asu.edu)

---

Date: Wed, 8 Oct 2003 18:08:56 -0400  
Reply-To: Jennifer Hochschild <hochschild@LATTE.HARVARD.EDU>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Jennifer Hochschild <hochschild@LATTE.HARVARD.EDU>  
Subject: [Fwd: Re: CA Prop 54 - Racial Privacy Initiative]  
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

p.s. to Ken's request: and how about breakdowns of the Prop. 54 vote by race/ethnicity, recency of immigration, class or education, urbanicity, etc. (or even any of the above???) thanks, Jennifer Hochschild

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

Subject: Re: CA Prop 54 - Racial Privacy Initiative  
Date: Wed, 08 Oct 2003 17:53:59 -0400  
From: Ken Sherrill <Ken@KENSHERILL.COM>  
Reply-To: Ken Sherrill <Ken@KENSHERILL.COM>  
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

A friend on staff at the NGLTF Policy Institute asks for the breakdown of the vote on Prop. 54 by sexual orientation. Has anyone seen that?

Ken Sherrill

--

Jennifer L. Hochschild  
Harvard University  
Henry LeBarre Jayne Professor of Government  
Member, Dept. of African and African American Studies

phone: 617-496-0181  
fax: 617-495-0438  
hochschild@latte.harvard.edu

-----  
Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: [aapornet-request@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet-request@asu.edu)

---

Date: Wed, 8 Oct 2003 18:23:54 -0400  
Reply-To: Joe Lenski <jlenski@EDISONRESEARCH.COM>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Joe Lenski <jlenski@EDISONRESEARCH.COM>  
Subject: Re: CA Prop 54 - Racial Privacy Initiative  
Comments: To: Ken Sherrill <Ken@KENSHERILL.COM>, AAPORNET@asu.edu  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

According to our Edison/Mitofsky California Exit Poll among the 4% who = marked "gay, lesbian or bi-sexual", Prop 54 lost 30% to 70%.

Joe Lenski  
edison media research

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

From: Ken Sherrill [mailto:Ken@KENSHERILL.COM]  
Sent: Wednesday, October 08, 2003 5:54 PM  
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
Subject: Re: CA Prop 54 - Racial Privacy Initiative

A friend on staff at the NGLTF Policy Institute asks for the breakdown of the vote on Prop. 54 by sexual orientation. Has anyone seen that?

Ken Sherrill

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Lawrence T. McGill  
Sent: Wednesday, October 08, 2003 4:03 PM  
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
Subject: Re: CA Prop 54 - Racial Privacy Initiative

The proposition was rejected. Here's the San Diego Union's coverage:

[http://www.signonsandiego.com/news/politics/recall/20031008-9999\\_7n8prop54.html](http://www.signonsandiego.com/news/politics/recall/20031008-9999_7n8prop54.html)

Larry McGill

"Edward P. Freeland" wrote:

> I know the new governor is getting all the attention, but does anyone  
> know if Prop 54 was passed or voted down by voters in California?

>  
> Ed

>  
>  
>

> -----  
> Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
> Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to:  
> [aapornet-request@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet-request@asu.edu)

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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to:  
[aapornet-request@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet-request@asu.edu)

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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: =  
[aapornet-request@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet-request@asu.edu)



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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: [aapornet-request@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet-request@asu.edu)  
=====

Date: Wed, 8 Oct 2003 18:33:19 -0400  
Reply-To: Joe Lenski <[jlenski@EDISONRESEARCH.COM](mailto:jlenski@EDISONRESEARCH.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Joe Lenski <[jlenski@EDISONRESEARCH.COM](mailto:jlenski@EDISONRESEARCH.COM)>  
Subject: Re: [Fwd: Re: CA Prop 54 - Racial Privacy Initiative]  
Comments: To: Jennifer Hochschild <[hochschild@LATTE.HARVARD.EDU](mailto:hochschild@LATTE.HARVARD.EDU)>, [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

According to our Edison/Mitofsky California Exit Poll the Prop 54 vote =  
broke out this way by race/ethnicity:

Whites - 58-42 No  
Blacks - 79-21 No  
Hispanics/Latinos - 70-30 No

By Education:  
High School Grad - 69-31 No  
Some College - 59-41 No  
College Grad - 59-41 No  
Postgraduate Study - 64-36 No

By Region:  
L.A. County - 68-32 No  
Southern California (Not L.A. County) - 52-48 No  
Bay Area - 71-29 No  
Coastal - 66-34 No  
Inland/Valley - 54-46 No

According to the latest numbers from the California Secretary of State =  
"Yes" on Prop 54 received 36% of the vote statewide and only won in 4 =  
upstate counties - Lassen, Placer, El Dorado and Sutter.

Unfortunately we have no info by recency of immigration and urbanicity.

Joe Lenski  
edison media research

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

From: Jennifer Hochschild [<mailto:hochschild@LATTE.HARVARD.EDU>]  
Sent: Wednesday, October 08, 2003 6:09 PM  
To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
Subject: [Fwd: Re: CA Prop 54 - Racial Privacy Initiative]

p.s. to Ken's request: and how about breakdowns of the Prop. 54 vote by  
race/ethnicity, recency of immigration, class or education, urbanicity,

etc. (or even any of the above???) thanks, Jennifer Hochschild

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

Subject: Re: CA Prop 54 - Racial Privacy Initiative  
Date: Wed, 08 Oct 2003 17:53:59 -0400  
From: Ken Sherrill <Ken@KENSHERILL.COM>  
Reply-To: Ken Sherrill <Ken@KENSHERILL.COM>  
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

A friend on staff at the NGLTF Policy Institute asks for the breakdown of the vote on Prop. 54 by sexual orientation. Has anyone seen that?

Ken Sherrill

--

Jennifer L. Hochschild  
Harvard University  
Henry LeBarre Jayne Professor of Government  
Member, Dept. of African and African American Studies

phone: 617-496-0181  
fax: 617-495-0438  
hochschild@latte.harvard.edu

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=====  
Date: Thu, 9 Oct 2003 10:47:00 -0400  
Reply-To: "Ronald E. Langley" <langley@UKY.EDU>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: "Ronald E. Langley" <langley@UKY.EDU>  
Subject: Fwd: Definitely - Probably  
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed

Greetings: A colleague has requested some help regarding published research on this issue. Can anyone help? Please send responses directly to me.

As always, Thank You in advance.  
Ron Langley

.....preelection poll by Elway/MGuire Research. The thing that caught my eye was the way the answers were reported to the question of whether

Gray Davis should be recalled. Five responses were possible: definitely vote yes, probably vote yes, definitely vote no, probably vote no, and don't know.

> For the last several years I have been doing research using  
> surveys to elicit willingness to pay for environmental and health goods  
> using so called stated preference or contingent valuation. One of the  
> things we are finding is that hypothetical bias is reduced, if not  
> eliminated, by recoding the responses so that only definitely yes  
> responses are considered a true yes response and willingness to pay. Do  
> you know of any survey research studies that suggest that eliciting  
> degree of certainty is advantageous? I would greatly appreciate some  
> references related to this question.  
> Cheers,  
> Glenn  
>

Ronald E. Langley, Ph.D.                      Phone: (859) 257-4684  
Director, Survey Research Center              FAX: (859) 323-1972  
University of Kentucky                      langley@uky.edu  
Chairman, National Network of State Polls  
302 Breckinridge Hall  
Lexington, KY 40506-0056                      http://survey.rgs.uky.edu

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=====  
Date: Thu, 9 Oct 2003 11:30:15 -0400  
Reply-To: Keith Neuman <[keith.neuman@ENVIRONICS.CA](mailto:keith.neuman@ENVIRONICS.CA)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Keith Neuman <[keith.neuman@ENVIRONICS.CA](mailto:keith.neuman@ENVIRONICS.CA)>  
Subject: Re: Definitely - Probably  
Comments: To: "Ronald E. Langley" <[langley@UKY.EDU](mailto:langley@UKY.EDU)>, [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1

I cannot offer any empirical evidence on this topic, but I fully concur with this approach based on some years of work on surveys on environmental and related topics. It seems clear that there is a significant distinction in the attitude or predisposition of respondents who say "definitely" and those who are less committed. The latter responses can also be useful if interpreted as qualified or driven by social desirability.

Keith Neuman  
Environics Research Group  
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

-----Original Message-----  
From: Ronald E. Langley [<mailto:langley@UKY.EDU>]  
Sent: Thursday, October 09, 2003 10:47 AM  
To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
Subject: Fwd: Definitely - Probably

Greetings: A colleague has requested some help regarding published research on this issue. Can anyone help? Please send responses directly to me.

As always, Thank You in advance.  
Ron Langley

.....preelection poll by Elway/MGuire Research. The thing that caught my eye was the way the answers were reported to the question of whether Gray Davis should be recalled. Five responses were possible: definitely vote yes, probably vote yes, definitely vote no, probably vote no, and don't know.

> For the last several years I have been doing research using  
> surveys to elicit willingness to pay for environmental and health goods  
> using so called stated preference or contingent valuation. One of the  
> things we are finding is that hypothetical bias is reduced, if not  
> eliminated, by recoding the responses so that only definitely yes  
> responses are considered a true yes response and willingness to pay. Do  
> you know of any survey research studies that suggest that eliciting  
> degree of certainty is advantageous? I would greatly appreciate some  
> references related to this question.

>Cheers,  
>Glenn  
>

Ronald E. Langley, Ph.D.                      Phone: (859) 257-4684  
Director, Survey Research Center              FAX: (859) 323-1972  
University of Kentucky                      langley@uky.edu  
Chairman, National Network of State Polls  
302 Breckinridge Hall  
Lexington, KY 40506-0056                      http://survey.rgs.uky.edu

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=====  
Date: Thu, 9 Oct 2003 12:51:28 -0400  
Reply-To: dick halpern <[dhalpern@BELLSOUTH.NET](mailto:dhalpern@BELLSOUTH.NET)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: dick halpern <[dhalpern@BELLSOUTH.NET](mailto:dhalpern@BELLSOUTH.NET)>  
Subject: Study hits war views held by Fox fans  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"; format=flowed

Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Considering the popularity of Fox news, the findings from this study are rather interesting. It was conducted by Pipa, a joint program of the Center on Policy Attitudes (<http://www.policyattitudes.org>>COPA) and the Center for International and Security Studies at Maryland (<http://www.puaf.umd.edu/CISSM/>>CISSM), School of Public Affairs, <http://www.umd.edu>>University of Maryland.

Pipa (The Program on International Policy Attitudes) carries out research on public attitudes on international issues by conducting nationwide polls, focus groups and comprehensive reviews of polling conducted by other organizations.

The findings were reported by the Baltimore Sun. Further details can be found at <http://www.pipa.org/>

Dick Halpern

<http://www.sunspot.net/features/bal-to.fox04oct04,0,5444015.story?coll=3Db>  
<http://www.sunspot.net/features/bal-to.fox04oct04,0,5444015.story?coll=3Db>

Study hits war views held by Fox News fans

By David Folkenflik  
The Baltimore Sun

October 4, 2003

Heavy viewers of the Fox News Channel are nearly four times as likely to hold demonstrably untrue positions about the war in Iraq as media consumers who rely on National Public Radio or the Public Broadcasting System, according to a study released this week by a research center affiliated with the University of Maryland's School of Public Affairs.

"When evidence surfaces that a significant portion of the public has got a hole in the picture ... this is a potential problem in the way democracy functions," says Clay Ramsay, research director for the Washington-based Program on International Policy Attitudes, which studies foreign-policy issues.

Fox News officials did not return repeated requests yesterday for comment on the study.

Funded by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and the Ford Foundation, the study

was conducted from June through September. It surveyed 3,334 Americans who receive their news from a single media source. Each was questioned whether he held any of the following three beliefs, characterized by the center as "egregious misperceptions":

Saddam Hussein has been directly linked with the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks.

Weapons of mass destruction have already been found in Iraq.

World opinion favored the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq.

To date, as measured by government reports and accepted public surveys, each of those propositions is false, according to the center. The Bush administration has argued that evidence will be found of the weapons in Iraq as will direct links between Saddam and the al-Qaida members who planned the 9/11 attacks. But President Bush has been forced to acknowledge that no such proof has surfaced.

Sixty percent of all respondents believed in at least one of the statements. But there were clear differences in perceptions among devotees of the various media outlets.

Twenty-three percent of those who get their news from NPR or PBS believed in at least one of the mistaken claims. In contrast, 80 percent of Fox News viewers held at least one of the three incorrect beliefs.

Among broadcast network viewers there also were differences. Seventy-one percent of those who relied on CBS for news held a false impression, as did 61 percent of ABC's audience and 55 percent of NBC viewers. Fifty-five percent of CNN viewers and 47 percent of Americans who rely on the print media as their primary source of information also held at least one misperception.

The three evening network news shows command the largest audiences, together typically reaching between 25 million and 30 million viewers nightly. But Fox News, the top-rated cable-news outlet, has steadily increased its viewership by offering a blend of hard news and opinionated talk that often takes on a patriotic sheen. Its top show draws more than 2 million viewers nightly.

"Among those who primarily watch Fox, those who pay more attention are more likely to have misperceptions," the report concludes. "Only those who mostly get their news from print media have fewer misperceptions as they pay more attention."

The PIPA study suggests a strong link between people's understanding of the

news and its source. That link held true throughout different demographic=20 segments, such as those based on education level, viewing habits, and=20 partisan leanings, Ramsay said.

"It proves that what we're doing is great journalism," says NPR spokeswoman=20 Laura Gross. "We're telling the truth and we let our audience decide."

More information on the study can be found at [www.pipa.org](http://www.pipa.org)

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f0c88.jpg =20=

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Date: Thu, 9 Oct 2003 16:01:41 -0400  
Reply-To: Phillip Downs <[pd@KERR-DOWNS.COM](mailto:pd@KERR-DOWNS.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Phillip Downs <[pd@KERR-DOWNS.COM](mailto:pd@KERR-DOWNS.COM)>  
Subject: Definitely - probably  
Comments: To: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Across studies involving different types of products, we have found "definitely" responses to be the best estimates of brand share (assuming a marketing commitment to the brand). "Probably" responses have been poor predictors of brand share.

-----  
Phillip E. Downs, PhD  
Kerr & Downs Research  
2992 Habersham Drive  
Tallahassee, FL 32309  
Phone: 850.906.3111  
Fax: 850.906.3112  
[www.kerr-downs.com](http://www.kerr-downs.com)

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Date: Fri, 10 Oct 2003 08:47:45 -0700  
Reply-To: Victoria Albright <[albright@FIELD.COM](mailto:albright@FIELD.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Victoria Albright <[albright@FIELD.COM](mailto:albright@FIELD.COM)>  
Subject: Job Opening in San Francisco  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1

Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

## CALL CENTER SITE MANAGER

Field Research Corporation, home of The Field Poll, has an immediate opening in San Francisco for a Call Center Manager. The successful candidate will be responsible for the operation of a 45+ station call center, for managing all Center staff (supervisors, monitors, and interviewers), and for scheduling, staffing and implementing all telephone surveys assigned to the San Francisco Call Center.

The Call Center Manager will report to and work closely with Field Research's Interviewing Director in the scheduling and prioritizing multiple projects to meet project deadlines in a fast paced environment. The Call Center Manager will coordinate with Field's Project Directors to ensure that survey projects are conducted with the highest level of interviewing professionalism and efficiency. Working with the Human Resources Director, the Call Center Manager will have day-to-day responsibility for recruiting and interviewing potential interviewers and supervisors, for monitoring staff performance and conducting staff evaluations, and for making recommendations for hirings, wage changes, layoffs, and terminations. With the support of Field's technical staff, the Call Center Manager will ensure that all facility equipment and computer-based systems are in full operating condition at all times. The Call Center Manager will be responsible for communicating with Project Directors about interviewing performance on individual surveys as well as with the CEO and CFO on overall operations and costs. The candidate must be able to design and enforce facility policies, be alert to problems, and continuously implement performance improvement measures.

The successful candidate will have telephone survey research experience and experience managing a call center facility. The candidate will have excellent supervisory and management skills and experience managing large interviewing crews using CATI systems. A Bachelor's degree in a related field is required. Strong PC skills are also important. The candidate must be able to work a flexible schedule that will include evenings and weekends. The Call Center Manager must be aware of and act in accord with all relevant California laws pertaining to employment and employee management.

Qualified candidates should forward cover letter, resume and salary requirements to Alice Chan at [alicec@field.com](mailto:alicec@field.com).

Field Research Corporation is a nationally respected full-service marketing, social/behavioral, and public opinion research firm. We conduct opinion surveys for government agencies, foundations, and commercial clients on topics such as health status, political preferences, client satisfactions, governmental policies and programs, and lifestyle. Field Research Corporation is an Equal Employment Opportunity and Affirmative Action Employer.

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Date: Fri, 10 Oct 2003 11:50:51 -0400  
Reply-To: Carolyn Funk <clfunk@VCU.EDU>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Carolyn Funk <clfunk@VCU.EDU>  
Subject: 2003 VCU Life Sciences Survey: PUBLIC VALUES SCIENCE BUT  
CONCERNED ABOUT ...  
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

Greetings,

Our new survey may be of interest to you. The 2003 VCU Life Sciences Survey is a national telephone survey on topics related to science and biotechnology. Below is a brief summary of findings and a link to the full report.

Cary Funk

>For a complete report on the survey findings, visit

><http://www.vcu.edu/lifesci/overview/polls.html>.

>

>VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY

>VCU Life Sciences Survey

>

>FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

>Oct. 10, 2003

>

>VCU SURVEY SHOWS PUBLIC VALUES SCIENCE BUT CONCERNED ABOUT CLONING AND

>GENETIC THERAPY

>

>

>RICHMOND, Va. Americans see clear benefits to society from new

>developments in science and medicine but hold strong reservations about

>new techniques in biotechnology, such as human cloning and genetic

>therapy, according to a new nationwide survey conducted by Virginia

>Commonwealth University.

>

>The third annual VCU Life Sciences Survey, conducted for VCU Life Sciences

>by the VCU Center for Public Policy, involved telephone interviews with

>1,003 adults nationwide, Sept. 3-26. The poll's margin of error is plus or

>minus three percentage points.

>

>"There was near consensus that changing a baby's genetic characteristics

>for cosmetic purposes such as eye or hair color would be taking medical

>advances too far," said Cary Funk, Ph.D., survey director. Ninety-four

>percent considered this taking medical advances too far while just four

>percent said it is making appropriate use of medical advances. When it

>comes to changing a baby's genetic characteristics in order to reduce the

>risk of serious disease, the public was more divided. Fifty-four percent

>also thought this is taking medical advances too far, while 41 percent

>said it is an appropriate use of medical advances.

>

>Other survey highlights:

>

>Objections to human cloning remain strong even under limited conditions

>The idea of human cloning elicits strong opposition among the American

>public. Eighty-four percent were either somewhat or strongly opposed to

>cloning and most were strongly opposed. Just 13 percent favored human

>cloning. Less opposition is found for cloning if it is limited to research

>for the treatment of disease. Under these conditions, 50 percent were in

>favor while 48 percent were opposed. But 36 percent thought it is morally

>acceptable to do so, while 53 percent said it is morally wrong to use

>human cloning technology in developing new treatments for disease. Even

>those who considered themselves clear about the differences between

>therapeutic and reproductive cloning felt it is morally wrong to use human

>cloning technology in this way.

>

>High scientific interest along with limits to public understanding

>Half of Americans strongly agree that "I really enjoy learning how things

>work in science and technology" while 41 percent somewhat agree with that

>characterization. Better than four in ten say they have "a lot" of

>interest in new scientific (44 percent) and new medical (47 percent)

>discoveries.

>

>Despite an expressed interest in science, three-quarters of the nation

>either strongly or somewhat agree "Sometimes new developments in science

>seem so complicated that a person like me can't really understand what's

>going on." Even those who express higher levels of interest about science

>tend to agree with this statement.

>

>Need for More High School Science Education

>Americans strongly endorse the importance of high school science

>education. More than half, 55 percent, said it was extremely important for

>young people in high school to learn about science in school, while 28

>percent said it was very important and 15 percent said it was

>important. Only one percent of respondents said it was not too important

>or not at all important.

>

>Asked about the amount of science education for young people in high

>school today, 61 percent think students don't get enough science

>education, 22 percent think students get about the right amount and just 2

>percent think they get too much.

>

>Fountain of youth through genetic therapy not overly appealing

>New genetic technologies may prove able to slow down the aging process but

>the public seems hesitant to jump at the chance. 61 percent said they were

>not too or not at all likely to use genetic therapies to live longer while

>37 percent thought they were somewhat or very likely to do so. Men are

>more receptive to using genetic therapy in this way. 43 percent of men

>compared to 31 percent of women consider themselves very or somewhat

>likely to use genetic therapy for this purpose.

>

>For a complete report on the survey findings, visit

><http://www.vcu.edu/lifesci/overview/polls.html>.

>CONTACT: Cary Funk, Survey Director

>VCU Center for Public Policy  
>Phone: 804.827.1430  
>E-mail: clfunk@vcu.edu  
>or  
>Dr. Thomas F. Huff  
>VCU Vice Provost for Life Sciences  
>Phone: 804.827.5600  
>E-mail: tfhuff@vcu.edu  
>###

Dr. Carolyn L. Funk  
Associate Professor, School of Government and Public Affairs  
Director, Commonwealth Poll  
Virginia Commonwealth University  
919 W. Franklin Street  
Richmond, VA 23284-3061  
Phone: 804 827 1430  
Fax: 804 828 6838

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Date: Fri, 10 Oct 2003 12:17:17 -0400  
Reply-To: "Jay H. Leve" <[jleve@SURVEYUSA.COM](mailto:jleve@SURVEYUSA.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: "Jay H. Leve" <[jleve@SURVEYUSA.COM](mailto:jleve@SURVEYUSA.COM)>  
Subject: Performance of all CA Recall Pollsters Compared  
Comments: To: Aapornet Aapornet <[aapornet@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet@asu.edu)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

The url below links to a table which compares the performance of all 9 pollsters who worked the California Recall Election.

<http://www.surveyusa.com/scorecards/CAScorecard031009b&w.pdf>

The analysis is done against Mosteller measures 1 through 6, against a 7th measure presented by Traugott/Martin at AAPOR 2003, and against an 8th measure developed here at SurveyUSA.

// leve  
=A0  
Jay H. Leve  
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SurveyUSA  
15 Bloomfield Ave.  
Verona, NJ 07044

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800-786-8000 ext 551  
jleve@surveyusa.com  
www.surveyusa.com

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Date: Fri, 10 Oct 2003 12:27:26 -0400  
Reply-To: Heye Christine <[CHeye@SIRIUSRADIO.COM](mailto:CHeye@SIRIUSRADIO.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Heye Christine <[CHeye@SIRIUSRADIO.COM](mailto:CHeye@SIRIUSRADIO.COM)>  
Subject: Has anyone worked with ...  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Recently received a press release on a survey regarding consumer =  
attitudes toward radio from Zogby International, a firm I am not =  
familiar with though from their website they appear to have a large =  
practice in political polling and an array of high profile clients. In =  
conjunction with seeking more info from them directly, I'd like to hear =  
about any experience you may have had with them. =20

Thank you. =20

Christine Heye  
VP, Market Research  
SIRIUS it's ON  
1221 Avenue of the Americas NYC 10020  
p 212.584.5249  
f 646.313.2249 or 212.901.6415  
c 973.868.5886

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

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

From: dick halpern [mailto:dhalpern@BELLSOUTH.NET]  
Sent: Thursday, October 09, 2003 12:51 PM  
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
Subject: Study hits war views held by Fox fans

Considering the popularity of Fox news, the findings from this study are =

rather interesting. It was conducted by Pipa, a joint program of the =  
Center=20

on Policy Attitudes (<<http://www.policyattitudes.org>>COPA) and the =  
Center=20

for International and Security Studies at=20

Maryland (<<http://www.puaf.umd.edu/CISSM/>>CISSM), School of Public=20  
Affairs, <<http://www.umd.edu>>University of Maryland.

Pipa (The Program on International Policy Attitudes) carries out =  
research=20

on public attitudes on international issues by conducting nationwide =  
polls,=20

focus groups and comprehensive reviews of polling conducted by other=20  
organizations.

The findings were reported by the Baltimore Sun. Further details can be=20  
found at <http://www.pipa.org/>

Dick Halpern

<<http://www.sunspot.net/features/bal-to.fox04oct04,0,5444015.story?coll=3D=b>>  
><http://www.sunspot.net/features/bal-to.fox04oct04,0,5444015.story?coll=3D=b>  
b=20

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October 4, 2003

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Saddam Hussein has been directly linked with the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks.

Weapons of mass destruction have already been found in Iraq.

World opinion favored the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq.

To date, as measured by government reports and accepted public surveys, each of those propositions is false, according to the center. The Bush administration has argued that evidence will be found of the weapons in Iraq as will direct links between Saddam and the al-Qaida members who planned the 9/11 attacks. But President Bush has been forced to acknowledge that no such proof has surfaced.

Sixty percent of all respondents believed in at least one of the statements. But there were clear differences in perceptions among devotees of the various media outlets.

Twenty-three percent of those who get their news from NPR or PBS believed in at least one of the mistaken claims. In contrast, 80 percent of Fox News viewers held at least one of the three incorrect beliefs.

Among broadcast network viewers there also were differences. Seventy-one percent of those who relied on CBS for news held a false impression, as did 61 percent of ABC's audience and 55 percent of NBC viewers. Fifty-five

percent of CNN viewers and 47 percent of Americans who rely on the print =  
media as their primary source of information also held at least one=20  
misperception.

The three evening network news shows command the largest audiences,=20  
together typically reaching between 25 million and 30 million viewers=20  
nightly. But Fox News, the top-rated cable-news outlet, has steadily=20  
increased its viewership by offering a blend of hard news and =  
opinionated=20  
talk that often takes on a patriotic sheen. Its top show draws more than =  
2=20  
million viewers nightly.

"Among those who primarily watch Fox, those who pay more attention are =  
more=20  
likely to have misperceptions," the report concludes. "Only those who=20  
mostly get their news from print media have fewer misperceptions as they =  
pay more attention."

The PIPA study suggests a strong link between people's understanding of =  
the=20  
news and its source. That link held true throughout different =  
demographic=20  
segments, such as those based on education level, viewing habits, and=20  
partisan leanings, Ramsay said.

"It proves that what we're doing is great journalism," says NPR =  
spokeswoman=20  
Laura Gross. "We're telling the truth and we let our audience decide."

More information on the study can be found at [www.pipa.org](http://www.pipa.org)

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Date: Fri, 10 Oct 2003 12:57:01 -0400  
Reply-To: "Leo G. Simonetta" <[simonetta@ARTSCI.COM](mailto:simonetta@ARTSCI.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: "Leo G. Simonetta" <[simonetta@ARTSCI.COM](mailto:simonetta@ARTSCI.COM)>  
Subject: Myths Of The 2002 Election  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

This includes some interesting analysis of the 2002 VNS data.

### Mid-Term Myths

<http://www.tompaine.com/feature2.cfm/ID/9088>

Ruy Teixeira

### Myths Of The 2002 Election

As most readers of Public Opinion Watch probably know, the Voter News Service (VNS) exit poll (now defunct) went into a massive meltdown during the election day of 2002 and the results of the exit poll were not used at the time in any election projections, or released in any other way. However, that meltdown was not because the data collected were faulty, but rather because the computer system designed to process the data and make the appropriate projections crashed and burned.

So-finally-it has been possible for a file of the original national (though not state) data to be released by the VNS consortium for public use. Public Opinion Watch has secured a copy of these data and has been conducting analyses to clarify some of the outstanding issues of the 2002 election.

One such issue is the extent (or lack thereof) of minority support for Republicans in the 2002 election. Republicans have typically claimed that Republicans did well with minority voters in '02, especially Hispanics, and that that was one of the secrets to their success in that election, while others, like Public Opinion Watch have said this is, to put it politely, complete baloney. What do the VNS data tell us about this controversy?

Well, if we were to believe Republican pollster David Winston's article in Roll Call, the VNS data show that it is a myth that "Republicans can't attract minority voters in significant numbers". Public Opinion Watch begs to differ. The VNS 2002 data are actually completely consistent with that so-called myth. Republicans are still having huge difficulties attracting minority voters and the 2002 election was not an exception. Where the GOP did do exceptionally well was among white voters, where they received 60 percent of the white vote. That's up from 57 percent in 1998, the last off-year election and the best point of comparison, and also from 2000, where they received 56 percent of the white vote.

Winton claims, however, that the GOP had a breakthrough year among Hispanics. He cites as evidence a drop in Hispanic support for Congressional Democrats and rise in support for Republicans between 2000 and 2002. While Winston's data for '02 are wrong and exaggerate this change, it is true that the Hispanic two party House vote was 65 percent Democratic/35 percent Republican in '00 and did fall modestly to 62 percent/38 percent in '02. However, Hispanic support for House Democrats traditionally falls at least several points from a Presidential to an off-year election, so this says little about a real trend toward the Republicans. The more pertinent comparison is to 1998, the last off-



year election, where Hispanics supported Democrats by 63 percent to 37 percent. So, basically, we have a shift in off-year Democratic support from 63/37 to 62/38. If that's a trend, Public Opinion Watch will eat his calculator.

Well, what about the Senate races? These were the most significant races of '02 and perhaps a pro-GOP surge can be detected here. Nope, the Senate two party vote among Hispanics was 67 percent Democratic/33 percent Republican. Governors, then? Not here, either-Democratic support among Hispanics was a healthy 65 percent to 35 percent.

What about other minorities? Not much luck here either for the GOP. In fact, blacks and Asians both appear to have increased their support for the Democrats. The two party black vote for the House went from 89 percent Democrat/11 percent Republican in both 1998 and 2000 to a 91 percent/9 percent split in 2002. And Asians increased their support dramatically for House Democrats going from 56 percent Democratic/44 percent Republican in 1998 to 60 percent/40 percent in 2000 to 66 percent/34 percent in 2002!

Much more "progress" like this among minority voters and the GOP-aka "the white people's party"-will have a very limited future indeed.

--

Leo G. Simonetta  
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Reply-To: Joe Lenski <[jlenski@EDISONRESEARCH.COM](mailto:jlenski@EDISONRESEARCH.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Joe Lenski <[jlenski@EDISONRESEARCH.COM](mailto:jlenski@EDISONRESEARCH.COM)>  
Subject: Information on undervoting from the exit poll  
Comments: To: Joel Moskowitz <[jmm@uclink4.berkeley.edu](mailto:jmm@uclink4.berkeley.edu)>, [MMBlum@aol.com](mailto:MMBlum@aol.com), [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

We have been receiving many inquiries about any information that we had = in our Edison/Mitofsky California Exit Poll on the topic of voting = problems and undervoting. I thought that I would share our responses = with the entire AAPORNET group.

On the topic of perceived voting problems:

In our exit poll we asked election day voters "When voting today, did you experience any problems with voting equipment or the length of the ballot?"

Overall 2% of voters told us that they had had serious problems and an additional 7% told us that they had had minor problems. This 9% voted against the recall so if these voters were less likely to have votes counted because of voting equipment problems it may have slightly increased the recall's reported margin of victory but in no way affected the overall outcome. Surprisingly when we looked at this question versus the type of voting equipment used in the county where the interview took place we saw no difference whatsoever between punch card counties and those using screen or optical scan equipment.

On the topic of trying to measure the "undervote":

In our exit poll we gave respondents the option to mark "did not vote" for each race.

Based upon these numbers we were able to make a rough estimate of the number of voters who declined to vote in each race. According to our final numbers 2.6% of election day voters said that they did not vote in the recall election; 7.0% of election day voters said that they did not vote in the replacement election; and 5.4% of election day voters said that they did not vote in the Prop 54 election. There were only small variations of these numbers based upon the type of voting or geographic region of the state

Undervote in exit poll by type of voting equipment by geographic region				
	Punch Card	Touch Screen	Optical Scan	LA County
So. Cal Bay Area				
Inland				
Race				
Recall	2.9%	1.4%	2.5%	2.5%
Replacement	2.8%	2.5%	3.5%	2.1%
Prop 54	6.7%	6.3%	7.5%	5.4%
	7.5%	6.7%	8.5%	5.0%
	6.7%	8.5%	5.0%	6.4%
	5.2%	4.4%	5.8%	5.4%
	5.6%	5.8%	3.3%	6.1%

As of the latest numbers reported by the California Secretary of State on their web site as of 7:30 AM PT Friday morning, there were 8,374,681 ballots cast - i.e. voters who went to the polls or cast an absentee or early ballot. In the Recall election 7,989,705 votes have been counted - an undervote of 4.6%. In the Replacement election approximately

7,710,000 votes have been counted - an undervote of about 8%. In the =  
Prop 54 election 7,736,808 votes have been counted - and undervote of =  
7.4%.

As you can see our exit poll estimate of a "true undervote" (in other =  
words voters who consciously skipped voting in a race) is about 2 =  
percentage points lower than the "actual undervote" based upon the =  
election returns. This 2% is our best estimate of the number of votes =  
not counted due to mechanical or other voting problems.

	Undervote Exit Poll	Undervote=20 Actual Vote	
Race	=09		
Recall	2.6%	4.6%	=09
Replacement	7.0%	8.0%	=09
Prop 54	5.4%	7.4%	

Joe Lenski  
edison media research

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Date: Fri, 10 Oct 2003 16:35:23 -0400  
Reply-To: "Dimitropoulos, Linda L." <[lld@RTI.ORG](mailto:lld@RTI.ORG)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: "Dimitropoulos, Linda L." <[lld@RTI.ORG](mailto:lld@RTI.ORG)>  
Subject: Annual T-Shirt Slogan Contest 2004  
Comments: To: "AAPORNET ([aapornet@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet@asu.edu))" <[aapornet@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet@asu.edu)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain

It's that time again-time to get creative and send your best one-line slogan  
to the annual T-shirt slogan contest.  
Send your single best submission to the address below by Monday October  
20th.

Submissions should be sent to: [T\\_SHIRT\\_AAPOR@yahoo.com](mailto:T_SHIRT_AAPOR@yahoo.com)  
<[mailto:T\\_SHIRT\\_AAPOR@yahoo.com](mailto:T_SHIRT_AAPOR@yahoo.com)>

The winner will receive a complementary AAPOR T-Shirt emblazoned with the  
winning entry. But wait--that's not all! If you submit the winning entry,  
you will also receive a \$25 gift certificate to the book exhibit and you  
will be the envy of all of your colleagues.

As a reminder of the kind of genius that has won in the past, the winners  
from the last 3 years are listed below.

2003 "The n's justify the means [x bar]"  
2002 "We may not have all the answers, but we've got all the questions"

2001 "Polling: Now more accurate than the election itself"

Linda L. Dimitropoulos, Ph.D.  
Health Services Program/Survey Research Division  
RTI International  
203 N. Wabash Suite #1900  
Chicago, IL 60601  
phone: 312/456-5246  
fax: 312/456-5250  
lld@rti.org <mailto:lld@rti.org>

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Date: Sat, 11 Oct 2003 18:19:04 -0400  
Reply-To: Mark Schulman <M.SCHULMAN@SRBI.COM>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Mark Schulman <M.SCHULMAN@SRBI.COM>  
Subject: Memo on Do-Not-Call List Issues  
Comments: To: [aapornet@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet@asu.edu)  
Comments: cc: [aapor\\_council@asu.edu](mailto:aapor_council@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable  
Content-disposition: inline

The following is a briefing memo from Jim Robinson, a CASRO Board member =  
who is helping to coordinate an alliance of survey organizations which is =  
monitoring judicial, regulatory and Congressional actions on the Do-Not-Cal=  
l list.=20

The current danger is that survey research potentially could get wrapped =  
into=20

the DNC list to overcome a Denver U.S. District Court's decision staying =  
the DNC list. In his ruling, Judge Nottingham cited polling and non-profit =  
fundraising calls as unconstitutionally being exempted while others were =  
not. This raises a potentially worrisome option that would lump surveys =  
into the DNC list.=20

AAPOR is participating in this effort together with CMOR, MRA, CASRO and =  
other survey associations.=20

Here is Jim's memo:=20

Talking points for Do Not Call situation=20

Background:=20

The decision by Judge Nottingham in the 10th circuit Federal Court in =

Denver=20  
found the FTC Do Not Call list to be unconstitutional because it =  
exempted=20  
certain kinds of unsolicited calls from the list. The FTC DID NOT =  
explicitly list=20  
research as being exempt but it was implied. In his ruling the judge =  
cited=20  
polling and non profit fundraising calls as unconstitutionally being =  
exempted=20  
while others were not.=20

The earlier decision in Oklahoma that ruled the FTC did not have the right =  
to=20  
promulgate such a list and rule without Congressional approval was=20  
overturned by Congress within 24 hours of the Court\*s ruling. The =  
President signed the legislation the next morning. This demonstrates an=20  
unprecedented speed on the politicians\* part to address any shortcomings =  
in the law.=20

The move by the Appeals Court this week to block the stay that Judge =  
Nottingham had issued to the FTC to keep them from enforcing the DNC =  
list=20  
is good news in two ways. First, it takes some of the immediate pressure =  
off of Congress because the public will have their wish fulfilled with =  
the=20  
enforcement of the DNC rules by the FTC and FCC. This will give us a =  
breathing space to organize the voice of our industry and let members =  
of=20  
Congress hear it. Secondly, it is some indication that there may be =  
disagreement with Nottingham\*s decision by the Court that will hear the=20  
appeal. The fact that they disagreed with the decision to keep the DNC =  
from=20  
being enforced was an indication that they did may see a \*pressing\* damage =  
to constitutional rights.=20

The Problem as we see it:=20

If the Denver Court ruling is not upheld by the Appeals Court, then the =  
telemarketers lose for now and we don\*t have to worry. The telemarketing=20=  
  
industry would certainly appeal that lose to the Supreme Court but that =  
would take a lot more time.=20

If, however, either the Courts take too long OR they uphold the unconstitut=  
ionality provision, Congress will act with zeal to align themselves=20  
with the 52 million who signed up for the DNC list. Congress could solve =  
the constitutional issue by prohibiting ALL unsolicited calls, INCLUDING =  
survey and market research. The fact that the pressure is let off until =  
the Appeals ruling does not mitigate against an even bigger frustration if =  
that court=20  
ultimately upholds Nottingham.=20

We believe this is the largest threat ever to survey and market research. =  
Within days of either a court ruling OR Congressional action, all =

people=20  
involved in survey research could be out of business.=20

Talking Points on this issue:=20

1.Members of Congress could be hurt as badly as the research industry =  
since we do the polling that their campaigns and often governance depend =  
upon. In addition, they could lose the ability to use the phone for =  
fundraising, canvassing and get out the vote efforts.=20

2.We have a number of potential allies in this struggle. The non-profit =  
fundraisers like the American Cancer Society etc. could lose their ability =  
to fundraise this way. All Public Affairs groups from the NRA and Pro-Life =  
on the=20  
right to the ACLU and the National Abortion Rights Action League on the =  
left could lose their fundraising, polling and get out the vote efforts. =  
\*\*Of special note, the news media would be adversely affected by losing =  
their polling=20  
ability and the many stories they write as a result. All of our clients =  
are potential allies as they would lose the ability to do survey phone =  
market research.=20

3.The telemarketing industry is our enemy in this fight. We do not want to =  
align ourselves AGAINST the millions who signed the do not call list =  
because that is a losing battle and would make it impossible for the =  
politicians to support=20  
us. We dare not appear to support their position which is destruction of =  
the DNC list rule.=20

4.We need to work with Congress to educate, inform and convince them that =  
research is a vital part of too many things in the USA to be eliminated in =  
the=20  
rush to get rid of telemarketers. We (and non profits) need to be =  
protected from a blanket rule.=20

5.We must recognize that the public would just as soon do away with =  
research (and of course fundraising) calls altogether. A large majority of =  
them think the DNC list includes research calls now. We need to make sure =  
those who write the laws firmly understand the difference.=20

6.We believe that if the telemarketing calls were stopped under the DNC =  
rule that it is quite probable that the response rate and image of the =  
research industry would improve once they no longer received sales =  
calls.=20

7.We should start referring to all telephone survey research as survey =  
research and NOT marketing research. \*Marketing\* implies too close a=20  
relationship to \*Selling.\*=20

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Reply-To: Alan Roshwalb <Alan.Roshwalb@SYNOVATE.COM>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Alan Roshwalb <Alan.Roshwalb@SYNOVATE.COM>  
Subject: Racial/ Ethnic Classification of a Household  
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Dear All,

=20

I am looking for a philosophical and best practice approach to classifying a household for its race and ethnicity. I am working on a household level survey that is trying to determine whether cultural factors that may stem from race or ethnicity are determinates of behavior and knowledge characteristics. The sampling plan is constructed to oversample areas of higher concentrations of key racial and ethnic groups.

=20

The philosophical question is: what defines the racial or ethnic classification of a household? Is it the race/ethnicity of the head of household? Is it a multi-racial/ethnic classification determined by the racial/ethnic by each of the heads of the household?

=20

The best-practice question is how to ask racial/ethnic classification question for an entire household.

=20

Is there any literature on this question, and does anyone have any insights.

=20

Alan Roshwalb, Ph.D.

Vice President and Senior Statistician

Synovate, Inc.

McLean, VA

=20

=20

=20

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Date: Mon, 13 Oct 2003 14:00:44 -0500  
Reply-To: Timothy Johnson <[tjohnson@SRL.UIC.EDU](mailto:tjohnson@SRL.UIC.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Timothy Johnson <[tjohnson@SRL.UIC.EDU](mailto:tjohnson@SRL.UIC.EDU)>  
Subject: Call for Papers: Advances in Urban Survey Research Methodology  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu), [M.SCHULMAN@SRBI.COM](mailto:M.SCHULMAN@SRBI.COM)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable  
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Call for Papers: Advances in Urban Survey Research Methodology.

Proposals are requested for papers to be included in a special session =  
concerned with advancements in the development of urban survey research =  
methodology to be held at the 2004 City Futures Conference. This =  
international conference on globalism and urban change will be held in =  
Chicago from 8-10 July 2004 at the University of Illinois at Chicago. In =  
recognition of the special challenges of conducting survey research in =  
urban environments, a special session is being organized to review recent =  
advancements in this area. Topics of interest include, but are not =  
restricted to, physical barriers to the conduct of surveys in urban =  
environments, urban-specific nonresponse mechanisms, survey sampling in =  
urban areas, sampling hidden populations, and community relations & =  
outreach in urban surveys. Abstracts of no more than 500 words are =  
requested no later than 30 October 2003.

For additional information regarding this special session, or to submit an =  
abstract, please contact: Timothy Johnson, Director, Survey Research =  
Laboratory, University of Illinois at Chicago at: [timj@uic.edu](mailto:timj@uic.edu).

For additional information regarding the 2004 City Futures Conference, =  
visit: [www.uic.edu/cuppa/cityfutures](http://www.uic.edu/cuppa/cityfutures).

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Date: Tue, 14 Oct 2003 09:14:41 -0500  
Reply-To: Mike Flanagan <[MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM](mailto:MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Mike Flanagan <[MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM](mailto:MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM)>  
Subject: Call For Papers  
Comments: To: [AAPORnet@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORnet@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1



Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Call for Papers: \*Voting, Elections, and Technology\*  
a special issue of Social Science Computer Review

This special issue of Social Science Computer Review will bring together =  
a  
collection of high quality academic work that extends, refines and  
challenges our understanding of the use, state of the art, and =  
challenges  
associated with voting and election technology, broadly conceived.

This special issue will bring together papers that investigate specific  
cases of the use of technology in voting and elections, as well as  
analysis of policy, and reviews of the state of the art. Papers from a  
broad range of social science perspectives are encouraged. Submissions =  
can  
be in the form of full papers (maximum 20 printed pages) or in the form =  
of  
short papers (5 printed pages). Post-graduate students are particularly  
encouraged to submit early work in the form of short papers.

Sample Topics:

- E-voting
- Online voter survey methods
- Technologies for election forecasting
- Agent-based models of voting behavior=20
- Web-based campaign fundraising
- Redistricting technology
- Policy implications=20

Submission information:

Send an electronic copy of the paper, along with a cover letter,  
to Micah Altman (Micah\_Altman@harvard.edu).

- Key dates:
  - + Submission of papers: Mar 1, 2004
  - + Review feedback: May 1, 2004
  - + Submission of final papers: June 15, 2004
  - + Publication in SSCORE: Feb 2005.
- Length:
  - + Full Papers: 20 printed pages
  - + Short papers: 5 printed pages
- Formatting (required):
  - + Electronic submission only (MSWord or PDF)
  - + Please include the lead author's last name  
in the manuscript file name.

=09  
- Recommended formatting:  
(Recommended for submission, required prior to publication.)

See the SSCORE web page, below, for complete details)

+ APA style reference

+ No footnotes. Endnotes used for comments, not citations.

+ Tables and figures on separate pages with accompanying=20 caption. The main text should refer to each figure/table and provide callouts.

+ Each document should include: title, author list with=20 affiliations, a brief abstract, a list of keywords=20 preceding the main text, and short author bios, references and endnotes following the main text.

**\*Information about Social Science Computer Review (SSCORE)\***

The Social Science Computer Review is an interdisciplinary journal = covering both social science instructional and research applications of computing = as well as social science research on societal impacts of information = technology. Among topics within the scope of the journal are artificial = intelligence, computational social science theory, computer-assisted survey research, computer-based qualitative analysis, computer simulation, economic = modeling, geographic information systems, instructional multimedia, = instrumentation and research tools, social impacts of computing and telecommunications, = software evaluation, and world-wide web resources for social scientists. SSCORE = is a peer-reviewed publication of Sage Publications, Inc. Now in its 22nd = year of publication, it carries articles and reports, extensive resource listing = in its "News and Notes" section, software reviews, and book reviews. There = are frequent symposia issues on social science disciplines, on new computer-intensive methodologies, and on the political and social = impacts of computing. =20

A World Wide Web site for SSCORE is found at the URL:

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Reply-To: [mark@bisconti.com](mailto:mark@bisconti.com)

Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>

From: Mark David Richards <[mark@BISCONTI.COM](mailto:mark@BISCONTI.COM)>

Subject: Question - political party affiliation

Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

On the question of political party affiliation, what distribution are you finding these days in national RDD surveys? Does anybody keep a trend line of political party alignment? Thanks, mark

-----  
Mark David Richards

-----  
Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
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---

Date: Tue, 14 Oct 2003 14:46:34 -0400  
Reply-To: Mark Lamias <Mark.Lamias@GRIZZARD.COM>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Mark Lamias <Mark.Lamias@GRIZZARD.COM>  
Subject: Re: Question - political party affiliation  
Comments: To: "mark@bisconti.com" <mark@bisconti.com>, AAPORNET@asu.edu  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1

Mark,

Try looking at the National Election Studies web site below:

[http://www.umich.edu/~nes/nesguide/toptable/tab2a\\_1.htm](http://www.umich.edu/~nes/nesguide/toptable/tab2a_1.htm)

Sincerely yours,

Mark J. Lamias,  
Statistical Consultant

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

From: Mark David Richards [mailto:[mark@BISCONTI.COM](mailto:mark@BISCONTI.COM)]  
Sent: Tuesday, October 14, 2003 1:50 PM  
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
Subject: Question - political party affiliation

On the question of political party affiliation, what distribution are you finding these days in national RDD surveys? Does anybody keep a trend line of political party alignment? Thanks, mark

-----  
Mark David Richards

-----  
Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: [aapornet-request@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet-request@asu.edu)

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=====

Date: Tue, 14 Oct 2003 15:27:27 -0400  
Reply-To: Donald Green <[donald.green@YALE.EDU](mailto:donald.green@YALE.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Donald Green <[donald.green@YALE.EDU](mailto:donald.green@YALE.EDU)>  
Subject: political party attachment  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

I have the "macropartisanship" data for my book, Partisan Hearts and Minds, at

<http://research.yale.edu/vote/psdat.asc>

The book itself tracks the marginals for party ID from a variety of surveys...Don

-----  
Donald Green  
Director, Institution for Social and Policy Studies  
&  
A. Whitney Griswold Professor of Political Science  
Yale University  
77 Prospect St.  
New Haven, CT 06520-8209

-----  
email address: [donald.green@yale.edu](mailto:donald.green@yale.edu)  
Web: [research.yale.edu/vote](http://research.yale.edu/vote)  
Fax 203-432-3296  
Voice 203-432-3237

-----  
Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: [aapornet-request@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet-request@asu.edu)  
=====

Date: Tue, 14 Oct 2003 16:16:49 -0400  
Reply-To: Doug Henwood <[dhenwood@PANIX.COM](mailto:dhenwood@PANIX.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Doug Henwood <[dhenwood@PANIX.COM](mailto:dhenwood@PANIX.COM)>  
Subject: Georgia  
Comments: To: [aapornet@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1; format=flowed  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Any comments on this article? - Doug

Independent (London) - October 14, 2003

Something very odd happened in the mid-term elections in Georgia last November. On the eve of the vote, opinion polls showed Roy Barnes, the incumbent Democratic governor, leading by between nine and 11 points. In a somewhat closer, keenly watched Senate race, polls indicated that Max Cleland, the popular Democrat up for re-election, was ahead by two to five points against his Republican challenger, Saxby Chambliss.

Those figures were more or less what political experts would have expected in state with a long tradition of electing Democrats to statewide office. But then the results came in, and all of Georgia appeared to have been turned upside down. Barnes lost the governorship to the Republican, Sonny Perdue, 46 per cent to 51 per cent, a swing of as much as 16 percentage points from the last opinion polls. Cleland lost to Chambliss 46 per cent to 53, a last-minute swing of 9 to 12 points.

Red-faced opinion pollsters suddenly had a lot of explaining to do and launched internal investigations. Political analysts credited the upset - part of a pattern of Republican successes around the country - to a huge campaigning push by President Bush in the final days of the race. They also said that Roy Barnes had lost because of a surge of "angry white men" punishing him for eradicating all but a vestige of the old confederate symbol from the state flag.

But something about these explanations did not make sense, and they have made even less sense over time. When the Georgia secretary of state's office published its demographic breakdown of the election earlier this year, it turned out there was no surge of angry white men; in fact, the only subgroup showing even a modest increase in turnout was black women.

There were also big, puzzling swings in partisan loyalties in different parts of the state. In 58 counties, the vote was broadly in line with the primary election. In 27 counties in Republican-dominated north Georgia, however, Max Cleland unaccountably scored 14 percentage points higher than he had in the primaries. And in 74 counties in the Democrat south, Saxby Chambliss garnered a whopping 22 points more for the Republicans than the party as a whole had won less than three months earlier.

Now, weird things like this do occasionally occur in elections, and the figures, on their own, are not proof of anything except statistical anomalies worthy of further study. But in Georgia there was an extra reason to be suspicious. Last November, the state became the first in the country to conduct an election entirely with touchscreen voting machines, after lavishing \$54m (=A333m) on a new system that promised to deliver the securest, most up-to-date, most voter-friendly election in the history of the republic. The machines, however, turned out to be anything but reliable. With academic studies showing the Georgia touchscreens to be poorly programmed, full of security holes and prone to tampering, and with thousands of similar machines from different companies being introduced at high speed across the country, computer voting may, in fact, be US

democracy's own 21st-century nightmare.

rest at <<http://news.independent.co.uk/world/americas/story.jsp?story=3D4529=72>>

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

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---

Date: Tue, 14 Oct 2003 13:39:30 -0700  
Reply-To: Kristin Wade <[wadek@PDX.EDU](mailto:wadek@PDX.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Kristin Wade <[wadek@PDX.EDU](mailto:wadek@PDX.EDU)>  
Subject: CATI Software  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

I am in the middle of researching CATI software. I would appreciate any information about other shop's experiences with their CATI software.

What software do you use?  
What do/don't you like about it?

Thank you for you time in advance.

Sincerely,

Kristin Wade  
Assistant Manager  
[wadek@pdx.edu](mailto:wadek@pdx.edu)  
Survey Research Lab  
Portland State University

---

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

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Date: Wed, 15 Oct 2003 08:25:01 -0400  
Reply-To: [dawn.v.nelson@CENSUS.GOV](mailto:dawn.v.nelson@CENSUS.GOV)  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: "Dawn V. Nelson" <[dawn.v.nelson@CENSUS.GOV](mailto:dawn.v.nelson@CENSUS.GOV)>  
Subject: Re: Upcoming DC-AAPOR Seminar (Oct 23rd)  
Comments: cc: [eileen.m.o.brien@CENSUS.GOV](mailto:eileen.m.o.brien@CENSUS.GOV), [Caplanjr@osd.pentagon.mil](mailto:Caplanjr@osd.pentagon.mil)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

- Please forgive any cross postings -

The Washington/Baltimore Chapter (DC-AAPOR) invites you to attend an upcoming seminar.

\*\*\*\*\*

Topic: An Overview of the New 2004 SIPP Instrument

Date & Time: Thursday, October 23, 2003 from 12:30pm-2:00pm

Speakers:

Pat Doyle, Anna Chan, Nancy Bates, Jeff Moore & Joanne Pascale  
Bureau of the Census

Location:

BLS Conference and Training Center (basement level)  
Room 6, Postal Square Building  
2 Massachusetts Ave., NE, Washington, DC  
(Enter on First St., NE, and bring a photo ID.)

Metro: Union Station, Red Line

RSVP:

To be placed on the visitors list, please respond on the Web site by going to <http://www.dc-aapor.org/eventsvp.shtml> and filling in the requested information. If you are unable to do this, call Jim Caplan, Secretary, at 703-696-5848.

Abstract:

After an in-depth four-year study of alternative approaches to income measurement, the Census Bureau is introducing an enhanced instrument for the 2004 panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation. The new instrument reflects some new content, a different approach to collecting some of the current content, standardization of approaches common across segments of the instrument, and the addition of new approaches to nonresponse follow up. This talk will present an overview of the new instrument and a discussion of new content and issues that span different sections of the instrument, such as expanded roster probes, flexible reporting options to capture earnings, assets, and general income, the use of income screeners, dependent interviewing, and nonresponse followup probes, and a new approach to asking health insurance questions.

Note:

If you did not get an e-mail notice of this meeting but want one for future meetings, please contact us at: [info@dc-aapor.org](mailto:info@dc-aapor.org)

\*\*\*\*\*

Sincerely,

Dawn V. Nelson  
President  
DC AAPOR

-----  
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Date: Wed, 15 Oct 2003 11:52:56 -0400  
Reply-To: [rusciano@rider.edu](mailto:rusciano@rider.edu)  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Frank Rusciano <[rusciano@RIDER.EDU](mailto:rusciano@RIDER.EDU)>  
Subject: NYTimes.com Article: Fighting the War at Home  
Comments: To: [AAPORnet@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORnet@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII

This article from NYTimes.com  
has been sent to you by [rusciano@rider.edu](mailto:rusciano@rider.edu).

Regarding the following story, we are all probably now familiar with the idea of "astro-turfing", or trying to create the impression of a grassroots movement that does not exist by sending bogus letters to newspapers. The administration says it knows nothing of this effort (through the Pentagon). However, the Republican National Committee did the same thing about a year or so ago, praising President Bush in a letter that went out under false names to newspapers around the country. It was discovered when someone "googled" the language and found the same letter in a large number of other newspapers. Also, this "letter from the troops" comes in the midst of a massive PR campaign by the Bush administration to shore up opinion on Iraq by assuring citizens that "everything is going fine."

I think Thoreau once said "Sometimes circumstantial evidence is very strong-- like when you find a trout in the milk." Where are the reporters investigating this?

[rusciano@rider.edu](mailto:rusciano@rider.edu)

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\-----/

Fighting the War at Home

October 15, 2003



Letters home from the war front are some of the revered aspects of history, a treasury of soldiers' impressions and firsthand narratives that hold a value apart from the individual lives put firmly on the battle line. It's all the more disturbing, then, that an apparently orchestrated campaign of letter writing has arisen among some of the American forces in Iraq to highlight what are alleged to be overlooked success stories. What amounts to a warmly worded form letter telling of open-armed welcomes and rebuilt infrastructure was printed by hometown newspapers in the mistaken belief that it was the individual composition of the undersigned soldier in Kirkuk, a relatively peaceful city in Iraq. According to the Gannett News Service, which uncovered the deception, one soldier said his sergeant had distributed the letters to the squad, while another traced his to an Army public affairs officer.

The susceptibility of local editors to the letter, in which each Private Everyman describes Iraqi children "in their broken English shouting, 'Thank you, Mister,' " is understandable. But the misleading letter, uncovered by Gannett after it was published in 11 newspapers, coincides with the Bush administration's renewed program of defending the war in an ambitious speaking campaign across the nation. With polls registering rising public doubts, the president and his aides are claiming that the news media unfairly play up negative developments and ignore progress in Iraq.

The Pentagon denies that there is any sanctioned propaganda drive behind the five-paragraph letter, but one soldier told of speaking to a public affairs officer about what he thought would be a news release, then being surprised to hear he was being presented as a letter writer whose words had been published in a newspaper back home.

Firm endorsements of the letter's description of the situation in Kirkuk have since been re-registered by most of the soldiers who were supposed to have written letters, but that matters little to anyone who ever marched in the military command system. The Pentagon should nip the form-letter barrage and make sure it is not repeated, if only because it is so counterproductive. Fakery is the worst possible way to answer the public's rising demand for information about the true state of affairs in Iraq.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2003/10/15/opinion/15WED2.html?ex=1067233175&ei=1&en=e3c10ee4b3ba748d>

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Date: Wed, 15 Oct 2003 11:24:12 -0700  
Reply-To: David Mink <[mink@WECKER.COM](mailto:mink@WECKER.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: David Mink <[mink@WECKER.COM](mailto:mink@WECKER.COM)>  
Subject: Re: Study hits war views held by Fox fans  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <[5.2.1.1.2.20031009124951.01ed8e68@mail.atl.bellsouth.net](mailto:5.2.1.1.2.20031009124951.01ed8e68@mail.atl.bellsouth.net)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; format=flowed; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

To quote Al Franken, in the interest of being "Fair and Balanced" perhaps PIPA would be interested in a followup study. They could test the following "egregious misperceptions:"

1. Al Gore received more votes than George Bush in Florida in the 2000 Presidential Election.
2. Since Al Gore received more votes than George Bush across the entire nation in the 2000 Presidential Election, he should have, according to the US Constitution, won the election.

When this study is done I believe that Laura Gross from NPR might discover that her listeners aren't as well informed as she might think.

This is actually a fairly interesting study of cognitive dissonance, unfortunately the proponents don't realize that the spin goes both ways.

At 12:51 PM -0400 10/9/03, dick halpern wrote:

>Considering the popularity of Fox news, the findings from this study  
>are rather interesting. It was conducted by Pipa, a joint program of  
>the Center on Policy Attitudes  
>(<<http://www.policyattitudes.org>>COPA) and the Center for  
>International and Security Studies at Maryland  
>(<<http://www.puaf.umd.edu/CISSM/>>CISSM), School of Public Affairs,  
><<http://www.umd.edu>>University of Maryland.

>  
>Pipa (The Program on International Policy Attitudes) carries out  
>research on public attitudes on international issues by conducting  
>nationwide polls, focus groups and comprehensive reviews of polling  
>conducted by other organizations.

>  
>The findings were reported by the Baltimore Sun. Further details can  
>be found at <http://www.pipa.org/>

>  
>Dick Halpern

>  
>  
>  
><[http://www.sunspot.net/features/bal-to.fox04oct04,0,5444015.story?coll=3Db=](http://www.sunspot.net/features/bal-to.fox04oct04,0,5444015.story?coll=3Db=&http://www.sunspot.net/features/bal-to.fox04oct04,0,5444015.story?coll=3Db)  
><http://www.sunspot.net/features/bal-to.fox04oct04,0,5444015.story?coll=3Db>

>  
>  
>Study hits war views held by Fox News fans

>  
>By David Folkenflik  
>The Baltimore Sun

>  
>October 4, 2003

>  
>Heavy viewers of the Fox News Channel are nearly four times as  
>likely to hold demonstrably untrue positions about the war in Iraq  
>as media consumers who rely on National Public Radio or the Public  
>Broadcasting System, according to a study released this week by a  
>research center affiliated with the University of Maryland's School  
>of Public Affairs.

>  
>"When evidence surfaces that a significant portion of the public has  
>just got a hole in the picture ... this is a potential problem in  
>the way democracy functions," says Clay Ramsay, research director  
>for the Washington-based Program on International Policy Attitudes,  
>which studies foreign-policy issues.

>  
>Fox News officials did not return repeated requests yesterday for  
>comment on the study.

>  
>Funded by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and the Ford Foundation, the  
>study was conducted from June through September. It surveyed 3,334  
>Americans who receive their news from a single media source. Each

>was questioned about whether he held any of the following three  
>beliefs, characterized by the center as "egregious misperceptions":  
>  
>Saddam Hussein has been directly linked with the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks.  
>  
>Weapons of mass destruction have already been found in Iraq.  
>  
>World opinion favored the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq.  
>  
>To date, as measured by government reports and accepted public  
>surveys, each of those propositions is false, according to the  
>center. The Bush administration has argued that evidence will be  
>found of the weapons in Iraq as will direct links between Saddam and  
>the al-Qaida members who planned the 9/11 attacks. But President  
>Bush has been forced to acknowledge that no such proof has surfaced.  
>  
>Sixty percent of all respondents believed in at least one of the  
>statements. But there were clear differences in perceptions among  
>devotees of the various media outlets.  
>  
>Twenty-three percent of those who get their news from NPR or PBS  
>believed in at least one of the mistaken claims. In contrast, 80  
>percent of Fox News viewers held at least one of the three incorrect  
>beliefs.  
>  
>Among broadcast network viewers there also were differences.  
>Seventy-one percent of those who relied on CBS for news held a false  
>impression, as did 61 percent of ABC's audience and 55 percent of  
>NBC viewers. Fifty-five percent of CNN viewers and 47 percent of  
>Americans who rely on the print media as their primary source of  
>information also held at least one misperception.  
>  
>The three evening network news shows command the largest audiences,  
>together typically reaching between 25 million and 30 million  
>viewers nightly. But Fox News, the top-rated cable-news outlet, has  
>steadily increased its viewership by offering a blend of hard news  
>and opinionated talk that often takes on a patriotic sheen. Its top  
>show draws more than 2 million viewers nightly.  
>  
>"Among those who primarily watch Fox, those who pay more attention  
>are more likely to have misperceptions," the report concludes. "Only  
>those who mostly get their news from print media have fewer  
>misperceptions as they pay more attention."  
>  
>The PIPA study suggests a strong link between people's understanding  
>of the news and its source. That link held true throughout different  
>demographic segments, such as those based on education level,  
>viewing habits, and partisan leanings, Ramsay said.  
>  
>"It proves that what we're doing is great journalism," says NPR  
>spokeswoman Laura Gross. "We're telling the truth and we let our  
>audience decide."  
>  
>More information on the study can be found at [www.pipa.org](http://www.pipa.org)

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Date: Wed, 15 Oct 2003 15:54:07 -0400  
Reply-To: Jason Boxt <[jboxt@GLOBALSTRATEGYGROUP.COM](mailto:jboxt@GLOBALSTRATEGYGROUP.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Jason Boxt <[jboxt@GLOBALSTRATEGYGROUP.COM](mailto:jboxt@GLOBALSTRATEGYGROUP.COM)>  
Subject: Re: Study hits war views held by Fox fans  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Politics notwithstanding, I would venture to guess that NPR listeners are better-informed than Americans in general. =20

I would also venture that while there might be some who believe that Gore received more votes in Florida, I believe THAT belief is based less in misperception and more in the belief that more voters INTENDED to vote for Gore than Bush. =20

That said, I feel fairly confident that most NPR listeners know that the popular vote does NOT afford a Presidential candidate victory according to the Constitution. Certainly, a greater percentage of NPR listeners are probably aware of this than Americans in general.

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

From: AAPORNET [<mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu>] On Behalf Of David Mink  
Sent: Wednesday, October 15, 2003 2:24 PM  
To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
Subject: Re: Study hits war views held by Fox fans

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>(<<http://www.policyattitudes.org>>COPA) and the Center for International

>and Security Studies at Maryland=20  
>(<<http://www.puaf.umd.edu/CISSM/>>CISSM), School of Public Affairs,=20  
><<http://www.umd.edu>>University of Maryland.

>  
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>  
>Dick Halpern

>  
>  
><<http://www.sunspot.net/features/bal-to.fox04oct04,0,5444015.story?coll=3Db>>  
><<http://www.sunspot.net/features/bal-to.fox04oct04,0,5444015.story?c=>

>ll=3Db

>  
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Date: Wed, 15 Oct 2003 16:28:03 -0400  
Reply-To: Frank Rusciano <[rusciano@RIDER.EDU](mailto:rusciano@RIDER.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Frank Rusciano <[rusciano@RIDER.EDU](mailto:rusciano@RIDER.EDU)>  
Organization: Rider University  
Subject: Re: Study hits war views held by Fox fans  
Comments: To: David Mink <[mink@WECKER.COM](mailto:mink@WECKER.COM)>  
Comments: cc: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: 8BIT

I'm a bit confused. If (1) is correct, then (2) is correct according to the electoral vote. Is the issue that (1) is not correct? Or that we'll never know since the Supreme Court stopped the recount?



David Mink wrote:

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>>  
>>October 4, 2003

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>>[f0c88.jpg](#)

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Date: Wed, 15 Oct 2003 14:39:29 -0700  
Reply-To: David Mink <[mink@WECKER.COM](mailto:mink@WECKER.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: David Mink <[mink@WECKER.COM](mailto:mink@WECKER.COM)>  
Subject: Re: Study hits war views held by Fox fans  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <[0ED62F7DC6311240A5F3A251086F7451BFEEA5@gsg-mail01.globalstrategygroup.co](mailto:0ED62F7DC6311240A5F3A251086F7451BFEEA5@gsg-mail01.globalstrategygroup.co)  
m>

MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; format=flowed; charset=us-ascii  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Thank you Mr. Boxt for your response. I agree with you completely

AND you have exactly proven my point. Let me explain.

I constructed statements 1 and 2 to have a liberal bias in the same way PIPA's statements have a severe conservative bias. A Fox news viewer would argue that evidence of a weapons of mass destruction PROGRAM have been found in Iraq (scrubbed down mobile bio-labs, buried beneath a rose bush uranium enrichment equipment, long range French missiles etc.). Technically, the weapons themselves have not been found yet.

Conservatives need to believe that they weren't tricked about the war in the same way liberals need to believe that they weren't lied to about the election results. These beliefs are compounded by "spin doctors" in both liberal and conservative media.

A respondent who reads PIPAs statements or mine must draw on their own political biases in order to answer the question and justify their internal beliefs. That makes the conclusions about truth-telling drawn by NPR completely inaccurate.

I am assuming that you and Mr. Rusciano are intelligent and educated individuals by virtue of your participation in this listserv. However, both of you would be categorized as having an untrue belief had my parallel survey been administered to you.

With all bias considered in the survey conducted by PIPA and reported in the Baltimore Sun, the only legitimate conclusion that can be reached is that more conservatives watch Fox News and more liberals listen to NPR. Not really that ground-breaking and doesn't make for a very exciting headline.

At 3:54 PM -0400 10/15/03, Jason Boxt wrote:

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>Sent: Wednesday, October 15, 2003 2:24 PM

>To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

>Subject: Re: Study hits war views held by Fox fans

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>>=b><http://www.sunspot.net/features/bal-to.fox04oct04,0,5444015.story?co>  
>>ll=b  
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David Mink  
William E. Wecker Associates, Inc.  
505 San Marin Drive, Novato, CA 94945

Phone: 415 898 2255  
Fax: 415 898 2260  
Email: [mink@wecker.com](mailto:mink@wecker.com)

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signoff aapornet  
=====

Date: Wed, 15 Oct 2003 15:19:00 -0700  
Reply-To: Hank Zucker <[hank@surveysystem.com](mailto:hank@surveysystem.com)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Hank Zucker <[hank@SURVEYSYSTEM.COM](mailto:hank@SURVEYSYSTEM.COM)>  
Subject: Re: Study hits war views held by Fox fans  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Jason Box wrote:

"I would also venture that while there might be some who believe that Gore received more votes in Florida, I believe THAT belief is based less in misperception and more in the belief that more voters INTENDED to vote for Gore than Bush. "

Actually, not only did more people intend to vote for Gore, according to the media-sponsored (and spun) NORCO recount of the Florida votes, more people DID vote for Gore. When the results were released, the headlines all (or almost all) said Bush would have won even if the recount had not been stopped. These headlines were based on the fact that had the recount had been completed in a particular way, Bush would have gotten a higher tally. But the results of the full NORC recount show that if Florida law was fully followed, and all ballots in the state that showed a clear voter intent were counted, Gore came out ahead.

A key (but not only) factor is that the "overvotes" were not included in earlier recounts. Many of these were ballots in which the voter checked Gore, but also wrote in "Gore" in the write-in area. These were discarded as having two votes, but the voters' intent was very clear. For reasons of either geography (in terms of ballot language) or demographics, there were far more Gore votes among these ballots than Bush votes.

To its great credit, NORC provides the results of its recount at <http://www.norc.uchicago.edu/fl/index.asp>. They even offer a tool that lets people explore different recounting scenarios.

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

From: "Jason Boxt" <[jboxt@GLOBALSTRATEGYGROUP.COM](mailto:jboxt@GLOBALSTRATEGYGROUP.COM)>  
To: <[AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)>  
Sent: Wednesday, October 15, 2003 12:54 PM  
Subject: Re: Study hits war views held by Fox fans

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>Iraq as will direct links between Saddam and the al-Qaida members who  
>planned the 9/11 attacks. But President Bush has been forced to  
>acknowledge that no such proof has surfaced.

>  
>Sixty percent of all respondents believed in at least one of the  
>statements. But there were clear differences in perceptions among  
>devotees of the various media outlets.

>  
>Twenty-three percent of those who get their news from NPR or PBS  
>believed in at least one of the mistaken claims. In contrast, 80  
>percent of Fox News viewers held at least one of the three incorrect  
>beliefs.

>  
>Among broadcast network viewers there also were differences.  
>Seventy-one percent of those who relied on CBS for news held a false  
>impression, as did 61 percent of ABC's audience and 55 percent of NBC  
>viewers. Fifty-five percent of CNN viewers and 47 percent of Americans  
>who rely on the print media as their primary source of information also

>held at least one misperception.

>  
>The three evening network news shows command the largest audiences,  
>together typically reaching between 25 million and 30 million viewers  
>nightly. But Fox News, the top-rated cable-news outlet, has steadily  
>increased its viewership by offering a blend of hard news and  
>opinionated talk that often takes on a patriotic sheen. Its top show  
>draws more than 2 million viewers nightly.

>  
>"Among those who primarily watch Fox, those who pay more attention are  
>more likely to have misperceptions," the report concludes. "Only those  
>who mostly get their news from print media have fewer misperceptions as

>they pay more attention."

>  
>The PIPA study suggests a strong link between people's understanding of

>the news and its source. That link held true throughout different  
>demographic segments, such as those based on education level, viewing  
>habits, and partisan leanings, Ramsay said.

>  
>"It proves that what we're doing is great journalism," says NPR  
>spokeswoman Laura Gross. "We're telling the truth and we let our  
>audience decide."

>  
>More information on the study can be found at [www. pipa.org](http://www.pipa.org)

>  
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Date: Wed, 15 Oct 2003 18:31:27 -0500  
Reply-To: Robert Godfrey <[rgodfrey@FACSTAFF.WISC.EDU](mailto:rgodfrey@FACSTAFF.WISC.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Robert Godfrey <[rgodfrey@FACSTAFF.WISC.EDU](mailto:rgodfrey@FACSTAFF.WISC.EDU)>  
Subject: NewsHour look at polls  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed

Tonight (Wednesday October 15) on The NewsHour with Jim Lehrer:

OCTOBER 15, 2003

\*POLL MANIA

More Americans are being surveyed on just about everything and anything, as the news media increasingly refer to public opinion polls to illustrate their stories.

Ahead of the presidential elections, Americans can expect to be bombarded by the news media's public opinion polls. Meanwhile, many pollsters and media analysts acknowledge that such poll results may actually affect the campaigns themselves.

Along with scientific polling methods, more media organizations are surveying their audience with decidedly unscientific online surveys and the questionable "question of the day" splashed across the television screen just before a commercial break.

Several experts caution the media's excessive use of surveys is limiting coverage of more substantive issues. Others warn that the sheer number and variety of polls may actually obfuscate, rather than illuminate, an accurate sampling of public opinion.

Tonight on the NewsHour, Media Correspondent Terence Smith looks at the media's increasing use of polls, and whether surveys may excessively shape the news and public opinion themselves.

Visit <http://www.pbs.org/newshour/media> after 9 pm Eastern time for more information on this segment.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Segments highlighted on Media Watch Alert are scheduled to air but subject to change.

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Date: Wed, 15 Oct 2003 20:29:41 -0400  
Reply-To: Sid Groeneman <[sid.grc@VERIZON.NET](mailto:sid.grc@VERIZON.NET)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Sid Groeneman <[sid.grc@VERIZON.NET](mailto:sid.grc@VERIZON.NET)>  
Subject: Re: Study hits war views held by Fox fans  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <008001c3936a\$59774130\$03c8a8c0@SMAX>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Like Frank Rusciano, I'm also having trouble following some of the postings on this topic. Nevertheless, I'd like to comment on the Baltimore Sun story reporting on the PIPA survey findings, at which I've taken a closer look.

My point: This story is a wonderful example of bad reporting - containing outright mistakes and misleading implications:

- (1) The author interprets the PIPA reference to Fox as the Fox News Channel (cable), whereas the survey question is presented merely as "Fox." This is the PIPA breakdown of where (what network) people who get most of their news from television get their news: Two or more networks - 30%, Fox - 18%, CNN - 16%, NBC - 14%, ABC - 11%, CBS - 9%, PBS/NPR - 3%. So, with 18%, the Fox news source MUST be broadcast network Fox - not the much smaller Fox News cable channel audience.
- (2) The story says the sample size is 3,334. In fact, the number of respondents who were presented the 3 mistaken perceptions was 1,362. This means the confidence intervals on the percentage estimates are wider (the estimates are less reliable). My quick calculations indicate that the Fox viewer subsample must be approx. = 350; CNN = 311, NBC = 272, ABC = 214, CBS = 175, and PBS/NPR = 58. Certainly, any inference involving PBS/NPR viewers is based on a pretty meager size group, making it rather unreliable. Given the size of these subsamples, the differences between Fox viewers and others are also less clear-cut than presented.
- (3) If the inference is that the news sources affects or influences perceptions (which I'm sure is the way most readers will interpret this), this too is misleading. Correlation does not imply causation. It could very well be that viewers with particular kinds of views are drawn to particular sources - not necessarily that the news sources PRODUCES particular views. (Is this also what some of the previous posts are

saying?) Similarly, what happens if level of education, attentiveness to international news, etc. are controlled - do the relationships still hold?

(4) The PIPA report (and, to a lesser extent, the story) implies that holding these misperceptions are leading people to support the war effort. But this is too simplistic. Support might rest (or also rest) on other reasons - that Saddam is an evil tyrant, that Iraq is strategic in the war on terrorism, etc. PIPA chose not to ask about these - or, at least, not to tie these views to support for the war.

Sid Groeneman

Groeneman Research & Consulting  
Bethesda, Maryland  
sid.grc@verizon.net  
301 469-0813  
<http://www.groeneman.com>

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Date: Wed, 15 Oct 2003 22:15:44 -0400  
Reply-To: Frank Rusciano <[rusciano@RIDER.EDU](mailto:rusciano@RIDER.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Frank Rusciano <[rusciano@RIDER.EDU](mailto:rusciano@RIDER.EDU)>  
Organization: Rider University  
Subject: Re: Study hits war views held by Fox fans  
Comments: To: David Mink <[mink@WECKER.COM](mailto:mink@WECKER.COM)>  
Comments: cc: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

>  
> I constructed statements 1 and 2 to have a liberal bias in the same  
> way PIPA's statements have a severe conservative bias. A Fox news  
> viewer would argue that evidence of a weapons of mass destruction  
> PROGRAM have been found in Iraq (scrubbed down mobile bio-labs,  
> buried beneath a rose bush uranium enrichment equipment, long range  
> French missiles etc.). Technically, the weapons themselves have not  
> been found yet.

I won't go into the arguments about why these findings were not clear evidence of any program, except to note that the individuals investigating them found them, at best, impossible to interpret. Again, I am confused by the statement that "Technically, the weapons themselves have not been found yet"; where is the technicality here? I raise these questions only because, as researchers, we must be careful about what is true and what is not. Otherwise, we fall into the same trap that so many commentators now make-- that there are no "facts", just different perspectives. (A statement that always amazes me considering that many of the same people argue against such "moral relativism").

>  
>  
> I am assuming that you and Mr. Rusciano are intelligent and educated  
> individuals by virtue of your participation in this listserv.  
> However, both of you would be categorized as having an untrue belief  
> had my parallel survey been administered to you.  
>

I don't recall giving an answer to this "survey"; I do recall asking what the purpose of question (2) would be. Again, if (1) is true, then (2) is true; if (1) is false, then (2) is false. Why ask the second question?

> At 3:54 PM -0400 10/15/03, Jason Boxt wrote:  
>> Politics notwithstanding, I would venture to guess that NPR listeners  
>> are better-informed than Americans in general.  
>>  
>> I would also venture that while there might be some who believe that  
>> Gore received more votes in Florida, I believe THAT belief is based less  
>> in misperception and more in the belief that more voters INTENDED to  
>> vote for Gore than Bush.  
>>  
>> That said, I feel fairly confident that most NPR listeners know that the  
>> popular vote does NOT afford a Presidential candidate victory according  
>> to the Constitution. Certainly, a greater percentage of NPR listeners  
>> are probably aware of this than Americans in general.

>>-----Original Message-----  
>> From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of David Mink  
>> Sent: Wednesday, October 15, 2003 2:24 PM  
>> To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
>> Subject: Re: Study hits war views held by Fox fans

>>  
>> To quote Al Franken, in the interest of being "Fair and Balanced"  
>> perhaps PIPA would be interested in a followup study. They could test  
>> the following "egregious misperceptions:"  
>>  
>> 1. Al Gore received more votes than George Bush in Florida in the 2000  
>> Presidential Election.  
>>  
>> 2. Since Al Gore received more votes than George Bush across the entire  
>> nation in the 2000 Presidential Election, he should have, according to  
>> the US Constitution, won the election.  
>>  
>> When this study is done I believe that Laura Gross from NPR might  
>> discover that her listeners aren't as well informed as she might think.  
>>  
>> This is actually a fairly interesting study of cognitive dissonance,  
>> unfortunately the proponents don't realize that the spin goes both ways.

>>  
>>  
>>  
>>At 12:51 PM -0400 10/9/03, dick halpern wrote:  
>>>Considering the popularity of Fox news, the findings from this study  
>>>are rather interesting. It was conducted by Pipa, a joint program of  
>>>the Center on Policy Attitudes  
>>>(<<http://www.policyattitudes.org>>COPA) and the Center for International  
>>  
>>>and Security Studies at Maryland  
>>>(<<http://www.puaf.umd.edu/CISSM/>>CISSM), School of Public Affairs,  
>>><<http://www.umd.edu>>University of Maryland.  
>>>  
>>>Pipa (The Program on International Policy Attitudes) carries out  
>>>research on public attitudes on international issues by conducting  
>>>nationwide polls, focus groups and comprehensive reviews of polling  
>>>conducted by other organizations.  
>>>  
>>>The findings were reported by the Baltimore Sun. Further details can be  
>>  
>>>found at <http://www.pipa.org/>  
>>>  
>>>Dick Halpern  
>>>  
>>>  
>>>  
>>><[http://www.sunspot.net/features/bal-to.fox04oct04,0,5444015.story?coll](http://www.sunspot.net/features/bal-to.fox04oct04,0,5444015.story?coll=b)  
>>>=b>[http://www.sunspot.net/features/bal-to.fox04oct04,0,5444015.story?co](http://www.sunspot.net/features/bal-to.fox04oct04,0,5444015.story?coll=b)  
>>>ll=b  
>>>  
>>>  
>>>Study hits war views held by Fox News fans  
>> >  
>> >By David Folkenflik  
>> >The Baltimore Sun  
>> >  
>> >October 4, 2003  
>> >  
>> >Heavy viewers of the Fox News Channel are nearly four times as likely  
>> >to hold demonstrably untrue positions about the war in Iraq as media  
>>>consumers who rely on National Public Radio or the Public Broadcasting  
>>>System, according to a study released this week by a research center  
>>>affiliated with the University of Maryland's School of Public Affairs.  
>>>  
>>>"When evidence surfaces that a significant portion of the public has  
>>>just got a hole in the picture ... this is a potential problem in the  
>>>way democracy functions," says Clay Ramsay, research director for the  
>>>Washington-based Program on International Policy Attitudes, which  
>>>studies foreign-policy issues.  
>>>  
>>>Fox News officials did not return repeated requests yesterday for  
>>>comment on the study.  
>>>  
>>>Funded by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and the Ford Foundation, the



>>>study was conducted from June through September. It surveyed 3,334  
>>>Americans who receive their news from a single media source. Each was  
>>>questioned about whether he held any of the following three beliefs,  
>>>characterized by the center as "egregious misperceptions":  
>>>  
>>>Saddam Hussein has been directly linked with the Sept. 11, 2001  
>>>attacks.  
>>>  
>>>Weapons of mass destruction have already been found in Iraq.  
>>>  
>>>World opinion favored the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq.  
>>>  
>>>To date, as measured by government reports and accepted public surveys,  
>>>  
>>>each of those propositions is false, according to the center. The Bush  
>>>administration has argued that evidence will be found of the weapons in  
>>>  
>>>Iraq as will direct links between Saddam and the al-Qaida members who  
>>>planned the 9/11 attacks. But President Bush has been forced to  
>>>acknowledge that no such proof has surfaced.  
>>>  
>>>Sixty percent of all respondents believed in at least one of the  
>>>statements. But there were clear differences in perceptions among  
>>>devotees of the various media outlets.  
>>>  
>>>Twenty-three percent of those who get their news from NPR or PBS  
>>>believed in at least one of the mistaken claims. In contrast, 80  
>>>percent of Fox News viewers held at least one of the three incorrect  
>>>beliefs.  
>>>  
>>>Among broadcast network viewers there also were differences.  
>>>Seventy-one percent of those who relied on CBS for news held a false  
>>>impression, as did 61 percent of ABC's audience and 55 percent of NBC  
>>>viewers. Fifty-five percent of CNN viewers and 47 percent of Americans  
>>>who rely on the print media as their primary source of information also  
>>>  
>>>held at least one misperception.  
>>>  
>>>The three evening network news shows command the largest audiences,  
>>>together typically reaching between 25 million and 30 million viewers  
>>>nightly. But Fox News, the top-rated cable-news outlet, has steadily  
>>>increased its viewership by offering a blend of hard news and  
>>>opinionated talk that often takes on a patriotic sheen. Its top show  
>>>draws more than 2 million viewers nightly.  
>>>  
>>>"Among those who primarily watch Fox, those who pay more attention are  
>>>more likely to have misperceptions," the report concludes. "Only those  
>>>who mostly get their news from print media have fewer misperceptions as  
>>>  
>>>they pay more attention."  
>>>  
>>>The PIPA study suggests a strong link between people's understanding of  
>>>  
>>>the news and its source. That link held true throughout different

>>>demographic segments, such as those based on education level, viewing  
>>>habits, and partisan leanings, Ramsay said.

>>>

>>>"It proves that what we're doing is great journalism," says NPR  
>>>spokeswoman Laura Gross. "We're telling the truth and we let our  
>>>audience decide."

>>>

>>>More information on the study can be found at [www.pipa.org](http://www.pipa.org)

>>>

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>>.....

>> David Mink

>> William E. Wecker Associates, Inc.

>> 505 San Marin Drive, Novato, CA 94945

>>

>> Phone: 415 898 2255

>> Fax: 415 898 2260

>> Email: [mink@wecker.com](mailto:mink@wecker.com)

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Date: Thu, 16 Oct 2003 15:16:02 +0200

Reply-To: Lyberg Lars VL-S <[lars.lyberg@SCB.SE](mailto:lars.lyberg@SCB.SE)>

Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>

From: Lyberg Lars VL-S <[lars.lyberg@SCB.SE](mailto:lars.lyberg@SCB.SE)>

Subject: Call for papers, JOS special issue on web surveys

Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Attached please find a call for papers on web surveys.

regards,

Lars Lyberg  
Chief editor, JOS <<JOS\_call\_for\_papers.doc>>=20

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=====  
Date: Sun, 12 Oct 2003 15:57:11 -0700  
Reply-To: Mike O'Neil <mike.oneil@ALUMNI.BROWN.EDU>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Mike O'Neil <mike.oneil@ALUMNI.BROWN.EDU>  
Subject: Re: Memo on Do-Not-Call List Issues  
Comments: To: Mark Schulman <M.SCHULMAN@SRBI.COM>, AAPORNET@asu.edu  
In-Reply-To: <sf8849a2.036@srbi.com>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

I would like to associate myself with Mark's assessment and add a question and a suggestion:

1. I agree that the public does not distinguish most polling from phone solicitations. I strongly suspect that they massively overestimate the relative volume of the polling relative to telemarketing. Can anyone derive some reasonably accurate (even ballpark accurate) assessment of the ratio of legitimate polling vs. telemarketing? Armed with such an estimate we could present evidence (I believe) that the problem would essentially be "solved" by restricting the (I presume) far more voluminous telemarketing without touching legitimate research efforts. If the public believes that half of such calls are polls, they will continue to insist that we be DNCd.
2. We are about as qualified to undertake a professional public relations campaign on this subject as the average advertising agency is to do research. There are professionals who do this for a living; we should consider engaging appropriate PR counsel. (Perhaps CASRO or some of the other organizations have such resources; I do not think AAPOR does-and don't know if relying on them is enough, but think it should be discussed by Council).

Mike O'Neil  
[www.oneilresearch.com](http://www.oneilresearch.com)

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU] On Behalf Of Mark Schulman

Sent: Saturday, October 11, 2003 3:19 PM

To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU

Subject: Memo on Do-Not-Call List Issues

The following is a briefing memo from Jim Robinson, a CASRO Board member who is helping to coordinate an alliance of survey organizations which is monitoring judicial, regulatory and Congressional actions on the Do-Not-Call list.

The current danger is that survey research potentially could get wrapped into the DNC list to overcome a Denver U.S. District Court's decision staying the DNC list. In his ruling, Judge Nottingham cited polling and non-profit fundraising calls as unconstitutionally being exempted while others were not. This raises a potentially worrisome option that would lump surveys into the DNC list.

AAPOR is participating in this effort together with CMOR, MRA, CASRO and other survey associations.

Here is Jim's memo:

Talking points for Do Not Call situation

Background:

The decision by Judge Nottingham in the 10th circuit Federal Court in Denver found the FTC Do Not Call list to be unconstitutional because it exempted certain kinds of unsolicited calls from the list. The FTC DID NOT explicitly list

research as being exempt but it was implied. In his ruling the judge cited polling and non profit fundraising calls as unconstitutionally being exempted while others were not.

The earlier decision in Oklahoma that ruled the FTC did not have the right to promulgate such a list and rule without Congressional approval was overturned by Congress within 24 hours of the Court's ruling. The President signed the legislation the next morning. This demonstrates an unprecedented speed on the politicians' part to address any shortcomings in the law.

The move by the Appeals Court this week to block the stay that Judge Nottingham had issued to the FTC to keep them from enforcing the DNC list is good news in two ways. First, it takes some of the immediate pressure off of Congress because the public will have their wish fulfilled with the enforcement of the DNC rules by the FTC and FCC. This will give us a breathing space to organize the voice of our industry and let members of Congress hear it. Secondly, it is some indication that there may be disagreement with Nottingham's decision by the Court that will hear the appeal. The fact that they disagreed with the decision to keep the DNC from

being enforced was an indication that they did may see a \*pressing\* damage to constitutional rights.

The Problem as we see it:

If the Denver Court ruling is not upheld by the Appeals Court, then the telemarketers lose for now and we don\*t have to worry. The telemarketing industry would certainly appeal that lose to the Supreme Court but that would take a lot more time.

If, however, either the Courts take too long OR they uphold the unconstitutionality provision, Congress will act with zeal to align themselves with the 52 million who signed up for the DNC list. Congress could solve the constitutional issue by prohibiting ALL unsolicited calls, INCLUDING survey and market research. The fact that the pressure is let off until the Appeals ruling does not mitigate against an even bigger frustration if that court ultimately upholds Nottingham.

We believe this is the largest threat ever to survey and market research. Within days of either a court ruling OR Congressional action, all people involved in survey research could be out of business.

Talking Points on this issue:

- 1.Members of Congress could be hurt as badly as the research industry since we do the polling that their campaigns and often governance depend upon. In addition, they could lose the ability to use the phone for fundraising, canvassing and get out the vote efforts.
- 2.We have a number of potential allies in this struggle. The non-profit fundraisers like the American Cancer Society etc. could lose their ability to fundraise this way. All Public Affairs groups from the NRA and Pro-Life on the right to the ACLU and the National Abortion Rights Action League on the left could lose their fundraising, polling and get out the vote efforts. \*\*Of special note, the news media would be adversely affected by losing their polling ability and the many stories they write as a result. All of our clients are potential allies as they would lose the ability to do survey phone market research.
- 3.The telemarketing industry is our enemy in this fight. We do not want to align ourselves AGAINST the millions who signed the do not call list because that is a losing battle and would make it impossible for the politicians to support us. We dare not appear to support their position which is destruction of the DNC list rule.
- 4.We need to work with Congress to educate, inform and convince them that research is a vital part of too many things in the USA to be eliminated in the rush to get rid of telemarketers. We (and non profits) need to be protected

from a blanket rule.

5. We must recognize that the public would just as soon do away with research (and of course fundraising) calls altogether. A large majority of them think the DNC list includes research calls now. We need to make sure those who write the laws firmly understand the difference.

6. We believe that if the telemarketing calls were stopped under the DNC rule that it is quite probable that the response rate and image of the research industry would improve once they no longer received sales calls.

7. We should start referring to all telephone survey research as survey research and NOT marketing research. \*Marketing\* implies too close a relationship to \*Selling.\*

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=====  
Date: Thu, 16 Oct 2003 11:35:10 -0400  
Reply-To: [JAnnSelzer@AOL.COM](mailto:JAnnSelzer@AOL.COM)  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: "J. Ann Selzer" <[JAnnSelzer@AOL.COM](mailto:JAnnSelzer@AOL.COM)>  
Subject: Re: Memo on Do-Not-Call List Issues  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"  
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One indicator that respondents DO differentiate between telemarketing and surveys comes from a study we did comparing data collection methods--phone, mail, mail panel, Internet panel. This was done in Columbus, Ohio in 2001. Respondents were asked if they strongly agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree, or strongly disagree:

I am more bothered by calls asking me to buy something than calls asking my opinion on issues  
A majority from all data collection methods agree strongly

Phone: 64% strongly agree, 24% mostly agree  
Mail: 62% strongly agree, 29% mostly agree  
Mail panel: 67% strongly agree, 28% mostly agree  
Internet panel: 77% strongly agree, 20% mostly agree

A measure that shows more effect by response method:

I think of telemarketing calls and survey interviews as equally annoying

Phone: 19% strongly agree, 26% mostly agree  
Mail: 31% strongly agree, 34% mostly agree  
Mail panel: 23% strongly agree, 34% mostly agree  
Internet panel: 15% strongly agree, 30% mostly agree

These data cast survey research in a more favorable light than we probably dare to imagine.

J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D.  
Selzer & Company, Inc.  
Des Moines, Iowa 50312  
515.271.5700

visit our website: [www.SelzerCo.com](http://www.SelzerCo.com)

E-mail address for purposes of this list: [JAnnSelzer@aol.com](mailto:JAnnSelzer@aol.com); otherwise, contact [JASelzer@SelzerCo.com](mailto:JASelzer@SelzerCo.com).

In a message dated 10/16/2003 8:29:59 AM Central Daylight Time, [mike.oneil@ALUMNI.BROWN.EDU](mailto:mike.oneil@ALUMNI.BROWN.EDU) writes:

I would like to associate myself with Mark's assessment and add a question and a suggestion:

1. I agree that the public does not distinguish most polling from phone solicitations. I strongly suspect that they massively overestimate the relative volume of the polling relative to telemarketing. Can anyone derive some reasonably accurate (even ballpark accurate) assessment of the ratio of legitimate polling vs. telemarketing? Armed with such an estimate we could present evidence (I believe) that the problem would essentially be "solved" by restricting the (I presume) far more voluminous telemarketing without touching legitimate research efforts. If the public believes that half of such calls are polls, they will continue to insist that we be DNCd.

2. We are about as qualified to undertake a professional public relations campaign on this subject as the average advertising agency is to do research. There are professionals who do this for a living; we should consider engaging appropriate PR counsel. (Perhaps CASRO or some of the other organizations have such resources; I do not think AAPOR does-and don't know if relying on them is enough, but think it should be discussed by Council).

Mike O'Neil  
[www.oneilresearch.com](http://www.oneilresearch.com)

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

From: AAPORNET [<mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>] On Behalf Of Mark Schulman  
Sent: Saturday, October 11, 2003 3:19 PM  
To: [AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)  
Subject: Memo on Do-Not-Call List Issues

The following is a briefing memo from Jim Robinson, a CASRO Board member who is helping to coordinate an alliance of survey organizations which is monitoring judicial, regulatory and Congressional actions on the Do-Not-Call list.

The current danger is that survey research potentially could get wrapped into the DNC list to overcome a Denver U.S. District Court's decision staying the DNC list. In his ruling, Judge Nottingham cited polling and non-profit fundraising calls as unconstitutionally being exempted while others were not. This raises a potentially worrisome option that would lump surveys into the DNC list.

AAPOR is participating in this effort together with CMOR, MRA, CASRO and other survey associations.

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Date: Thu, 16 Oct 2003 11:43:10 -0400  
Reply-To: [JAnnSelzer@AOL.COM](mailto:JAnnSelzer@AOL.COM)  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: "J. Ann Selzer" <[JAnnSelzer@AOL.COM](mailto:JAnnSelzer@AOL.COM)>  
Subject: Re: Memo on Do-Not-Call List Issues  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

One more measure and a correction. The answer options I'm showing are for "COMPLETELY agree" and "mostly agree." I erroneously remembered the measure as "strongly agree."

If I received fewer telemarketing calls, I might be more willing to participate in survey interviews

Phone: 29% completely agree, 37% mostly agree  
Mail: 24% completely, 41% mostly agree  
Mail panel: 23% completely agree, 46% mostly agree  
Internet panel: 30% completely agree, 41% mostly agree

J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D.  
Selzer & Company, Inc.  
Des Moines, Iowa 50312  
515.271.5700

visit our website: [www.SelzerCo.com](http://www.SelzerCo.com)



E-mail address for purposes of this list: JAnnSelzer@aol.com; otherwise, contact JASelzer@SelzerCo.com.

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Date: Thu, 16 Oct 2003 10:56:33 -0700  
Reply-To: "Voigt, Lynda" <[lvoigt@FHCRC.ORG](mailto:lvoigt@FHCRC.ORG)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: "Voigt, Lynda" <[lvoigt@FHCRC.ORG](mailto:lvoigt@FHCRC.ORG)>  
Subject: CATI software  
Comments: To: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1

We have been using Blaise for several years for telephone and personal interviews, except for RDD screening (we have developed in-house software for that). Blaise seemed to us to be more flexible than some of the other systems. A couple of features we particularly like are that interviewers can go back to a previous question at any point and notes can be added to every question. We can also import files directly in analysis software from Blaise. We have also used it as a data entry program for our hard-copy interviews. Here is the website:

<http://www.westat.com/blaise/>

Lynda Voigt

Lynda F. Voigt, Ph.D.  
Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center  
Seattle, WA  
[LVoigt@fhcrc.org](mailto:LVoigt@fhcrc.org)  
phone (206) 667-4519  
FAX (206) 667-5948

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Date: Thu, 16 Oct 2003 15:38:46 -0400  
Reply-To: Lance Hoffman <[lhoffman@OPINIONACCESS.COM](mailto:lhoffman@OPINIONACCESS.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Lance Hoffman <[lhoffman@OPINIONACCESS.COM](mailto:lhoffman@OPINIONACCESS.COM)>  
Organization: Opinion Access Corp.  
Subject: AAPORNET subscription question  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu), [listserv@asu.edu](mailto:listserv@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

My boss recently joined AAPOR and is not receiving the emails associated

with AAPORNET. I am embarrassed to say that I can't remember how I originally subscribed. What should I tell him to do in order to subscribe?

Lance Hoffman  
Manager, Business Development  
Opinion Access Corp. <<http://www.opinionaccess.com/>>  
P: 718.729.2622 x.157  
F: 718.729.2444  
C: 646.522.2012

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Date: Thu, 16 Oct 2003 12:57:33 -0700  
Reply-To: Douglas Strand <[dstrand@CSM.BERKELEY.EDU](mailto:dstrand@CSM.BERKELEY.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Douglas Strand <[dstrand@CSM.BERKELEY.EDU](mailto:dstrand@CSM.BERKELEY.EDU)>  
Subject: Fwd: Re: Memo on Do-Not-Call List Issues  
Comments: To: [aapornet@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed

Hi, all,

I would like to see some of this kind of research also see if people distinguish between public opinion surveys -- here meaning surveys related to public matters -- and market research surveys, that is, surveys aimed at improving sales.

Also, among public opinion surveys, do people distinguish between surveys that are aimed at developing a marketing campaign for a candidate or ballot initiative and nonpartisan surveys aimed at measuring opinions about public issues (such as media surveys or university research) or making behavioral measures for public policy purposes?

If Americans make these distinctions, do they tend to have a kind of "heierarchy" of the "bothersomeness" of these different surveys.

I would bet that, in general, surveys related to selling a candidate/issue or to improving sales for a product strike the public as more bothersome than surveys about public issues or behavior related to public policy. But maybe that's just an academic's bias.

Best,  
Doug Strand

-----  
Douglas Strand, Ph.D  
Lecturer in Political Science  
and  
Project Director  
Public Agendas and Citizen Engagement Survey (PACES)  
Survey Research Center  
2538 Channing Way  
Berkeley, CA 94530  
510-642-0508

>Date: Thu, 16 Oct 2003 11:43:10 -0400  
>From: "J. Ann Selzer" <JAnnSelzer@AOL.COM>  
>Subject: Re: Memo on Do-Not-Call List Issues  
>Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>  
>To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
>Reply-to: JAnnSelzer@AOL.COM  
>X-Mailer: 9.0 for Windows sub 1110  
>Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
>  
>One more measure and a correction. The answer options I'm showing are for  
>"COMPLETELY agree" and "mostly agree." I erroneously remembered the  
>measure as  
>"strongly agree."  
>  
>If I received fewer telemarketing calls, I might be more willing to  
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>  
>  
>J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D.  
>Selzer & Company, Inc.  
>Des Moines, Iowa 50312  
>515.271.5700  
>  
>visit our website: [www.SelzerCo.com](http://www.SelzerCo.com)  
>  
>E-mail address for purposes of this list: [JAnnSelzer@aol.com](mailto:JAnnSelzer@aol.com); otherwise,  
>contact [JASelzer@SelzerCo.com](mailto:JASelzer@SelzerCo.com).

>

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=====  
Date: Fri, 17 Oct 2003 10:13:29 +0200  
Reply-To: Lyberg Lars VL-S <[lars.lyberg@SCB.SE](mailto:lars.lyberg@SCB.SE)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Lyberg Lars VL-S <[lars.lyberg@SCB.SE](mailto:lars.lyberg@SCB.SE)>  
Subject: New attempt, web survey JOS call for papers  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Dear AAPORNET members,  
I'm sorry about the fact that I added an attachment to yesterday's =  
message about the JOS special issue on web surveys. Here is the contents =  
of the attachment.  
I hope it works this time.

Best regards,

Lars Lyberg  
Chief editor, JOS

-----  
The Journal of Official Statistics (JOS)  
in cooperation with the Web Survey Methodology Portal =  
(<<http://www.websm.org/>>)  
is planning a  
Special issue on Web surveys.

CALL FOR PAPERS  
Due date: March 31, 2004

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SCOPE AND TOPICS: In recent years, a new way of collecting survey data =  
has come into use: data collection through the World Wide Web. This =  
innovation has many advantages, but also generates new methodological =  
challenges. For this special issue we welcome manuscripts on various =  
aspects of Web survey methodology and application, including (but not =  
restricted to):=20

- \* coverage issues and respondent solicitation strategies
- \* sampling and weighting issues
- \* visual design effects including the use of multimedia
- \* nonresponse issues and participation patterns
- \* measurement errors
- \* mode effects and mixed mode surveys=20
- \* Web data collection in special contexts, such as employee surveys via  
=
- corporate intranets, etc.=20
- \* questionnaire development and pretesting methods
- \* studies on the utility and effectiveness of Web surveys, such as cost  
=
- and benefit issues=20
- \* software reviews and other technological issues.

JOURNAL INFORMATION: JOS is a scholarly journal published by Statistics = Sweden, the national statistical office of Sweden. The journal publishes = articles on statistical methodology and theory, with an emphasis on = applications. For more information on JOS, please visit the JOS home = page, <www.jos.nu>.

SUBMISSION GUIDELINES: Contributions should be submitted exclusively via = email to <jos@scb.se>, preferably in MS Word. Detailed guidelines for = preparation of a manuscript are available at the JOS home page. = Manuscripts proposed for this special issue should not have been = submitted or published elsewhere. All manuscripts are peer reviewed and = evaluated with respect to quality, significance and clarity of = presentation. Manuscripts should be as concise as possible without loss = of clarity.=20  
To be considered for the special issue, a submitted manuscript must = reach JOS no later than March 31, 2004. The special issue is tentatively = scheduled to appear in December 2004.

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE: The special issue is administered by a guest = editorial committee, comprised of the following members:

- \* Dr. Michael Bosnjak (University of Mannheim, Germany)
- \* Dr. G=F6sta Forsman (Swedish National Road Administration and =  
Link=F6ping University, Sweden)
- \* Dr. Annica Isaksson (Link=F6ping University, Sweden) -- Committee =  
chair
- \* Dr. Katja Lozar Manfreda (University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)
- \* Dr. Lars Lyberg (Statistics Sweden, Sweden) -- Chief editor of JOS
- \* Dr. Tracy Tuten Ryan (Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA,  
=  
USA)
- \* Dr. Matthias Schonlau (RAND, USA)

The committee members are looking forward to your submission.

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Date: Fri, 17 Oct 2003 08:49:34 -0400  
Reply-To: Andy Peytchev <[andrey@ISR.UMICH.EDU](mailto:andrey@ISR.UMICH.EDU)>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Andy Peytchev <andrey@ISR.UMICH.EDU>  
Subject: Call for Senior Social Sciences Methods Instructors  
Comments: To: "AAPORNET (E-mail)" <AAPORNET@asu.edu>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1

Forwarding on behalf of Julia D'Arrigo:

Senior researchers in quantitative methods for the social sciences are sought to act as instructors in a new scientific programme of the European Science Foundation (ESF).

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-

**CALL FOR SENIOR SOCIAL SCIENCES METHODS INSTRUCTORS**  
**Quantitative Methods in the Social Sciences (QMSS)**  
**A European Science Foundation Scientific Programme (2003-2007)**

A new ESF programme on Quantitative Methods in the Social Sciences will take place over a four year period (2003-2007). Further information about the programme is available via the ESF website at <http://www.esf.org/qmss>

**Integrated Workshops and Seminars:**

A series of workshop/seminars will provide opportunities for junior researchers to undertake high-level training in the latest developments in quantitative methods and for junior and senior researchers to interact and share ideas and expertise based upon recent research.

The first three workshop/seminars will take place in summer 2004 on subjects which fall within the following three topic areas:

- Theory and Practice in the Analysis of Longitudinal Data;
- Theory and Practice in the Analysis of Cross-National Cross-Sectional Data;
- Measurement, Data Collection and Data Quality.

A further nine workshop/seminars are planned for 2005 and 2006 on subjects which fall within one of five topic areas, either the three above or one of the following:

- The Collection and Analysis of Network Data
- Design and Analysis of Intervention Studies

**Nature of Workshops and Seminars:**

Each workshop/seminar will consist of a one week workshop followed by a two day seminar, making nine days in total. The workshop will be led by two senior

social science instructors and will focus on training. At the seminar, ten additional established researchers in the field will be invited to participate and present papers on their work. Thirty junior scholars will participate in the workshop and the seminar. They will already be well-qualified in quantitative research and will be seeking to extend and broaden their skills. Most of them a

#### Senior Social Sciences Methods Instructors:

The two senior instructors will play a key role in each workshop/seminar and are expected to be of the highest international standing in their field. They will be responsible for running the one week workshop and will normally provide teaching in the mornings and organise exercises and computer-based work, usually based upon European datasets, for the afternoons. An assistant will provide support for the computer-based work. The instructors will also work with the Topic Team in the scientific planning of the seminar, including the selection

#### Call for Expressions of Interest and Suggestions:

Senior instructors are now sought for workshop/seminars on subjects falling within any of the five topic areas above, but especially the three planned for 2004. The instructors should have an excellent record of research on the subject to be covered in the workshop/seminar, with relevant teaching experience and a broad international orientation. It is expected that instructors will normally be based in a European country but instructors from outside Europe are also eligible provided they use European datasets.

The programme now invites:

- senior researchers to express interest in being a senior instructor on a workshop/seminar within one of the topic areas above;
- suggestions for suitable senior instructors.

Expressions of interest and suggestions may refer to individuals or to pairs of senior researchers with the kind of complementary strengths mentioned above.

These expressions of interest and suggestions will be considered by the Topic Teams in their planning of the workshop/seminars. The selection of instructors will be made by the Topic Team and finalised by the programme's Executive Committee. Selection will be based primarily on merit, but also on criteria such

as coverage of social science disciplines and European datasets.

The workshop/seminars are planned for the summer periods of 2004, 2005 and 2006 in various locations within Europe. The availability of instructors will be considered in determining timing.

The instructors will receive an honorarium of ?3000 for the workshop/seminar, in addition to expenses for travel (within Europe) and subsistence. To support computer-based work on the workshop, the pair of instructors will also be able to nominate an assistant, who will receive an honorarium of ?1500 in addition to expenses. The instructors will only be responsible for scientific planning and delivery. They will work with and receive support from the Topic Team in the planning of the seminar. The Programme Coordinator will take responsibility

Expressions of interest should consist of a CV together with a covering letter of no more than 1000 words in English. The letter should include suggestions for what subject matter could be covered in a workshop/seminar within one of the broad topic areas above. The letter or CV should also include information about relevant research and teaching experience. Expressions of interest from pairs of senior researchers should also refer to any experience of joint research or teaching.

Suggestions for suitable senior instructors should include suggestions for the subject matter of a workshop/seminar as well as justification for the suggestion, such as examples of relevant presentations or research.

Expressions of interest or suggestions should be sent by e-mail by 1 December 2003 to the Programme Coordinator, Mrs. Julia D'Arrigo, Southampton Statistical Sciences Research Institute, University of Southampton, Southampton SO17 1BJ, UK, e-mail [J.DArrigo@socsci.soton.ac.uk](mailto:J.DArrigo@socsci.soton.ac.uk) . She will forward this material to the relevant Topic Teams. The selection of the three pairs of instructors for the workshop/seminars in 2004 will be completed by the end of February 2004. A call for junior researchers to participate in these workshop/seminars is expected

-----  
Mrs. Julia D'Arrigo



Southampton Statistical Sciences Research Institute  
University of Southampton  
Southampton SO17 1BJ,  
United Kingdom  
Tel +44 (0)23 8059 5946  
Fax +44 (0)23 8059 3846  
<http://www.s3ri.soton.ac.uk/>

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Andy Peytchev  
Survey Methodology Program  
Institute for Social Research  
University of Michigan  
(734) 647-5381

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Date: Fri, 17 Oct 2003 10:35:25 -0400  
Reply-To: Warren Mitofsky <[mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM](mailto:mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Warren Mitofsky <[mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM](mailto:mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM)>  
Subject: Re: Study hits war views held by Fox fans  
Comments: To: Sid Groeneman <[sid.grc@VERIZON.NET](mailto:sid.grc@VERIZON.NET)>, [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <[000001c3937c\\$9aec96d0\\$6501a8c0@dell4300](mailto:000001c3937c$9aec96d0$6501a8c0@dell4300)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

Congratulations to Sid Groeneman. He seems to be the one with the clearest view on how to read data and NOT misinterpret cause and effect. The PIPA study doesn't tell us anything much about whether a network's viewers were influenced one way or the other. The study doesn't even tell us whether it was network news or local news that was watched. The PIPA question asks for network viewing, but most people don't know the difference between the network and the local news.  
warren mitofsky

At 08:29 PM 10/15/2003 -0400, Sid Groeneman wrote:

>Like Frank Rusciano, I'm also having trouble following some of the  
>postings on this topic. Nevertheless, I'd like to comment on the  
>Baltimore Sun story reporting on the PIPA survey findings, at which I've  
>taken a closer look.  
>  
>My point: This story is a wonderful example of bad reporting -  
>containing outright mistakes and misleading implications:  
>  
>(1) The author interprets the PIPA reference to Fox as the Fox News  
>Channel (cable), whereas the survey question is presented merely as  
>"Fox." This is the PIPA breakdown of where (what network) people who  
>get most of their news from television get their news: Two or more  
>networks - 30%, Fox - 18%, CNN - 16%, NBC - 14%, ABC - 11%, CBS - 9%,  
>PBS/NPR - 3%. So, with 18%, the Fox news source MUST be broadcast

>network Fox - not the much smaller Fox News cable channel audience.  
>(2) The story says the sample size is 3,334. In fact, the number of  
>respondents who were presented the 3 mistaken perceptions was 1,362. This  
>means the confidence intervals on the percentage estimates are wider  
>(the estimates are less reliable). My quick calculations indicate that  
>the Fox viewer subsample must be approx. = 350; CNN = 311, NBC = 272,  
>ABC = 214, CBS = 175, and PBS/NPR = 58. Certainly, any inference  
>involving PBS/NPR viewers is based on a pretty meager size group, making  
>it rather unreliable. Given the size of these subsamples, the  
>differences between Fox viewers and others are also less clear-cut than  
>presented.  
>(3) If the inference is that the news sources affects or influences  
>perceptions (which I'm sure is the way most readers will interpret  
>this), this too is misleading. Correlation does not imply causation. It  
>could very well be that viewers with particular kinds of views are drawn  
>to particular sources - not necessarily that the news sources PRODUCES  
>particular views. (Is this also what some of the previous posts are  
>saying?) Similarly, what happens if level of education, attentiveness  
>to international news, etc. are controlled - do the relationships still  
>hold?  
>(4) The PIPA report (and, to a lesser extent, the story) implies that  
>holding these misperceptions are leading people to support the war  
>effort. But this is too simplistic. Support might rest (or also rest)  
>on other reasons - that Saddam is an evil tyrant, that Iraq is strategic  
>in the war on terrorism, etc. PIPA chose not to ask about these - or,  
>at least, not to tie these views to support for the war.

>  
>Sid Groeneman

>  
>Groeneman Research & Consulting  
>Bethesda, Maryland  
>sid.grc@verizon.net  
>301 469-0813  
><http://www.groeneman.com>

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212 980-3107 Fax

[mitofsky@mindspring.com](mailto:mitofsky@mindspring.com)  
[www.MitofskyInternational.com](http://www.MitofskyInternational.com)

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>Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: [aapornet-request@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet-request@asu.edu)

---

Date: Fri, 17 Oct 2003 11:25:03 -0400  
Reply-To: Tom Duffy <Thomas.P.Duffy.Jr@ORCMACRO.COM>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Tom Duffy <Thomas.P.Duffy.Jr@ORCMACRO.COM>  
Subject: Re: Study hits war views held by Fox fans  
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
In-Reply-To: <5.2.1.1.2.20031017102707.00b20988@mail.mindspring.com>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

One possible error here in Sid's commentary: I don't think that Fox News Channel has a "much smaller" news audience than broadcast Fox: broadcast Fox is all local news programs, there is no broadcast equivalent of the other networks' nightly news programs. FNC is the national Fox news program and is actually bigger than CNN now, capturing more than half of the cable news audience earlier this year. These numbers likely reflect FNC viewing and not local Fox, or the two combined - the failure to specify here could be a problem.

At 08:29 PM 10/15/2003 -0400, Sid Groeneman wrote:

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My point: This story is a wonderful example of bad reporting - containing outright mistakes and misleading implications:

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Sid Groeneman

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-----  
Date: Fri, 17 Oct 2003 11:50:26 -0400  
Reply-To: Melissa Marcello <[mmarcello@PURSUANTRESEARCH.COM](mailto:mmarcello@PURSUANTRESEARCH.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Melissa Marcello <[mmarcello@PURSUANTRESEARCH.COM](mailto:mmarcello@PURSUANTRESEARCH.COM)>  
Subject: Re: Study hits war views held by Fox fans  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <[5.1.0.14.2.20031017110701.0243fe00@nimsmail.orcmacro.com](mailto:5.1.0.14.2.20031017110701.0243fe00@nimsmail.orcmacro.com)>  
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I guess we know who is NOT a Fox News viewer, which may be correlated with (but probably does not explain) why Sid is fluent in the issues...

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c 202.352.7462

Visit our website at [www.pursuantresearch.com](http://www.pursuantresearch.com)

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Tom Duffy

Sent: Friday, October 17, 2003 11:25 AM

To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

Subject: Re: Study hits war views held by Fox fans

One possible error here in Sid's commentary: I don't think that Fox News Channel has a "much smaller" news audience than broadcast Fox: broadcast Fox is all local news programs, there is no broadcast equivalent of the other networks' nightly news programs. FNC is the national Fox news program and is actually bigger than CNN now, capturing more than half of the cable news audience earlier this year. These numbers likely reflect FNC viewing and not local Fox, or the two combined - the failure to specify here could be a problem.

At 08:29 PM 10/15/2003 -0400, Sid Groeneman wrote:

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-----  
Date: Fri, 17 Oct 2003 12:46:11 -0400  
Reply-To: Sid Groeneman <[sid.grc@VERIZON.NET](mailto:sid.grc@VERIZON.NET)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Sid Groeneman <[sid.grc@VERIZON.NET](mailto:sid.grc@VERIZON.NET)>  
Subject: Re: Study hits war views held by Fox fans  
Comments: To: Tom Duffy <[Thomas.P.Duffy.Jr@ORCMACRO.COM](mailto:Thomas.P.Duffy.Jr@ORCMACRO.COM)>, [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <[5.1.0.14.2.20031017110701.0243fe00@nimsml.orcmacro.com](mailto:5.1.0.14.2.20031017110701.0243fe00@nimsml.orcmacro.com)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
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Sid

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301 469-0813  
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From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Tom Duffy  
Sent: Friday, October 17, 2003 11:25 AM  
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
Subject: Re: Study hits war views held by Fox fans

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Date: Fri, 17 Oct 2003 14:11:57 -0400  
Reply-To: "Leo G. Simonetta" <[simonetta@ARTSCI.COM](mailto:simonetta@ARTSCI.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: "Leo G. Simonetta" <[simonetta@ARTSCI.COM](mailto:simonetta@ARTSCI.COM)>  
Subject: Re: Study hits war views held by Fox fans  
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
In-Reply-To: <000901c394ce\$337d4f50\$6501a8c0@del14300>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII

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It is important to note that when asked only 79% said they get most of their news from TV and radio and in the follow-up question 28% said they get news from 2 or more networks equally rather than selecting a single primary news network. Obviously those who get their news primarily from one network may spend significant amounts of time watching other networks.

And depending on whether those who answer that they do not get most of their news from TV and radio were screened out as many as many as 40% indicated that one of the networks listed was not their primary news source.

--

Leo G. Simonetta  
Art & Science Group, LLC  
6115 Falls Road Suite 101  
Baltimore, MD 21209  
410-377-7880 ext. 14  
410-377-7955 fax

> -----Original Message-----

> From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Sid Groeneman

> Sent: Friday, October 17, 2003 12:46 PM

> To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

> Subject: Re: Study hits war views held by Fox fans

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=====  
Date: Fri, 17 Oct 2003 13:11:26 -0500

Reply-To: Nick Panagakis <[mail@MARKETSHARESCORP.COM](mailto:mail@MARKETSHARESCORP.COM)>

Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>

From: Nick Panagakis <[mail@MARKETSHARESCORP.COM](mailto:mail@MARKETSHARESCORP.COM)>

Organization: Market Shares Corporation

Subject: Re: Study hits war views held by Fox fans

Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)

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There may have been even more ambiguity with over-the-air networks. Some of their local market affiliates now identify themselves using network names: e.g., ABC7 or NBC5.

And, I didn't see MSNBC or CNBC listed. Were they omitted because they got less than 3% (not likely) or just omitted in the survey. How did those viewers answer?

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Reply-To: "Holz, Jo" <jholz@INDEMAND.COM>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: "Holz, Jo" <jholz@INDEMAND.COM>  
Subject: Re: Study hits war views held by Fox fans  
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain

As this discussion illustrates, determining where people get most of their news, especially when the response to the question is self-reported, is a complex issue. If you look at Nielsen ratings, the million or so households that Fox News Channel reaches in primetime throughout the week (with an average rating of 1.2 these days) is undoubtedly paltry when compared to average weekday ratings for any of the broadcast networks' evening newscasts (I don't have those on hand, but keep in mind that Fox News is a cable network, and thus reaches fewer people than any of one of the broadcast networks does). But if one were to look at cumulative viewers throughout the day or week, then Fox News might well surpass any of the broadcast networks' evening newscasts, which are only available for a half-hour each day.

As for whether respondents were thinking of the Fox News Channel on cable or local Fox broadcast newscasts when they answered this question, that's anyone's guess. Local Fox newscasts do indeed cover the top national news of the day (albeit superficially). As someone who used to manage NBC's audience research for their network news shows, I can confirm Warren Mitofsky's observation that viewers have a hard time distinguishing between network/national and local newscasts, no matter how carefully one tries to word interview or survey questions dealing with this topic, because virtually all local newscasts cover the top national/international news stories of the day. And it could well be that the combined ratings for all the local Fox evening newscasts are higher than those for Fox News Channel, since their reach is greater. But that still wouldn't help answer the question of where people get most of their news.

Jo Holz  
Vice President, Research  
iN DEMAND  
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fax: (646) 486-0857  
jholz@indemand.com

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

From: Sid Groeneman [mailto:sid.grc@VERIZON.NET]  
Sent: Friday, October 17, 2003 12:46 PM  
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
Subject: Re: Study hits war views held by Fox fans

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Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>

From: "Leo G. Simonetta" <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>  
Subject: Survey Shows Most People Link Violence to Politics, Not Religion  
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

## Survey Shows Most People Link Violence to Politics, Not Religion

Laurie Kassman

Washington

17 Oct 2003

<http://www.voanews.com/article.cfm?objectID=5B13B957-505D-4A9A-869DC86C6B0FF31C#>

Most respondents to a global survey on religion do not see their religion as a source of trouble or unrest. The poll surveyed beliefs and practices among 11 different religious groups in seven countries, including the United States.

Despite a rise of terrorist attacks ostensibly in the name of religion and violent clashes among peoples of different faiths, the Global Religion Poll indicates most people link violence to politics, not religion.

"The general lack of association between religion and violence, which is commonplace among lots of Americans, clearly that is something we look at more carefully," said University of Rochester Professor Bill Green. "Religious arguments are infused in the carrying out of violence, but it's interesting that even so, people are not jumping to that conclusion."

The three-month project was a joint effort of the University of Rochester's School of Religion and Zogby International pollsters.

Mr. Green said the survey results also show that because people do not associate religion with strife, they are not concerned about an increasing role of religion in society.

"The notion that people think a more religious society will help their country certainly suggests they are not afraid of their religion. They don't see it immediately as a source of difficulty," said Professor Green. "And there's so much association of religions and strife in the news that this gives a bedrock picture - that we are maybe seeing a slice of that reality, but missing a broader dimension of it."

Researchers questioned Christians in South Korea, Peru, Russia and the United States. They also polled Muslims in India, Saudi Arabia and Israel; as well as Jews in Israel, Buddhists in South Korea, and Hindus in India.

Pollster John Zogby said most of the 5,000 respondents expressed tolerance for other religions, with a few exceptions. "Most groups polled acknowledged the possibility of multiple paths to religious truth and the equality of practitioners of other religions," he said. "South

Korean Christians and Saudi [Muslims] are the exceptions. American Catholics and mainstream Protestants are the most flexible."

Professor Green said religious tolerance decreases somewhat when it comes to interfaith marriages. "A majority of South Korean Christians, Hindus, Israeli Jews and Muslims disapprove of marriage outside their religions," he said. "American Catholics and Protestants and Peruvians massively approve of interfaith marriages.

"I want to make a qualification on the Muslims," he added. "It's clear from other data that we have that Muslims in general follow the teachings of the Koran, and approve interfaith marriage for their sons, but not for their daughters."

Mr. Green added that other distinctions - national, communal or ethnic differences - also factor into the question of interfaith marriages. Nine out of 10 Muslims who were surveyed said they would suffer negative consequences if they disobeyed their religion," he said. "So did more than 60 percent of Christians, and more than 80 percent of Hindus answering the same question.

Mr. Green described this first poll on the issue as a global probe to get a better sense of what role religion plays in both religious and secular societies.

--

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Date: Fri, 17 Oct 2003 16:43:05 -0400  
Reply-To: Steven Kull <[skull@PIPA.ORG](mailto:skull@PIPA.ORG)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Steven Kull <[skull@PIPA.ORG](mailto:skull@PIPA.ORG)>  
Subject: Re: Study hits war views held by Fox fans  
Comments: To: Nick Panagakis <[mail@MARKETSHARESCORP.COM](mailto:mail@MARKETSHARESCORP.COM)>  
Comments: cc: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: 8BIT

Clarifications on the PIPA study re Misperceptions, the Media and the Iraq War

PIPA's recent study of "Misperceptions, the Media and the Iraq War" has generated a substantial amount of

controversy that leads us to want to make a number of clarifications.

First, the purpose of the study was to analyze the role of misperceptions in policy attitudes about the Iraq war. The findings were not meant to and cannot be used as a basis for making broad judgments about the general accuracy of the reporting of various networks or the general accuracy of the beliefs of those who get their news from those networks. Only a substantially more comprehensive study could undertake such broad research questions.

Second, we feel the most significant finding of the study is that misperceptions related to the Iraq war are pervasive—60% of respondents had at least one key misperception—and that there was a strong relationship between these misperceptions and support for the war. This does not mean that the misperceptions caused the support for the war (and the press release for the study states prominently “we cannot assert that these misperceptions created the support for the going to war with Iraq”), however our analysis does suggest that they played some role.

Naturally this led to the question of what factors are the most powerful predictors of the likelihood to have these misperceptions. A key one to check is a respondent’s primary source of news. The analysis revealed that the most powerful factor was intention to vote for the President. In second place and quite robust were respondent's primary source of news and education. Far behind was age. Party ID (when intention to vote for the President was included), gender, income and, strikingly, level of attention to news (though not measured comprehensively) were not statistically significant factors. Thus it does appear that respondent's primary source of news is one of the strongest predictors of the likelihood to have these misperceptions.

The fact that we reported that respondents who say they primarily get their news from Fox News had the highest frequency of misperceptions has generated a good deal of attention. Some have suggested that we have effectively claimed that we have demonstrated that Fox News, prompted by ideological bias, is misleading its viewers. We want to clarify emphatically that we are not making this assertion. First on purely methodological grounds, a correlation between Fox News viewing and misperceptions does not prove the Fox stimuli caused the misperceptions. Second, those who got their news primarily from CBS—the major network probably most often accused of having a liberal bias—were only slightly less likely (though

significantly so) to have misperceptions than those who got their news from Fox News.

Furthermore we think it is important to not let the variations in the rate of misperceptions distract attention from the more profound finding that among viewers of all of the major networks more than half had at least one key misperception. We hope that the findings of this study will lead to an assessment of why these misperceptions are so pervasive, not just why the frequency among Fox viewers is marginally higher.

Some have asked why we did not present a whole variety of other perception questions that Fox viewers might be less likely to answer incorrectly, and why the media measurement questions were not more comprehensive. The purpose of this study was not to determine whether, overall, those who get their news from various media sources are more likely to have misperceptions. As our name states, we study policy attitudes and we were trying to determine the relationship between a certain policy attitude and a small and specific set of perceptions directly related to the rationale and legitimating basis for the policy. (We also limited our core analysis to perceptions for which the actual reality is relatively noncontroversial in the expert community.)

Other points of clarification:

--The sample size for the part of the study that dealt with media sources was 3,334. Among these 1,362 received all three key perception questions thus creating the possibility of analyzing the relationship between cumulative misperceptions and other variables. As discussed in the report, while significant variations according to media sources were found among the smaller sample, to double check the results, we also examined the average rate per misperception according to news source with the full sample of 3,334 (which included respondents who were not asked all three perception questions), and found the same pattern of misperception across media outlets. The full study that included questions about perceptions and support for the war conducted over an eight month period had a sample of over 8,634.

--When respondents were asked about their primary news sources, the response option presented was "Fox News" (though sometime in the report for brevity's sake we just used the term 'Fox'). It is possible that respondents who answered positively to the 'Fox News' option may have included some respondents who primarily get their news from news programs on the Fox network but not Fox News.



--When other variables including education, attention to news, party identification, intention to vote for the president, income and gender were controlled for, the media source effect still obtained.

Nick Panagakis wrote:

> There may have been even more ambiguity with over-the-air networks. Some  
> of their local market affiliates now identify themselves using network  
> names: e.g., ABC7 or NBC5.  
>  
> And, I didn't see MSNBC or CNBC listed. Were they omitted because they  
> got less than 3% (not likely) or just omitted in the survey. How did  
> those viewers answer?  
>  
>> Two or more networks - 30%, Fox - 18%, CNN - 16%, NBC - 14%, ABC - 11%,  
>> CBS - 9%, PBS/NPR - 3%.

> Sid Groeneman wrote:

>>  
>> I probably should have said: The 18% of the sample who said they get  
>> most of their news from Fox News probably includes some (a lot?) of  
>> respondents who are watching the local affiliate Fox news. In other  
>> words, the response categories presented to respondents very likely lead  
>> to ambiguity in what the responses represent. (Remember: This was not a  
>> telephone interview with an interviewer available to clarify the  
>> response options; rather, a Knowledge Networks Panel survey,  
>> self-administered via video.) Also, the survey question was phrased:  
>> Which one of these networks is your primary source of news? (It didn't  
>> say national news or international news.)  
>>  
>> Second, while I'm no ratings expert, is it possible that more people get  
>> their news from the Fox News (cable) than from NBC or ABC (broadcast)?  
>> That's how the PIPA data have been interpreted, but it seems highly  
>> unlikely.

>>  
>> Sid  
>>  
>> Groeneman Research & Consulting  
>> Bethesda, Maryland  
>> sid.grc@verizon.net  
>> 301 469-0813  
>> <http://www.groeneman.com>

>>  
>> -----Original Message-----  
>> From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Tom Duffy  
>> Sent: Friday, October 17, 2003 11:25 AM  
>> To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
>> Subject: Re: Study hits war views held by Fox fans

>>  
>> One possible error here in Sid's commentary: I don't think that Fox News  
>> Channel has a "much smaller" news audience than broadcast Fox: broadcast  
>> Fox is all local news programs, there is no broadcast equivalent of the  
>> other networks' nightly news programs. FNC is the national Fox news  
>> program  
>> and is actually bigger than CNN now, capturing more than half of the  
>> cable  
>> news audience earlier this year. These numbers likely reflect FNC  
>> viewing  
>> and not local Fox, or the two combined - the failure to specify here  
>> could  
>> be a problem.

>>  
>> -----  
>> Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
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=====

Date: Mon, 20 Oct 2003 11:51:41 -0400  
Reply-To: "Leo G. Simonetta" <[simonetta@ARTSCI.COM](mailto:simonetta@ARTSCI.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: "Leo G. Simonetta" <[simonetta@ARTSCI.COM](mailto:simonetta@ARTSCI.COM)>  
Subject: Several allegations of push-polling  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Some possible accurate:

Albuquerque  
[http://www.abqtrib.com/archives/business03/101303\\_business\\_jdcol.shtml](http://www.abqtrib.com/archives/business03/101303_business_jdcol.shtml)

Nobody wins when election polling smells  
Doug Turner, former manager of the campaign to re-elect Gov. Gary Johnson, says: "A push-poll is an effort to try to move the outcome of a poll one way or the other by the structure and biased nature of the question. It can also be the portrayed act of conducting a scientific poll, but instead using the phone call to disseminate misleading information about an opponent or an opposing issue.

Connecticut  
<http://www.greenwichtime.com/news/local/scn-gt-pollforweboct15,0,1877838.story?coll=green-news-local-headlines>

Bergsdresser, Lash squabble over polling  
First Selectman Dick Bergstresser said his Republican opponent, Jim Lash, recently conducted a deceptively leading telephone poll, often called a "push poll," to turn respondents against the incumbent.

One almost certainly not:

Louisiana

<http://www.shreveporttimes.com/html/BA56E361-38CA-4920-8359-55672F5A4144.shtml>

Jindal, Foster temper attack on pollster

John Hill

Posted on October 18, 2003

BATON ROUGE - Gubernatorial candidate Bobby Jindal and Gov. Mike Foster backed off criticisms of pollster Verne Kennedy on Friday after first charging that it was rigged by "push questions."

--

Leo G. Simonetta

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6115 Falls Road Suite 101

Baltimore, MD 21209

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410-377-7955 fax

-----  
Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>

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=====  
Date: Mon, 20 Oct 2003 13:02:26 -0400

Reply-To: [elizabeth.ann.martin@CENSUS.GOV](mailto:elizabeth.ann.martin@CENSUS.GOV)

Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>

From: Elizabeth Martin <[elizabeth.ann.martin@CENSUS.GOV](mailto:elizabeth.ann.martin@CENSUS.GOV)>

Subject: Test message

Comments: To: [aapornet@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet@asu.edu)

Comments: cc: [alandrea.f.knight@census.gov](mailto:alandrea.f.knight@census.gov)

MIME-version: 1.0

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

Hi--my apologies for broadcasting this. Some of us at the Census Bureau aren't receiving AAPORnet messages and we're trying to figure out why.

Will any folks at the Bureau who do receive this test message please respond off-line and let me know?

Thanks.

Betsy Martin

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

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Date: Mon, 20 Oct 2003 11:56:44 -0700  
Reply-To: Hank Zucker <hank@surveysystem.com>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Hank Zucker <hank@SURVEYSYSTEM.COM>  
Subject: Re: The PIPA study and data on news content differences  
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

The PIPA study shows correlations between people's stated primary news sources and their degree of misperceptions of certain facts about Iraq.

While I think we are all in agreement that the study does not prove that people got those misperceptions from the news sources, I believe it is suggestive. I think most of us believe that news coverage can affect opinion. It seems to me more likely misperceptions about Iraq were effected by news coverage than that people who have certain misperceptions seek out certain sources of news (though even the latter would say something about the news sources).

I think the networks would be the first to say their news coverage is not identical. They make independent judgements, which result in different news content, emphases, and presentation. It seems likely that these differences would produce different perceptions.

When I read the following paragraph in Steven Kull's message I was struck by its relationship to some other data I've seen:

> The fact that we reported that respondents who say they primarily get their news from Fox News had the  
> highest frequency of misperceptions has generated a good deal of attention. Some have suggested that we  
> have effectively claimed that we have demonstrated that Fox News, prompted by ideological bias, is  
> misleading its viewers. We want to clarify emphatically that we are not making this assertion. First on  
> purely methodological grounds, a correlation between Fox News viewing and misperceptions does not prove the  
> Fox stimuli caused the misperceptions. Second, those who got their news primarily from CBS-the major  
> network probably most often accused of having a liberal bias-were only slightly less likely (though significantly so) to have misperceptions than those who got their  
news from Fox News.

Two researchers at Fairness & Accuracy In Reporting reviewed Nexis database transcripts of the major network newscasts for the (3/20/03-4/9/03) period. They looked at the 1,617 on-camera sources in stories about Iraq and categorized the sources as pro vs. anti-war. They found 64% pro, 10% anti, the rest not clearly in either group. What I find striking is the network

differences and how they correspond to the PIPA data:

PIPA Percentages believing at least one of the mistaken claims:

Fox 80, CBS 71, ABC 61, NBC 55, CNN 55, PBS 23

FAIR Percentages of sources that were pro-war:

Fox 81, CBS 77, ABC \*, NBC 65

\* The published FAIR data is incomplete. ABC, CNN, and PBS are only described as between CBS and NBC on this measure. I have requested the full original data. The article is available at <http://www.fair.org/extra/0305/warstudy.html>.

Note in particular the figures for CBS. Kull cites the PIPA CBS figure as a reason to discount the possibility that coverage differences are responsible for the misperception differences. I think that in light of the FAIR data, the PIPA CBS figure supports the idea of coverage differences being at least partly responsible for the misperception differences, all the more so because the PIPA figure is not what many people would have expected.

The FAIR data on pro-war sources is not a direct measure of stories related to the misperceptions. PIPA's article did not cite by-network generic support for the war data, though apparently PIPA has that data. That would be most comparable with the FAIR data. I would like to explore and compare fuller copies of both data sets, if I can get them.

I am fully aware of the limitations of correlation in general and these data sets in particular, and that none of the above proves anything. I am also aware that some people seek out the news programs with which they are most comfortable.

Still, people watching news programs do so at least in part to learn about what is going on in the world. How could what they see not influence what they believe is going on? How could differences in what they see not be at least partly responsible for differences in what they believe?

Hank Zucker

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

From: "Steven Kull" <skull@PIPA.ORG>

To: <AAPORNET@asu.edu>

Sent: Friday, October 17, 2003 1:43 PM

Subject: Re: Study hits war views held by Fox fans

> Clarifications on the PIPA study re Misperceptions, the Media and the  
Iraq  
War

>  
> PIPA's recent study of "Misperceptions, the Media and the Iraq War" has generated a substantial amount of controversy that leads us to want to make a number of clarifications.

>  
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>  
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>  
> Naturally this led to the question of what factors are the most powerful predictors of the likelihood to have these misperceptions. A key one to check is a respondent's primary source of news. The analysis revealed that the most powerful factor was intention to vote for the President. In second place and quite robust were respondent's primary source of news and education. Far behind was age. Party ID (when intention to vote for the President was included), gender, income and, strikingly, level of attention to news (though not measured comprehensively) were not statistically significant factors.

Thus it does appear that respondent's primary source of news is one of the strongest predictors of the likelihood to have these misperceptions.

>

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> highest frequency of misperceptions has generated a good deal of attention. Some have suggested that we  
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> misleading its viewers. We want to clarify emphatically that we are not making this assertion. First on  
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> Fox stimuli caused the misperceptions. Second, those who got their news primarily from CBS-the major  
> network probably most often accused of having a liberal bias-were only slightly less likely (though  
> significantly so) to have misperceptions than those who got their news from Fox News.

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Date: Mon, 20 Oct 2003 13:58:36 -0700  
Reply-To: Robert Choquette <[choquett@UOREGON.EDU](mailto:choquett@UOREGON.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Robert Choquette <[choquett@UOREGON.EDU](mailto:choquett@UOREGON.EDU)>  
Subject: Converting from Sawtooth WinCATI 4.1 to 4.2

The Oregon Survey Research Laboratory has just completed an upgrade from WinCATI 4.1 to 4.2. The conversion was not without significant challenges. I've asked our IT guru Perren Smith to document the difficulties we encountered.

If your organization in Perren's report on our experiences, please contact me.

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Date: Mon, 20 Oct 2003 20:55:41 -0700  
Reply-To: Jon Cohen <[cohen@PPIC.ORG](mailto:cohen@PPIC.ORG)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Jon Cohen <[cohen@PPIC.ORG](mailto:cohen@PPIC.ORG)>  
Subject: ATTN: SoCal--3 presidents, 1 great conference  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

We have a limited number of spots remaining for the annual meeting of the Pacific Chapter of AAPOR this Thursday and Friday in Universal City, California. Please join AAPOR President Betsy Martin, WAPOR President Kathleen Frankovic, and AAPOR President Karl Feld at this great conference. For more information, please see [www.papor.org](http://www.papor.org) or contact me at [cohen@ppic.org](mailto:cohen@ppic.org).

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Date: Tue, 21 Oct 2003 13:22:49 -0400  
Reply-To: "Leo G. Simonetta" <[simonetta@ARTSCI.COM](mailto:simonetta@ARTSCI.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: "Leo G. Simonetta" <[simonetta@ARTSCI.COM](mailto:simonetta@ARTSCI.COM)>  
Subject: Misleading America  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Since we have been discussing this . . .

Misleading America  
Date Posted: Tuesday, October 21, 2003  
by Shaun Waterman

United Press International  
CommonDreams.org  
October 20, 2003

WASHINGTON -- It's official -- watching Fox News makes you ignorant.

To be precise, researchers from the Program on International Policy at the University of Maryland found that those who relied on Fox for their news were more likely than those who relied on any other news source to have what the study called "significant misperceptions" about the war in Iraq.

SNIP



Fox News Senior Vice President John Moody retorted that the study only asked people about "their impressions, not what they knew to be true."

I'm not sure what point he thought he was making, but it was lost on me.

Moody also -- employing the kind of linguistic cudgel that so often the marks the on-air verbal perambulations of his employees -- called the study a "tutt-tutting exercise in academic self-arousal."

<http://www.masnet.org/articleinterest.asp?id=590>

--

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410-377-7955 fax

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Date: Tue, 21 Oct 2003 15:24:53 -0400  
Reply-To: Dave Howell <[dahowell@ISR.UMICH.EDU](mailto:dahowell@ISR.UMICH.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Dave Howell <[dahowell@ISR.UMICH.EDU](mailto:dahowell@ISR.UMICH.EDU)>  
Subject: National Election Studies (NES) Fellows Competition  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1

Dear AAPOR members,

We are pleased to announce the NES Fellows Competition for the 2004-2005 academic year. The full announcement and information on how to apply are located at the bottom of this e-mail. We encourage you to forward this information to those you think may be interested in applying.

Thank you, and best regards,  
-David Howell  
Director of Studies  
National Election Studies (NES)  
<http://www.umich.edu/~nes>  
[dahowell@isr.umich.edu](mailto:dahowell@isr.umich.edu)

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Announcement of NES Fellows Competition

The Center for Political Studies at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research, in cooperation with the National Election Studies, seeks to appoint up to three pre-doctoral National Election Studies Fellows for the 2004-2005 academic year. We are interested in scholars who will take advantage of Michigan's tradition of creative interdisciplinary work and its strength across the social sciences. We are especially interested in applications from scholars whose research combines institutional analysis with the analysis of individual judgment, choice, and behavior.

NES Fellows will use the year to finish their dissertations in residence at the Center. Fellows will also be involved in the National Election Studies. While NES Fellows will devote most of their time to their dissertation work, during their tenure, each of the Fellows will be involved in one special project featuring NES data. Fellows will participate in the NES Workshop on Behavior and Institutions and may contribute to the intellectual life of the Center and the Institute by participating in the range of other activities there (for example, the Seminar on Political Economy, the Seminar on Group Dynamics, the Seminar on Complex Systems, the Seminar on Race and American Political Development, the Seminar on Party Politics). Fellows will receive a \$30,000 stipend, health insurance, and a \$5,000 research fund. Fellows may receive up to \$10,000 in tuition support.

Applicants should submit a c.v., two letters of recommendation, a transcript, a cover letter sketching their plans for the year, a statement of their tuition needs for the year, and a copy of their dissertation prospectus to Nancy Burns and Donald Kinder, National Election Studies Fellows Program, 4246 ISR, 426 Thompson Street, P.O. Box 1248, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48106-1248. We will begin reviewing applications on November 15, 2003, and continue until positions are filled. The University of Michigan is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.

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=====  
Date: Wed, 22 Oct 2003 10:25:00 -0400  
Reply-To: "Thomas M. Guterbock" <[tmg1p@cms.mail.virginia.edu](mailto:tmg1p@cms.mail.virginia.edu)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: "Thomas M. Guterbock" <[tmg1p@CMS.MAIL.VIRGINIA.EDU](mailto:tmg1p@CMS.MAIL.VIRGINIA.EDU)>  
Subject: Oral histories: not research, no IRB reviews  
Comments: To: AAPORnet List server <[aapornet@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet@asu.edu)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit  
Content-disposition: inline

Of potential interest in relation to qualitative interview studies . . .  
Tom

[FYI -- From today's Chronicle of Higher Education]

Tuesday, October 21, 2003

## Federal Agency Says Oral History Is Not Subject to Rules on Human Research Volunteers

By JEFFREY BRAINARD

The federal office that oversees human volunteers in research has decided that oral-history interviews generally do not fall under the government's definition of research and thus need not be regulated by institutional review boards.

The decision follows complaints from oral historians and other social scientists who have said that the university-based review boards have unreasonably questioned, restricted, and delayed their work to interview people for a variety of scholarly projects. The scholars have argued that colleges have interpreted federal regulations too broadly and moved to regulate research projects that pose little or no risk to interviewees.

The federal Office for Human Research Protections issued the decision late last month in a letter to representatives of the American Historical Association and the Oral History Association. Representatives of the oral-history group announced the letter at the association's annual meeting this month.

The federal agency has not yet officially posted the decision as policy guidance on its Web site, however. And the letter does not discuss whether other forms of one-on-one interviews, such as those conducted by anthropologists or journalism scholars, constitute research subject to federal oversight.

In recent years, all forms of human-subjects research have received more scrutiny from university officials, following shutdowns by the federal government of several medical-research projects and a wave of publicity about the issue. Some institutional review boards, or IRB's, have questioned whether social scientists and historians would ask interviewees embarrassing questions and safeguard their privacy adequately.

But oral historians have argued that colleges have overreacted to federal pressure, and say the regulations, which were developed mostly to protect human subjects in biomedical research, are unsuited to their field (The Chronicle, March 9, 2001). Historians have been working to persuade the federal research-protections office to clarify its definition of research and what kinds of scholarship must be monitored.

In its letter, dated September 22, the federal oversight office said it concurred with a proposed policy, written by

the two history associations, that oral histories usually do not fit the existing federal definition of research involving human subjects: "a systematic investigation, including research, development, testing, and evaluation, designed to develop or contribute to generalizable knowledge."

Oral historians "do not reach for generalizable principles of historical or social development" that could be used to predict the future, wrote Michael A. Carome, the office's associate director for regulatory affairs. Rather, they explore "a particular past."

(The full text of the letter is available here. It can be viewed using Adobe Reader, available free.)

Historians applauded the decision. The federal office "has heard our concern and has responded appropriately," said Linda Shopes, a former member of the American Historical Association's council who represented the group in talks with the government. She is also a historian with the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

In one sense, the impact of the decision could be limited -- it directly covers only researchers financed by the Department of Health and Human Services. The Office for Human Research Protections, which is part of that department, has oversight authority for those studies, but not projects financed by 17 other federal agencies that also enforce the regulations on human subjects.

Nevertheless, the oral-history group said that the statement was useful because the Department of Health and Human Services is a major sponsor of biomedical research. Thus, the group said, the agency could have a broad impact on university IRB's, as well as other federal agencies, by drawing a distinction between oral-history work and biomedical studies, the most common type of studies to come before IRB's.

Still, the federal office's decision sends an unfortunate and perhaps unintended message, said C.K. Gunsalus, special counsel and an adjunct professor of law at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, who has been studying the issue. "While I agree completely" with the decision, she said, "I have a hard time saying to my colleagues in history that what you do is not research." The decision tends to reinforce an existing "class system" in academe, in which some biomedical researchers view their studies as methodologically more rigorous than the work of historians, she added.

The federal government and universities need to go further and agree on a clear, broader policy covering all situations in which scholars interview people, Ms. Gunsalus said. She and colleagues are working on a policy paper meant to advance that debate nationally. The paper is expected to be finished by the



and Assistant Professor of Sociology  
Fort Hays State University  
600 Park Street  
Hays, Kansas 67601  
785-628-5881  
785-628-4188 fax  
<http://www.fhsu.edu/docking>

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Reply-To: Mike Flanagan <[MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM](mailto:MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Mike Flanagan <[MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM](mailto:MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM)>  
Subject: Job Announcement  
Comments: To: [aapornet@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"  
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job announcement.=20

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Date: Wed, 22 Oct 2003 11:41:48 -0500  
Reply-To: [slosh@garnet.acns.fsu.edu](mailto:slosh@garnet.acns.fsu.edu)  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Susan Carol Losh <[slosh@GARNET.ACNS.FSU.EDU](mailto:slosh@GARNET.ACNS.FSU.EDU)>  
Subject: Oral histories: not research: a dubious tradeoffIRB reviews  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain  
Content-transfer-encoding: binary  
Content-disposition: inline

As someone who has been both an IRB applicant and an IRB member, I find the recent decision a dubious tradeoff. As noted earlier, there is a distinct status ladder both inside and outside of academia. What does it mean when an historian goes up for promotion and tenure to be told their scholarship is "not research"? There is at least some quantitative research (e.g., see work by Mary Frank Fox) that more quantitative disciplines (with the interesting exception of math) are better paid and more highly respected.

The flip side is that survey researchers, experimenters, field researchers, possibly even those who do quantitative content analysis, must justify their procedures, sometimes through the same process that invoked so many historian complaints. Seems to me we might better put our energies into a more humane IRB set of procedures than being gerrymandered out of "research"!

Susan

On Wed, 22 Oct 2003 10:25:00 -0400 "Thomas M. Guterbock" wrote:

> Of potential interest in relation to qualitative interview studies . . .  
> Tom  
>

Susan Carol Losh, Ph.D.  
American Statistical Association/NSF-SRS Research Fellow 2003-2004  
Program Leader, Learning & Cognition

Department of Educational Psychology & Learning Systems  
Florida State University  
Tallahassee FL 32306-4453

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Date: Thu, 23 Oct 2003 11:21:20 -0400  
Reply-To: Colleen Porter <[cporter@HP.UFL.EDU](mailto:cporter@HP.UFL.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Colleen Porter <[cporter@HP.UFL.EDU](mailto:cporter@HP.UFL.EDU)>  
Subject: Re: Oral histories: not research: a dubious tradeoffIRB reviews  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit  
Content-disposition: inline

>>> Susan Carol Losh <[slosh@garnet.acns.fsu.edu](mailto:slosh@garnet.acns.fsu.edu)> 10/22/2003 12:41:48 PM

>>>

>What does it mean when an historian goes up for promotion and  
>tenure to be told their scholarship is "not research"?

But what the IRB thinks and what the historian's peers think may be very different things.

My (biomedical) IRB throws this "not research" term around a lot. They've decided that some of what I do is "not research" because it is program evaluation. But it still involves surveys, focus groups, etc. And we still publish papers from it. And we still have to submit IRB paperwork, because it involves human subjects. At our institution, only the IRB gets to decide what is "not research."

When HIPAA came into effect, I invited the IRB trainer to come meet with the faculty in my department, and help us understand how our social science/behavioral studies would be impacted. The IRB trainer brought up the name of a very well respected researcher all of us know, and remarked that most of her work was "not research." My department chair about flipped:)

So I don't think an IRB ruling has any impact at all in the real world or the ivory tower.

Colleen



Colleen K. Porter  
Project Coordinator  
cporter@hp.ufl.edu  
phone: 352/273-6068, fax: 273-6075  
University of Florida  
Department of Health Services Administration  
Location: 101 Newell Drive, Rm. 4136  
US Mail: P.O. Box 100195, Gainesville, FL 32610-0195

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Date: Thu, 23 Oct 2003 19:09:02 -0400  
Reply-To: Ken Sherrill <Ken@KENSHERILL.COM>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Ken Sherrill <Ken@KENSHERILL.COM>  
Subject: An Algorithm for Determining the Winners of U.S. Presidential  
Elections  
Comments: cc: [kenneth.sherrill@hunter.cuny.edu](mailto:kenneth.sherrill@hunter.cuny.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

From: Annals of Improbable Research Online (October 20, 2003)

<http://members.bellatlantic.net/%7Evze3fs8i/air/Elections.htm>

I thought you might be amused.

Ken

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Date: Fri, 24 Oct 2003 11:03:27 -0400  
Reply-To: Joe Rafael <jrafael@OPINIONACCESS.COM>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Joe Rafael <jrafael@OPINIONACCESS.COM>  
Subject: Position Available - Telephone Data Collection  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <[sf97b9be.068@fuji.hp.ufl.edu](mailto:sf97b9be.068@fuji.hp.ufl.edu)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
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If interested, please contact:  
Joe Rafael  
jrafael@opinionaccess.com

Thanks,

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Chairman  
Opinion Access Corp.  
31-00 47th Ave  
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Reply-To: Jing Zhou <jzhou@SYMMETRICSMARKETING.COM>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Jing Zhou <jzhou@SYMMETRICSMARKETING.COM>  
Subject: Job Announcement  
Comments: To: [aapornet@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"  
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=20

4. Senior Global Program Manager (SGPM) to manage all operational aspects of a complex and high profile international research projects, including directing and coordinating the activities of support staff and suppliers involved with study design, data collection, analysis and reporting of research data. =20

=20

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Candidates for SGPM and AM positions should have experience managing survey research projects, a Master's degree/Ph.D. or equivalent experience, and strong verbal, written and interpersonal communication skills. An ability to manage complex research studies and coordinate team members is required; the ability to spec and explain basic

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Date: Sat, 25 Oct 2003 17:13:53 -0400  
Reply-To: [RFunk787@AOL.COM](mailto:RFunk787@AOL.COM)  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: "G. Ray Funkhouser" <[RFunk787@AOL.COM](mailto:RFunk787@AOL.COM)>  
Subject: Interesting census issue  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="ISO-8859-1"  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Compared to this, the flap AAPORNET had re sampling in 2000 seems relatively=  
=20  
trivial. That is, unless the fact that American politics is being shaped in=  
=20  
this way by non-citizens (many of them here illegally) doesn't bother anyone=  
.

Ray Funkhouser

Study: Immigration cost Republican seats  
Redistricting impacted by wave of new legal, illegal residents

Posted: October 25, 2003  
1:00 a.m. Eastern

=A9 2003 WorldNetDaily.com=20  
The heavy influx of immigrants cost the Republican Party nine House seats=20  
during the 2000 political redistricting process, according to a report by th=  
e=20  
Center for Immigration Studies.=20  
One of those seats was lost as a result of illegal aliens being counted as=20  
part of the national population by the U.S. Census Bureau, the report's auth=  
ors=20  
concluded.=20  
The report, "Remaking the Political Landscape: The Impact of Illegal and=20

Legal Immigration on Congressional Apportionment," was produced by the Center for Immigration Studies.

Dudley Poston, a Texas A&M sociology professor and author of the CIS report, examined how congressional seats would have been reapportioned if the Census Bureau had not counted naturalized American citizens, legal permanent residents, illegal aliens and those on long-term temporary visas.

Among the report's findings:

- The presence of illegal aliens in other states caused Indiana, Michigan, and Mississippi to each lose one seat in the House in 2000, while Montana failed to gain a seat it otherwise would have.
- Illegal immigration not only redistributes seats in the House, it has the same effect on presidential elections because the Electoral College is based on the size of congressional delegations.
- The presence of all non-citizens in the Census redistributed a total of nine seats. The term "non-citizens" includes illegal aliens, legal immigrants and temporary visitors, mainly foreign students and guest workers. In addition, the four states that lost a seat due to the presence of illegal aliens, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Kentucky and Utah each had one fewer seat than they otherwise would have.
- None of the states that lost a seat due to non-citizens is declining in population. The population of the four states that lost seats due to illegal immigration increased 1.6 million in the 1990s, while the population of the five states that lost seats because of other non-citizens grew by two million.
- Immigrant-induced reapportionment is different from reapportionment caused when natives relocate to other states. Immigration takes away representation from states composed almost entirely of U.S. citizens and results in the creation of new districts in states with large numbers of non-citizens.
- In the nine states that lost a seat due to the presence of non-citizens, only one in 50 residents is a non-citizen. In contrast, one in seven residents is a non-citizen in California, which picked up six of these seats. One in 10 residents is a non-citizen in New York, Texas and Florida, the states that gained the other three seats.
- The numbers are even larger in some districts - 43 percent of the population in California's immigrant-heavy 31st district is made up of non-citizens, while in the 34th district, 38 percent are non-citizens. In Florida's 21st

district, 28 percent of the population is non-citizen, and in New York's 12th district the number is 23 percent.  
The large number of non-citizens creates a tension with the principle of "one man, one vote" because it takes so few votes to win these immigrant-heavy districts. In 2002, it took almost 100,000 votes to win the typical congressional race in the four states that lost a seat due to illegal aliens, while it took fewer than 35,000 votes to win the 34th and 31st districts of California.  
Although the number of naturalizations increased in the 1990s, the number of non-citizens still increased dramatically to 18.5 million in 2000, up from 11.8 million in 1990 and seven million in 1980.

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Date: Sat, 25 Oct 2003 23:06:35 -0400  
Reply-To: Warren Mitofsky <[mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM](mailto:mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Warren Mitofsky <[mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM](mailto:mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM)>  
Subject: Re: Interesting census issue  
Comments: To: [RFunk787@AOL.COM](mailto:RFunk787@AOL.COM), [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <[1a4.1b96772f.2ccc4191@aol.com](mailto:1a4.1b96772f.2ccc4191@aol.com)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"; format=flowed  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Is there a place that we can see the difference in congressional apportionment as a result of the different classification of non-citizens?  
I wonder what the effect of illegal immigrants is as compared to legal immigrants. Of course nothing in the constitution says immigrants should be excluded from the census.  
warren mitofsky

At 05:13 PM 10/25/03, G. Ray Funkhouser wrote:  
>Compared to this, the flap AAPORNET had re sampling in 2000 seems relatively trivial. That is, unless the fact that American politics is being shaped in this way by non-citizens (many of them here illegally) doesn't bother anyone.  
>  
>Ray Funkhouser  
>  
>

>  
>Study: Immigration cost Republican seats  
>Redistricting impacted by wave of new legal, illegal residents  
>  
>Posted: October 25, 2003  
>1:00 a.m. Eastern  
>  
>  
>=A9 2003 WorldNetDaily.com  
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>during the 2000 political redistricting process, according to a report by=  
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>failed  
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>they otherwise would have.  
>=B7 None of the states that lost a seat due to non-citizens is declining in  
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>states that lost seats because of other non-citizens grew by two million.

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>

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Date: Mon, 27 Oct 2003 09:02:51 -0500  
Reply-To: John Hall <JHall@MATHEMATICA-MPR.COM>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: John Hall <JHall@MATHEMATICA-MPR.COM>  
Subject: Re: AAPORNET Digest - 24 Oct 2003 to 25 Oct 2003 (#2003-53)  
Comments: To: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>

Regarding Apportionment, the Constitution does not speak of citizens but of persons. If one doesn't like non citizens being counted, it appears they would have to change the Constitution.

From the original US Constitution.  
Article I Section 2 Clause 3.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.

The part of this Clause relating to the mode of apportionment of representatives among the several States has been affected by Section 2 of amendment XIV.

Article XIV.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Article [XIX].

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Thanks to the House of Representative Web Site.

John Hall

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

From: Automatic digest processor [mailto:LISTSERV@lists.asu.edu]  
Sent: Sunday, October 26, 2003 1:00 AM  
To: Recipients of AAPORNET digests  
Subject: AAPORNET Digest - 24 Oct 2003 to 25 Oct 2003 (#2003-53)

There are 2 messages totalling 252 lines in this issue.

Topics of the day:

1. Interesting census issue (2)

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Date: Sat, 25 Oct 2003 17:13:53 -0400  
From: "G. Ray Funkhouser" <[RFunk787@AOL.COM](mailto:RFunk787@AOL.COM)>  
Subject: Interesting census issue

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Ray Funkhouser

Study: Immigration cost Republican seats  
Redistricting impacted by wave of new legal, illegal residents

Posted: October 25, 2003  
1:00 a.m. Eastern

=A9 2003 WorldNetDaily.com=20  
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Date: Sat, 25 Oct 2003 23:06:35 -0400  
From: Warren Mitofsky <mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM>  
Subject: Re: Interesting census issue

Is there a place that we can see the difference in congressional apportionment as a result of the different classification of non-citizens?

I wonder what the effect of illegal immigrants is as compared to legal immigrants. Of course nothing in the constitution says immigrants should be excluded from the census.  
warren mitofsky

At 05:13 PM 10/25/03, G. Ray Funkhouser wrote:

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>Posted: October 25, 2003  
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>A9 2003 WorldNetDaily.com

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>One of those seats was lost as a result of illegal aliens being counted as part of the national population by the U.S. Census Bureau, the report's authors concluded.

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>=B7 None of the states that lost a seat due to non-citizens is declining in population. The population of the four states that lost seats due to illegal immigration increased 1.6 million in the 1990s, while the population of the five states that lost seats because of other non-citizens grew by two million.

>=B7 Immigrant-induced reapportionment is different from reapportionment caused when natives relocate to other states. Immigration takes away representation from states composed almost entirely of U.S. citizens and results in the creation of new districts in states with large numbers of non-citizens.

>=B7 In the nine states that lost a seat due to the presence of non-citizens, only one in 50 residents is a non-citizen. In contrast, one in seven residents is a non-citizen in California, which picked up six of these seats. One in 10 residents is a non-citizen in New York, Texas and Florida, the states that gained the other three seats.

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Warren J. Mitofsky  
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<http://www.mitofskyinternational.com>

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Date: Mon, 27 Oct 2003 08:43:20 -0800  
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Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: John Oehlert <[joehlert@FRISOLUTIONS.COM](mailto:joehlert@FRISOLUTIONS.COM)>  
Subject: Re: Interesting census issue  
Comments: To: Warren Mitofsky <[mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM](mailto:mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM)>, [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <[5.2.0.9.2.20031025230324.03350490@pop.mindspring.com](mailto:5.2.0.9.2.20031025230324.03350490@pop.mindspring.com)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1; format=flowed  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Not likely to find these data .... when doing the census the interviewers=  
were  
not allowed to ask if a person was legal or illegal. Not even to ask if they  
were a citizen or not....

John

At 07:06 PM 10/25/2003, you wrote:

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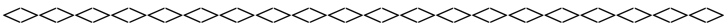
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>Warren J. Mitofsky  
>140 Riverside Drive, Apt 18N  
>New York, NY 10024  
>  
>212 496-2945  
>212 496-0846 FAX  
>  
>email: [mitofsky@mindspring.com](mailto:mitofsky@mindspring.com)  
><http://www.mitofskyinternational.com>  
>

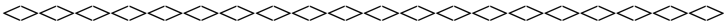
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From: John Oehlert <[joehlert@FRISOLUTIONS.COM](mailto:joehlert@FRISOLUTIONS.COM)>  
Subject: Re: AAPORNET Digest - 24 Oct 2003 to 25 Oct 2003 (#2003-53)  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <[897E2332A97AD311AE5B00508B116D540C17E338@mpr1](mailto:897E2332A97AD311AE5B00508B116D540C17E338@mpr1)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed

To follow this thread ... and to the point of the original email ....

Corwin & Peltason's "Understanding the Constitution" cites a challenge by some of the Northeastern states before the 1990 census was undertaken. These states were concerned about this very problem ... losing representation to states like California and Texas because of the counting of the so-called 'undocumented' immigrants. California, Texas and Florida disagreed ... so did the Court. Democrats have been pushing for doing a statistical "adjustment" of the illegal and migrant workers because they feel they are undercounted ... so they want to bump the numbers. A larger 'population' means more representatives and more federal tax money for projects within a state. As 'Deepthroat" said: "Follow the money."

John

At 06:02 AM 10/27/2003, you wrote:

>Regarding Apportionment, the Constitution does not speak of citizens but of  
>persons. If one doesn't like non citizens being counted, it appears they  
>would have to change the Constitution.

>

>>From the original US Constitution.

>Article I Section 2 Clause 3.

>

>Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several  
>States which may be included within this Union, according to their  
>respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number  
>of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and  
>excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.

>

> The part of this Clause relating to the mode of apportionment of  
>representatives among the several States has been affected by Section 2 of  
>amendment XIV.

>

>Article XIV.

>

>Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States  
>according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons  
>in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at  
>any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of  
>the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial  
>officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to  
>any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age,  
>and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for  
>participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation  
>therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male  
>citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of  
>age in such State.

>

>Article [XIX].

>The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or  
>abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

>

>Thanks to the House of Representative Web Site.

>

>

>

>John Hall

>

>

>

>-----Original Message-----

>From: Automatic digest processor [mailto:LISTSERV@lists.asu.edu]

>Sent: Sunday, October 26, 2003 1:00 AM

>To: Recipients of AAPORNET digests

>Subject: AAPORNET Digest - 24 Oct 2003 to 25 Oct 2003 (#2003-53)

>

>

>There are 2 messages totalling 252 lines in this issue.

>

>Topics of the day:

>

> 1. Interesting census issue (2)

>

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>Date: Sat, 25 Oct 2003 17:13:53 -0400

>From: "G. Ray Funkhouser" <[RFunk787@AOL.COM](mailto:RFunk787@AOL.COM)>

>Subject: Interesting census issue

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>Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
>Unsubscribe? Send email to [listserv@asu.edu](mailto:listserv@asu.edu) with this text:  
>signoff aapornet  
>  
>-----  
>  
>Date: Sat, 25 Oct 2003 23:06:35 -0400  
>From: Warren Mitofsky <[mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM](mailto:mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM)>  
>Subject: Re: Interesting census issue  
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>>1:00 a.m. Eastern  
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> End of AAPORNET Digest - 24 Oct 2003 to 25 Oct 2003 (#2003-53)  
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Date: Mon, 27 Oct 2003 12:31:32 -0500  
Reply-To: "Leo G. Simonetta" <[simonetta@ARTSCI.COM](mailto:simonetta@ARTSCI.COM)>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: "Leo G. Simonetta" <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>  
Subject: Fox, surveys and the news again  
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

How to Change the News on Iraq  
Washington Post  
By E. J. Dionne Jr.  
Saturday, October 25, 2003; Page A23  
<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A14507-2003Oct24.html>

So is the Fox News Channel, television's most pro-Bush network, offering an especially negative view of what's happening in Iraq?

You might think so from a fascinating poll released this week by the Pew Research Center for the People and the Press. The pollsters took on a controversy the Bush administration started by asking respondents whether "news reports are making the situation in Iraq seem worse than it really is, better than it really is -- or are reports showing the situation about the way it really is?"

Overall, 38 percent of Americans thought the news was making the Iraqi situation seem worse than reality, 14 percent thought news portrayals were making things seem better, and 36 percent thought the reports were about right.

But check this out: 55 percent of those who said the Fox News Channel was their main source of news said the newsies were making things seem worse, compared with only 32 percent of CNN viewers.

Are those folks at Fox News a collection of nattering nabobs of negativism? Of course not. People's views of whether Bush is right or wrong about the news have little to do with what they are seeing or reading and a lot to do with their political preconceptions.

The audience for Fox News, as the poll found, is significantly more Republican than the rest of the nation. And sure enough, Fox viewers' attitudes closely match those of Republicans, 55 percent of whom also see the media as portraying the reality in Iraq too negatively. On the other hand, CNN viewers -- and, as it happens, newspaper readers -- held views on reporting from Iraq similar to those of Americans as a whole.

That Bush's campaign against the media is taking hold with Republicans is not surprising. And the right has proved through 30 years of media-bashing that it can make editors and producers look over their right shoulders and second-guess themselves.

SNIP

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Leo G. Simonetta  
Art & Science Group, LLC  
6115 Falls Road Suite 101  
Baltimore, MD 21209  
410-377-7880 ext. 14  
410-377-7955 fax

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=====

Date: Tue, 28 Oct 2003 00:03:14 -0500  
Reply-To: [jwerner@jwdp.com](mailto:jwerner@jwdp.com)  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Jan Werner <[jwerner@JWDP.COM](mailto:jwerner@JWDP.COM)>  
Organization: Jan Werner Data Processing  
Subject: Re: Interesting census issue  
Comments: To: Warren Mitofsky <[mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM](mailto:mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM)>  
Comments: cc: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <[5.2.0.9.2.20031025230324.03350490@pop.mindspring.com](mailto:5.2.0.9.2.20031025230324.03350490@pop.mindspring.com)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; format=flowed  
Content-transfer-encoding: 8BIT

The Center for Immigration Studies is an advocacy group for stricter immigration laws and WorldNetDaily.com is a conservative site notorious for publishing unfounded rumors and innuendoes.

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Date: Mon, 27 Oct 2003 23:55:08 -0600  
Reply-To: "Norval D. Glenn" <ndglenn@MAIL.LA.UTEXAS.EDU>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: "Norval D. Glenn" <ndglenn@MAIL.LA.UTEXAS.EDU>  
Subject: Re: Interesting census issue  
Comments: To: Jan Werner <jwerner@jwdp.com>  
Comments: cc: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
In-Reply-To: <3F9DF892.7020905@jwdp.com>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=X-UNKNOWN  
Content-transfer-encoding: QUOTED-PRINTABLE

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Date: Tue, 28 Oct 2003 07:22:42 -0500  
Reply-To: Andy Beveridge <[andy@TROLL.SOC.QC.EDU](mailto:andy@TROLL.SOC.QC.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Andy Beveridge <[andy@TROLL.SOC.QC.EDU](mailto:andy@TROLL.SOC.QC.EDU)>  
Subject: Re: Interesting census issue  
Comments: To: "Norval D. Glenn" <[ndglenn@MAIL.LA.UTEXAS.EDU](mailto:ndglenn@MAIL.LA.UTEXAS.EDU)>, [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <[Pine.GSO.4.33.0310272351560.6797-100000@kipper.la.utexas.edu](mailto:Pine.GSO.4.33.0310272351560.6797-100000@kipper.la.utexas.edu)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: 8BIT

Dear All:

Since Norval Glenn weighed in on this, it seems to me that one should note that Dudley Poston, who is a very well renowned demographer, seems to have lent his name and analytic skills to a group (CIS), that is an out and out anti-immigration organization.

He is one of the authors of the report, which basically just uses the citizenship numbers to reshuffle the reapportionment numbers. Since, as someone else pointed out, it probably would take a constitutional amendment to not use "persons" as the basis for reapportionment, the report simply becomes more ammunition in the anti-immigration crusade of this organization.

Andy Beveridge

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Norval D. Glenn  
Sent: Tuesday, October 28, 2003 12:55 AM  
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
Subject: Re: Interesting census issue

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>>> -----

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>>

>>

>> Warren J. Mitofsky

>> 140 Riverside Drive, Apt 18N

>> New York, NY 10024

>>

>> 212 496-2945

>> 212 496-0846 FAX

>>

>> email: [mitofsky@mindspring.com](mailto:mitofsky@mindspring.com)

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

>>

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-----  
Date: Tue, 28 Oct 2003 08:15:18 -0500

Reply-To: Eric Plutzer <[exp12@PSU.EDU](mailto:exp12@PSU.EDU)>

Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>

From: Eric Plutzer <[exp12@PSU.EDU](mailto:exp12@PSU.EDU)>

Subject: Citizens vs. residents

Comments: To: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)>

In-Reply-To: <[200310280538.AAA120808@f05n16.cac.psu.edu](mailto:200310280538.AAA120808@f05n16.cac.psu.edu)>

MIME-version: 1.0

Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed

John Hall is on the mark in referring to the Constitution.

>From: John Hall <[JHall@MATHEMATICA-MPR.COM](mailto:JHall@MATHEMATICA-MPR.COM)>

>

>Regarding Apportionment, the Constitution does not speak of citizens but of  
>persons. If one doesn't like non citizens being counted, it appears they  
>would have to change the Constitution.

Indeed, the Constitution is mute on who may vote on elections, leaving this entirely up to the states. So states may choose to allow immigrants, tourists, and even illegal aliens to vote should they choose to [after all, these folks all pay taxes (and thereby have a claim on representation); they participate in religious and civic organizations, and so on]. My understanding is that green card holders must register for the selective service so (if this is in fact true) counting them for apportionment and enfranchising them makes lots of sense.

I've always wondered if any states permit green card holders to vote -- anyone out there know of such an example?

-- Eric

---

Eric Plutzer  
Department of Political Science  
Penn State University  
Voice: 814/865-6576  
<http://polisci.la.psu.edu/faculty/plutzer/>

---

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Date: Tue, 28 Oct 2003 08:47:36 -0500  
Reply-To: Robert Ladner <[rladner@behavioralscience.com](mailto:rladner@behavioralscience.com)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Robert Ladner <[rladner@BEHAVIORALSCIENCE.COM](mailto:rladner@BEHAVIORALSCIENCE.COM)>  
Organization: BSR  
Subject: Re: Interesting census issue  
Comments: To: Andy Beveridge <[andy@TROLL.SOC.QC.EDU](mailto:andy@TROLL.SOC.QC.EDU)>, [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: 8BIT

I live and work as a public opinion researcher in South Florida, a community with over a million Hispanic IMMIGRANTS (not to mention Caribbean blacks, which is itself another arena for discussion) which is divided roughly into 800,000 NATURALIZED AMERICANS as well as 200,000 so-called NON-CITIZENS. To have both naturalized citizens and non-citizens lumped together as immigrants in the top paragraphs of a report blaming redistricting inequities on immigrants, and then to see that the redistricting impact is statistically laid at the feet of the non-citizens but is used to tar the image of all immigrants, is either careless science or smarmy political rhetoric.

My family were German immigrants who were active in Philadelphia politics from the latter part of the 19th Century to the Second World War. My wife's family were so-called Pennsylvania Dutch, who migrated to this country early in the 1800s. Unless those who prefer "real citizens" to "immigrants who have become citizens" are Native Americans, we all come from immigrant stock and I fail to see any difference between the immigration-grown states of the 1990s and 2000s and the great cities of Chicago, New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Philadelphia and Boston in the 1800s.

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

From: "Andy Beveridge" <andy@TROLL.SOC.QC.EDU>

To: <AAPORNET@asu.edu>

Sent: Tuesday, October 28, 2003 7:22 AM

Subject: Re: Interesting census issue

> Dear All:

>

> Since Norval Glenn weighed in on this, it seems to me that one should note  
> that Dudley Poston, who is a very well renowned demographer, seems to have  
> lent his name and analytic skills to a group (CIS), that is an out and out  
> anti-immigration organization.

>

> He is one of the authors of the report, which basically just uses the  
> citizenship numbers to reshuffle the reapportionment numbers. Since, as  
> someone else pointed out, it probably would take a constitutional amendment  
> to not use "persons" as the basis for reapportionment, the report simply  
> becomes more ammunition in the anti-immigration crusade of this  
> organization.

>

> Andy Beveridge

>

>

> -----Original Message-----

> From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu]On Behalf Of Norval D. Glenn

> Sent: Tuesday, October 28, 2003 12:55 AM

> To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

> Subject: Re: Interesting census issue

>

>

> I have never before heard of the Center for Immigration Studies or  
> WorldNetDaily.com, but Dudley Poston, a former colleague of mine, is a  
> very prominent demographer of impeccable integrity. Anything he does is  
> very solid, though of course interpretations of his work by others may not  
> be.

>

> Norval Glenn

>

> On Tue, 28 Oct 2003, Jan Werner wrote:

>

>> The Center for Immigration Studies is an advocacy group for stricter  
>> immigration laws and WorldNetDaily.com is a conservative site notorious  
>> for publishing unfounded rumors and innuendoes.

>>

>> That doesn't mean that the article is necessarily hokum, but it does  
>> give one reason to take these findings with a grain of salt.

>>  
>> Jan Werner

>> \_\_\_\_\_  
>>

>> Warren Mitofsky wrote:  
>>

>>> Is there a place that we can see the difference in congressional  
>>> apportionment as a result of the different classification of  
>>> non-citizens? I wonder what the effect of illegal immigrants is as  
>>> compared to legal immigrants. Of course nothing in the constitution  
says

>>> immigrants should be excluded from the census.  
>>> warren mitofsky

>>>  
>>> At 05:13 PM 10/25/03, G. Ray Funkhouser wrote:  
>>>

>>>> Compared to this, the flap AAPORNET had re sampling in 2000 seems  
>>>> relatively  
>>>> trivial. That is, unless the fact that American politics is being  
>>>> shaped in  
>>>> this way by non-citizens (many of them here illegally) doesn't bother  
>>>> anyone.

>>>>  
>>>> Ray Funkhouser

>>>>  
>>>>  
>>>>

>>>> Study: Immigration cost Republican seats  
>>>> Redistricting impacted by wave of new legal, illegal residents

>>>>  
>>>> Posted: October 25, 2003  
>>>> 1:00 a.m. Eastern

>>>>  
>>>>  
>>>> © 2003 WorldNetDaily.com

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>>> Warren J. Mitofsky  
>>> 140 Riverside Drive, Apt 18N  
>>> New York, NY 10024  
>>>  
>>> 212 496-2945  
>>> 212 496-0846 FAX  
>>>  
>>> email: [mitofsky@mindspring.com](mailto:mitofsky@mindspring.com)  
>>> <http://www.mitofskyinternational.com>

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Date: Tue, 28 Oct 2003 11:32:45 -0500  
Reply-To: "Ratledge, Edward" <[ratledge@UDEL.EDU](mailto:ratledge@UDEL.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: "Ratledge, Edward" <[ratledge@UDEL.EDU](mailto:ratledge@UDEL.EDU)>  
Subject: Re: Interesting census issue  
Comments: To: John Oehlert <[joehlert@FRISOLUTIONS.COM](mailto:joehlert@FRISOLUTIONS.COM)>, [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

The Census does ask for citizenship status and year of entry for those =  
that  
are not citizens.

Ed Ratledge  
University of Delaware

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

From: John Oehlert [<mailto:joehlert@FRISOLUTIONS.COM>]  
Sent: Monday, October 27, 2003 11:43 AM  
To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
Subject: Re: Interesting census issue

Not likely to find these data .... when doing the census the =  
interviewers  
were  
not allowed to ask if a person was legal or illegal. Not even to ask if =  
they  
were a citizen or not....

John

At 07:06 PM 10/25/2003, you wrote:

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>apportionment as a result of the different classification of=20  
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>>

>>

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>>Study: Immigration cost Republican seats

>>Redistricting impacted by wave of new legal, illegal residents

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>>Posted: October 25, 2003

>>1:00 a.m. Eastern

>>

>>

>>=A9 2003 WorldNetDaily.com

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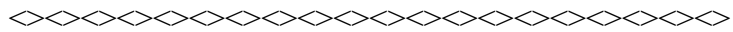
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>Warren J. Mitofsky  
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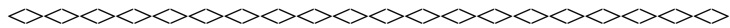


John Oehlert  
FRI Solutions, Inc.  
475 Filbert Street  
Half Moon Bay, California 94019

[joehlert@frisolutions.com](mailto:joehlert@frisolutions.com)

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Date: Tue, 28 Oct 2003 12:14:54 -0500

Reply-To: Harry Wilson <[wilson@ROANOKE.EDU](mailto:wilson@ROANOKE.EDU)>

Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>

From: Harry Wilson <[wilson@ROANOKE.EDU](mailto:wilson@ROANOKE.EDU)>

Subject: IRB query

Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)

MIME-version: 1.0

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

Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

My College is in the process of creating an IRB. Given the IRB threads =  
I've read in this forum, to say I am scared would be an understatement. =

For those with experiences, good or bad, I'd like help with the =  
following issues--how the board is constituted (appointment by whom, =  
faculty and/or staff representation, etc.), how the board's authority is =  
defined, and if there are any models other than IRBs to comply with =  
federal regulations. =20

In the past, this job fell to our Faculty Development Committee =  
(remember, we are a small institution), but someone feels that the =  
Committee has not been performing adequately. =20

My biggest concern is that folks who know little or nothing about survey =  
research will be dissecting my questionnaires and intruding, by my =  
definition, into sampling issues. The College Administration has =  
assured me that won't happen, but I'm not convinced. The guidelines =  
being proposed, I assume, come from the federal regulations, but they =  
seem vague to me (and I'm a political scientist!).

You can respond off-list, as this may not be of general interest. I'll =  
try to summarize the responses and post a summary.

Thanks,  
Harry Wilson  
Director, Center for Community Research  
Roanoke College

-----  
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Date: Tue, 28 Oct 2003 12:33:24 -0500  
Reply-To: "DeBell, Matthew" <[MDeBell@AIR.ORG](mailto:MDeBell@AIR.ORG)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: "DeBell, Matthew" <[MDeBell@AIR.ORG](mailto:MDeBell@AIR.ORG)>  
Subject: Re: Citizens vs. residents  
Comments: To: Eric Plutzer <[exp12@PSU.EDU](mailto:exp12@PSU.EDU)>, [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Eric Plutzer wrote:

>My  
>understanding is that green card holders must register for the=20  
>selective service so (if this is in fact true) counting them for=20  
>apportionment and enfranchising them makes lots of sense.

All male resident aliens, including illegal aliens (!), are required to =  
register.  
<http://www.sss.gov/must.htm>

I disagree that it makes sense to enfranchise them. The right to vote =  
is not based on being subject military service.

--  
Matthew DeBell

-----  
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Date: Tue, 28 Oct 2003 13:10:43 -0500  
Reply-To: Eric Plutzer <[exp12@PSU.EDU](mailto:exp12@PSU.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Eric Plutzer <[exp12@PSU.EDU](mailto:exp12@PSU.EDU)>  
Subject: residents vs. citizens  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <[200310260500.BAA45632@f05n16.cac.psu.edu](mailto:200310260500.BAA45632@f05n16.cac.psu.edu)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed

Colleagues,

First, let me apologize for duplication: I receive these posts in  
digest  
form and won't see any traffic directed towards me until tomorrow morning.

Cara Wong pointed me in the direction of two law review articles that  
many



of you can get through Lexis/Nexis:

University of Pennsylvania Law Review, APRIL, 1993, 141 U. Pa. L. Rev. 1391, "LEGAL ALIENS, LOCAL CITIZENS: THE HISTORICAL, CONSTITUTIONAL AND THEORETICAL MEANINGS OF ALIEN SUFFRAGE.", JAMIN B. RASKIN +

Law and Inequality Law and Inequality, Summer, 2000, 18 Law & Ineq. J. 271, "Noncitizen Voting Rights: The History, the Law and Current Prospects for Change," Virginia Harper-Ho.

These articles note that:

(a) The Supreme Court has affirmed many times that states may permit non citizens to vote, if they choose to do so.

(b) Alien suffrage was very common in the 19th century, and was practiced in 22 states at one time or another. Motives and practices varied, with some requiring aliens to pledge their intent to become citizens. In all cases, aliens could vote for federal as well as local offices.

(c) States moved to ban the practice during waves of immigration in the early 20th century.

(d) By the 1928 presidential election, alien suffrage had disappeared entirely.

(e) In the early 1990s, communities in Maryland and Massachusetts enacted reforms to allow alien suffrage but the MA statutes were in conflict with the state constitution and ruled unconstitutional - pending applications for home rule exemptions.

(f) New York and Los Angeles currently permit aliens to vote in school board elections but not for offices such as mayor.

These articles also lay out cogent NORMATIVE arguments in favor of alien suffrage, particularly for local elections.

\*

Of course, Ray's original question concerned apportionment and this is more complex. If resident aliens count for congressional seats but they may not vote for "their" representatives, it's a little like the result of the three-fifths compromise in which large numbers of slaves produced disproportionate influence of slave holders in Congress. If an extra seat in Texas ends up serving constituents who support border-patrol vigilantes, then resident aliens end up with the worst of all worlds.

\*

This is a bit off the main thrust of the list. It would be interesting if someone could add a couple of questions to their next poll and see if folks would support suffrage for tax-paying aliens for things like local and school elections.

-- Eric

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Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Mark David Richards <[mark@BISCONTI.COM](mailto:mark@BISCONTI.COM)>  
Organization: Bisconti Research, Inc.  
Subject: Re: Citizens vs. residents  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <[D9A552CD27E0974FA91ADE56D744D3E8076613@dc2ex1.air.org](mailto:D9A552CD27E0974FA91ADE56D744D3E8076613@dc2ex1.air.org)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Indeed, the right to vote is not even constitutionally guaranteed to all U.S. citizens (DC was told by the Supreme Court in 2000). There is no constitutional guarantee to "no taxation without representation" (DC citizens learned that from the Supreme Court in 1820). And military = service clearly does not a citizen or voter make. Denying citizens the right to vote in their national legislature is a human rights violation under the = UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR):

--Article 25 of the ICCPR states that "Every citizen shall have the = right and the opportunity, without unreasonable restrictions: (a) to take part = in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives; (b) to vote and to be elected at genuine periodic = elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by = secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors."

--Article 26 of the ICCPR states that "All persons are equal before the = law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection of = the law. In this respect, the law shall prohibit any discrimination and guarantee to all persons equal and effective protection against discrimination on any ground such as race, colour, sex, language, = religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth = or other status."

As for census counting of citizens and non-citizens, I found the = following article about Puerto Rico interesting.....

--Mark David Richards

-----  
When is a U.S. citizen not a citizen?

<http://www.azcentral.com/arizonarepublic/news/articles/1023pimentel23.htm>=  
1

Oct. 23, 2003 12:00 AM

There it was again.

In a useful list of factoids on the occasion of Hispanic Heritage Month, =  
the  
U.S. Census put the estimated Hispanic population at 38.8 million, or =  
13.4  
percent of the nation.

And then added this: "(These estimates do not include the 3.9 million  
residents of Puerto Rico.)"=20

This parenthetic afterthought has always puzzled me, inasmuch as Puerto  
Ricans are, in fact, U.S. citizens. If you are Puerto Rican and are born =  
on  
the island, you're still a citizen.

The young men on Puerto Rico have to sign up with the Selective Service,  
meaning that if a military draft is reinstated, they get drafted along =  
with  
other citizens.

Puerto Ricans can go from the island to the States with the same ease =  
you  
and I fly to a neighboring state.=20

Puerto Ricans on the island pay Social Security and FICA.=20

Owing to the island's commonwealth status, eligible residents there =  
cannot  
vote in the presidential election and don't have a representative in  
Congress with full voting rights. The single congressional =  
representative,  
called the resident commissioner on the island, can vote in committee =  
but  
not on the floor.

This is similar to the situation for District of Columbia residents, =  
who,  
while able to vote for president, don't have full-voting representation =  
in  
Congress either. I think they call this taxation without representation, =  
but  
that's another column, one that Washington Post columnist Colbert King =  
wrote  
recently far more eloquently than I ever could. He likened the  
quasi-citizenship accorded D.C. residents to the quasi-self-governance =

we  
are currently giving Iraqis.

Yet D.C. residents are very correctly counted in the census as part of =  
the  
U.S. population and, in fact, have three electoral votes in presidential  
elections.

Not including island Puerto Ricans in this same population count just =  
makes  
no sense at all.

OK, it's not a state. Whoop-de-doo. It's pretty clear, that even under  
commonwealth status, they are Americans.

No? Just ask a Puerto Rican.

I'm not trying to resurrect the age-old argument of Puerto Rican =  
statehood  
vs. commonwealth (well, maybe, kinda). It's just that as long as we're  
playing you're-a-citizen-but-not, there ought to be a way to include =  
them  
when we count Americans.=20

As their service in every war since WWI attests, they are very good  
Americans.=20

We should count Puerto Ricans on the island. And, yes, we should accord =  
the  
same rights to residents of Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

This has to do with fairness and full voice in representation but also =  
about  
self-interest for Latinos generally. That interest would be a dire need =  
in  
this country for more clout.

There is strength in numbers. At the very least, this debate over which  
group has bragging rights as the largest minority group in the United =  
States  
- Hispanics or African-Americans - might have been long settled.

The U.S. Census does an island count, too. It's just that, though they =  
are  
Americans, they aren't lumped into the larger count of Americans.

Unless, of course, we go to war.

But really there is no way to gloss over why this argument of counting =  
them  
as Americans would be widely resisted: If we let the census count them =  
as  
Americans, we might then be giving a boost to statehood advocates.=20

And this scares the dickens out of a lot of folks.

If statehood were to occur, we would be admitting a Spanish-speaking =  
state  
into the union. You can almost hear the Quebec arguments a-forming.

We would be giving this state two U.S. senators and even more House  
representatives. This would mean maybe six to eight electoral votes.

Talk about clout, not just for Puerto Ricans, but also for Hispanics  
generally.

Though Hispanics aren't a monolith of views and attitudes, there is =  
enough  
common ground and interest to make the influence significant.

But we don't even have to go to the statehood argument.=20

We could simply say the U.S. Census will count all residents and all  
Americans wherever they live and include all of them in a total number.

And then remember: Puerto Ricans are Americans, too.

Reach Pimentel at ricardo.pimentel@arizonarepublic.com or (602) =  
444-8210.

His column appears Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays.

-----  
Mark David Richards

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of DeBell, Matthew

Sent: Tuesday, October 28, 2003 12:33 PM

To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

Subject: Re: Citizens vs. residents

Eric Plutzer wrote:

>My

>understanding is that green card holders must register for the=20

>selective service so (if this is in fact true) counting them for=20

>apportionment and enfranchising them makes lots of sense.

All male resident aliens, including illegal aliens (!), are required to  
register.

<http://www.sss.gov/must.htm>

I disagree that it makes sense to enfranchise them. The right to vote =  
is  
not based on being subject military service.

--

Matthew DeBell

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Date: Tue, 28 Oct 2003 13:53:59 -0500  
Reply-To: Doug Henwood <[dhenwood@PANIX.COM](mailto:dhenwood@PANIX.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Doug Henwood <[dhenwood@PANIX.COM](mailto:dhenwood@PANIX.COM)>  
Subject: Re: Citizens vs. residents  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <[D9A552CD27E0974FA91ADE56D744D3E8076613@dc2ex1.air.org](mailto:D9A552CD27E0974FA91ADE56D744D3E8076613@dc2ex1.air.org)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed

DeBell, Matthew wrote:

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>All male resident aliens, including illegal aliens (!), are required

>to register.

><http://www.sss.gov/must.htm>

>

>I disagree that it makes sense to enfranchise them. The right to

>vote is not based on being subject military service.

About ten years ago, when I was putting together my social atlas of the U.S., The State of the USA Atlas, my British editor/packager objected to my using the total over-18 population as the denominator in the voter turnout statistics. She thought I should use citizens only. I called the person at the Census Bureau who handled the voting surveys at the time, who was adamant that total population be the denominator. As he put it, noncitizens are expected to pay taxes and obey the laws. Thanks to him, I won my fight.

--

Doug Henwood  
Left Business Observer  
38 Greene St - 4th fl.  
New York NY 10013-2505 USA  
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Reply-To: Scott Keeter <[skeeter@GMU.EDU](mailto:skeeter@GMU.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Scott Keeter <[skeeter@GMU.EDU](mailto:skeeter@GMU.EDU)>  
Organization: George Mason University  
Subject: Re: IRB query  
Comments: To: Harry Wilson <[wilson@ROANOKE.EDU](mailto:wilson@ROANOKE.EDU)>, [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <[006001c39d77\\$018888a0\\$a9986fc7@WilsonHarry](mailto:006001c39d77$018888a0$a9986fc7@WilsonHarry)>  
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Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

The AAPOR Standards Committee has been interested in the general issue of IRBs and the possible problems they create for survey researchers (given the fact that many of them -- even at large institutions -- are not very familiar with the methods and issues related to social surveys). There is a draft AAPOR document intended for IRBs on the AAPOR web site:

<http://www.aapor.org/pdfs/protectionofhuman.pdf>

And there is an older document on the site as well (aimed at IRBs):

[http://www.aapor.org/default.asp?page=news\\_and\\_issues/aapor\\_statement\\_for\\_irb](http://www.aapor.org/default.asp?page=news_and_issues/aapor_statement_for_irb)

The Standards chair, Roger Tourangeau, may have further advice for you.  
Good luck!

Harry Wilson wrote:

> My College is in the process of creating an IRB. Given the IRB threads I've read in this forum, to say I am scared would be an understatement.

>

> For those with experiences, good or bad, I'd like help with the following issues--how the board is constituted (appointment by whom, faculty and/or staff representation, etc.), how the board's authority is defined, and if there are any models other than IRBs to comply with federal regulations.

>

> In the past, this job fell to our Faculty Development Committee (remember, we are a small institution), but someone feels that the Committee has not been performing adequately.

>

> My biggest concern is that folks who know little or nothing about survey research will be dissecting my questionnaires and intruding, by my definition, into sampling issues. The College Administration has assured me that won't happen, but I'm not convinced. The guidelines being proposed, I assume, come from the federal regulations, but they seem vague to me (and I'm a political scientist!).

>  
> You can respond off-list, as this may not be of general interest. I'll try  
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>  
> Thanks,  
> Harry Wilson  
> Director, Center for Community Research  
> Roanoke College  
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Scott Keeter  
Pew Research Center for the People and the Press  
1150 18th Street, NW, Suite 975  
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Date: Tue, 28 Oct 2003 11:45:53 -0800  
Reply-To: Joel Bloom <[jbloom@DARKWING.UOREGON.EDU](mailto:jbloom@DARKWING.UOREGON.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Joel Bloom <[jbloom@DARKWING.UOREGON.EDU](mailto:jbloom@DARKWING.UOREGON.EDU)>  
Subject: Re: Citizens vs. residents  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <[5.1.0.14.2.20031028080744.03c39cb8@mail.psu.edu](mailto:5.1.0.14.2.20031028080744.03c39cb8@mail.psu.edu)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Eric ( et al.),

You say that:

"the Constitution is mute on who may vote on elections, leaving this entirely up to the states."

I would like to offer a gentle reminder that the Constitution has been amended a number of times, including the 14th Amendment (which federalized citizenship, including state citizenship), the 15th (which federalized the process of setting requirements for voting in specifically requiring states to allow Blacks to vote) and the 19th (which further federalized the process by allowing women to vote). Several subsequent amendments have also dealt with voting requirements in ways that make it clear that there



is a federal constitutional role for setting voting requirements.

The Constitution was not a one-shot deal. Amendments have changed not only the particular details they addressed, but also the broader relationship between the Federal and State governments.

I also want to express agreement with other posters who have correctly pointed out that the Constitution makes it clear that the process of apportioning House seats never did distinguish between citizens and non-citizens or between categories of non-citizens (other than Native Americans and enslaved African Americans, which are unrelated matters).

And I frankly would question the ingenuity of any demographer who would lend his name and credibility to such a disgraceful project as this. What is the point of this "research" unless it is to imply that non-citizens should not be represented in Congress, a notion clearly in violent disagreement with both the U.S. Constitution and American democratic values)?

-- Joel

\*\*\*\*\*

Joel David Bloom, Ph.D.  
<http://www.uoregon.edu/~jbloom>  
jbloom@uoregon.edu

Postdoctoral Fellow/Research Associate	Adjunct Assistant Professor
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440 McKenzie Hall/University of Oregon	923 PLC/University of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon 97403-5245	Eugene, OR 97403-1284
Telephone: 541-346-0891	Telephone: 541-346-4861
Facsimile: 541-346-0388	facsimile: 541-346-4860

\*\*\*\*\*

On Tue, 28 Oct 2003, Eric Plutzer wrote:

- > John Hall is on the mark in referring to the Constitution.
- >
- >>From: John Hall <JHall@MATHEMATICA-MPR.COM>
- >>
- >>Regarding Apportionment, the Constitution does not speak of citizens but of
- >>persons. If one doesn't like non citizens being counted, it appears they
- >>would have to change the Constitution.
- >
- > Indeed, the Constitution is mute on who may vote on elections, leaving this
- > entirely up to the states. So states may choose to allow immigrants,
- > tourists, and even illegal aliens to vote should they choose to [after all,
- > these folks all pay taxes (and thereby have a claim on representation);
- > they participate in religious and civic organizations, and so on]. My
- > understanding is that green card holders must register for the selective
- > service so (if this is in fact true) counting them for apportionment and
- > enfranchising them makes lots of sense.
- >
- > I've always wondered if any states permit green card holders to vote --
- > anyone out there know of such an example?

>  
> -- Eric  
>  
>  
>  
>  
> ~~~~~  
> Eric Plutzer  
> Department of Political Science  
> Penn State University  
> Voice: 814/865-6576  
> <http://polisci.la.psu.edu/faculty/plutzer/>  
>  
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Reply-To: [DivaleBill@AOL.COM](mailto:DivaleBill@AOL.COM)  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: William Divale <[DivaleBill@AOL.COM](mailto:DivaleBill@AOL.COM)>  
Subject: Re: IRB query  
Comments: To: [wilson@ROANOKE.EDU](mailto:wilson@ROANOKE.EDU), [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Harry

I am a co-chair of my school's IRB and I feel for you. The rules are intentionally vague so each institution can set their own standards. I suggest you get yourself on the IRB and make sure other social scientists are on it as well. It should be 100% faculty with at least one community member from outside the institution.

The worst thing you want is to have an IRB where its members are not doing research.

Good luck, Bill Divale

William Divale, Ph.D.  
Professor of Anthropology  
Director, Survey Research Laboratory  
Director, NIH MARC Research Training Program  
O: 718-262-2982

H: 845-528-0237

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Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Stephanie Berg <[stephanie.berg@VERIZON.NET](mailto:stephanie.berg@VERIZON.NET)>  
Subject: Re: Citizens vs. residents  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"  
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The difference between citizens and non-citizens is starting to blur. Not far from me is Takoma Park, Maryland, where non-citizens can vote in local elections. In many areas, they can obtain drivers licenses. It's probably safe to say that non-citizen voting in state or national elections is not going to happen tomorrow, but here and there small precedents are being set.

=====  
Stephanie Berg  
Research Manager  
Network Solutions

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

From: Mark David Richards  
To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
Sent: Tuesday, October 28, 2003 1:48 PM  
Subject: Re: Citizens vs. residents

Indeed, the right to vote is not even constitutionally guaranteed to all U.S. citizens (DC was told by the Supreme Court in 2000). There is no constitutional guarantee to "no taxation without representation" (DC citizens learned that from the Supreme Court in 1820). And military service

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--Article 25 of the ICCPR states that "Every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without unreasonable restrictions: (a) to take part in

the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives; (b) to vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections

which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors."

--Article 26 of the ICCPR states that "All persons are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law. In this respect, the law shall prohibit any discrimination and guarantee to all persons equal and effective protection against discrimination on any ground such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status."

As for census counting of citizens and non-citizens, I found the following article about Puerto Rico interesting.....

--Mark David Richards

-----  
When is a U.S. citizen not a citizen?

<http://www.azcentral.com/arizonarepublic/news/articles/1023pimentel23.html>

Oct. 23, 2003 12:00 AM

There it was again.

In a useful list of factoids on the occasion of Hispanic Heritage Month, the U.S. Census put the estimated Hispanic population at 38.8 million, or 13.4 percent of the nation.

And then added this: "(These estimates do not include the 3.9 million residents of Puerto Rico.)"

This parenthetic afterthought has always puzzled me, inasmuch as Puerto Ricans are, in fact, U.S. citizens. If you are Puerto Rican and are born on the island, you're still a citizen.

The young men on Puerto Rico have to sign up with the Selective Service, meaning that if a military draft is reinstated, they get drafted along with other citizens.

Puerto Ricans can go from the island to the States with the same ease you and I fly to a neighboring state.

Puerto Ricans on the island pay Social Security and FICA.

Owing to the island's commonwealth status, eligible residents there cannot vote in the presidential election and don't have a representative in Congress with full voting rights. The single congressional representative, called the resident commissioner on the island, can vote in committee but not on the floor.

This is similar to the situation for District of Columbia residents, who,

while able to vote for president, don't have full-voting representation in Congress either. I think they call this taxation without representation, but that's another column, one that Washington Post columnist Colbert King wrote recently far more eloquently than I ever could. He likened the quasi-citizenship accorded D.C. residents to the quasi-self-governance we are currently giving Iraqis.

Yet D.C. residents are very correctly counted in the census as part of the U.S. population and, in fact, have three electoral votes in presidential elections.

Not including island Puerto Ricans in this same population count just makes no sense at all.

OK, it's not a state. Whoop-de-doo. It's pretty clear, that even under commonwealth status, they are Americans.

No? Just ask a Puerto Rican.

I'm not trying to resurrect the age-old argument of Puerto Rican statehood vs. commonwealth (well, maybe, kinda). It's just that as long as we're playing you're-a-citizen-but-not, there ought to be a way to include them when we count Americans.

As their service in every war since WWI attests, they are very good Americans.

We should count Puerto Ricans on the island. And, yes, we should accord the same rights to residents of Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

This has to do with fairness and full voice in representation but also about self-interest for Latinos generally. That interest would be a dire need in this country for more clout.

There is strength in numbers. At the very least, this debate over which group has bragging rights as the largest minority group in the United States - Hispanics or African-Americans - might have been long settled.

The U.S. Census does an island count, too. It's just that, though they are Americans, they aren't lumped into the larger count of Americans.

Unless, of course, we go to war.

But really there is no way to gloss over why this argument of counting them as Americans would be widely resisted: If we let the census count them as Americans, we might then be giving a boost to statehood advocates.

And this scares the dickens out of a lot of folks.

If statehood were to occur, we would be admitting a Spanish-speaking state into the union. You can almost hear the Quebec arguments a-forming.

We would be giving this state two U.S. senators and even more House representatives. This would mean maybe six to eight electoral votes.

Talk about clout, not just for Puerto Ricans, but also for Hispanics generally.

Though Hispanics aren't a monolith of views and attitudes, there is enough common ground and interest to make the influence significant.

But we don't even have to go to the statehood argument.

We could simply say the U.S. Census will count all residents and all Americans wherever they live and include all of them in a total number.

And then remember: Puerto Ricans are Americans, too.

Reach Pimentel at [ricardo.pimentel@arizonarepublic.com](mailto:ricardo.pimentel@arizonarepublic.com) or (602) 444-8210. His column appears Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays.

-----  
Mark David Richards

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

From: AAPORNET [<mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu>] On Behalf Of DeBell, Matthew  
Sent: Tuesday, October 28, 2003 12:33 PM  
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
Subject: Re: Citizens vs. residents

Eric Plutzer wrote:

>My  
>understanding is that green card holders must register for the  
>selective service so (if this is in fact true) counting them for  
>apportionment and enfranchising them makes lots of sense.

All male resident aliens, including illegal aliens (!), are required to register.  
<http://www.sss.gov/must.htm>

I disagree that it makes sense to enfranchise them. The right to vote is not based on being subject military service.

--  
Matthew DeBell

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=====  
Date: Tue, 28 Oct 2003 12:35:31 -0800  
Reply-To: Leora Lawton <[leoralawton@FSCGROUP.COM](mailto:leoralawton@FSCGROUP.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Leora Lawton <[leoralawton@FSCGROUP.COM](mailto:leoralawton@FSCGROUP.COM)>  
Subject: Re: Interesting census issue  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Oh, my two bits:=20

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affiliated with the Center for Immigration Studies, such as Leon Bouvier =  
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I should also like to note that just because some people want to slow =  
down the pace of immigration it does not mean that they are racist, =  
bigoted or whathaveyou. Immigration has impacts on the native =  
population and some people study such impacts. Some of those impacts =  
are not positive. While many results have been wonderfully positive, to =  
deny that there are no environmental degradation, for example, from =  
growing population (which in the US is primarily driven by immigration, =  
and the births of higher fertility immigrant groups), would be naive. =  
(On the other hand, immigration is one factor in the calculus of how =  
much social security will be available when baby boomers retire, so =  
...). At any rate, from the point of view of the Cherokee, Sioux, =  
Apache, Chumash and a hundred other peoples, immigration has been an =  
unmitigated catastrophe.=20

Right now US immigration policy is set at a certain amount. Policy =  
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without branding some of the discussion as being fundamentally white =  
supremacist in nature. I was once at a meeting at the Population =  
Association of America, at a session about immigration policy, and yet =  
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social problems that had just been raised in a paper, he was nearly =  
shouted down as being racist. If you can't fully discuss immigration =  
policy at the PAA in a session on immigration policy, where can you?

I am not affiliated with this Center, I don't know for sure if they are =  
or are not espousing racist literature, although I know there are groups =

that do that. It's one thing to be in favor of reduced immigration, and =  
another to demonize immigrants. I see no evidence from their website =  
that they do the latter. =20

Leora Lawton

> -----Original Message-----

> From: Andy Beveridge [mailto:andy@TROLL.SOC.QC.EDU]

> Sent: Tuesday, October 28, 2003 4:23 AM

> To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

> Subject: Re: Interesting census issue

>=20

>=20

> Dear All:

>=20

> Since Norval Glenn weighed in on this, it seems to me that=20

> one should note

> that Dudley Poston, who is a very well renowned demographer,=20

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> anti-immigration organization.

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> He is one of the authors of the report, which basically just uses the

> citizenship numbers to reshuffle the reapportionment numbers.=20

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> constitutional amendment

> to not use "persons" as the basis for reapportionment, the=20

> report simply

> becomes more ammunition in the anti-immigration crusade of this

> organization.

>=20

> Andy Beveridge

>=20

>=20

> -----Original Message-----

> From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu]On Behalf Of Norval D. Glenn

> Sent: Tuesday, October 28, 2003 12:55 AM

> To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

> Subject: Re: Interesting census issue

>=20

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> I have never before heard of the Center for Immigration Studies or

> WorldNetDaily.com, but Dudley Poston, a former colleague of mine, is a

> very prominent demographer of impeccable integrity. Anything=20

> he does is

> very solid, though of course interpretations of his work by=20

> others may not

> be.

>=20

> Norval Glenn



>=20

> On Tue, 28 Oct 2003, Jan Werner wrote:

>=20

>> The Center for Immigration Studies is an advocacy group for stricter

>> immigration laws and WorldNetDaily.com is a conservative=20

> site notorious

>> for publishing unfounded rumors and innuendoes.

>>

>> That doesn't mean that the article is necessarily hokum, but it does

>> give one reason to take these findings with a grain of salt.

>>

>> Jan Werner

>> \_\_\_\_\_

>>

>> Warren Mitofsky wrote:

>>

>>> Is there a place that we can see the difference in congressional

>>> apportionment as a result of the different classification of

>>> non-citizens? I wonder what the effect of illegal immigrants is as

>>> compared to legal immigrants. Of course nothing in the=20

> constitution says

>>> immigrants should be excluded from the census.

>>> warren mitofsky

>>>

>>> At 05:13 PM 10/25/03, G. Ray Funkhouser wrote:

>>>

>>>> Compared to this, the flap AAPORNET had re sampling in 2000 seems

>>>> relatively

>>>> trivial. That is, unless the fact that American=20

> politics is being

>>>> shaped in

>>>> this way by non-citizens (many of them here illegally)=20

> doesn't bother

>>>> anyone.

>>>>

>>>> Ray Funkhouser

>>>>

>>>>

>>>>

>>>> Study: Immigration cost Republican seats

>>>> Redistricting impacted by wave of new legal, illegal residents

>>>>

>>>> Posted: October 25, 2003

>>>> 1:00 a.m. Eastern

>>>>

>>>>

>>>> =A9 2003 WorldNetDaily.com

>>>> The heavy influx of immigrants cost the Republican Party=20

> nine House

> seats

>>>> during the 2000 political redistricting process,=20

> according to a report

>>>> by the

>>>> Center for Immigration Studies.

>>> One of those seats was lost as a result of illegal aliens being  
>>> counted as  
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>>> report's authors  
>>> concluded.  
>>> The report, "Remaking the Political Landscape: The=20  
> Impact of Illegal  
> and  
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>>> Dudley Poston, a Texas A&M sociology professor and=20  
> author of the CIS  
>>> report,  
>>> examined how congressional seats would have been=20  
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> legal permanent  
>>> residents, illegal aliens and those on long-term temporary visas.  
>>> Among the report's findings:  
>>> =B7 The presence of illegal aliens in other states caused =  
Indiana,  
>>> Michigan,  
>>> and Mississippi to each lose one seat in the House in 2000, while  
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>>> to gain a seat it otherwise would have.  
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> the House, it  
>>> has the  
>>> same effect on presidential elections because the=20  
> Electoral College is  
>>> based on  
>>> the size of congressional delegations.  
>>> =B7 The presence of all non-citizens in the Census=20  
> redistributed a total  
> of  
>>> nine seats. The term "non-citizens" includes illegal=20  
> aliens, legal  
>>> immigrants and  
>>> temporary visitors, mainly foreign students and guest workers. In  
>>> addition to  
>>> the four states that lost a seat due to the presence of=20  
> illegal aliens,  
>>> Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Kentucky and Utah each had one  
>>> fewer seat than  
>>> they otherwise would have.  
>>> =B7 None of the states that lost a seat due to=20  
> non-citizens is declining  
> in  
>>> population. The population of the four states that lost=20  
> seats due to  
>>> illegal

>>> immigration increased 1.6 million in the 1990s, while=20  
> the population  
>>> of the five  
>>> states that lost seats because of other non-citizens grew by two  
> million.  
>>> =B7 Immigrant-induced reapportionment is different from=20  
> reapportionment  
>>> caused  
>>> when natives relocate to other states. Immigration takes away  
>>> representation  
>>> from states composed almost entirely of U.S. citizens=20  
> and results in  
> the  
>>> creation of new districts in states with large numbers=20  
> of non-citizens.  
>>> =B7 In the nine states that lost a seat due to the presence of  
>>> non-citizens,  
>>> only one in 50 residents is a non-citizen. In contrast,=20  
> one in seven  
>>> residents  
>>> is a non-citizen in California, which picked up six of=20  
> these seats.  
>>> One in 10  
>>> residents is a non-citizen in New York, Texas and=20  
> Florida, the states  
>>> that  
>>> gained the other three seats.  
>>> =B7 The numbers are even larger in some districts - 43=20  
> percent of the  
>>> population in California's immigrant-heavy 31st district=20  
> is made up of  
>>> non-citizens,  
>>> while in the 34th district, 38 percent are non-citizens.=20  
> In Florida's  
>>> 21st  
>>> district, 28 percent of the population is non-citizen, and in New  
>>> York's 12th  
>>> district the number is 23 percent.  
>>> =B7 The large number of non-citizens creates a tension with the  
>>> principle of  
>>> "one man, one vote" because it takes so few votes to win these  
>>> immigrant-heavy  
>>> districts. In 2002, it took almost 100,000 votes to win=20  
> the typical  
>>> congressional race in the four states that lost a seat=20  
> due to illegal  
>>> aliens, while it  
>>> took fewer than 35,000 votes to win the 34th and 31st=20  
> districts of  
>>> California.  
>>> =B7 Although the number of naturalizations increased in=20  
> the 1990s, the  
>>> number  
>>> of non-citizens still increased dramatically to 18.5=20

> million in 2000,  
>>> up from  
>>> 11.8 million in 1990 and seven million in 1980.  
>>>  
>>> -----  
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>>>  
>>> Warren J. Mitofsky  
>>> 140 Riverside Drive, Apt 18N  
>>> New York, NY 10024  
>>>  
>>> 212 496-2945  
>>> 212 496-0846 FAX  
>>>  
>>> email: [mitofsky@mindspring.com](mailto:mitofsky@mindspring.com)  
>>> <http://www.mitofskyinternational.com>  
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Date: Tue, 28 Oct 2003 16:30:23 -0500  
Reply-To: Harry Wilson <[wilson@ROANOKE.EDU](mailto:wilson@ROANOKE.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Harry Wilson <[wilson@ROANOKE.EDU](mailto:wilson@ROANOKE.EDU)>  
Subject: Re: Interesting census issue

Comments: To: Leora Lawton <leoralawton@FSCGROUP.COM>, AAPORNET@asu.edu  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: 8BIT

I think a very basic problem with this research is combining what I see as four distinct groups--naturalized citizens, legal permanent residents, those with long-term visas, and illegal aliens--and treating them as if they were all the same. I'm not familiar with all the legal differences between permanent residents and those with long-term visas, but I think I'm pretty clear with regard to naturalized citizens and illegal aliens. In my mind, at least, counting naturalized citizens is a "no-brainer," while including illegal aliens should be open to debate.

We all know we have defined "persons" differently at different times in our history.

Harry Wilson

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

From: "Leora Lawton" <leoralawton@FSCGROUP.COM>

To: <AAPORNET@asu.edu>

Sent: Tuesday, October 28, 2003 3:35 PM

Subject: Re: Interesting census issue

Oh, my two bits:

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> From: Andy Beveridge [mailto:andy@TROLL.SOC.QC.EDU]

> Sent: Tuesday, October 28, 2003 4:23 AM

> To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

> Subject: Re: Interesting census issue

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>>>> Study: Immigration cost Republican seats  
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>>>> Posted: October 25, 2003  
>>>> 1:00 a.m. Eastern  
>>>>  
>>>>  
>>>> © 2003 WorldNetDaily.com  
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>>> immigrant-heavy  
>>> districts. In 2002, it took almost 100,000 votes to win  
> the typical  
>>> congressional race in the four states that lost a seat  
> due to illegal  
>>> aliens, while it  
>>> took fewer than 35,000 votes to win the 34th and 31st  
> districts of  
>>> California.

>>> · Although the number of naturalizations increased in  
> the 1990s, the  
>>> number  
>>> of non-citizens still increased dramatically to 18.5  
> million in 2000,  
>>> up from  
>>> 11.8 million in 1990 and seven million in 1980.

>>>  
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>>>  
>>>  
>>> Warren J. Mitofsky  
>>> 140 Riverside Drive, Apt 18N  
>>> New York, NY 10024

>>>  
>>> 212 496-2945  
>>> 212 496-0846 FAX  
>>>  
>>> email: [mitofsky@mindspring.com](mailto:mitofsky@mindspring.com)  
>>> <http://www.mitofskyinternational.com>

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Date: Tue, 28 Oct 2003 18:39:05 -0500  
Reply-To: Elihu Katz <[EKatz@ASC.UPENN.EDU](mailto:EKatz@ASC.UPENN.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Elihu Katz <[EKatz@ASC.UPENN.EDU](mailto:EKatz@ASC.UPENN.EDU)>  
Subject: Re: Fox, surveys and the news again  
Comments: To: "Leo G. Simonetta" <[simonetta@ARTSCI.COM](mailto:simonetta@ARTSCI.COM)>, [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain

Yes, preconceptions. But, still, it would be nice to know whether or not fox viewers think their channel is an exception. Regards. Elihu Katz

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

From: Leo G. Simonetta [<mailto:simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>]  
Sent: Monday, October 27, 2003 12:32 PM  
To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
Subject: Fox, surveys and the news again

How to Change the News on Iraq  
Washington Post  
By E. J. Dionne Jr.  
Saturday, October 25, 2003; Page A23  
<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A14507-2003Oct24.html>

So is the Fox News Channel, television's most pro-Bush network, offering an especially negative view of what's happening in Iraq?

You might think so from a fascinating poll released this week by the Pew Research Center for the People and the Press. The pollsters took on a controversy the Bush administration started by asking respondents whether "news reports are making the situation in Iraq seem worse than it really is, better than it really is -- or are reports showing the situation about the way it really is?"

Overall, 38 percent of Americans thought the news was making the Iraqi situation seem worse than reality, 14 percent thought news portrayals were making things seem better, and 36 percent thought the reports were about right.

But check this out: 55 percent of those who said the Fox News Channel was their main source of news said the newsies were making things seem worse, compared with only 32 percent of CNN viewers.

Are those folks at Fox News a collection of nattering nabobs of negativism? Of course not. People's views of whether Bush is right or wrong about the news have little to do with what they are seeing or reading and a lot to do with their political preconceptions.

The audience for Fox News, as the poll found, is significantly more

Republican than the rest of the nation. And sure enough, Fox viewers' attitudes closely match those of Republicans, 55 percent of whom also see the media as portraying the reality in Iraq too negatively. On the other hand, CNN viewers -- and, as it happens, newspaper readers -- held views on reporting from Iraq similar to those of Americans as a whole.

That Bush's campaign against the media is taking hold with Republicans is not surprising. And the right has proved through 30 years of media-bashing that it can make editors and producers look over their right shoulders and second-guess themselves.

SNIP

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--

Leo G. Simonetta  
Art & Science Group, LLC  
6115 Falls Road Suite 101  
Baltimore, MD 21209  
410-377-7880 ext. 14  
410-377-7955 fax

-----  
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Date: Tue, 28 Oct 2003 17:33:19 -0500  
Reply-To: "Leo G. Simonetta" <[simonetta@ARTSCI.COM](mailto:simonetta@ARTSCI.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: "Leo G. Simonetta" <[simonetta@ARTSCI.COM](mailto:simonetta@ARTSCI.COM)>  
Subject: A question  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

A client has asked us to price a study of a Jewish population and one of the categories they would like to look at involves self-identification as:

- Orthodox
- Conservative
- Reform
- Other

The numbers I have been given for the incidence of these categories in the general US Jewish population (now, there's a thorny topic) are:

Orthodox 7%  
Conservative 31%  
Reform 30%  
Other 32%

I have found other listings where the numbers look like this:

Orthodox 10%  
Conservative 15%  
Reform 18%  
Other 54%

Needless to say the difference between these two estimations scares me. The list that the client would have us use includes only those people who have self-identified as Jewish. Do either of these seem approximately correct to those of you with experience in this particular area?

I suspect responding off-list to me directly at [simonetta@artsci.com](mailto:simonetta@artsci.com) would be appropriate and I will send anyone who asks for the summary copy.

--

Leo G. Simonetta  
Art & Science Group, LLC  
6115 Falls Road Suite 101  
Baltimore, MD 21209  
410-377-7880 ext. 14  
410-377-7955 fax

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Date: Tue, 28 Oct 2003 20:26:32 -0500  
Reply-To: Colleen Porter <[cporter@HP.UFL.EDU](mailto:cporter@HP.UFL.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Colleen Porter <[cporter@HP.UFL.EDU](mailto:cporter@HP.UFL.EDU)>  
Subject: Re: Citizens vs. residents  
Comments: To: [MDeBell@AIR.ORG](mailto:MDeBell@AIR.ORG), [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit  
Content-disposition: inline

>>> "DeBell, Matthew" <[MDeBell@AIR.ORG](mailto:MDeBell@AIR.ORG)> 10/28/2003 12:33:24 PM >>>  
> I disagree that it makes sense to enfranchise them. The right to  
> vote is not based on being subject [to] military service.

Actually, in the United States, there is a fairly recent precedent along those lines: the voting age was lowered from 21 years to 18 years in 1970, largely as a result of the many soldiers who were serving in the Vietnam conflict without being able to vote for the leaders who sent

them there.

In 1965, Barry McGuire's Dylanesque song "Eve of Destruction" had a line that put it this way: "You're old enough to kill, but not for voting."

(Of course, some of the same arguments were made regarding the legal age for alcohol consumption, but we won't go there....)

Colleen K. Porter,  
formerly Sp4, HHC 32d Signal Bn (Corps)

Colleen K. Porter  
Project Coordinator  
cporter@hp.ufl.edu  
phone: 352/273-6068, fax: 273-6075  
University of Florida  
Department of Health Services Administration  
Location: 101 Newell Drive, Rm. 4136  
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Date: Tue, 28 Oct 2003 22:31:07 -0500  
Reply-To: [andy@troll.soc.qc.edu](mailto:andy@troll.soc.qc.edu)  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Andrew A Beveridge <[andy@TROLL.SOC.QC.EDU](mailto:andy@TROLL.SOC.QC.EDU)>  
Subject: FW: Interesting census issue  
Comments: To: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

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

From: Andrew A Beveridge [<mailto:beveridg@optonline.net>]  
Sent: Tuesday, October 28, 2003 5:38 PM  
To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
Subject: RE: Interesting census issue

Dear All:

According to Amazon Leon Bouvier is author of three books (two are actually reports or pamphlets) all of which are published by either the CIS or another group that wanted to cut back on immigration.

This is his resume:

Leon F. Bouvier is senior fellow and director of the Program on Immigration and Population Change in America at the Center for Immigration Studies in Washington, D.C., and adjunct professor of demography at Tulane University School of Public Health.

The CIS engages in inflammatory drivel. Take a look at this column I wrote based upon one of their "Press Releases"

Published in the Gotham Gazette February 2003.

by Andrew Beveridge

## Non-Legal Immigrants

Recently, the United States Bureau of the Census posted without fanfare a new report that estimates the number of "unauthorized and quasi-legal migrants," people born overseas who have settled in the United States without permission from the U.S. government. In 1990, the census researchers had found that there were about 3.8 million of these non-legal immigrants present in the United States. In 2000, this number zoomed to 8.7 million. Assuming an undercount, there could be as many as 10.2 million. At the same time, the number of foreign-born as a whole increased in the United States from 19.8 million to about 30 million. This means that the proportion of all foreign-born in the United States who are not legal residents rose from about 20 percent to 28 percent.

At least one million non-legal immigrants make their home in the New York metropolitan area; as many as half of them may have arrived over the past decade, though it is probably less. The anti-immigration oriented Center for Immigration Studies <http://www.cis.org/> sent out their own press release about this public report with the title "Census Bureau: Over 100,000 Illegal Aliens from the Middle East". The inflammatory headline undercut the most interesting information presented. The report finds that 3.9 million or about 44 percent of the "unauthorized and quasi-legal migrants" are from Mexico, with about four percent from the former USSR and El Salvador. As to the Middle East according to the report, both Iran and Israel supplied 30,000 non-legal immigrants. It does not present a figure for any other Middle Eastern country. Instead, all of them, including all of the Arab states and Afghanistan, were lumped together as the Other Mid-east, which all together produced 59,000 non-legal immigrants. (The Census says that in the future they may send out their own press releases when they issue new reports).

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Date: Wed, 29 Oct 2003 00:52:41 -0600  
Reply-To: "Norval D. Glenn" <[ndglenn@MAIL.LA.UTEXAS.EDU](mailto:ndglenn@MAIL.LA.UTEXAS.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: "Norval D. Glenn" <[ndglenn@MAIL.LA.UTEXAS.EDU](mailto:ndglenn@MAIL.LA.UTEXAS.EDU)>

Subject: Re: Citizens vs. residents  
Comments: To: Joel Bloom <jbloom@darkwing.uoregon.edu>  
Comments: cc: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
In-Reply-To: <Pine.GSO.4.58.0310281128350.19760@darkwing.uoregon.edu>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Joel,

I had not intended to contribute further to this discussion, because I have not had prior knowledge of the organization involved and do not share its apparent anti-immigration philosophy. However, to question the integrity of any demographer who would deal with the issue is ridiculous and irresponsible. It is an interesting issue, and the findings of the study can be used to support a number of different policy positions, not all of which are anti-immigration. It is obviously the case that in states that have a large proportion of the population who are not eligible to vote, the voters have disproportionate influence in the electoral college and in Congress. In Texas, where I live, that works to the advantage of Republicans. A majority of the persons eligible to vote are Republican or Republican leaning, whereas a majority of the residents may well not share the values of their (soon to be, after the recent gerrymandering) Republican representatives in Congress. This is at a minimum an interesting issue and one worthy of scholarly attention. I'm not saying that anything should be done to change the situation, though one could certainly use this information to argue that at least some noncitizens should be given the franchise.

Norval Glenn

On Tue, 28 Oct 2003, Joel Bloom wrote:

> Eric ( et al.),  
>  
> You say that:  
>  
> "the Constitution is mute on who may vote on elections, leaving this  
> entirely up to the states."  
>  
> I would like to offer a gentle reminder that the Constitution has been  
> amended a number of times, including the 14th Amendment (which federalized  
> citizenship, including state citizenship), the 15th (which federalized  
> the process of setting requirements for voting in specifically requiring  
> states to allow Blacks to vote) and the 19th (which further federalized  
> the process by allowing women to vote). Several subsequent amendments have  
> also dealt with voting requirements in ways that make it clear that there  
> is a federal constitutional role for setting voting requirements.  
>  
> The Constitution was not a one-shot deal. Amendments have changed not only  
> the particular details they addressed, but also the broader relationship  
> between the Federal and State governments.  
>  
> I also want to express agreement with other posters who have correctly  
> pointed out that the Constitution makes it clear that the process of



> apportioning House seats never did distinguish between citizens and  
> non-citizens or between categories of non-citizens (other than Native  
> Americans and enslaved African Americans, which are unrelated matters).  
>  
> And I frankly would question the ingegrity of any demogapher who would  
> lend his name and credibility to such a disgraceful project as this. What  
> is the point of this "research" unless it is to imply that non-citizens  
> should not be represented in Congress, a notion clearly in violent  
> disagreement with both the U.S. Constitution and American democratic  
> values)?

> -- Joel

> \*\*\*\*\*

> Joel David Bloom, Ph.D.  
> <http://www.uoregon.edu/~jbloom>  
> [jbloom@uoregon.edu](mailto:jbloom@uoregon.edu)  
> Postdoctoral Fellow/Research Associate      Adjunct Assistant Professor  
> Oregon Survey Research Laboratory      Department of Political Science  
> 440 McKenzie Hall/University of Oregon      923 PLC/University of Oregon  
> Eugene, Oregon 97403-5245      Eugene, OR 97403-1284  
> Telephone: 541-346-0891      Telephone: 541-346-4861  
> Facsimile: 541-346-0388      facsimile: 541-346-4860

> \*\*\*\*\*

> On Tue, 28 Oct 2003, Eric Plutzer wrote:

>> John Hall is on the mark in referring to the Constitution.

>>> From: John Hall <[JHall@MATHEMATICA-MPR.COM](mailto:JHall@MATHEMATICA-MPR.COM)>

>>> Regarding Apportionment, the Constitution does not speak of citizens but  
of

>>> persons. If one doesn't like non citizens being counted, it appears they  
>>> would have to change the Constitution.

>> Indeed, the Constitution is mute on who may vote on elections, leaving  
this

>> entirely up to the states. So states may choose to allow immigrants,  
>> tourists, and even illegal aliens to vote should they choose to [after  
all,

>> these folks all pay taxes (and thereby have a claim on representation);  
>> they participate in religious and civic organizations, and so on]. My  
>> understanding is that green card holders must register for the selective  
>> service so (if this is in fact true) counting them for apportionment and  
>> enfranchising them makes lots of sense.

>> I've always wondered if any states permit green card holders to vote --  
>> anyone out there know of such an example?

>> -- Eric

>> ~~~~~

>> Eric Plutzer  
>> Department of Political Science  
>> Penn State University  
>> Voice: 814/865-6576  
>> <http://polisci.la.psu.edu/faculty/plutzer/>

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Date: Wed, 29 Oct 2003 10:09:59 -0500  
Reply-To: Eric Plutzer <[exp12@PSU.EDU](mailto:exp12@PSU.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Eric Plutzer <[exp12@PSU.EDU](mailto:exp12@PSU.EDU)>  
Subject: Constitution and voting rights  
Comments: To: [jbloom@DARKWING.UOREGON.EDU](mailto:jbloom@DARKWING.UOREGON.EDU), [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed

Well stated, Joel. Of course the Constitution, civil rights legislation and many court rulings identify groups that may not be DENIED the vote by the states. The Constitution is, however, mute on decisions in the affirmative. States may allow allow 15 year olds to vote, tourists, convicted felons in prison, etc. I should have been clear about this asymmetry.

EP

Joel Bloom wrote:

>I would like to offer a gentle reminder that the Constitution has been  
>amended a number of times, including the 14th Amendment (which federalized  
>citizenship, including state citizenship), the 15th (which federalized  
>the process of setting requirements for voting in specifically requiring  
>states to allow Blacks to vote) and the 19th (which further federalized  
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>  
>

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>the particular details they addressed, but also the broader relationship  
>between the Federal and State governments.

---

Eric Plutzer  
Department of Political Science  
Penn State University  
Voice: 814/865-6576  
<http://polisci.la.psu.edu/faculty/plutzer/>

---

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Date: Wed, 29 Oct 2003 09:20:55 -0700  
Reply-To: "Stephen J. Blumberg" <[swb5@CDC.GOV](mailto:swb5@CDC.GOV)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: "Stephen J. Blumberg" <[swb5@CDC.GOV](mailto:swb5@CDC.GOV)>  
Subject: Re: IRB query  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Permit me to echo Bill Divale's remarks. The rules are intentionally vague to permit each IRB to implement their own community's standards. To avoid the "scariness" of a newly constituted IRB (and, by the way, IRBs are the only way to meet the requirements of the regulations), two things must happen:

1) Social scientists and survey researchers must become members of the IRB.

45 CFR 46.107(a) requires that IRBs shall have members "with varying backgrounds to promote complete and adequate review of research activities commonly conducted by the institution." These members must be sufficiently qualified through their "experience and expertise" to "promote respect for its advice and counsel." IRBs are not in compliance with the law if its members do not possess "the professional competence necessary to review specific research activities."

If your IRB will be reviewing surveys and sampling plans, then they are bound by law to either include survey researchers among their membership (45

CFR 46.107a) or to invite independent consultants with expertise in this area to assist in their review of the issues (45 CFR 46.107f).

2) The IRB must be willing to use the flexibility granted to it to exempt surveys that are not intended for generalizable knowledge (45 CFR 46.102d) and research involving the use of...survey procedures...unless information obtained is recorded in such a manner that human subjects can be identified, and any disclosure of the human subjects' responses outside the research could reasonably place the subjects at risk for criminal or civil liability

or be damaging to the subjects=92 financial standing, employability, or reputation" (45 CFR 46.101b). Where survey research cannot be exempt, the IRB must be willing to use the flexibility granted to it to waive informed consent, specific elements of informed consent, or documentation of informed=

consent when appropriate (see 45 CFR 46.116d and 46.117d).

The best way to ensure that #2 happens is to ensure that #1 happens.

Good luck!

--Stephen--

Stephen J. Blumberg, Ph.D.  
Co-Chair, Institutional Review Board  
National Center for Health Statistics  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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Date: Wed, 29 Oct 2003 12:27:13 -0500  
Reply-To: Chris McCarty <[chrism@BEBR.UFL.EDU](mailto:chrism@BEBR.UFL.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Chris McCarty <[chrism@BEBR.UFL.EDU](mailto:chrism@BEBR.UFL.EDU)>  
Subject: Re: IRB query  
Comments: To: "Stephen J. Blumberg" <[swb5@CDC.GOV](mailto:swb5@CDC.GOV)>, [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

The notion that IRBs should be set up to implement community standards seems odd. University researchers are competing with each other for increasingly scarce funding. That means that a university could choose to have looser standards than others, making that university more competitive for research dollars. It seems that IRBs should be more consistent.

chris

Chris McCarty, Survey Director  
University of Florida Survey Research Center  
Bureau of Economic and Business Research  
PO Box 117145  
University of Florida  
Gainesville, FL 32611-7145  
Phone: (352) 392-2908 x101  
FAX: (352) 392-4739

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

From: Stephen J. Blumberg [<mailto:swb5@CDC.GOV>]=20  
Sent: Wednesday, October 29, 2003 11:21 AM  
To: [AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)

Subject: Re: IRB query

Permit me to echo Bill Divale's remarks. The rules are intentionally vague to permit each IRB to implement their own community's standards. To avoid the "scariness" of a newly constituted IRB (and, by the way, IRBs are the only way to meet the requirements of the regulations), two things must happen:

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The best way to ensure that #2 happens is to ensure that #1 happens.

Good luck!

--Stephen--

Stephen J. Blumberg, Ph.D.  
Co-Chair, Institutional Review Board  
National Center for Health Statistics  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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---

Date: Wed, 29 Oct 2003 13:11:31 -0500  
Reply-To: "Blumberg, Stephen J." <[swb5@CDC.GOV](mailto:swb5@CDC.GOV)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: "Blumberg, Stephen J." <[swb5@CDC.GOV](mailto:swb5@CDC.GOV)>  
Subject: Re: IRB query  
Comments: To: Chris McCarty <[chrism@bebr.ufl.edu](mailto:chrism@bebr.ufl.edu)>, [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain

It is true that universities, when establishing their IRBs and agreeing to comply with the regulations, could implement standard operating procedures that are stricter than those required by the regulations. But, as you note, there is little incentive for the university to do so. Therefore, the regulations provide the "floor" below which looser standards are not permitted.

That is the limit of what the university can do. IRBs, meanwhile, can set their own standards that are stricter than the regulations require. This was intentional, as the mission of an IRB is to protect the rights and welfare of research subjects, and local IRBs are better equipped to understand the risks to their local populations. Consistency across IRBs is not desired if the populations they protect are not equivalent.

Social science and survey research are put at risk, however, when IRBs arbitrarily implement standards that are more strict and more rigid than reasonably required to protect the rights and welfare of the research subjects. This happens when IRBs are under pressure to protect the university (rather than the subjects), when IRB members do not understand the flexibility offered by the regulations (and therefore insist that survey research jump unnecessary hurdles), when IRB members do not properly understand the generally accepted procedures of survey research (and therefore improperly review the scientific merit of a project), or when IRB members exaggerate the risks of such research. The inclusion of survey research professionals on IRBs can help prevent these problems.

--Stephen--

Stephen J. Blumberg, Ph.D.  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
National Center for Health Statistics

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

From: Chris McCarty [mailto:chrism@bebr.ufl.edu]  
Sent: Wednesday, October 29, 2003 12:27 PM  
To: Stephen J. Blumberg; AAPORNET@ASU.EDU  
Subject: RE: IRB query

The notion that IRBs should be set up to implement community standards seems odd. University researchers are competing with each other for increasingly scarce funding. That means that a university could choose to have looser standards than others, making that university more competitive for research dollars. It seems that IRBs should be more consistent.

chris

Chris McCarty, Survey Director  
University of Florida Survey Research Center  
Bureau of Economic and Business Research  
PO Box 117145  
University of Florida  
Gainesville, FL 32611-7145  
Phone: (352) 392-2908 x101  
FAX: (352) 392-4739

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Date: Wed, 29 Oct 2003 13:42:31 -0600  
Reply-To: "Kropf, Martha E." <KropfM@UMKC.EDU>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: "Kropf, Martha E." <KropfM@UMKC.EDU>  
Subject: FW: British Public Opinion  
Comments: To: "Treu, James William (UMKC-Student)" <treuj@umkc.edu>,  
AAPORNET@asu.edu  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

AAPOR colleagues:

One of our Ph.D. students has been looking for some historical data =  
about British Public Opinion...do any of you history buffs have any =  
ideas? His email is below. Please respond to him directly.

=20  
treuj@umkc.edu

=20  
Thanks in advance.

=20  
Best,

Martha Kropf

---

From: Treu, James William (UMKC-Student)  
Sent: Tue 10/28/2003 8:06 PM  
To: Kropf, Martha E.  
Subject: British Public Opinion

Dr Kropf,  
=20

I have searched far and wide, and so have librarians, and I want to make =  
sure I am not missing anything. In researching British Public Opinion =  
toward the Russo-Finnish War from Nov 1939 to March 1940, is there =  
anything other than the Gallup polls that I should look at?

=20

Thanks,  
=20

Jim Treu

-----  
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=====

Date: Wed, 29 Oct 2003 17:38:24 -0500  
Reply-To: [DivaleBill@AOL.COM](mailto:DivaleBill@AOL.COM)  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: William Divale <[DivaleBill@AOL.COM](mailto:DivaleBill@AOL.COM)>  
Subject: Fear of IRBs being too liberal  
Comments: To: [swb5@CDC.GOV](mailto:swb5@CDC.GOV), [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Colleagues:

A few people have commented that the ability to set local standards would encourage IRBs to be liberal for their communities benefit. Believe me, that will not happen. The "Tendency towards bureaucracy" and the "Neet to feel important" rules of social behavior will prevent that.

I helped stack our IRB with social scientists, all of which do some type of survey research. And they are still prone to treat a questionnaire as if it were chemo therapy. Some of my favorite people are worried if a question or scale makes someone upset for a few minutes, and thus we have to provide a counseling alternative for them.

I think that for most people, the daily or weekly telephone call to their mother will make them more upset than any of our questionnaires could. The whole IRB thing has gotten out of hand but it is here to stay. I imagine that things will lighten up in a few years, but that is certainly not the case for now.



The best advice is to keep involved with the IRB, be friendly to the members, and do what they request. If you are doing just random digit dialing surveys, you should be able to get the IRB chair or designated person to either Expedite your proposal or to Exempt it (Both of these are technical IRB terms).

Bill

William Divale, Ph.D.  
Professor of Anthropology  
Director, MARC (Minority Access to Research Careers) Honors Program  
Director, Social Science Survey Research Laboratory  
York College, CUNY  
Jamaica, NY 11451  
718-262-2982  
Fax 262-3790

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---

Date: Thu, 30 Oct 2003 08:13:11 -0800  
Reply-To: Leora Lawton <[leoralawton@FSCGROUP.COM](mailto:leoralawton@FSCGROUP.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Leora Lawton <[leoralawton@FSCGROUP.COM](mailto:leoralawton@FSCGROUP.COM)>  
Subject: FW: tools for standard occupational categories and occupational prestige coding? (fwd)  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

This was posted on the Methods list; perhaps someone here has experience = or suggestions...  
Leora

----- Forwarded message -----  
Date: Wed, 29 Oct 2003 18:47:23 -0600  
From: Ed Brent <[brente@MISSOURI.EDU](mailto:brente@MISSOURI.EDU)>  
Reply-To: METHODS <[METHODS@linux08.UNM.EDU](mailto:METHODS@linux08.UNM.EDU)>  
To: [METHODS@linux08.UNM.EDU](mailto:METHODS@linux08.UNM.EDU)  
Subject: tools for standard occupational categories and occupational prestige coding?

I have a question for the group.

Does anyone know of a tool to help code standard occupational categories

(better yet, prestige scores too) from text input? I've seen the Bureau =  
of  
Labor Statistics web site with the scoring scheme and the search tool =  
which  
is really pretty klunky. I'm thinking of building a tool to do this  
interactively one occupation at a time or automatically from responses =  
to an  
open-ended question on occupation. But I don't really want to go to the  
trouble to do this if there is already something available.

Does this sound like a generally useful tool or am I the only one who =  
finds  
this to be a tedious and sometimes error-ridden part of conducting =  
surveys?

Thanks for your thoughts,

Ed Brent

Edward Brent, Ph.D.  
Professor and Associate Chair, Sociology, U. of Missouri  
President, Idea Works, Inc.  
100 West Briarwood  
Columbia, Missouri 65203 USA  
(573) 445-4554  
(573) 446-2199 (fax)  
ebrent@ideaworks.com  
www.ideaworks.com

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=====  
Date: Thu, 30 Oct 2003 13:55:03 -0500  
Reply-To: Colleen Porter <[cporter@HP.UFL.EDU](mailto:cporter@HP.UFL.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Colleen Porter <[cporter@HP.UFL.EDU](mailto:cporter@HP.UFL.EDU)>  
Subject: Re: IRB query  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit  
Content-disposition: inline

Being one of the bigtime "IRB whiners" through the years, I should probably weigh in on this one.

First, I should update everyone on my comments from a month or so back, about my tactic of interviewing IRB staff about the common pitfalls, and then directly addressing those in my cover letter. For example, I acknowledged that the IRB doesn't usually allow telephone recruitment of subjects, but explained why this was considered accepted practice for focus groups, and cited a reference (Richard Krueger and Mary Anne

Casey, FOCUS GROUPS, 3d edition).

In fact, the IRB did approve the focus groups. But I submitted on August 22, and got my written approval on October 10, and that was after twice pulling strings to get it moving down the tube. These delays make it incredibly difficult to do business.

One of the nice things that happened during the process was that the reviewer asked us to call him and explain it. That went very well. He is an M.D., a cancer specialist, and he knew he was out of his league. He let us explain to him why we were doing what we were doing, and seemed to very much appreciate it our professionalism.

However, if we'd been less ethical, I wonder if we we'd have been able to just talk him into it....

That was the first time in 5 years that I've actually been able to interact with an IRB member about my proposal. Usually they just respond by mail or email, after many weeks.

Anyway, I would think that Harry being at a smaller institution, there would be more chances for that kind of an interaction, and fewer delays.

Colleen

Colleen K. Porter  
Project Coordinator  
cporter@hp.ufl.edu  
phone: 352/273-6068, fax: 273-6075  
University of Florida  
Department of Health Services Administration  
Location: 101 Newell Drive, Rm. 4136  
US Mail: P.O. Box 100195, Gainesville, FL 32610-0195

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Date: Thu, 30 Oct 2003 13:41:08 -0600  
Reply-To: Mike Flanagan <[MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM](mailto:MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Mike Flanagan <[MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM](mailto:MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM)>  
Subject: Job Announcement  
Comments: To: [AAPORNet@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNet@asu.edu)  
Comments: cc: [Janet.Adeletti@bhs.org](mailto:Janet.Adeletti@bhs.org)  
MIME-version: 1.0

Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Please respond to Janet Adeletti. Her contact information is at the end =  
of the Job Announcement. =20

BAYSTATE HEALTH SYSTEM  
SPRINGFIELD MA

OPEN POSITION: Senior Market Analyst, Strategic Communications & =  
Marketing Group=20

The Strategic Communications & Marketing Group directs all =  
communications and primary market research-related activities for =  
Baystate Health System (BHS) and each of its affiliates (Baystate =  
Medical Center, Franklin Medical Center, Mary Lane Hospital, the =  
Baystate Visiting Nurse Association & Hospice, the Baystate Affiliated =  
Practice Organizations, and other BHS corporations.

POSITION DESCRIPTION

This position serves as the technical expert for the development, =  
management, implementation, and analysis of market research tools, =  
strategies, and projects. A principal accountability includes =  
coordinating all primary data collection and analysis to include the =  
identification of the research need, development of research plans, =  
construction and testing of research tools, management of data =  
collection, analysis of research findings, and communication of research =  
results.

POSITION REQUIREMENTS

Master's degree and 1-3 years experience in a related field required. =  
Knowledge of database and statistical software essential, including =  
experience with Microsoft Word, Excel, SPSS, Access, PowerPoint, and =  
Internet platforms. Excellent interpersonal, team participation, work =  
management, written skills and project coordination skills are =  
necessary.

Starting Salary: \$42,600

CONTACT

Janet Adeletti, Baystate Health System, Manager, Market Research, =  
Springfield MA

Tel: 413.794-7627 E-Mail: janet.adeletti@bhs.org

---

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Date: Thu, 30 Oct 2003 15:22:34 -0500  
Reply-To: "Leo G. Simonetta" <[simonetta@ARTSCI.COM](mailto:simonetta@ARTSCI.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: "Leo G. Simonetta" <[simonetta@ARTSCI.COM](mailto:simonetta@ARTSCI.COM)>  
Subject: My question  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

First of thanks to all of those who responded to my initial request;

Since a number of people asked where the heck I got that data I thought I'd post this (an adaptation of a response to an individual) to the group:

I think the different numbers are largely a problem of definition (as is so often the case in the social sciences).

It appears that in one of the surveys that I found they counted cultural Jews as other and in the other they excluded at least part of this relatively large category.

According to the most recent National Jewish Population Survey (which takes into account cultural Jews) the breakdown looks sort of like this when they look at what they characterized as the more Jewishly engaged. (N.B. It appears I made a math or transcription error in my first post.)

Do not belong to a synagogue	60%
Orthodox	8%
Conservative	13%
Reform	16%
Other	3%

The other study (Annual Survey of American Jewish Opinion) I got the denominational data from used a panel of self identified Jews (I combined two categories to get the other category).

--

Leo G. Simonetta  
Art & Science Group, LLC  
6115 Falls Road Suite 101  
Baltimore, MD 21209  
410-377-7880 ext. 14  
410-377-7955 fax

--

Leo G. Simonetta  
Art & Science Group, LLC  
6115 Falls Road Suite 101  
Baltimore, MD 21209  
410-377-7880 ext. 14  
410-377-7955 fax

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Date: Thu, 30 Oct 2003 15:55:16 -0600

Reply-To: "Steen, Bob" <steenb@FLEISHMAN.COM>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: "Steen, Bob" <steenb@FLEISHMAN.COM>  
Subject: Legality of ethnicity survey questions in Canada  
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain

On an international Web-based survey, we just had a Canadian respondent claim that "it is illegal in Canada to ask a question about ethnic background."

I imagine the respondent is misinformed, but we are asking our attorney to check.

Beyond job applications and other anti-discrimination settings, have any of you encountered prohibitions about asking specific types of background questions on privately-sponsored, opt-in surveys? In Canada or elsewhere. Thanks.

Bob Steen

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

314-982-1752  
steenb@fleishman.com <mailto:steenb@fleishman.com>

Fax: 314-982-9105

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Date: Fri, 31 Oct 2003 11:26:52 -0800  
Reply-To: [jdrogers@sfsu.edu](mailto:jdrogers@sfsu.edu)  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: John Rogers <[jdrogers@SFSU.EDU](mailto:jdrogers@SFSU.EDU)>  
Subject: Re: tools for standard occupational categories and occupational prestige coding? (fwd)  
Comments: To: Leora Lawton <[leoralawton@FSCGROUP.COM](mailto:leoralawton@FSCGROUP.COM)>, AAPORNET@asu.edu  
In-Reply-To: <[4E6F22AE2717564287952C727F796F932BC5C3@fscmail.fsc.local](mailto:4E6F22AE2717564287952C727F796F932BC5C3@fscmail.fsc.local)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

I would use AWK; see <http://www.gnu.org/software/gawk/gawk.html> or <http://www.faqs.org/faqs/computer-lang/awk/faq/>. Good luck!

John Rogers

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Leora Lawton  
Sent: Thursday, October 30, 2003 8:13 AM  
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
Subject: FW: tools for standard occupational categories and occupational  
prestige coding? (fwd)

This was posted on the Methods list; perhaps someone here has experience or  
suggestions...

Leora

----- Forwarded message -----

Date: Wed, 29 Oct 2003 18:47:23 -0600  
From: Ed Brent <brente@MISSOURI.EDU>  
Reply-To: METHODS <METHODS@linux08.UNM.EDU>  
To: METHODS@linux08.UNM.EDU  
Subject: tools for standard occupational categories and occupational  
prestige coding?

I have a question for the group.

Does anyone know of a tool to help code standard occupational categories  
(better yet, prestige scores too) from text input? I've seen the Bureau of  
Labor Statistics web site with the scoring scheme and the search tool which  
is really pretty klunky. I'm thinking of building a tool to do this  
interactively one occupation at a time or automatically from responses to an  
open-ended question on occupation. But I don't really want to go to the  
trouble to do this if there is already something available.

Does this sound like a generally useful tool or am I the only one who finds  
this to be a tedious and sometimes error-ridden part of conducting surveys?

Thanks for your thoughts,

Ed Brent

Edward Brent, Ph.D.  
Professor and Associate Chair, Sociology, U. of Missouri  
President, Idea Works, Inc.  
100 West Briarwood  
Columbia, Missouri 65203 USA  
(573) 445-4554  
(573) 446-2199 (fax)  
ebrent@ideaworks.com  
www.ideaworks.com

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Date: Fri, 31 Oct 2003 15:31:48 -0500  
Reply-To: "Leo G. Simonetta" <[simonetta@ARTSCI.COM](mailto:simonetta@ARTSCI.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: "Leo G. Simonetta" <[simonetta@ARTSCI.COM](mailto:simonetta@ARTSCI.COM)>  
Subject: Re: My question  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <[006801c39f23\\$8de39580\\$0c0a010a@LEO](mailto:006801c39f23$8de39580$0c0a010a@LEO)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Hmmm, I am not sure how this happened but I apologize for this post from the past.

--

Leo G. Simonetta  
Art & Science Group, LLC  
6115 Falls Road Suite 101  
Baltimore, MD 21209  
410-377-7880 ext. 14  
410-377-7955 fax

> -----Original Message-----

> From: AAPORNET [<mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu>] On Behalf Of Leo G. Simonetta

> Sent: Thursday, October 30, 2003 3:23 PM

> To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)

> Subject: My question

>

> First of thanks to all of those who responded to my initial request;

>

> Since a number of people asked where the heck I got that data I thought

> I'd post this (an adaptation of a response to an individual) to the group:

>

>

>

> I think the different numbers are largely a problem of definition (as is

> so often the case in the social sciences).

>

> It appears that in one of the surveys that I found they counted cultural

> Jews as other and in the other they excluded at least part of this

> relatively large category.



>  
> According to the most recent National Jewish Population Survey (which  
> takes into account cultural Jews) the breakdown looks sort of like  
this  
> when they  
> look at what they characterized as the more Jewishly engaged. (N.B.  
It  
> appears I made a math or transcription error in my first post.)

>  
> Do not belong to a synagogue 60%  
> Orthodox 8%  
> Conservative 13%  
> Reform 16%  
> Other 3%

>  
> The other study (Annual Survey of American Jewish Opinion) I got the  
> denominational data from used a panel of self identified Jews (I  
> combined two categories to get the other category).

>  
> --  
> Leo G. Simonetta  
> Art & Science Group, LLC  
> 6115 Falls Road Suite 101  
> Baltimore, MD 21209  
> 410-377-7880 ext. 14  
> 410-377-7955 fax

>  
>  
>  
> --  
> Leo G. Simonetta  
> Art & Science Group, LLC  
> 6115 Falls Road Suite 101  
> Baltimore, MD 21209  
> 410-377-7880 ext. 14  
> 410-377-7955 fax

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Date: Fri, 31 Oct 2003 15:24:34 -0800  
Reply-To: steve johnson <[stevej@nsdssurvey.org](mailto:stevej@nsdssurvey.org)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: steve johnson <[stevej@NSDSSURVEY.ORG](mailto:stevej@NSDSSURVEY.ORG)>  
Subject: Re: Legality of ethnicity survey questions in Canada  
Comments: To: "Steen, Bob" <[steenb@FLEISHMAN.COM](mailto:steenb@FLEISHMAN.COM)>, [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0

Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Bob,  
I have asked about ethnicity in Canada, both with my own interviewers and also through a company in Canada and never heard of this. However, I did learn that you need to be careful how you ask the question or you will end up with a lot of people saying that their ethnicity is Canadian. The last working I used was, "in addition to being Canadian is there any other ethnic group that you would consider yourself to be a part of."

Best  
Stephen Johnson, Ph.D.  
President, Northwest Survey & Data Services  
541-687-8976

----- Original Message -----  
From: "Steen, Bob" <steenb@FLEISHMAN.COM>  
To: <AAPORNET@asu.edu>  
Sent: Thursday, October 30, 2003 1:55 PM  
Subject: Legality of ethnicity survey questions in Canada

> On an international Web-based survey, we just had a Canadian respondent  
> claim that "it is illegal in Canada to ask a question about ethnic  
> background."  
> I imagine the respondent is misinformed, but we are asking our attorney to  
> check.

>  
> Beyond job applications and other anti-discrimination settings, have any  
> of  
> you encountered prohibitions about asking specific types of background  
> questions on privately-sponsored, opt-in surveys? In Canada or elsewhere.  
> Thanks.

>  
>  
> Bob Steen  
>  
> Vice President  
> Fleishman-Hillard Knowledge Solutions  
> 200 North Broadway  
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>  
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