

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 LOG0407"

Date: Thu, 1 Jul 2004 10:18:46 -0500
Reply-To: Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>
Subject: Job Announcement
Comments: To: AAPORNet@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Public Opinion Strategies offers a challenging and exciting work environment that provides employees with the opportunity to learn about polling and public policy.

What we offer:

- * Competitive salary=20
- * Excellent opportunities for growth=20
- * Medical, dental and life insurance=20
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- * Old Town Alexandria location

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Project Director=20

As a Project Director you will be responsible for managing and implementing all phases of survey research projects. Responsibilities include: field work, sampling, data processing, detailed analysis, report writing, and questionnaire design. Successful candidates should be data driven and have a strong desire to work with numbers; a bachelors degree in political science, marketing, statistics, or related field; or an equivalent combination of education and experience. Candidates with previous survey research/market research experience will be given first consideration. Knowledge of analytical techniques, excellent oral and written communication skills, and the ability to juggle and prioritize multiple projects is required. Direct client contact and some account maintenance duties will be required.
Competitive salary.=20

Candidate Profile:=20

- * Problem solver with career interest in public opinion research=20
- * Detail oriented with excellent oral and communication skills=20
- * Motivated, well-organized, self-starter and team player=20
- * Efficient and accurate with the ability to work under very tight deadlines and high pressure

Interested candidates should either fax their resume, along with salary requirements to Ashlee Reid at 703-836-8117 or e-mail to resumes@pos.org. For more information about Public Opinion Strategies, please see our web site at <http://www.pos.org>. =20

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

=====
Date: Thu, 1 Jul 2004 13:43:38 -0400
Reply-To: Warren Mitofsky <mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Warren Mitofsky <mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM>
Subject: Need a reference
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed

I am looking for studies of differences between list or directory telephone samples and RDD samples. I am particularly interested in differences in behavior and attitude rather than demographic differences. If you know of such studies please send me the references or the articles, if you have them.
Thanks,
warren mitofsky

MITOFSKY INTERNATIONAL
1776 Broadway, Suite 1708
New York, NY 10019

212 980-3031
212 980-3107 Fax

www.mitofskyinternational.com
mitofsky@mindspring.com

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
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=====
Date: Thu, 1 Jul 2004 16:54:13 -0400
Reply-To: BLUMWEP@AOL.COM
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Micheline (Mickey) Blum" <BLUMWEP@AOL.COM>

Subject: survey on call-in polls
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Can anyone tell me where I can find the 1990 Bruskin survey about call-in polls? I don't know who they did the study for.

Thanks,
Mickey Blum

Micheline Blum
President
Blum & Weprin Associates, Inc.
212-929-6510 phone
212-929-6518 fax
blumwep@aol.com

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

Date: Fri, 2 Jul 2004 04:45:22 -0400
Reply-To: "Lavrakas, Paul" <Paul.Lavrakas@NIELSENMEDIA.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Lavrakas, Paul" <Paul.Lavrakas@NIELSENMEDIA.COM>
Subject: Re: Need a reference
Comments: To: Warren Mitofsky <mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1

Schejbal J.A. and Lavrakas, P.J. Coverage error and cost issues in small area telephone surveys. American Statistical Association 1994 Proceedings: Section on Survey Research Methods, 1995, 1287-1292.

This was a large comparison of straight RDD sampling versus reverse directory sampling of the same Chicago neighborhoods. We found mostly demographic differences (in particular being Hispanic) but a few substantive differences.

PJL

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

From: Warren Mitofsky [mailto:mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM]
Sent: Thursday, July 01, 2004 1:44 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Need a reference

I am looking for studies of differences between list or directory telephone samples and RDD samples. I am particularly interested in differences in behavior and attitude rather than demographic differences. If you know of

such studies please send me the references or the articles, if you have them.

Thanks,
warren mitofsky

MITOFSKY INTERNATIONAL
1776 Broadway, Suite 1708
New York, NY 10019

212 980-3031
212 980-3107 Fax

www.mitofskyinternational.com
mitofsky@mindspring.com

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
set aapornet nomail
On your return send: set aapornet mail

Date: Fri, 2 Jul 2004 11:11:54 -0400
Reply-To: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Subject: Push poll allegations
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Warner, Glazier allege campaign mudslinging
By Paul Woolverton
Staff writer

<http://www.fayettevillenc.com/story.php?Template=local&Story=6435671>

SELECTED QUOTES

"Warner said Glazier this week conducted a negative "push poll" that attacked him for being a Christian.

Glazier said Warner had been telling people that they should not vote for him because he is Jewish."

"Warner said 15 people called him Wednesday and Thursday to complain of the push poll.

In a push poll, telemarketers call voters and pretend they are doing a public opinion survey about an election. But the questions posed in the "survey" are designed to persuade the voters to vote against one of the candidates."

"Glazier said that he has conducted no polls.

"In terms of our campaign running a poll, we're not. In terms of paying for any poll, we're not. In terms of authorizing questions, we haven't," Glazier said. "There simply isn't a campaign poll being done, period. And there isn't going to be one because I determined months ago I wasn't going to invest in any polling."

He said Warner is using his complaint of the push poll to make religion an issue in the race.

"To even suggest that my campaign would ever be involved in any discussions of a person's religion is more disappointing that I can ever suggest," he said."

--

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

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Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
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=====
Date: Tue, 6 Jul 2004 06:41:00 -0700
Reply-To: "Margaret R. Roller" <rmr@ROLLERRESEARCH.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Margaret R. Roller" <rmr@ROLLERRESEARCH.COM>
Subject: Incentives in Telephone Studies

I am about to launch a telephone study among contractors. The interview will only be 10-15 minutes in length but, given the difficulty of getting these folks on the phone, I am planning on offering an incentive.

I am interested in hearing from any of you who may have examples of a particularly effective use of incentives with a phone study. Of course, examples of less than effective use are welcomed as well.

Thanks.

Margaret R. Roller

rnr@rollerresearch.com

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Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
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On your return send: set aapornet mail

Date: Tue, 6 Jul 2004 11:32:06 -0400
Reply-To: jmellis@vcu.edu
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Jim Ellis <jmellis@VCU.EDU>
Organization: SERL
Subject: Double-barreled questions
Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

A potential client says they understand what a double-barreled question =
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they understand our advice against it, but they want to field a survey =
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a couple of double-barreled questions anyway.

Do you shrug and field the survey?

Do you write something like: "The results from a double-barreled =
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survey method from anyone who wants to dispute the survey findings for =
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item. We would have to refer to this communication if our own expertise =
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then field the survey anyway?

Do you twist their arm until they change their mind?

Do you walk away from the job if they refuse to change their mind?

Jim Ellis
Virginia Commonwealth University

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Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
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On your return send: set aapornet mail

Date: Tue, 6 Jul 2004 13:21:32 -0400
Reply-To: Sid Groeneman <sid.grc@VERIZON.NET>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: Sid Groeneman <sid.grc@VERIZON.NET>
Subject: Re: Double-barreled questions
Comments: To: jmellis@vcu.edu, AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <011001c4636e\$679e8190\$72d9ac80@GRACELAN.prod.srl.vcu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

If it's only a couple of bad questions in an otherwise well-constructed survey and they're not persuaded to follow your advice despite your best efforts, I would officially disavow the few bad questions, swallow hard, and try to work with them. However, if you get the sense that their intransigence on this reflects a more general inclination to do sloppy or dishonest work, then I'd walk away, as it could be a signal of further problems down the road with this client. Who needs the grief?

Sid Groeneman
Groeneman Research & Consulting
Bethesda, Maryland
Sid.grc@verizon.net

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Jim Ellis
Sent: Tuesday, July 06, 2004 11:32 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Double-barreled questions

A potential client says they understand what a double-barreled question is, they understand our advice against it, but they want to field a survey with a couple of double-barreled questions anyway.

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Virginia Commonwealth University

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Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
set aapornet nomail
On your return send: set aapornet mail
=====

Date: Tue, 6 Jul 2004 12:38:22 -0500
Reply-To: Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>
Subject: Research inquiry Re: George Belknap
Comments: To: AAPORNet@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

For historical research related to my dissertation, I am interested in finding information on George Belknap, a/k/a George M. Belknap.=20

Specifically, I would like to know Belknap's research tradition, i.e., was he trained as a social psychologist, or as a political scientist or theorist, or did he have some other academic background?

Kindly reply directly to me, off-list, at mdweiner@Princeton.edu. If anyone else is interested, I'd be glad to ultimately post whatever I learn.

Belknap published three articles in the 1950's, the most significant of which was possibly the earliest report on party identification research. That POQ article ("Political Party Identification and Attitudes Toward Foreign Policy") was co-authored with Angus Campbell (Vol. 15(4), Winter, 1951-52, pgs. 601-623). That article indicates that at that time Belknap was "Study Director" at the SRC at Michigan.

In 1956, he published an article in POQ ("Political Power Relations in a Mid-West City"), coauthored with Ralph Smuckler (Vol. 20(1), Spring, 1956, pgs. 73-81, a "Special Issue on Studies in Political Communication"). That article indicates that at that time Belknap was "Associate Director of the Government Director [sic] at the Government Research Bureau at Michigan State University."

In 1958, he published an article in the Midwest Journal of Political Science (now AJPS) using a middle initial (George M. Belknap) ("A Method for Analyzing Legislative Behavior") (Vol. 2(4), Nov., 1958, pgs. 377-402). That article identifies Belknap as on faculty at the University of California, although indicating a specific campus.

Any leads would be appreciated.

Thank you,

Marc Weiner

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Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
set aapornet nomail
On your return send: set aapornet mail
=====

Date: Tue, 6 Jul 2004 16:07:35 -0400
Reply-To: jmellis@vcu.edu
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Jim Ellis <jmellis@VCU.EDU>
Organization: SERL
Subject: Re: Double-barreled questions
Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Well, this one seemed to strike a nerve, or else a lot of folks have =
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responses easily at hand. I guess (a) I've always been successful in the
past in steering clients away from double-barreled questions or (b) I =
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Some people were interested in what the question content is. Without =
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respondents
say they can't answer the same way to both "barrels."

Jim

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

From: Jim Ellis [<mailto:jmellis@vcu.edu>]=20
Sent: Tuesday, July 06, 2004 11:32 AM
To: [aapornet \(aapornet@asu.edu\)](mailto:aapornet@asu.edu)
Subject: Double-barreled questions

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Jim Ellis
Virginia Commonwealth University

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On your return send: set aapornet mail

=====

Date: Tue, 6 Jul 2004 16:23:31 -0400
Reply-To: Melissa Marcello <mmarcello@PURSUANTRESEARCH.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Melissa Marcello <mmarcello@PURSUANTRESEARCH.COM>
Subject: survey software for online data collection
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Dear Colleagues,

A technology-company client of mine is interested in conducting online surveys with their customers. For them we're looking for recommendations regarding survey software programs.

My experience with such programs has been limited, though I have not been very impressed with many I've seen as they're too "boilerplate." We're looking for a program with a lot of flexibility. They'd like to be able to send an email to their customers to invite them to participate in the survey, give their customer a unique id that they'd input at a link to a website, and then have the capacity to send reminder emails.

In terms of flexibility, we'd like to pre-test questions, and, for example, would like to have cognitive probes follow a scaled item to determine what respondents were thinking about when they rated "x" attribute.

Because my client employs a fair number of programmers, we're not too worried about the complexity of the program. Anyone pleased with a "flexible" survey software program? On the backend we like to end up with ascii data that we could export to SPSS and analyze.

Thanks in advance for your help! Any advice you have would be appreciated.

Best Regards,

Melissa

Melissa Marcello

Pursuant, Inc.

2141 P Street NW

Suite 103

Washington, DC 20037

p 202.887.0070

f 800.567.1723

c 202.352.7462

Visit our website at www.pursuantresearch.com

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

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

set aapornet nomail

On your return send: set aapornet mail

Date: Tue, 6 Jul 2004 16:12:57 -0500

Reply-To: Nick Panagakis <mail@MARKETSHARESCORP.COM>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: Nick Panagakis <mail@MARKETSHARESCORP.COM>

Organization: Market Shares Corporation

Subject: Re: Double-barreled questions

Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

In-Reply-To: <016301c46394\$e0f615f0\$72d9ac80@GRACELAN.prod.srl.vcu.edu>

MIME-version: 1.0

Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed

Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

You might consider follow-up questions. Using your first example, ask a follow-up question on support a tax for roads which would be followed by a question on schools to see what support is for each. (The order could be rotated.) Response to the independent questions could be compared with the double-barreled response.

Jim Ellis wrote:

>Well, this one seemed to strike a nerve, or else a lot of folks have their
>responses easily at hand. I guess (a) I've always been successful in the
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>say they can't answer the same way to both "barrels."

>
>Jim

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

>From: Jim Ellis [mailto:jmellis@vcu.edu]

>Sent: Tuesday, July 06, 2004 11:32 AM

>To: aapornet (aapornet@asu.edu)

>Subject: Double-barreled questions

>
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>
>-----

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>
>

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
set aapornet nomail
On your return send: set aapornet mail

Date: Wed, 7 Jul 2004 08:37:14 -0400
Reply-To: "Ronald E. Langle" <langley@UKY.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Ronald E. Langle" <langley@UKY.EDU>
Subject: Business database vendors
Comments: To: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed

Greetings!

A colleague is working on a grant proposal for a project involving interviews with technology directors at businesses who engage in a "substantial" amount of e-commerce (B2C or B2B). He has come across something called the Harte-Hanks CI Technology Database which appears to allow investigators to be able to specify searches for businesses by location, firm size, industry, etc. that also derive at least 50 percent of their revenue from E-commerce.

Has anyone out there had experience using this database that you would be willing to share (off-list)? The efficiency of contacting eligible businesses for the study would be greatly enhanced by such a targeted sample, but only if they can deliver what they advertise. It is also quite costly per record compared to other sources.

Cg0KRWR1Y2F0aW9uDQoNCkRvY3RvcMf0ZSBEZWdyZWUgaW4gQmlvc3RhdGlzdGljcywgU3RhdGlzdGljcywgU29jaWFsIFNlcnZleSBSZXNIYXJjaCwgU29jaW9sb2d5LCBvciByZWxldmFudCBQdWJs aWMNCg0KSGVhbHRoIGZpZWxkIGlzIHJlcXVpcmVkJG0KDQogDQoNCiRvIEFwcGx5DQoNCIBsZWFz ZSBzZW5kIGegY292ZXIgbGV0dGVyIGFuZCByZXN1bWUgdG8gSm9kaSBXZWlzcYBhdCBKb2RpLldl aXNzQEZ1dHVyZXN0ZXAuY29tIDxtYWlsdG86Sm9kaS5XZWlzc0BGdXRlcmVzdGVwLmNvbT4gLiBZ b3UgY2FuIHJlYWNoIEpvZGkgYXQgMjE4OC0zMTAxLg0KDQo=

Date: Thu, 8 Jul 2004 13:25:26 -0400
Reply-To: Joyce Rachelson <jrachels@CONCENTRIC.NET>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Joyce Rachelson <jrachels@CONCENTRIC.NET>
Subject: Article on Touch Screen Voting
Comments: To: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

1. From the Desk of David Pogue: Touchscreen Voting

On Sunday, "CBS Sunday Morning" will air my report on touchscreen voting machines, which 50 million Americans will use in November's election. The main characters include Avi Rubin (the Johns Hopkins professor who analyzed the software in Diebold machines and found it disturbingly insecure); Rush Holt (the Congressman who's proposed a bill that requires a printed paper trail); Kevin Shelley (the California Secretary of State who banned or decertified e-voting machines statewide); and representatives of Diebold and Sequoia (the number 1 and 2 voting-machine makers).

These machines are polarizing, hot-button gadgets. One side calls them a security and reliability nightmare, and predicts that this fall, we'll see chaos and uncertainty that make the 2000 hanging-chad episode look like a warm-up act.

The other side points out that the touchscreen machines are multilingual; they can be used unassisted by the blind and illiterate (thanks to headphones); they have a 0.0 percent overvote rate (voting for more than one candidate by accident, which gets your ballot thrown out); and older voters love them (because on most systems, you can increase the type size). This side insists that the worrywarts are ignoring the checks, balances and tests carried out by each state before the machines are used.

The truth, I believe, lies somewhere in between.

In the next couple of e-columns, I'd like to share with you some of the most interesting interview bits. But this week, here are some common accusations flung by partisans on each side of the argument -- and my assessment of their validity.

1. "How can we trust these things if the public can't inspect

the software inside?"

Open-source voting software (available for inspection by programmers all over the world) would certainly ensure that the voting-machine companies haven't rigged an election, which is one of the most common fears.

But this approach has risks, too. For example, it takes months for a certain software version to make it through state and federal testing and certification. What would happen if someone raised a question about the software a week before the election?

Chaos, that's what.

The smart states, like Maryland and now California, insist on getting a copy of the machines' source code as part of their purchase deal. They can (and do) inspect the code, and they hold a copy in escrow in case anything suspicious happens. Unfortunately, not all states added this to their contracts.

Even so, these machines are tested far more often than, for example, the Johns Hopkins security report would lead you to believe. I've posted Maryland's list of inspections, for example, here: <http://www.davidpogue.com/vote.html> Given the number of checks and spot-tests, not to mention the scrutiny of polling-place workers, I imagine that evildoers would have a pretty difficult time hacking an election.

2. "That doesn't matter. A determined hacker could still find a way to tamper."

That's true. No e-voting machine offers CIA-level security. But the voting-machine makers insist that that's the wrong comparison. We should be comparing voting-machine security with the alternative: paper ballots. (For example, do you know how they tally the results on a lever-operated voting machine? Someone opens the back panel! and copies down the total onto a piece of paper. Talk about an insecure transaction!)

3. "How can we trust the voting-machine companies?"

You can't, really. The tales of conflict-of-interest and contributions to political parties are appalling. (Visit www.blackboxvoting.org for a complete, if a bit overheated, list of alleged violations of propriety.)

Fortunately, there's a simple way to prove that nothing sneaky is going on (read on).

4. "A voter-verified paper trail would solve everything."

I'm less worried about the trustworthiness of these machines

than I was when I first wrote about Diebold in November. But a voting machine is still a mysterious box, the public still isn't allowed to inspect the software and voters are still worried.

Even if those fears turn out to be overblown, perception is everything -- and a voter-verified paper trail is a killer form of reassurance. ("Voter-verified" means that, before touching the Cast Ballot button, you get to see a paper printout of your vote, under glass. Later, officials have a way to perform a manual recount if necessary.)

Unfortunately, experts on both sides say that there's virtually no chance of getting the printer attachments manufactured, federally approved, installed, tested and certified in time for November's election.

The bottom line: By 2006, every state that wants printers will have them. But this fall, only Nevada will have paper-trail voting machines statewide.

5. "You don't need a paper trail. Our machines already print a report at the end of the day."

I keep hearing about this from the manufacturers, but it's a worthless record; it's just a copy of the electronic tally. If the vote has somehow been compromised, the printed version does nobody any good. (That's why the voter-verified part is so important.)

6. "A ! paper trail will be a nightmare for election officials: paper jams, running out of ink, loading paper -- forget it!"

This objection is pure myth. Sequoia offers, and Diebold soon will offer, really cool self-contained printer modules that use thermal-printing technology (like ATM receipts) -- no ink or toner. If a module runs out of paper, a worker just yanks off the entire printer module and slides on a new one, preloaded with paper. Nobody could handle the paper even if they wanted to.

7. "Yikes, what a mess! Let's just vote with a really, really big show of hands."

Don't panic. The explosion of voting-machine paranoia is a GOOD thing. It has placed these machines, their preparation and their operation, under massive scrutiny by citizens, states and the federal government. You won't be hearing any more tales of Diebold technicians casually updating voting-machine software, unsupervised, just before an election, I'll wager.

If your state will be using touchscreen machines this fall, and you're still freaked out by them, you can always vote

using a paper absentee ballot.

Just remember that it was paper voting that got us into trouble the last time around.

--

Joyce Rachelson, VP
Dir. of Product Sales
CfMC
915 Broadway, Suite 609
New York, NY 10010-7108
(212) 777-5120 Phone
(212) 777-5217 FAX
JoyceR@CfMC.com

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
set aapornet nomail
On your return send: set aapornet mail
=====

Date: Thu, 8 Jul 2004 14:11:06 -0400
Reply-To: Bquarles@AOL.COM
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Rebecca Quarles <Bquarles@AOL.COM>
Subject: Question about Procedures in Multimode Surveys
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Dear Colleagues:

I am currently preparing questionnaires for a multimode survey that uses mail surveys, Internet surveys and telephone interviews. Some of the questions have lists of items to be rated. When we conduct a telephone or Internet survey, we always randomize the order of presentation of the items to prevent order effects, but -- given the complexity of this survey, that would be impossible for the mail survey.

This is my dilemma: If we don't randomize the items for the telephone and Internet surveys, we risk order effects; but if we do randomize, we risk telephone and Internet results that are not as comparable with the mail survey results as they might be (given unavoidable mode effects).

I would appreciate any guidance you can give me. I will share responses with those who respond to this query.

Thanks.

Becky Quarles

Rebecca C. Quarles PhD
President
QSA Research & Strategy
4920 John Ticer Drive
Alexandria, VA 22304

voice (703) 567-7655
facsimile (703) 567-6156

e-mail 1: bquarles@qsaresearch.com
e-mail 2: bquarles@aol.com
url: qsaresearch.com

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
set aapornet nomail
On your return send: set aapornet mail

Date: Thu, 8 Jul 2004 14:21:24 -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: Re: Question about Procedures in Multimode Surveys
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain

Has anyone had experience with paired-comparison or multiple rank order question types for rating purposes? It would certainly increase the number of questions to be asked (especially pairs) but remove any problems with order effects.

Jim Caplan
Arlington

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

From: AAPORNET [<mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu>] On Behalf Of Rebecca Quarles
Sent: Thursday, July 08, 2004 2:11 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Question about Procedures in Multimode Surveys

Dear Colleagues:

I am currently preparing questionnaires for a multimode survey that uses mail surveys, Internet surveys and telephone interviews. Some of the questions have lists of items to be rated. When we conduct a telephone or Internet survey, we always randomize the order of presentation of the items to prevent order effects, but -- given the complexity of this survey, that would be impossible for the mail survey.

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voice (703) 567-7655
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e-mail 1: bquarles@qsaresearch.com
e-mail 2: bquarles@aol.com
url: qsaresearch.com

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text: set aapornet
nomail On your return send: set aapornet mail

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
set aapornet nomail
On your return send: set aapornet mail

=====
Date: Thu, 8 Jul 2004 14:31:04 -0400
Reply-To: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Subject: Unusual use of a "poll"
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Is this common?

Ethics complaint filed against senator's staffer

By SAM BISHOP News-Miner Washington Bureau
<http://www.news-miner.com/Stories/0,1413,113~7244~2259878,00.html>

WASHINGTON--An Alaska political activist has filed an ethics complaint alleging that Sen. Lisa Murkowski's former chief of staff improperly sent an e-mail from a U.S. Senate office regarding a political poll in Alaska last year.

Chip Thoma of Juneau filed the complaint with the U.S. Senate Ethics Committee, citing an Anchorage Daily News article from mid-May.

SNIP

In the e-mail, the Daily News reported, Stiefel told Ruedrich about a bulk rate offer from a political pollster operating out of a Washington suburb. The company offered to conduct polls in Fairbanks, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough and Juneau, all of which were about to hold local nonpartisan elections.

The poll, which was never conducted in Fairbanks, was an automated, computer-driven series of questions that stored responses individually so campaigns could contact voters later with various messages based on their answers.

The local candidates and the Alaska Republican Party split the cost of the poll.

SNIP

Washington, D.C., reporter Sam Bishop can be reached at sbishop@newsminer.com or (202) 662-8721.

--

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

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
set aapornet nomail
On your return send: set aapornet mail

=====
Date: Thu, 8 Jul 2004 14:37:20 -0500
Reply-To: Smith-Tom <Smith-Tom@NORC.UCHICAGO.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Smith-Tom <Smith-Tom@NORC.UCHICAGO.EDU>
Subject: Re: Unusual use of a "poll"
Comments: To: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1

Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

There were two standard cases about 15 years ago that both involved =
cugging (canvassing or campaigning under the guise of a survey). They =
didn't involved automated calling, but were telephone efforts that =
pretended to be public opinion polls when they were actually building a =
database to solicit contributions and sent targeted literature to people =
based on their responses to questions. One was a pro-life group and the =
other a pro-choice group.

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

From: Leo Simonetta [mailto:simonetta@ARTSCI.COM]=20

Sent: Thursday, July 08, 2004 1:31 PM

To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

Subject: Unusual use of a "poll"

Is this common?

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aapornet nomail On your return send: set aapornet mail

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Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
set aapornet nomail
On your return send: set aapornet mail

=====
Date: Thu, 8 Jul 2004 13:33:18 -0700
Reply-To: Richard Rands <rrands@CFMC.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Richard Rands <rrands@CFMC.COM>
Subject: Re: Unusual use of a "poll"
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <1EA2BFEDAD958A43AC3FD642F12CFC9B115B61@dtex1.norc.org>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed

About 10 years ago I witnessed a Reno based call center performing cugging in California for a primary election. They were calling people in specific districts and pretended to do a poll of which candidate the respondent was supporting in the local campaign. If their support was for the "correct" candidate, they solicited donations or asked to have a sign placed in their front yard. If their support was for the "wrong" candidate, the interviewer read them a smear statement about the candidate intended to change their mind.

Richard Rands

At 12:37 PM 7/8/2004, Smith-Tom wrote:

>There were two standard cases about 15 years ago that both involved
>cugging (canvassing or campaigning under the guise of a survey). They
>didn't involved automated calling, but were telephone efforts that
>pretended to be public opinion polls when they were actually building a
>database to solicit contributions and sent targeted literature to people
>based on their responses to questions. One was a pro-life group and the
>other a pro-choice group.

>
>-----Original Message-----
>From: Leo Simonetta [<mailto:simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>]
>Sent: Thursday, July 08, 2004 1:31 PM
>To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
>Subject: Unusual use of a "poll"

>

>
>Is this common?
>
>
>Ethics complaint filed against senator's staffer
>
>By SAM BISHOP News-Miner Washington Bureau
><http://www.news-miner.com/Stories/0,1413,113~7244~2259878,00.html>
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>sbishop@newsminer.com or (202) 662-8721.
>
>--
>Leo G. Simonetta
>Research Director
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>6115 Falls Road, Suite 101
>Baltimore MD 21209
>
>-----
>Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
>Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text: set aapornet
>nomail On your return send: set aapornet mail
>
>-----
>Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
>Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
>set aapornet nomail

>On your return send: set aapornet mail

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
set aapornet nomail
On your return send: set aapornet mail
=====

Date: Fri, 9 Jul 2004 01:06:13 -0700
Reply-To: ellis.godard@csun.edu
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Ellis Godard <ellis.godard@CSUN.EDU>
Subject: Re: Unusual use of a "poll"
Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu, simonetta@artsci.com
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

I received a call following a similar model. A voice-response system asked a series of four or five questions, then asked for contact information (name, phone, time to call) so they could contact me to volunteer.

-eg

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

> From: AAPORNET [<mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu>] On Behalf Of Leo Simonetta

> Sent: Thursday, July 08, 2004 11:31 AM

> To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

> Subject: Unusual use of a "poll"

>

>

> Is this common?

>

>

> Ethics complaint filed against senator's staffer

>

> By SAM BISHOP News-Miner Washington Bureau

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>
> SNIP
>
> Washington, D.C., reporter Sam Bishop can be reached at
> sbishop@newsminer.com or (202) 662-8721.

'Leo Simonetta'; 'AAPORNET@asu.edu'

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
set aapornet nomail
On your return send: set aapornet mail

Date: Fri, 9 Jul 2004 10:06:22 -0400
Reply-To: JAnnSelzer@AOL.COM
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "J. Ann Selzer" <JAnnSelzer@AOL.COM>
Subject: Weighting by race
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

I'm wondering about experiences anyone has with weighting race by anything other than white/non-white. You can share off-list, if you like. My question is about the circumstances that warranted this level of precision and whether you think such precision was achieved. Thanks! JAS

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

visit our website: www.SelzerCo.com

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

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
set aapornet nomail
On your return send: set aapornet mail

Date: Fri, 9 Jul 2004 12:26:25 -0500
Reply-To: "Hutcherson, Stephen Andrew" <sahutche@IUPUI.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Hutcherson, Stephen Andrew" <sahutche@IUPUI.EDU>
Subject: CATI Software
Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Hello all.

=20

I would like to solicit opinions regarding any CATI software currently in use. We currently use Sawtooth's WinCATI product but have grown decidedly weary of the product's poor performance, the terrible technical support, etc. We are considering switching software but haven't been in the market for CATI software for some time and aren't sure what's out there. We have heard a few good things about Blaise but we would be interested in others comments and/or reviews of this software package as well. I should mention that not only do we use Sawtooth's software for CATI interviews but web surveys as well. Thus, we would be interested in other packages that offer this dual capability also. Any help in this matter is greatly appreciated.

=20

Best regards,=20

=20

Andy Hutcherson

Associate Director, Public Opinion Laboratory

Indiana University School of Liberal Arts at IUPUI

Ph: (317) 274-4105

Fax: (317) 278-2383

<http://polecat.iupui.edu>

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
set aapornet nomail
On your return send: set aapornet mail
=====

Date: Mon, 12 Jul 2004 10:31:07 -0400
Reply-To: Michael Dimock <dimockm@PEOPLE-PRESS.ORG>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Michael Dimock <dimockm@PEOPLE-PRESS.ORG>
Subject: Job posting
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Posting for a friend, please reply to the Forrester e-mail directly.

-----Job Announcement-----

Senior Panel Analyst, Forrester's Ultimate Consumer Panel

Description:

Forrester's Ultimate Consumer Panel ("Ultimate") is a new initiative from Forrester that is building an innovative panel for collecting consumer attitude, spending, and Web surfing data. This data helps companies get a much richer understanding of consumers, hone their marketing and product development initiatives, and benchmark their performance against competitors in markets like financial services, telecommunications, and retail. The Senior Panel Analyst will be responsible for understanding client needs and extracting insight and value from the Ultimate database for clients. Established in 1983, Forrester is headquartered in Cambridge, Mass. For additional information, visit www.forrester.com.

Responsibilities:

Data analysis and reporting:

- * Use SPSS and SAS to extract insight from complex, relational databases.
- * Manage client relationships: meet with clients to understand their business goals, provide guidance in creating report templates to address these needs, advise clients on how to use Ultimate data and reports, and extend relationships further into client companies.
- * Manipulate and modify on a monthly basis the report templates in order to provide clients with the tailored reports they have requested.
- * Independently seek value in the data in order to provide additional insight above what was requested by clients.
- * Serve as a resource for custom client analysis requests.
- * Take an active role in delivering value to clients - by being both highly responsive and proactive. A significant portion of SPA's bonus

pay will be tied directly to client satisfaction with the service they provide.

General responsibilities to the team:

- * Support the successful launch of the product, including assisting with panel recruitment and management.
- * Support sales with proof-of-capabilities to charter clients - includes participating in sales calls as well as working with Sales to determine how our panel data can help prospects.
- * Mentor and assist other Panel Analysts as they are added to the team.
- * Champion Ultimate internally.

Requirements:

- * This individual has demonstrated quantitative research skills gained from a graduate degree and five to seven years of work experience, and he or she is expert in statistical packages, specifically SPSS and SAS.
- * This individual is comfortable with large, complex data files and has a strong intuitive understanding of relational databases, data fields, and their manipulation.
- * Deep consumer survey research and analysis experience is expected, preferably in panel research. This individual must be conversant with major themes in survey research, including avoiding bias, understanding representation of data, and sampling technique, and he or she can discuss them with clients and internal audiences in language appropriate to the audience. Prior experience with online surveys is a plus.
- * Because this role interfaces directly with clients, this individual is outgoing, efficient, and will represent Forrester well via regular phone, in-person, and email communication.
- * Candidate will have at least five years managing client relationships and assisting with sales efforts.
- * As a Senior Panel Analyst, this person must inspire confidence among more junior members of the team and will take on mentor responsibilities quickly.

Forrester Research is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer; M/F/D/V are especially encouraged to apply.

Qualified applicants may apply for Job #227 at:
<http://www.forrester.com/CareerOpportunities>
For additional information, contact JHamilton@forrester.com

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
set aapornet nomail
On your return send: set aapornet mail

=====
Date: Mon, 12 Jul 2004 13:22:21 -0500
Reply-To: Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>

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

=
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Job Description: Director, Market Research

=20

Reports to: VP, Market Research

=20

Location: NYC

Summary

Partners with Market Research VP and executives managing the Sirius =
brand to inform and guide strategic thinking and tactical plans through =
relevant and timely consumer information that executives can act on to =
further the business goals. The director is a team player who has the =
experience and professionalism to proactively manage internal client =
needs while adhering to high quality standards. Additionally, the =
director must remain flexible as the assignments and the structure of =
the department will surely evolve over the course of business =
maturation.

=20

=B7 Partner with Market Research VP to develop a research =
strategy that supports, differentiates and enhances Sirius=20

=B7 Identify Programming, Marketing, Sales and Distribution =
consumer and market intelligence needs, determine appropriate research =
methodology and implement process.

=B7 Provide analyses and strategies to program, market, and = develop the channels and brand.

=B7 Manage internal client relations and oversee distribution of = information to all relevant departments.=20

=B7 Establish partnerships with external suppliers and undertake = research studies that are required to fulfill business needs.

=B7 Train and develop direct reports.

=B7 Cultivate knowledge of Sirius as a whole and the industry at = large.

=20

=20

Qualifications

=A7 Excellent analytic and numeric skills.

=A7 Excellent communication skills, both written and oral.

=A7 Highly organized, ability to work under pressure, handle = multiple projects and meet deadlines

=A7 Research staff management expertise.=20

=A7 Detail oriented.

=A7 Exhibits Professional demeanor.

=A7 Significant knowledge of related industry; media/radio, = recording industry or consumer electronics desired.=20

=A7 Awareness of current cultural and media trends with respect = to the target audience.

=A7 Previous experience managing research vendors/consultants = and direct reports.

=A7 Recent experience with statistical analysis package (e.g. = SPSS or SAS) helpful

=A7 Recent experience with syndicated databases (Arbitron, = Nielsen, Simmons, MRI, NPD Intellect) desired, but not mandatory)

=A7 10-15 years of media/market research experience.

=A7 Related MS, MA or MBA. BS/BA required.

=20

Please send resumes and cover letters to: jobs@sirius-radio.com

=20

=20

=20

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
set aapornet nomail
On your return send: set aapornet mail

=====
Date: Mon, 12 Jul 2004 17:12:23 -0700
Reply-To: Kristin Juffer <kjuffer@WESTED.ORG>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Kristin Juffer <kjuffer@WESTED.ORG>
Subject: Re: Unusual use of a "poll"
Comments: To: Smith-Tom <Smith-Tom@NORC.UCHICAGO.EDU>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

A likely related example, has occurred at earthlink.net's email service. For several weeks, a pop-up "survey" was generated everytime one opened their personal email account. The "survey" asked -- Do you think President Bush should be re-elected Yes No. The results were never reported by earthlink.

Kris

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

From: "Smith-Tom" <Smith-Tom@NORC.UCHICAGO.EDU>
To: <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
Sent: Thursday, July 08, 2004 12:37 PM
Subject: Re: Unusual use of a "poll"

There were two standard cases about 15 years ago that both involved cugging (canvassing or campaigning under the guise of a survey). They didn't involved automated calling, but were telephone efforts that pretended to be public opinion polls when they were actually building a database to solicit contributions and sent targeted literature to people based on their responses to questions. One was a pro-life group and the other a pro-choice group.

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

From: Leo Simonetta [<mailto:simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>]
Sent: Thursday, July 08, 2004 1:31 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Unusual use of a "poll"

Is this common?

Ethics complaint filed against senator's staffer

By SAM BISHOP News-Miner Washington Bureau

<http://www.news-miner.com/Stories/0,1413,113~7244~2259878,00.html>

WASHINGTON--An Alaska political activist has filed an ethics complaint alleging that Sen. Lisa Murkowski's former chief of staff improperly sent an e-mail from a U.S. Senate office regarding a political poll in Alaska last year.

Chip Thoma of Juneau filed the complaint with the U.S. Senate Ethics Committee, citing an Anchorage Daily News article from mid-May.

SNIP

In the e-mail, the Daily News reported, Stiefel told Ruedrich about a bulk rate offer from a political pollster operating out of a Washington suburb. The company offered to conduct polls in Fairbanks, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough and Juneau, all of which were about to hold local nonpartisan elections.

The poll, which was never conducted in Fairbanks, was an automated, computer-driven series of questions that stored responses individually so campaigns could contact voters later with various messages based on their answers.

The local candidates and the Alaska Republican Party split the cost of the poll.

SNIP

Washington, D.C., reporter Sam Bishop can be reached at sbishop@newsminer.com or (202) 662-8721.

--

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

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

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=====
Date: Mon, 12 Jul 2004 17:24:24 -0400

Reply-To: Keith Neuman <keith.neuman@ENVIRONICS.CA>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: Keith Neuman <keith.neuman@ENVIRONICS.CA>

Subject: Re: Question about Procedures in Multimode Surveys

Comments: To: "Caplan, James R „DMDCEAST" <Caplanjr@OSD.PENTAGON.MIL>, AAPORNET@asu.edu

MIME-version: 1.0

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

Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

I've had some experience using paired comparison methods for = rating/ranking items that are all "positives" and therefore likely to be = all highly rated if standard rating techniques were used. Paired = comparisons are great because they provide true ratio-level data, that = can really differentiate among items (I presented a case study at AAPOR = in 1993 on this topic).

You can get around the number of question items to some degree by only = presenting a portion of the possible pairs to any given respondent.

Keith Neuman
Environics Research Group
Ottawa, Canada

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Caplan, James R „DMDCEAST

Sent: Thursday, July 08, 2004 2:21 PM

To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

Subject: Re: Question about Procedures in Multimode Surveys

Has anyone had experience with paired-comparison or multiple rank order question types for rating purposes? It would certainly increase the = number of questions to be asked (especially pairs) but remove any problems with order effects.

Jim Caplan
Arlington

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Rebecca Quarles

Sent: Thursday, July 08, 2004 2:11 PM

To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

Subject: Question about Procedures in Multimode Surveys

Dear Colleagues:

I am currently preparing questionnaires for a multimode survey that uses mail surveys, Internet surveys and telephone interviews. Some of the questions have lists of items to be rated. When we conduct a telephone or Internet survey, we always randomize the order of presentation of the items to prevent order effects, but -- given the complexity of this survey, that would be impossible for the mail survey.

This is my dilemma: If we don't randomize the items for the telephone and Internet surveys, we risk order effects; but if we do randomize, we risk telephone and Internet results that are not as comparable with the mail survey results as they might be (given unavoidable mode effects).

I would appreciate any guidance you can give me. I will share responses with those who respond to this query.

Thanks.

Becky Quarles

Rebecca C. Quarles PhD
President
QSA Research & Strategy
4920 John Ticer Drive
Alexandria, VA 22304

voice (703) 567-7655
facsimile (703) 567-6156

e-mail 1: bquarles@qsaresearch.com
e-mail 2: bquarles@aol.com
url: qsaresearch.com

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nomail On your return send: set aapornet mail

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On your return send: set aapornet mail
=====

Date: Mon, 12 Jul 2004 19:26:05 -0400

Reply-To: jmellis@vcu.edu

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: Jim Ellis <jmellis@VCU.EDU>

Organization: SERL

Subject: Summary of responses -- Double-barreled questions

Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu

In-Reply-To: <C5E0665BB776D311868400805FF5603A0591B493@sscntex.ssc.msu.edu>

MIME-version: 1.0

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

Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Thanks again to lots of people who took time to respond, recommend, commiserate and question my inquiry about handling a client who says = they want to have double-barreled questions in their survey. This is my qualitative summary of what I think I saw in your responses, I hope it = is useful.

First, I would say there are some who emphasize ethics, some moderates = who consider a lot of contextual issues, and some who emphasize pragmatism = on this issue. And there were some who really covered two or even all three = of these approaches -- sort of like saying "Don't do it, but it would help = to know more about the context, and if you really had to do it you might consider these suggestions to mitigate potential trouble..." So, I think = in a real sense there was a sort of continuum. I think most people would = agree on what to do at the extremes of the continuum, but in the large middle = area there were some different approaches.

The major philosophical issues in this question -- the reasons why it = would be a question at all -- seemed to be: ethics in and of themselves, preserving the survey house's reputation for sound and ethical work = while still meeting client needs or wishes (not always the same thing), the quality of the relationship with the client, finding out what the client really needs when they say they need X, and the survey researcher's = judgment

of possible client motives. Surrounding all of this were the specifics =
of
the situation, the context.

Some who anticipated little or no room for accommodation on ethics
recommended the following:

- check the AAPOR ethics statement
- educate the client about the fact that it is unethical to knowingly do =
bad
work
- go over the client's head if necessary
- walk away

One or two mused that they were perhaps in more of a position to do that =
as
result of working for a government or university agency. (Hey, *I* work =
for
a state-supported university...) One or two had a message that I think
essentially said, "Get a backbone, don't do it."

These responses seem to mark the edge of what might be a slippery slope.

Among the more conditional or moderate responses, some of the contextual
issues that people felt were important were as follows:

- How "bad" the questions are: Are the double-barreled concepts close to
each other, or far away from each other? Items that are closer together =
may
be easier to live with. Do the double-barreled items account for a small
part or a significant part of the survey? Is the double-barreled
construction a bad or good simulation of the actual issue at hand?
- How much the client's motives can be trusted: Is the client attempting =
to
manufacture results or administer leading questions? In my particular =
case,
I think the questions are simply structurally double-barreled, and not =
of
the type that might lead the respondent by confusing or linking two
different concepts that may not always be linked by people in the same =
ways.
- How much replication or trend analysis is involved. There may be =
examples
of questions with known biases or problems that get repeated because to
change them (without some experimentation to determine how to adjust the
data to bridge the changed items) means interrupting years of trend data
- What was the purpose of the survey (Descriptive/prevalance estimates?
Broad media play for results? Something else?)

These issues lead into larger issues of "client management" NOT =
necessarily
limited to moderates -- people from all different positions on the =
continuum
had things to say about client management issues as follows (this =
question
was essentially a client management question):

- clients who want to replicate surveys that were poorly done in the first place but insist on comparability to the original (bad) items
- clients who do not take our advice about sample design or a dozen other issues even though that is what they pay for (we think) -- one analogy being that these clients would not tell their ophthalmologist how to perform surgery. Suggestions here basically urged finding a way to make them understand and heed the advice (show them the literature, expose them to the pre-test, etc.).
(My own observation here -- I'm sure we have all had the experience of telling a client they probably did not want to do X, being told they wanted X, doing X, then having the client demand to know why we let them do X even though they insisted on doing X. I'm not bashing clients here, but client management is -- well, let's see -- it's a science AND an art!)

From the pragmatists, there was some recognition of the realities of staying in business (if you don't do it, someone else will) while trying to educate the client and make the best of a bad situation. Suggestions here included:
- use the pre-test with the client present to show how badly the questions work
- collect cognitive interviewing data about the double-barreled questions by having interviewers ask the respondents how they handled the question, use this to persuade the client
- include the client and their staff in pre-test style exercises (preferably small cognitive-based or focus-group style ones) so they have the perspective of trying to answer the questions themselves
- get the client to OK a split-sample approach so that at least some of the cases had properly structured items, then compare results
- put in answer choices to handle respondents who say they can't answer, or use answer choices or explicit follow-up probes to essentially "unbundle" the two concepts anyway (i.e., "Yes to both," "A but not B", "B but not A", "Neither")
- put concerns in writing to the client
- disavow the bad questions and get the client to not cite you as the source of the data on those questions
- one person took the time to send a nicely re-written version of the

disclaimer language I had in my original e-mail
- recognize if client resistance is the result of perceived constraints =
on
budget or length of questionnaire and find another question to cut in =
order
to unbundle the double-barreled question
- restrict public release of double-barreled question response data =
without
approval by the survey house

Well, I hope that captures it well enough to be useful. So here is my
assessment of where we are with this issue in my little corner of the =
world:

I sent the client a slightly softened version of my disclaimer statement =
and
they say they understand it but want to proceed as is. The survey is =
quite
lengthy (over 100 items) and we are talking about 2 of the questions =
being
double-barreled. The client contacts are taking orders from people who =
ARE
the people over their heads, saying keep the questions as is. The survey =
has
been done before by mail, but never by phone, so there are some
comparability issues in one sense (comparing back to the mail survey
results) although they are aware of the possibility of mode effects. I
intend to use the pre-test as a way to illustrate the problems with =
these
questions, take some cognitive interview-style observations, and perhaps =
do
some behavior-based monitoring on these items. I anticipate doing a
full-length pre-test version but also a shortened version so we can get =
more
repetitions on the problematic items. I anticipate ultimately fielding =
the
survey with some additional answer categories to capture the problem =
cases
or at least some instructions to the interviewers about what is a Yes =
and
what is a No. In my mind, this brings us back to the slippery slope -- =
if I
knew I should write that statement in the first place, why did I go =
ahead
and do the work that way? Both ethically and practically speaking, the
statement is a hard sell if we actually get to the point where we are
dodging brickbats after the survey is done. But in an environment where =
we
are expected to be a self-supporting entity on campus, it is hard to =
walk
away from a sizeable job that may lead to repeat work. (A random =
observation
here -- I have seen at times that getting a backbone, paradoxically, is =
the

only thing that makes a difficult client start to treat you with some respect.) So we are going to try the middle course -- I still hope for = some conversion as a result of the pre-test but I don't count on it -- and = hope "I told you so" is good enough if we get into a discussion at the back = end.

Thanks again for all the input you sent, it was very gratifying.
Jim

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Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
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On your return send: set aapornet mail

Date: Tue, 13 Jul 2004 09:46:16 -0400
Reply-To: Jane Dockery <jane.dockery@WRIGHT.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Jane Dockery <jane.dockery@WRIGHT.EDU>
Organization: Wright State University
Subject: confidence scales
Comments: To: "AAPORNET@asu.edu" <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

I am seeking a confidence scale to measure history teachers' confidence in their knowledge, confidence in their use of technology in the classroom, and so forth. Please reply if you have used/tested confidence scales that you could share with me. Thanks, Jane

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

Date: Tue, 13 Jul 2004 11:04:40 -0500
Reply-To: Nick Panagakis <mail@MARKETSHARESCORP.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Nick Panagakis <mail@MARKETSHARESCORP.COM>
Organization: Market Shares Corporation
Subject: Convention Bounce
Comments: To: "aapornet@asu.edu" <aapornet@asu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Extensive analysis on this subject by Frank Newport.

<http://www.gallup.com/content/?ci=12310>

Conclusions:

"The Democratic convention this year has three potential, albeit it very small, pluses: (1) it is the first convention, (2) it includes the party challenging an incumbent in the White House, and (3) Democratic conventions generate larger bounces than Republican conventions do.

Based on the past 10 election cycles, the data suggest that the Kerry-Edwards ticket can expect to gain between *5.8 and 6.9 points* in the comparison of the pre-convention poll to the post-convention poll."

"The Bush-Cheney ticket can expect to gain [back] between *5.4 and 5.5* points after its convention."

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

Date: Wed, 14 Jul 2004 10:20:19 -0400
Reply-To: Jeanette Janota <JJanota@ASHA.ORG>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Jeanette Janota <JJanota@ASHA.ORG>
Subject: Optimum length Likert scale
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit
Content-disposition: inline

Sorry, folks. I'm not at a place where I can search my files, and a coworker needs a citation on the optimum (7-point?) length of a Likert scale. Anyone have that at the tip of their tongues/fingers? I'd appreciate a quick note.

Jeanette

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On your return send: set aapornet mail

Date: Wed, 14 Jul 2004 12:49:11 -0700
Reply-To: Tim Vercellotti <lvercellotti@ELON.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Tim Vercellotti <lvercellotti@ELON.EDU>
Subject: Recommendations for call monitoring systems

Dear colleagues:

I am shopping around for a call monitoring system that we can use in our 40-station CATI lab. All I need is a system that would allow the call room supervisor to unobtrusively listen to interviews for quality control purposes.

We don't need any of the bells and whistles, such as recording of

conversations, and we're not looking to tie this into an automated dialer or predictive dialer. Also, our lab uses phone lines, as opposed to voice over IP.

I had planned to buy a Melco call monitoring system, but I am told the product has been discontinued. I am eager to hear any recommendations for other call-monitoring systems. 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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Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
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On your return send: set aapornet mail

Date: Wed, 14 Jul 2004 16:25:10 -0400
Reply-To: Warren Mitofsky <mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Warren Mitofsky <mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM>
Subject: Re: Optimum length Likert scale
Comments: To: Jeanette Janota <JJanota@ASHA.ORG>
Comments: cc: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <s0f508f0.034@external.asha.org>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed

Likert scales were 5-points. 7-point scales came into being because of some psychometric experiments that showed people could make seven perceptual distinctions reliably when judging a variety of stimuli, some physical and some psychological. That was about the time of WW II. I forget who did the experiments. It has been a few days since I took the course.

warren mitofsky

At 10:20 AM 7/14/2004, Jeanette Janota wrote:

>Sorry, folks. I'm not at a place where I can search my files, and a
>coworker needs a citation on the optimum (7-point?) length of a Likert
>scale. Anyone have that at the tip of their tongues/fingers? I'd
>appreciate a quick note.
>
>Jeanette
>

>-----
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New York, NY 10019

212 980-3031
212 980-3107 Fax

www.mitofskyinternational.com
mitofsky@mindspring.com

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=====
Date: Thu, 15 Jul 2004 00:11:55 -0400
Reply-To: Roger Tourangeau <rtourangeau@SURVEY.UMD.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Roger Tourangeau <rtourangeau@SURVEY.UMD.EDU>
Subject: Re: AAPORNET Digest - 13 Jul 2004 to 14 Jul 2004 (#2004-143)
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit
Content-disposition: inline

I'll be out of the office until Monday, August 2, and may not be able to
reply to your message until then. Please feel free to contact Pam
Ainsworth (Painswor@survey.umd.edu) while I'm gone.

--Roger

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On your return send: set aapornet mail

=====
Date: Thu, 15 Jul 2004 06:44:00 -0400
Reply-To: MILTGOLD@AOL.COM
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Milton R. Goldsamt" <MILTGOLD@AOL.COM>
Subject: Re: Optimum length Likert scale
Comments: To: mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM, AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

In a message dated 7/14/2004 4:40:14 PM, mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM writes:

<< Likert scales were 5-points. 7-point scales came into being because of some psychometric experiments that showed people could make seven perceptual distinctions reliably when judging a variety of stimuli, some physical and some psychological. That was about the time of WW II. I forget who did the experiments. It has been a few days since I took the course. >>

I believe that was George Miller, in his classic article " The Magic Number --Plus or Minus Seven" (or something close to that title). My dissertation was on a similar topic, extreme responding style, so his work came into my lit review (also "a few days ago," great phrase!)

Milton R. Goldsamt
Research Statistician
U. S. Dept. of Justice
miltgold@aol.com

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=====
Date: Thu, 15 Jul 2004 07:27:18 -0400
Reply-To: "Ehrlich, Nathaniel" <Nathaniel.Ehrlich@SSC.MSU.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Ehrlich, Nathaniel" <Nathaniel.Ehrlich@SSC.MSU.EDU>
Subject: Re: Optimum length Likert scale
Comments: To: "MILTGOLD@AOL.COM" <MILTGOLD@AOL.COM>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain

The citation is Miller, George. Psychological Bulletin 1951. The Magical Number 7 Plus or Minus 2. It was only yesterday that I heard Prof. Miller in my freshman Soc Rel 10 course explaining that we can come up with only 7 or so categories ["chunks", as opposed to bits] on a unidimensional scale. For example, ranges of the human voice: Soprano, alto, tenor, baritone, bass...adding things like "mezzo soprano" or "coloratura soprano" just disguises the fact that we have limited ability to come up with more than 9 chunks. One might also think of Red/Orange/Yellow/Blue/Green/Indigo/Violet - 7 'points' that we identify from the visible color spectrum, or sizes of vehicle: limousine, full-size, intermediate, compact, subcompact: go bigger, and you're in a bus; smaller, a motorcycle. But I digress...

Nat Ehrlich, Ph.D.
Research Specialist
Michigan State University
Institute for Public Policy and Social Research
Office for Social Research
321 Berkey Hall

East Lansing, MI 48824
517-355-6672

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

From: Milton R. Goldsamt [mailto:MILTGOLD@AOL.COM]
Sent: Thursday, July 15, 2004 5:44 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Optimum length Likert scale

In a message dated 7/14/2004 4:40:14 PM, mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM writes:

<< Likert scales were 5-points. 7-point scales came into being because of some psychometric experiments that showed people could make seven perceptual distinctions reliably when judging a variety of stimuli, some physical and some psychological. That was about the time of WW II. I forget who did the experiments. It has been a few days since I took the course. >>

I believe that was George Miller, in his classic article " The Magic Number --Plus or Minus Seven" (or something close to that title). My dissertation was on a similar topic, extreme responding style, so his work came into my lit review (also "a few days ago," great phrase!)

Milton R. Goldsamt
Research Statistician
U. S. Dept. of Justice
miltgold@aol.com

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Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
set aapornet nomail
On your return send: set aapornet mail

Date: Thu, 15 Jul 2004 09:39:14 -0500
Reply-To: "Wolf, James G" <jamwolf@IUPUI.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Wolf, James G" <jamwolf@IUPUI.EDU>
Subject: Re: Optimum length Likert scale
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

This all sounds very familiar. It reminds me of research in the =
post-WWII era (possibly by communication specialists at Bell Labs?) that =

In a message dated 7/14/2004 4:40:14 PM, mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM writes:

<< Likert scales were 5-points. 7-point scales came into being because =
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review (also "a few days ago," great phrase!)

Milton R. Goldsamt
Research Statistician
U. S. Dept. of Justice
miltgold@aol.com

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Date: Thu, 15 Jul 2004 10:50:04 -0400
Reply-To: Stephanie Berg <stephanie.berg@VERIZON.NET>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Stephanie Berg <stephanie.berg@VERIZON.NET>
Subject: Re: Optimum length Likert scale
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <C1EC1E8B691BBC41B41EA8327B8319010132C66B@iu-mssg-mbx01.exchange.iu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1

The citation is Miller, George. Psychological Bulletin 1951. The Magical Number 7 Plus or Minus 2. It was only yesterday that I heard Prof. = Miller in my freshman Soc Rel 10 course explaining that we can come up with only 7 = or so categories ["chunks", as opposed to bits] on a unidimensional scale. = For example, ranges of the human voice: Soprano, alto, tenor, baritone, bass...adding things like "mezzo soprano" or "coloratura soprano" just disguises the fact that we have limited ability to come up with more = than 9 chunks. One might also think of = Red/Orange/Yellow/Blue/Green/Indigo/Violet - 7 'points' that we identify from the visible color spectrum, or sizes of vehicle: limousine, full-size, intermediate, compact, subcompact: go bigger, and you're in a bus; smaller, a motorcycle. But I digress...

Nat Ehrlich, Ph.D.
Research Specialist
Michigan State University
Institute for Public Policy and Social Research
Office for Social Research
321 Berkey Hall
East Lansing, MI 48824
517-355-6672

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

From: Milton R. Goldsamt [mailto:MILTGOLD@AOL.COM]
Sent: Thursday, July 15, 2004 5:44 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Optimum length Likert scale

In a message dated 7/14/2004 4:40:14 PM, mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM writes:

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Milton R. Goldsamt

Research Statistician
U. S. Dept. of Justice
miltgold@aol.com

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nomail On your return send: set aapornet mail

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Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
set aapornet nomail
On your return send: set aapornet mail

Date: Thu, 15 Jul 2004 08:25:51 -0700
Reply-To: "Jon A. Krosnick" <krosnick@STANFORD.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Jon A. Krosnick" <krosnick@STANFORD.EDU>
Subject: Optimum number of scale points
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

Folks:

Two references to look at if you're interested:

For a brief review of some of the literature on optimal rating scale length:

Krosnick, J. A., & Fabrigar, L. R. (1997). Designing rating scales for effective measurement in surveys. In L. Lyberg, P. Biemer, M. Collins, L. Decker, E. DeLeeuw, C. Dippo, N. Schwarz, and D. Trewin (Eds.), *Survey Measurement and Process Quality*. New York: Wiley-Interscience.

For information on how to administer 7-point scales by telephone:

Krosnick, J. A., & Berent, M. K. (1993). Comparisons of party identification and policy preferences: The impact of survey question format. *American Journal of Political Science*, 37, 941-964.

Hope this is helpful,

Jon Krosnick

Jon A. Krosnick
Professor of Communication, Professor of Political Science, and Professor
of Psychology (by courtesy)
Associate Director, Social Science Research Institute
Director, Methods of Analysis Program in the Social Sciences
Stanford University

434 McClatchy Hall
Stanford, CA 94305

Phone: 650-725-3031

Fax: 650-723-2472

Web page: <http://communication.stanford.edu/faculty/krosnick.html>

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

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set aapornet nomail

On your return send: set aapornet mail

=====
Date: Thu, 15 Jul 2004 11:26:25 -0400

Reply-To: "Jonathan E. Brill" <jonathan.brill.wh82@WHARTON.UPENN.EDU>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: "Jonathan E. Brill" <jonathan.brill.wh82@WHARTON.UPENN.EDU>

Subject: optimum length of likert scales

Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu

MIME-version: 1.0

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

Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Longer ago than I care to admit, when I was in grad school, I remember =
reading a required article on marketing measurement. I do not remember =
any details about the article's citation, but the point the author made =
has stuck with me because it addressed this question about how many =
points should be included by any interval scale measure (e.g., =
Agree-Disagree or Likert scales). =20

The article noted that issues of psychometric measurement have their =
roots in psychophysics. Indeed, the familiar levels of measurement =
identified by S. S. Stevens in his now immortalized 1946 article -- =
nominal, ordinal, interval, and ratio -- were first formally suggested =
by psychophysicists. (Steven published his 1946 article in a =
psychoacoustics journal.) Psychophysicists have done numerous studies =
to determine the number degrees of distinguishment people can make =
reliably about a dimension of any phenomenon. This article noted that =
the number of levels people can RELIABLY identify tends to average =
between 5 and 6 in the general population (the number given was $M = 3D =$
5.6 levels). The author claimed that this finding is the basis of the =

widely accepted habit of using 5 or 7 scale points in Likert scales when =
the researcher permits respondents to "fence sit" (i.e., a neutral or =
neither agree/disagree point along the scale) and of using 6 points when =
the researcher prohibits fence sitting in the item design.

I had a chance to conduct a small study on this very question myself in =
1997 when I worked at Caterpillar. I had a relatively risk free =
opportunity to do testing on optimal number of scale points among =
employee group samples and did so. I found it makes little difference =
in the survey results and associated estimates of central tendency =
related statistics whether you use 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, or 11 points in your =
Likert scale. Most notable was the finding that 4 and 5 point interval =
scale measures exhibited substantially larger uncertainty intervals in =
these estimates than did any of the other number of scale point =
measures.

Regards,

Jonathan E. Brill, Ph.D.
57 Flint Locke Lane
Medfield, Massachusetts 02052
Home: 508.359-6675
Office: 508.359-7929
Fax: 775.898-2651
Cell: 617.872-5580
E-mail: jonathan.brill.wh82@wharton.upenn.edu

Contact information effective July 22, 2004:

3 Oak Ridge Court
Voorhees, New Jersey 08043-1500
Home: 856.772-9080
Office: 856.772-9030
Fax: 775.898-2651
Cell: 617.872-5580
E-mail: jonathan.brill.wh82@wharton.upenn.edu

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Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
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On your return send: set aapornet mail

Date: Thu, 15 Jul 2004 11:08:03 -0500
Reply-To: Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>
Subject: FW: Research on survey response rates
Comments: To: AAPORNet@asu.edu
Comments: cc: awoods@phoenixspi.ca
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Posting this for another individual. Please respond directly to Ms. Woods at awoods@phoenixspi.ca. =20

From: Alethea Woods [mailto:awoods@phoenixspi.ca]=20
Sent: Thursday, July 15, 2004 8:05 AM
To: AAPOR-INFO
Subject: Research on survey response rates

Hello,

=20

My name is Alethea Woods and I work for a public opinion research firm named Phoenix Strategic Perspectives Inc. located in Ottawa, Canada. I am contacting AAPOR in the hope that the association might be able to provide us with some guidance for a study our firm has undertaken relating to survey response rates. The impetus for the study is a concern about low response rates and the validity of data based on low response rates. We have been commissioned to prepare a resource document on the subject of response rates, part of which is to be a review of the existing literature on the subject (covering the past 5-10 years). As a public opinion research association, any assistance you could provide us would be greatly appreciated. This could include references to specific articles, papers, presentations, conferences, or books on the topic, as well as potential contacts working on this issue.=20

=20

I thank you in advance for your time and any assistance you might be able to provide us.

=20

Regards,

=20

Alethea

Alethea Woods

Phoenix SPI

T: 613.523.7995

E: awoods@phoenixspi.ca

Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

I have been asked about developing a followup questionnaire to be sent to members of an association who elect not to renew their membership in order to determine why.

Can anyone point me to an example of such a study where I could learn more about what we should plan to ask? The instrument will be mailed to members who do not pay by the deadline along with the reminder that their dues are not paid.

Please e-mail me directly.

Barbara Burbridge
Data Harvest

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set aapornet nomail
On your return send: set aapornet mail

=====
Date: Thu, 15 Jul 2004 13:22:26 -0400
Reply-To: "Thomas M. Guterbock" <tmg1p@cms.mail.virginia.edu>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Thomas M. Guterbock" <tmg1p@CMS.MAIL.VIRGINIA.EDU>
Subject: CSR at UVA looking for full time RA, Senior RA
Comments: To: AAPORnet List server <aapornet@asu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit
Content-disposition: inline

A reminder that the University of Virginia Center for Survey Research is seeking to fill two full-time positions: a Senior Research Analyst and a Research Analyst. Details were posted earlier on AAPORnet. Applications are due July 23d. Applicants are free to apply for either or both positions.

The full job postings can be seen at <http://www.virginia.edu/surveys>.

Thomas M. Guterbock Voice: (434)243-5223
Director CSR Main Number: (434)243-5222
Center for Survey Research FAX: (434)243-5233
University of Virginia EXPRESS DELIVERY: 2400 Old Ivy Road
P. O. Box 400767 Suite 223
Charlottesville, VA 22904-4767 Charlottesville, VA 22903
e-mail: TomG@virginia.edu

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
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On your return send: set aapornet mail

Date: Thu, 15 Jul 2004 12:29:23 -0500
Reply-To: slosh@garnet.acns.fsu.edu
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Susan Carol Losh <slosh@GARNET.ACNS.FSU.EDU>
Subject: Re: Optimum length Likert scale
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain
Content-transfer-encoding: binary
Content-disposition: inline

OK I am almost certain the name of the George Miller article is:

"The Magic Number Seven Plus or Minus Two."

Shame on me, I cite it constantly in my cognitive and methods and stats courses.

Susan

On Thu, 15 Jul 2004 09:39:14 -0500 "Wolf, James G" wrote:

> This all sounds very familiar. It reminds me of research in the
> post-WWII era (possibly by communication specialists at Bell Labs?)
> that determined the optimal number of digits we humans could remember
> is seven, especially when broken into chunks of three or four digits
> (thus, phone numbers presented as ###-####).

> But I digress... on Nat's digression...

> =====
> Jim Wolf jamwolf@iupui.edu
> Director, Public Opinion Laboratory
> Indiana University School of Liberal Arts at IUPUI
> (317) 278-9230

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

> From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU] On Behalf Of Ehrlich, Nathaniel
> Sent: Thursday, July 15, 2004 6:27 AM
> To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
> Subject: Re: Optimum length Likert scale

> The citation is Miller, George. Psychological Bulletin 1951. The Magical
> Number 7 Plus or Minus 2. It was only yesterday that I heard Prof.
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> than 9
> chunks. One might also think of
> Red/Orange/Yellow/Blue/Green/Indigo/Violet -
> 7 'points' that we identify from the visible color spectrum, or sizes of
> vehicle: limousine, full-size, intermediate, compact, subcompact: go
> bigger, and you're in a bus; smaller, a motorcycle.
> But I digress...
>
> Nat Ehrlich, Ph.D.
> Research Specialist
> Michigan State University
> Institute for Public Policy and Social Research
> Office for Social Research
> 321 Berkey Hall
> East Lansing, MI 48824
> 517-355-6672
>
>
> -----Original Message-----
> From: Milton R. Goldsamt [mailto:MILTGOLD@AOL.COM]
> Sent: Thursday, July 15, 2004 5:44 AM
> To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
> Subject: Re: Optimum length Likert scale
>
> In a message dated 7/14/2004 4:40:14 PM, mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM writes:
>
> << Likert scales were 5-points. 7-point scales came into being because of
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> review (also "a few days ago," great phrase!)
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> Milton R. Goldsamt
> Research Statistician
> U. S. Dept. of Justice
> miltgold@aol.com
>
> -----
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Susan Carol Losh, Ph.D.
American Statistical Association/NSF-SRS Research Fellow
Program Leader, Learning & Cognition
Department of Educational Psychology & Learning Systems
Florida State University
Tallahassee FL 32306-4453

VOICE (850) 644-8778
FAX (850) 644-8776

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

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=====

Date: Thu, 15 Jul 2004 14:34:26 -0500
Reply-To: Diane O'Rourke <DOurourke@SRL.UIC.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Diane O'Rourke <DOurourke@SRL.UIC.EDU>
Subject: Proceedings of the 8th Conference on Health Survey Research
Methods

Comments: To: AAPORnet@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable
Content-disposition: inline

The Proceedings of the 8th Conference on Health Survey Research Methods =
are now available on the NCHS website:

<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/>

Look on the first page under "What's New."

If you would like a paper copy (ready in a few weeks), please email your =
name and mailing address to Marcie Cynamon (NCHS) at: mcynamon@cdc.gov.

Many of the papers relate to survey methodology that is relevant far =
beyond the health field. =20

Diane O'Rourke, Conference Coordinator

Diane O'Rourke
Survey Research Laboratory
University of Illinois
505 E. Green St., Suite 3, MC-442
Champaign IL 61820
217-333-7170 (office)
217-244-4408 (fax)
217-840-7180 (mobile)

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On your return send: set aapornet mail

=====
Date: Thu, 15 Jul 2004 22:48:51 +0200
Reply-To: edithl@XS4ALL.NL
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Edith de Leeuw <edithl@XS4ALL.NL>
Subject: literature on response rates
Comments: To: awoods@phoenixspi.ca
Comments: cc: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: 8bit

Hi,

Saw your request on AAPORlist

Your best buy is (although it is expensive), the Wiley book titled "Survey Nonresponse" it appeared in 2002, and was edited by Groves, Dillman, Little, & Entinghe. It is the heavily reviewed monograph that came out as a result of the 1999 International Conference on Nonresponse, organised by the American Statistical Association. It contains many great chapters , e.g. on nonresponse trends, interviewer influences, incentives, imputation, etc etc
It also contains a very good, thorough, and long reference list that will help you further.

A second good source is the Journal of Official Statistics, that has its older issues online (free access). In 1999 they published a special issue on nonresponse. Just go to the website www.jos.nu (register once) and go to search. Search in abstract for nonresponse and you will find many worthwhile articles. And as said the 1999 special issue is really worth a read.

Good luck, Edith

p.s. I am cc-ing this to the Aaporlist, perhaps of interest to AAPORITES too

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On your return send: set aapornet mail
=====

Date: Thu, 15 Jul 2004 17:46:33 -0500
Reply-To: Glenn Roberts <ghroberts@MCHSI.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Glenn Roberts <ghroberts@MCHSI.COM>
Subject: Pollster Zukin Quits
Comments: To: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: 8BIT

Some detail on NJ pollster resigning.

» More From The Star Ledger

Star-Ledger/Eagleton poll director resigns in protest

Thursday, July 15, 2004

BY DAVID KINNEY

Star-Ledger Staff

The director of the Star-Ledger/Eagleton-Rutgers Poll resigned abruptly on Tuesday, protesting Rutgers University's decision to hire a person who has polled for Democratic candidates to run its polling institute.

Cliff Zukin, who has directed the poll for the last 6 1/2 years, said in a resignation e-mail that hiring someone with partisan political credentials "jeopardizes the non-partisan reputation" of the poll and was a "serious mistake." He declined to elaborate yesterday.

Pollster Jeff Levine said yesterday that he had accepted Rutgers' offer to become the new director of the Eagleton Institute of Politics Center for Public Interest Polling, which conducts polls for nonprofits, state agencies and the university. The Eagleton Poll, established in 1971 and sponsored by The Star-Ledger since 1983, is its most high-profile survey.

Since 1998, Levine has worked at two firms that conduct polling and focus groups for Democrats.

He is a managing director at Westhill Consulting, pollster to presidential candidate Richard Gephardt this past spring and state Senate hopeful Blair MacInnes last year. From 1998 to 2000, Levine worked at Global Strategy Group, a pollster for Democratic candidates.

Eagleton officials said Levine has a solid academic background and

that most of his work has been for corporations and nonprofits.

"Jeff Levine is primarily an academic," Ruth Mandel, director of the Eagleton Institute, said. "We would never hire somebody for that position who was primarily a political pollster or a political operative."

Levine said that while he is a registered Democrat, he has never worked on a political campaign. While his boss at Westhill, Ed Reilly, was a close aide of Gephardt's, Levine said his job was to produce and analyze "objective, high-quality research."

Zukin, president-elect of the American Association of Public Opinion Research, had planned to step down from the poll in August to devote time to his new post. He intended to complete one final Star-Ledger/Eagleton poll; instead, he quit when he learned of plans to hire Levine.

Levine replaces Michael Hagen, who is leaving Rutgers for Temple University in Philadelphia.

Mandel said she had been searching for someone to run both the Center for Public Interest Polling and the Star-Ledger/Eagleton Poll. But she said she had not decided whether Levine also would run the poll.

Jim Willse, editor of The Star-Ledger, said yesterday that "Cliff has been a creative and independent director of the poll over the years, and we share his belief that the poll must be free of even a perceived partisan tinge. We know the Eagleton Institute also shares that belief, and we look forward to meeting their nominee to succeed Cliff."

David Kinney covers politics. He can be reached at dkinney@starledger.com or (609) 989-0273.

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Special Home

Glenn H. Roberts
6519 Washington Ave., Des Moines, IA 50322
Phone & Fax 515-276-7002
Email: ghroberts@mchsi.com

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=====
Date: Fri, 16 Jul 2004 06:50:06 -0700
Reply-To: "Margaret R. Roller" <rmr@ROLLERRESEARCH.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Margaret R. Roller" <rmr@ROLLERRESEARCH.COM>
Subject: Incentives in Telephone Studies

Thanks to all who responded (privately) to my inquiry. I elected to provide a discount coupon to these contractors --- revealing the amount of the incentive during the introduction but keeping the sponsorship information a secret until the interview was completed.

The study is in the field now and response has been high (no details yet). Thanks again.

Margaret R. Roller
Roller Marketing Research
rmr@rollerresearch.com

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

Date: Fri, 16 Jul 2004 07:35:55 -0700
Reply-To: "Margaret R. Roller" <rmr@ROLLERRESEARCH.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Margaret R. Roller" <rmr@ROLLERRESEARCH.COM>
Subject: Online Research with 50+

I am in the throes of designing a mail study that will include an online option. From past research, I know that the median age of respondents will be around 50 years.

Can anyone point me in the direction of online research conducted with older age groups? I am aware of the work by Tarnai and Allen presented at AAPOR in 2002 but wonder if there has been other work specifically focusing on respondents 50+ in age.

For instance, where do the tolerances lie with respect to online questionnaire completion in the "younger" versus the "older" segments?

Thank you.

Margaret R. Roller
Roller Marketing Research
rmr@rollerresearch.com

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

Date: Mon, 19 Jul 2004 16:49:36 -0400
Reply-To: Allan Rivlin <arivlin@HARTRESEARCH.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Allan Rivlin <arivlin@HARTRESEARCH.COM>
Subject: Position Announcement Market Research Analyst
Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Position Announcement Market Research Analyst

Peter Hart Research, a Public Opinion Research firm located in Washington, D.C. is seeking an accomplished and respected market researcher with past experience including managing key market research projects, generating new business opportunities, and a demonstrated talent for nurturing business relationships and inspiring confidence in clients. In search of someone with a career record in market research, as well as a reputation for creativity, attention to detail and strategic insight in the delivery of research services. Strong working knowledge in quantitative and qualitative research methodologies and proficiency in statistical analysis is required. Above all, you are self-motivated with high energy, have superior oral and written communication skills, excellent analytical skills and the ability to work in a fast paced environment. Background in the social sciences, corporate marketing, economics, public opinion an asset. If you are interested please do not post to the AAPOR list. Instead, please send a detailed resume to emailresumes2000@yahoo.com

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

Date: Tue, 20 Jul 2004 08:11:32 +0200
Reply-To: braun@zuma-mannheim.de
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Michael Braun <braun@ZUMA-MANNHEIM.DE>
Organization: ZUMA
Subject: GENERAL ONLINE RESEARCH '05
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Dear Colleagues,

please let me draw your attention to the

Seventh International GOR Conference
GOR 05
GENERAL ONLINE RESEARCH '05
22nd and 23rd of March, 2005
at the University of Zurich, Switzerland

The Call for Papers as well as a facility for the computer assisted
Input of abstracts can be found on teh follwoing website:

<http://www.gor.de/cfp.htm>

CALL FOR PAPERS

Seventh International GOR Conference
GOR 05
GENERAL ONLINE RESEARCH '05
22nd and 23rd of March, 2005
at the University of Zurich, Switzerland

Organized jointly by:

- * German Society for Online Research - DGOF e.V.
- * Dr. Ulf-Dietrich Reips & Prof. Dr. Klaus Jonas,
Social and Business Psychology,
Department of Psychology, University of Zurich

Conference topics include theories, methods, and empirical findings concerning social and business aspects of the Internet and mobile communication.

The aim of the conference is to document the progress of Internet science, innovative developments, and practical experience.

Traditionally, GOR conferences have been excellent opportunities for dialogue between:

- * researchers and users of Internet research
- * universities and companies
- * customers and suppliers.

Conference Languages:

English, German

Contributions:

Paper presentations, posters, and sessions can be proposed on the followings:

Internet and Leadership

- * Internet-based Procedures for Leaders
- * Media Influences on Leadership within Organizations
- * Online Leadership Tools

Interactive Market- and Social Research

- * Internet Based Research and Mobile Market Research
- * Innovative Sampling Approaches
- * Cross-over Designs, Mixed-Modes and Methods Effects
- * Usability Research, Usability Engineering, Usability Testing

- * Internet-based Experiments
- * Online Surveys
- * Best Practice Examples/Case Studies of Online Market Research

Internet, Mobile Communication, and Civil Society

* Online Groups: Structures, Interaction, Community Building, and Effects

- * Social and Psychological Effects of Internet Use
- * Social Networks and Relationships: On-line and Off-line
- * Flashmobs
- * Online Community Software: Applications and Results
- * Mobile Communication and Social Networks
- * e-Government and e-Voting: Examples of Best Practice, Effects, and Problems
- * Digital Divide & Digital Inequality
- * Seniors and the Internet
- * The Internet and Local Communities
- * Internet, Social Movements, and Collective Action
- * Internet and Science

Metrics of the Internet

- * Indices of the Digital Divide(s)
- * Measurement Devices and Indices of Interactivity in Online Communication
- * Indicators of Members' Activities in Online Groups
- * Use of Logfiles and Databases
- * Indicators of Subgroup Structures in Online Communities
- * Indices of the Information Society
- * Non-Reactive Methods of Data Collection and Data-Mining

e-Commerce and e-Controlling

- * e-Business and e-Advertising
- * Evaluation of Web-Sites and e-Commerce
- * Mobile Commerce
- * Benchmarking and Measurement of Range of Coverage
- * Electronic Customer Relationship Management

Interpersonal Communication

- * Computer Mediated Communication
- * Mobile Communication and Life-Style
- * Playing Games Online
- * Trust and Credibility on the Internet
- * e-Health
- * Blogs
- * Computer Supported Cooperative Work

The Internet Within and Outside of Organizations

- * e-Learning on the Intranet and Internet
- * Interactive Organizational Research, e.g. Online Employee Surveys

- * Online Knowledge Exchange and Knowledge Management in Organizations
- * Communities of Practice on the Internet: Design and Effects
- * Virtual Organizations, Traditional Organizations and Networked Organizations

Paper Presentations:

Paper presentations include oral presentations of max. 20 minutes plus 10 minutes for discussion.

Selected contributions will be invited to submit their paper for publication in an international English language conference proceedings' volume or in an international English language journal.

Posters:

Posters will be discussed at fixed times. The best poster will be awarded by an independent jury and will be given the prize of EUR 500,-.

Sessions:

There will also be the opportunity to propose a group of (3-5) interrelated presentations within one session. For more information please contact the program committee (gorpaper05@dgof.de).

Workshops:

There will be tutorial workshops covering key methods of Internet Science. The workshops will take place the day before the GOR conference (March 21, 2005) as well as during the conference.

Participation in workshops is not free of charge and the number of participants will be limited. Registered visitors of the conference have priority. More information is available at www.gor.de.

Exhibition Stand Space:

Companies will have the opportunity to book exhibition stand space for presentations of products or services. More information is available at gorpaper05@dgof.de.

Social Events and Membership Meeting:

The traditional early-bird-meeting will take place in the evening of March 21st 2005. During this meeting visitors and participants will have the opportunity to socialize with colleagues and meet with other researchers.

On Tuesday 22th March 2005, there will be a social event in the evening which will include dinner and dancing.

During the conference there will be a meeting of the members of the

German Society for Online Research. The members will receive additional information about the meeting at a later date.

Submission Guidelines

If you would like to contribute to the conference by presenting a paper or a poster, please submit an abstract electronically no later than:

September 30th 2004

to:
www.gor.de

Abstracts should contain no more than 350 words. The abstract has to be written in English language. An additional German language version is appreciated, if possible.

Authors may present in English or German. In any case the transparencies have to be prepared in English language.

Papers can be only submitted via the web based online tool located at the GOR-Website. Do not submit your paper via email!

Authors will receive notification of acceptance by:

end of November 2004.

The preliminary program will be posted by January 1st, 2005 at the following URL:

www.gor.de

Accepted oral presentation transparencies or Power-Point files in English are to be sent by February 18th 2005.

Conference Fees:

Conference fees include conference materials, two lunches, conference dinner, drinks and snacks during breaks.

Academics: 150 Euro

Students: 80 Euro

Presenting participants: 80 Euro (first authors only)

Non-academic (e.g. company representatives, free-lancers, consultants):
330 Euro

Participants living in the EU will have their conference fees to be paid fully in advance. Other participants may pay their fees at the conference venue. Day tickets are not available.

DGOF members receive a fee reduction of 20% (membership application forms can be found at http://www.dgof.de/dgof_antrage.pdf)

Early registrants (except DGOF members, who already receive a larger fee reduction), who register before January 31st 2004 receive a fee reduction of 15%

For first authors there are special deadlines for registration:

After notification of acceptance (11/26/2004) first authors can register immediately. First authors who register no later than December 15, 2004 receive a fee reduction of 15% (not valid for DGOF members). First authors have to register no later than December 31, 2004.

Registration for all other participants will begin on January 1st 2005. Further detailed information will be posted continually at the following URL:

www.gor.de

Most important deadlines:

09/30/04 Deadline for abstract submission
11/30/04 Feedback on acceptance, Registration of authors begins
01/1/05 Preliminary program will be published, General registration begins
03/21/05-03/23/05 Conference + workshops at the University of Zurich (Switzerland)

Summary of contacts:

Conference Website, Abstract submission, Workshop: www.gor.de Business activities & any further questions: gororga05@dgof.de Local organization: gorinfo@psychologie.unizh.ch

Contact address of the local organizing committee:

Conference office GOR 05
Social and Business Psychology
Department of Psychology
University of Zurich
8001 Zurich
Switzerland

Phone +41-1-63 44121
Fax +41-1-63 44129
E-Mail: gorinfo@psychologie.unizh.ch
<http://www.psychologie.unizh.ch/sowi/conferences/gor05/>

--

PD Dr. Michael Braun
Center for Survey Research and Methodology (ZUMA)
B 2.1

P.O. Box 12 21 55
D-68072 Mannheim

Tel: ++49-(0)621-1246-176
Fax: ++49-(0)621-1246-100
<http://www.gesis.org/>

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

Date: Tue, 20 Jul 2004 15:26:33 -0400
Reply-To: Frank Rusciano <rusciano@RIDER.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Frank Rusciano <rusciano@RIDER.EDU>
Subject: Question about Presidential polling
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <40FCB794.8060009@zuma-mannheim.de>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; format=flowed; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Dear Friends,

Amidst the frenzied, back and forth results of this year's presidential polls, I have a question. Has any incumbent President ever been tied or behind in the polls at this point in time (before the conventions) and gone on to win a second term? I suspect Harry Truman might be one case, but I'm not sure about others.

Frank Rusciano

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
set aapornet nomail
On your return send: set aapornet mail

Date: Tue, 20 Jul 2004 14:58:51 -0500
Reply-To: "Newport, Frank" <Frank_Newport@GALLUP.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Newport, Frank" <Frank_Newport@GALLUP.COM>
Subject: Re: Question about Presidential polling
Comments: To: Frank Rusciano <rusciano@RIDER.EDU>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Gallup Poll data show that of the five most recent incumbents to win re-election -- Eisenhower 56, Johnson 64, Nixon 72, Reagan 84, and Clinton 96 -- none were behind their opponents among registered voters at any point after January of their election year. =20

Truman obviously was behind his opponent in polling conducted in 1948,

yet went on to win.=20

Frank Newport=20

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

From: Frank Rusciano [mailto:rusciano@RIDER.EDU]=20

Sent: Tuesday, July 20, 2004 3:27 PM

To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

Subject: Question about Presidential polling

Dear Friends,

Amidst the frenzied, back and forth results of this year's presidential polls, I have a question. Has any incumbent President ever been tied or behind in the polls at this point in time (before the conventions) and gone on to win a second term? I suspect Harry Truman might be one case, but I'm not sure about others.

Frank Rusciano

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

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

set aapornet nomail

On your return send: set aapornet mail

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

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

set aapornet nomail

On your return send: set aapornet mail

=====
Date: Tue, 20 Jul 2004 17:53:45 -0400

Reply-To: Warren Mitofsky <mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: Warren Mitofsky <mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM>

Subject: Re: Question about Presidential polling

Comments: To: Frank Rusciano <rusciano@RIDER.EDU>

Comments: cc: AAPORNET@asu.edu

In-Reply-To: <40FD71E9.7030907@rider.edu>

MIME-version: 1.0

Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed

Walter Mondale led Ronald Reagan following the Democratic Convention in 1984.

warren mitofsky

At 03:26 PM 7/20/2004, Frank Rusciano wrote:

>Dear Friends,

>

>Amidst the frenzied, back and forth results of this year's presidential
>polls, I have a question. Has any incumbent President ever been tied
>or behind in the polls at this point in time (before the conventions)
>and gone on to win a second term? I suspect Harry Truman might be one
>case, but I'm not sure about others.

>
>Frank Rusciano
>
>-----
>Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
>Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
>set aapornet nomail
>On your return send: set aapornet mail

MITOFSKY INTERNATIONAL
1776 Broadway, Suite 1708
New York, NY 10019

212 980-3031
212 980-3107 Fax

www.mitofskyinternational.com
mitofsky@mindspring.com

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
set aapornet nomail
On your return send: set aapornet mail

=====
Date: Tue, 20 Jul 2004 18:24:11 -0400
Reply-To: Philip Meyer <pmeyer@EMAIL.UNC.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Philip Meyer <pmeyer@EMAIL.UNC.EDU>
Subject: Mobile phones
Comments: To: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Who can get me up to speed on the current status of mobile phones in RDD samples? Are they in the sampling frame, out of it, or is this one of those "it depends" questions? c, p.

=====
Philip Meyer, Knight Chair in Journalism
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Voice: 919 962-4085 Fax: 919 962-1549
Cell: 919 906-3425 URL: www.unc.edu/~pmeyer

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
set aapornet nomail
On your return send: set aapornet mail

=====
Date: Wed, 21 Jul 2004 22:28:12 +0300
Reply-To: Dstrand <dstrand@CSM.BERKELEY.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: Dstrand <dstrand@CSM.BERKELEY.EDU>
Comments: To: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: TEXT/PLAIN; NAME=Substitute.txt
Content-transfer-encoding: BASE64
Content-disposition: attachment; filename=Substitute.txt

DQogICAgVGhlIG9yaWdpbmFsIGRvY3VtZW50IGhhcyBiZWVuIHJlbW92ZWQgZnJv
bSB0aGlzIG1lc3NhZ2UuDQogICAgVGhlIGRvY3VtZW50IHdhcyByZW1vdmVklGJl
Y2F1c2UgDQoNCiAgICAgICAgQSBWSVJVUyBXQVMgREVURUNURUQgSU4gWU9VUjBF
LU1BSUw6ICAgICAgICAgRm91bmQgdGhlIFczMi9CYWdsZS5hZ0BNTSB2aXJ1cyAh
ISENCg0KICAgIFRoZSBuYW1lIG9mIHRoZSBvcmlnaW5hbCBkb2N1bWVudCB3YXMG
Zm90bzMuY29tDQoNCiAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAt
IEFTVSBQb3N0bWFzdGVyDQogICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAg
ICAgICBwb3N0bWFzdGVyQGFzdS5lZHUNCg==

Date: Wed, 21 Jul 2004 07:45:48 -0400
Reply-To: andy@troll.soc.qc.edu
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Andrew A Beveridge <andy@TROLL.SOC.QC.EDU>
Subject: Bush Approval
Comments: To: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Dear All:

I just returned from a visit to Minnesota, and found out that my friend and colleague Steve Ruggles had compiled an almost complete list of Bush's approval ratings and had graphed it.

Here is the link
<http://www.hist.umn.edu/~ruggles/Approval.htm>

It has been cited in numerous blogs, and in several articles. It certainly shows the rally effect of crisis, including 9/11 and Iraq, as well as Reagans's death.

Andy

Andrew A. Beveridge
Professor of Sociology
Queens College and Grad Ctr CUNY
Suite 233 Powdermaker Hall
65-30 Kissena Blvd
Flushing, NY 11367-1597
Phone: 718-997-2837
FAX: 718-997-2820
email: beveridg@optonline.net
web: www.socialexplorer.com
Home Office
50 Merriam Avenue
Bronxville, NY 10708-2743

Thank you everyone for your help!

Melissa Marcello
Pursuant, Inc.

Responses to AAPOR Survey Software Inquiry:

Recommendation from an AAPOR colleague:

I think you should look at Inquisite. I cannot say specifically about =
the
questionnaire flow that you talk about, but all the other things you are
looking for are there, I think. We have used it for production purposes =
on
several surveys -- it works as advertised and we get good support from =
the
staff there. One thing we have noticed is that it has its own philosophy
about how to designate question branching, and that takes some
accommodation. Other than that need for us to adjust our thinking to the
program in that area, it has really been a fine and intuitive product.=20

Recommendations from an AAPOR colleague:

Last fall, I spent a considerable amount of time searching for good =
software
packages. A couple of the better ones I found were The Survey System =
and
Perseus (sp?). SPSS also has Mr Interview or something like that, but =
I've
heard it is quite expensive.

Free software from GAO:

Please check out www.gao.gov/qplthis is free software that we at =
GAO
have built to perform most, if not all, of the requirements you =
specified.

From software vendors:

Voicenet:

It was brought to my attention that you are interested in information on
survey tools, attached I have provided information on our company and =
our
product Smartinfo. Please contact me if you have any questions or if =
you
would like a demonstration.

=20

Regards,

=20
Roger Twomey
www.vnet.on.ca
1-888-878-5120

Circum Network:

Please consider our offer described at

http://circum.com/cgi/cwdoc.cgi?_lang=3Dan

Our CallWeb product is among the most flexible on the market (I hesitate =
to
say the most flexible, but you could judge) and competes with the best =
in
terms of feature, speed and overall strength. We have also produced
developments specific to client needs.

CallWeb does not offer visual development tool because we believe in the
speed and ultimate simplicity of a text script; you can see that as a
strength or a weakness.

I am on vacation abroad for another week but I'll be back on July 16 if =
you
want to discuss our offering.

Benoit Gauthier
President, Circum Network inc.

From CfMc:

I saw your posting on AAPORnet about Web software for your client.

CfMC is the most widely used data collection software in North America.=20
Our web interviewing product, Web Survent is in use at some of the=20
largest companies

It is very flexible and has all the power of our original CATI software, =

Survent. It can handle everything from foreign languages to conjoint=20
analysis. We haven't had a questionnaire stump our clients yet. It can=20
automatically output specs for many back end packages, including SPSS=20
and SAS.

Please take some time to go to our web site, <http://www.cfmc.com> and=20
take a look at sample questionnaires.

Don't hesitate to get in touch with me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Joyce Rachelson

--=20

Joyce Rachelson, VP
Director of Product Sales
CfMC
915 Broadway, Suite 609
New York, NY 10010
(212) 777-5120
(212) 777-5217 FAX
JoyceR@CfMC.com
<http://www.CfMC.com>

Creative Research Systems:

I am a 27 year AAPOR vet and a software vendor. Since our software, The Survey System, can do everything you mention (including exporting both = data and labels to SPSS), I thought I should mention it.

If you would like to take a look at it, the main page that mentions = online surveys is <http://www.surveysystem.com/websurveys.htm>. I would be very happy to answer any questions you might have.

In any case, I wish you great success with your study.

Regards,
Hank

Hank Zucker
Creative Research Systems
www.surveysystem.com
(707) 765-1001

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Melissa Marcello
Sent: Tuesday, July 06, 2004 4:24 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: survey software for online data collection

Dear Colleagues,

A technology-company client of mine is interested in conducting online surveys with their customers. For them we're looking for = recommendations

regarding survey software programs.

My experience with such programs has been limited, though I have not =
been
very impressed with many I've seen as they're too "boilerplate." We're
looking for a program with a lot of flexibility. They'd like to be able =
to
send an email to their customers to invite them to participate in the
survey, give their customer a unique id that they'd input at a link to a
website, and then have the capacity to send reminder emails.

In terms of flexibility, we'd like to pre-test questions, and, for =
example,
would like to have cognitive probes follow a scaled item to determine =
what
respondents were thinking about when they rated "x" attribute.

Because my client employs a fair number of programmers, we're not too
worried about the complexity of the program. Anyone pleased with a
"flexible" survey software program? On the backend we like to end up =
with
ascii data that we could export to SPSS and analyze.

Thanks in advance for your help! Any advice you have would be =
appreciated.

Best Regards,

Melissa

Melissa Marcello

Pursuant, Inc.

2141 P Street NW

Suite 103

Washington, DC 20037

p 202.887.0070

f 800.567.1723

c 202.352.7462

Visit our website at www.pursuantresearch.com

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
set aapornet nomail
On your return send: set aapornet mail

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
set aapornet nomail
On your return send: set aapornet mail

Date: Wed, 21 Jul 2004 10:10:29 -0400
Reply-To: Eric Plutzer <exp12@PSU.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Eric Plutzer <exp12@PSU.EDU>
Subject: Re: Question about Presidential polling
Comments: To: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
In-Reply-To: <200407210432.AAA22344@f05n16.cac.psu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed

At 12:00 AM 7/21/2004, you wrote:

>Gallup Poll data show that of the five most recent incumbents to win
>re-election -- Eisenhower 56, Johnson 64, Nixon 72, Reagan 84, and
>Clinton 96 -- none were behind their opponents among registered voters
>at any point after January of their election year.
>
>Truman obviously was behind his opponent in polling conducted in 1948,
>yet went on to win.
>
>Frank Newport

Careful, folks. As you were probably taught in basic research methods,
it's risky to select cases based on the values of the dependent variable
(in this case, winning or losing the general election)

Better: Of incumbents seeking re-election, does the percentage winning (or
the percentage of the popular vote) depend on where they stood in the polls
before the conventions?

So we need to add GHW Bush and Jimmy Carter in to get some insight about

the predictive value of pre-convention polls. If either were ahead at this stage (and I'm pretty certain that Bush was) then the correlation between early polls and final outcome would be weaker than it seems based on the six incumbents who won.

Eric

Eric Plutzer
Department of Political Science
Penn State University
Voice: 814/865-6576
<http://polisci.la.psu.edu/faculty/plutzer/>

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
set aapornet nomail
On your return send: set aapornet mail

Date: Wed, 21 Jul 2004 10:42:43 -0400
Reply-To: "Ehrlich, Nathaniel" <Nathaniel.Ehrlich@SSC.MSU.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Ehrlich, Nathaniel" <Nathaniel.Ehrlich@SSC.MSU.EDU>
Subject: Re: Question about Presidential polling
Comments: To: Eric Plutzer <exp12@PSU.EDU>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain

Your point is very well taken: basing analysis on dependent variables invites all sorts of error. Sort of like saying that 100% of divorces are preceded by marriage, so that marriage produces divorce. But at a more global level, there is this "Old Chinese Proverb: Prediction very difficult, especially as regards future."
All we know from current polling is how things look right now, 104 days before the election. While it may make us feel better to think that the kind of statistics cited by Newport have some predictive validity, it's a pure waste of time.
Each election result is dependent on how the events leading up to the election are perceived by the minority of eligible citizens who actually make the effort to vote, as opposed to those who are sampled by our industry. And the most important factor is recency...what has the candidate done to/for me lately?
Finally, until we begin compiling statistics on the electoral college results, our presidential polls are fundamentally flawed and misleading.
Nat Ehrlich, Ph.D.
Research Specialist
Michigan State University
Institute for Public Policy and Social Research
Office for Social Research
321 Berkey Hall
East Lansing, MI 48824

517-355-6672

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

From: Eric Plutzer [mailto:exp12@PSU.EDU]
Sent: Wednesday, July 21, 2004 9:10 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Question about Presidential polling

At 12:00 AM 7/21/2004, you wrote:

>Gallup Poll data show that of the five most recent incumbents to win
>re-election -- Eisenhower 56, Johnson 64, Nixon 72, Reagan 84, and
>Clinton 96 -- none were behind their opponents among registered voters
>at any point after January of their election year.
>
>Truman obviously was behind his opponent in polling conducted in 1948,
>yet went on to win.
>
>Frank Newport

Careful, folks. As you were probably taught in basic research methods,
it's risky to select cases based on the values of the dependent variable
(in this case, winning or losing the general election)

Better: Of incumbents seeking re-election, does the percentage winning (or
the percentage of the popular vote) depend on where they stood in the polls
before the conventions?

So we need to add GHW Bush and Jimmy Carter in to get some insight about
the predictive value of pre-convention polls. If either were ahead at this
stage (and I'm pretty certain that Bush was) then the correlation between
early polls and final outcome would be weaker than it seems based on the
six incumbents who won.

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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Voice: 919 962-4085 Fax: 919 962-1549  
Cell: 919 906-3425 URL: www.unc.edu/~pmeyer

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Date: Wed, 21 Jul 2004 11:40:56 -0400  
Reply-To: Steve Farkas <[sfarkas@PUBLICAGENDA.ORG](mailto:sfarkas@PUBLICAGENDA.ORG)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Steve Farkas <[sfarkas@PUBLICAGENDA.ORG](mailto:sfarkas@PUBLICAGENDA.ORG)>  
Subject: defining "likely voters"  
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

Sorry the following question might seem amateurish =96 I don=92t usually get=  
=20  
involved in election surveys.  
In a survey of the general public, what are my options for efficiently=20  
determining likely voters? If it=92s 8 questions I won=92t be able to use=  
the=20  
series =96 I don=92t have the room. Please tell me the questions or direct=  
me=20  
to the source. If you can, please also tell me what to expect in terms of=20  
the results, ie what percent of the general public will probably be defined=  
=20  
as likely voters. Thank you in advance for your help.=20

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On your return send: set aapornet mail

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Date: Wed, 21 Jul 2004 14:10:42 -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: The Electoral College  
Comments: To: "Ehrlich, Nathaniel" <[Nathaniel.Ehrlich@SSC.MSU.EDU](mailto:Nathaniel.Ehrlich@SSC.MSU.EDU)>,  
[AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <[C5E0665BB776D311868400805FF5603A0591B4C5@sscintex.ssc.msu.edu](mailto:C5E0665BB776D311868400805FF5603A0591B4C5@sscintex.ssc.msu.edu)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Speaking of the Electoral College, Nat makes a good point - one that's  
pretty obvious to most of us - but too often gets lost in reactions to the  
release of the latest national poll results.

I continue to be amazed at how little public discussion there's been recently about this hallowed, though obsolete, institution. The 18 or so competitive, "battleground states" in play - sometimes referred to as the "purple states" (in contrast to the Republican, Red states and Democratic, blue states) - comprise about 35% of the country's electorate. Why aren't the other 65% of us at least a little bit perturbed at being effectively disenfranchised by the E.C.?! This goes for voters in Utah (solidly red) as well my neighbors in Maryland (pretty blue). Could this be an issue that receives bi-partisan support?

As a grad student, I studied the Electoral College arguments pro and con. It seems to me, none of the justifications (including some that are quantitatively elegant and complex) can trump the sense of disenfranchisement that many of us feel. Should we initiate a movement to change the system, we could even use Nat's point as yet one more reason to eliminate the College: It would make our presidential election polling more relevant!

Sid Groeneman  
sid.grc@verizon.net  
Groeneman Research & Consulting  
Bethesda, Maryland  
www.groeneman.com

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Ehrlich, Nathaniel  
Sent: Wednesday, July 21, 2004 10:43 AM  
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
Subject: Re: Question about Presidential polling

Your point is very well taken: basing analysis on dependent variables invites all sorts of error. Sort of like saying that 100% of divorces are preceded by marriage, so that marriage produces divorce. But at a more global level, there is this "Old Chinese Proverb: Prediction very difficult, especially as regards future." All we know from current polling is how things look right now, 104 days before the election. While it may make us feel better to think that the kind of statistics cited by Newport have some predictive validity, it's a pure waste of time. Each election result is dependent on how the events leading up to the election are perceived by the minority of eligible citizens who actually make the effort to vote, as opposed to those who are sampled by our industry. And the most important factor is recency...what has the candidate done to/for me lately? Finally, until we begin compiling statistics on the electoral college results, our presidential polls are fundamentally flawed and misleading. Nat Ehrlich, Ph.D.  
Research Specialist  
Michigan State University  
Institute for Public Policy and Social Research  
Office for Social Research  
321 Berkey Hall  
East Lansing, MI 48824

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On your return send: set aapornet mail  
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Date: Wed, 21 Jul 2004 13:36:15 -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: The Electoral College  
Comments: To: "aapornet@asu.edu" <[aapornet@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet@asu.edu)>  
In-Reply-To: <[20040721181045.RMX29216.out009.verizon.net@dell4300](mailto:20040721181045.RMX29216.out009.verizon.net@dell4300)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Sid-

What's the alternative? Wouldn't the battleground states become the 18 or so most populous states?

Nick

Sid Groeneman wrote:

>Speaking of the Electoral College, Nat makes a good point - one that's  
>pretty obvious to most of us - but too often gets lost in reactions to the  
>release of the latest national poll results.  
>  
>I continue to be amazed at how little public discussion there's been  
>recently about this hallowed, though obsolete, institution. The 18 or so  
>competitive, "battleground states" in play - sometimes referred to as the  
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>  
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>Should we initiate a movement to change the system, we could even use Nat's  
>point as yet one more reason to eliminate the College: It would make our  
>presidential election polling more relevant!  
>  
>Sid Groeneman

>sid.grc@verizon.net  
>Groeneman Research & Consulting  
>Bethesda, Maryland  
>www.groeneman.com

>

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

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

>Sent: Wednesday, July 21, 2004 10:43 AM

>To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

>Subject: Re: Question about Presidential polling

>

>Your point is very well taken: basing analysis on dependent variables

>invites all sorts of error. Sort of like saying that 100% of divorces are

>preceded by marriage, so that marriage produces divorce.

>But at a more global level, there is this "Old Chinese Proverb: Prediction

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>results, our presidential polls are fundamentally flawed and misleading.

>Nat Ehrlich, Ph.D.

>Research Specialist

>Michigan State University

>Institute for Public Policy and Social Research

>Office for Social Research

>321 Berkey Hall

>East Lansing, MI 48824

>517-355-6672

>

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On your return send: set aapornet mail

=====  
Date: Wed, 21 Jul 2004 11:49:54 -0700

Reply-To: John Nienstedt <[john@CERC.NET](mailto:john@CERC.NET)>

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

From: John Nienstedt <john@CERC.NET>  
Organization: CERC  
Subject: Re: Bush Approval  
Comments: To: andy@troll.soc.qc.edu, AAPORNET@asu.edu  
In-Reply-To: <0I1700GTJA18GP@mta8.srv.hcvlny.cv.net>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

One of the more fascinating aspects of the chart are the apparent house effects. I'm sure all the Zogby-haters can point to that firm's outliers -- which always seem to underestimate Bush's approval.

John E. Nienstedt, Sr.  
john@cerc.net  
Get the edge at www.cerc.net

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Andrew A Beveridge  
Sent: Wednesday, July 21, 2004 4:46 AM  
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
Subject: Bush Approval

Dear All:

I just returned from a visit to Minnesota, and found out that my friend and colleague Steve Ruggles had compiled an almost complete list of Bush's approval ratings and had graphed it.

Here is the link  
<http://www.hist.umn.edu/~ruggles/Approval.htm>

It has been cited in numerous blogs, and in several articles. It certainly shows the rally effect of crisis, including 9/11 and Iraq, as well as Reagans's death.

Andy

Andrew A. Beveridge  
Professor of Sociology  
Queens College and Grad Ctr CUNY  
Suite 233 Powdermaker Hall  
65-30 Kissena Blvd  
Flushing, NY 11367-1597  
Phone: 718-997-2837  
FAX: 718-997-2820  
email: [beveridg@optonline.net](mailto:beveridg@optonline.net)  
web: [www.socialexplorer.com](http://www.socialexplorer.com)  
Home Office  
50 Merriam Avenue  
Bronxville, NY 10708-2743

Phone: 914-337-6237  
FAX: 914-337-8210  
email: [beveridg@optonline.net](mailto:beveridg@optonline.net)

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=====  
Date: Wed, 21 Jul 2004 12:03:46 -0700  
Reply-To: Marc Sapir <[marcsapir@COMCAST.NET](mailto:marcsapir@COMCAST.NET)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Marc Sapir <[marcsapir@COMCAST.NET](mailto:marcsapir@COMCAST.NET)>  
Subject: Re: The Electoral College  
Comments: To: Sid Groeneman <[sid.grc@VERIZON.NET](mailto:sid.grc@VERIZON.NET)>, [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
Comments: cc: Amy Goodman <[Mail@democracynow.org](mailto:Mail@democracynow.org)>  
In-Reply-To: <[20040721181045.RMX29216.out009.verizon.net@dell4300](mailto:20040721181045.RMX29216.out009.verizon.net@dell4300)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
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Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Sid's point about the electoral college problem sent my mind off on a related tangent. First an unscientific two question poll of the AAPOR list:

Are you aware of investigative journalist Amy Goodman, whose daily show Democracy Now airs on 240 radio and TV stations nationwide?

If yes, do you listen or watch this show a) occasionally b) about once a week c) more often d) not at all

Part of today's Democracy Now show pertained to the removal from elected office, by Jeb Bush, of the publicly elected African American voter registrar of Broward County, Florida (that's the county where the Supreme Court shut down the vote recounting in 2000). She was accused of incompetence by Governor Bush but no specific violations of law were alleged. As Jeb Bush and staff ignore subpoenas to appear before the State Legislature to defend their actions today, the story raises a similarly-disturbing-question to the Electoral College issue as to whether fair elections can any longer be achieved in the U.S. Jeb Bush has once again promised Broward County to George W. Bush's re-election campaign.

Marc Sapir MD, MPH  
Executive Director  
Retro Poll  
[www.retropoll.org](http://www.retropoll.org)

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Sid Groeneman  
Sent: Wednesday, July 21, 2004 10:11 AM  
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
Subject: The Electoral College

Speaking of the Electoral College, Nat makes a good point - one that's pretty obvious to most of us - but too often gets lost in reactions to the release of the latest national poll results.

I continue to be amazed at how little public discussion there's been recently about this hallowed, though obsolete, institution. The 18 or so competitive, "battleground states" in play - sometimes referred to as the "purple states" (in contrast to the Republican, Red states and Democratic, blue states) - comprise about 35% of the country's electorate. Why aren't the other 65% of us at least a little bit perturbed at being effectively disenfranchised by the E.C.?! This goes for voters in Utah (solidly red) as well my neighbors in Maryland (pretty blue). Could this be an issue that receives bi-partisan support?

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Sid Groeneman  
sid.grc@verizon.net  
Groeneman Research & Consulting  
Bethesda, Maryland  
www.groeneman.com

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Ehrlich, Nathaniel  
Sent: Wednesday, July 21, 2004 10:43 AM  
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
Subject: Re: Question about Presidential polling

Your point is very well taken: basing analysis on dependent variables invites all sorts of error. Sort of like saying that 100% of divorces are preceded by marriage, so that marriage produces divorce. But at a more global level, there is this "Old Chinese Proverb:

Prediction

very difficult, especially as regards future."

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done to/for me lately?

Finally, until we begin compiling statistics on the electoral college results, our presidential polls are fundamentally flawed and misleading.

Nat Ehrlich, Ph.D.

Research Specialist

Michigan State University

Institute for Public Policy and Social Research

Office for Social Research

321 Berkey Hall

East Lansing, MI 48824

517-355-6672

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=====  
Date: Wed, 21 Jul 2004 12:55:30 -0700

Reply-To: Doug Strand <[dstrand@CSM.BERKELEY.EDU](mailto:dstrand@CSM.BERKELEY.EDU)>

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

From: Doug Strand <[dstrand@CSM.BERKELEY.EDU](mailto:dstrand@CSM.BERKELEY.EDU)>

Subject: Re: Bush Approval

Comments: To: John Nienstedt <[john@CERC.NET](mailto:john@CERC.NET)>, [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)

In-Reply-To: <[000001c46f53\\$83978310\\$1a01a8c0@CERC2.cerc.local](mailto:000001c46f53$83978310$1a01a8c0@CERC2.cerc.local)>

MIME-version: 1.0

Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

At 11:49 AM 7/21/2004 -0700, John Nienstedt wrote:

>I'm sure all the Zogby-haters can point to that firm's

>outliers -- which always seem to underestimate Bush's approval.

Wonderful chart, Andy. Thanks for bringing it to our attention.

But, John, just curious: what is your basis for assuming that Zogby's is not the one closest to the "true" public approval/disapproval, and that the rest are not overestimates? Strength in numbers alone would not strike me as a sufficient reason. If Zogby is weighting by party ID and the others aren't (neither of which I know), Zogby could be the more accurate one and the others could be undersampling Democrats/oversampling Republicans (based on research, such as by Keeter et al, showing that the short-time media polls tend to over-represent Republicans, relative to surveys with higher response rates...and in the field longer).

At this point, I'm agnostic about who is more accurate, for I don't know enough about the comparative methods of the various houses. (I couldn't find good info on Zogby's site, but maybe I didn't look hard enough.)

Best,  
Doug Strand

-----  
Douglas Strand, Ph.D.  
Project Director  
Public Agendas and Citizen Engagement Survey (PACES)  
Survey Research Center  
UC Berkeley  
354 Barrows Hall  
Tel: 510-642-0508  
Fax: 510-642-9665

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=====  
Date: Wed, 21 Jul 2004 16:06:03 -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: Bush Approval  
Comments: To: John Nienstedt <[john@CERC.NET](mailto:john@CERC.NET)>  
Comments: cc: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Often Zogby uses a four point scale excellent, good, etc and the top two points are combined. Do we know that this chart tracked the same wording in all cases?

John Nienstedt wrote:

> One of the more fascinating aspects of the chart are the apparent house

> effects. I'm sure all the Zogby-haters can point to that firm's  
> outliers -- which always seem to underestimate Bush's approval.  
>  
> John E. Nienstedt, Sr.  
> john@cerc.net  
> Get the edge at www.cerc.net  
>  
> -----Original Message-----  
> From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Andrew A Beveridge  
> Sent: Wednesday, July 21, 2004 4:46 AM  
> To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
> Subject: Bush Approval  
>  
> Dear All:  
>  
> I just returned from a visit to Minnesota, and found out that my friend  
> and  
> colleague Steve Ruggles had compiled an almost complete list of Bush's  
> approval ratings and had graphed it.  
>  
> Here is the link  
> <http://www.hist.umn.edu/~ruggles/Approval.htm>  
>  
> It has been cited in numerous blogs, and in several articles. It  
> certainly  
> shows the rally effect of crisis, including 9/11 and Iraq, as well as  
> Reagans's death.  
>  
> Andy  
>  
> Andrew A. Beveridge  
> Professor of Sociology  
> Queens College and Grad Ctr CUNY  
> Suite 233 Powdermaker Hall  
> 65-30 Kissena Blvd  
> Flushing, NY 11367-1597  
> Phone: 718-997-2837  
> FAX: 718-997-2820  
> email: [beveridg@optonline.net](mailto:beveridg@optonline.net)  
> web: [www.socialexplorer.com](http://www.socialexplorer.com)  
> Home Office  
> 50 Merriam Avenue  
> Bronxville, NY 10708-2743  
> Phone: 914-337-6237  
> FAX: 914-337-8210  
> email: [beveridg@optonline.net](mailto:beveridg@optonline.net)  
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On your return send: set aapornet mail  
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Date: Wed, 21 Jul 2004 15:15:10 -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: Bush Approval  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <[5.2.1.1.2.20040721124253.01d4ddf8@csm.berkeley.edu](mailto:5.2.1.1.2.20040721124253.01d4ddf8@csm.berkeley.edu)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; format=flowed  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Zogby does use an excellent, good, fair, poor scale - not approve/disapprove as do all but one of the others. Harris uses an excellent, good, only fair, poor scale.

Nice chart.

Nick

Doug Strand wrote:

- > At 11:49 AM 7/21/2004 -0700, John Nienstedt wrote:
- >
- >> I'm sure all the Zogby-haters can point to that firm's
- >> outliers -- which always seem to underestimate Bush's approval.
- >
- >
- >
- > Wonderful chart, Andy. Thanks for bringing it to our attention.
- >
- > But, John, just curious: what is your basis for assuming that Zogby's is
- > not the one closest to the "true" public approval/disapproval, and
- > that the
- > rest are not overestimates? Strength in numbers alone would not
- > strike me
- > as a sufficient reason. If Zogby is weighting by party ID and the others
- > aren't (neither of which I know), Zogby could be the more accurate one
- > and
- > the others could be undersampling Democrats/oversampling Republicans
- > (based
- > on research, such as by Keeter et al, showing that the short-time media
- > polls tend to over-represent Republicans, relative to surveys with higher

> response rates...and in the field longer).  
>  
> At this point, I'm agnostic about who is more accurate, for I don't know  
> enough about the comparative methods of the various houses. (I couldn't  
> find good info on Zogby's site, but maybe I didn't look hard enough.)  
>  
> Best,  
> Doug Strand  
> -----  
>  
> Douglas Strand, Ph.D.  
> Project Director  
> Public Agendas and Citizen Engagement Survey (PACES)  
> Survey Research Center  
> UC Berkeley  
> 354 Barrows Hall  
> Tel: 510-642-0508  
> Fax: 510-642-9665  
>  
> -----  
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On your return send: set aapornet mail

---

Date: Wed, 21 Jul 2004 17:08:03 -0400  
Reply-To: Gary Andres <[Gary.Andres@DUTKOGROUP.COM](mailto:Gary.Andres@DUTKOGROUP.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Gary Andres <[Gary.Andres@DUTKOGROUP.COM](mailto:Gary.Andres@DUTKOGROUP.COM)>  
Subject: 65 and over party ID  
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

Does anyone know where I can find results of any recent national polls =  
(2004) showing party ID for senior citizen (65 and over) registered =  
voters? Party ID of all seniors would be fine too. Thanks.

-----  
Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
Vacation hold? Send email to [listserv@asu.edu](mailto:listserv@asu.edu) with this text:  
set aapornet nomail  
On your return send: set aapornet mail

---

Date: Wed, 21 Jul 2004 17:38:53 -0400  
Reply-To: Michael Dimock <[dimockm@PEOPLE-PRESS.ORG](mailto:dimockm@PEOPLE-PRESS.ORG)>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Michael Dimock <dimockm@PEOPLE-PRESS.ORG>  
Subject: Re: defining "likely voters"  
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
In-Reply-To: <6.1.0.6.2.20040721113109.0316de98@mail.publicagenda.org>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

We did a validation experiment on the accuracy of likely voter scales in predicting who would actually vote, and tested various scaling = techniques.

Bottom-line: 4 questions gets you just as much accuracy as 20 = questions.

Presented at 2001 AAPOR. The press-release version of it is at our = website:

<http://people-press.org/reports/display.php3?ReportID=3D12>

I can also send the full AAPOR paper as an attachment to any who are interested.

Dr. Michael A. Dimock  
Research Director  
Pew Research Center for the People and the Press  
1150 18th St, NW, Suite 975  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
[www.people-press.org](http://www.people-press.org)  
=20

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Steve Farkas  
Sent: Wednesday, July 21, 2004 11:41 AM  
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
Subject: defining "likely voters"

Sorry the following question might seem amateurish - I don't usually get =

involved in election surveys.

In a survey of the general public, what are my options for efficiently=20 determining likely voters? If it's 8 questions I won't be able to use = the=20

series - I don't have the room. Please tell me the questions or direct = me=20

to the source. If you can, please also tell me what to expect in terms = of=20

the results, ie what percent of the general public will probably be = defined=20

as likely voters. Thank you in advance for your help.=20

-----  
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---

Date: Wed, 21 Jul 2004 17:35:46 -0400

Reply-To: "Ehrlich, Nathaniel" <[Nathaniel.Ehrlich@SSC.MSU.EDU](mailto:Nathaniel.Ehrlich@SSC.MSU.EDU)>

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

From: "Ehrlich, Nathaniel" <[Nathaniel.Ehrlich@SSC.MSU.EDU](mailto:Nathaniel.Ehrlich@SSC.MSU.EDU)>

Subject: Re: The Electoral College

Comments: To: Nick Panagakis <[mail@MARKETSHARESCORP.COM](mailto:mail@MARKETSHARESCORP.COM)>, [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)

MIME-version: 1.0

Content-type: text/plain

Nick,

The simple and I thought obvious answer is that doing away with the electoral college does away with Presidential 'battleground states' altogether, and gives every individual voter equal representation, i.e. one person, one vote.

The electoral college is a hangover from colonial America where apportionment of electors was based on total population in the state [including slaves, women, children, and others who were at the time ineligible to vote]. Thus the Southern states were disproportionately rewarded, thought at the time to be a necessary inducement for their inclusion. The people as a whole were not entrusted with election of the president. Indeed, electors are not legally bound to vote for the candidate who wins their state.

As Sid pointed out, if your home state is solidly Republican or Democratic, you might just as well not vote.

Nat Ehrlich, Ph.D.

Research Specialist

Michigan State University

Institute for Public Policy and Social Research

Office for Social Research

321 Berkey Hall

East Lansing, MI 48824

517-355-6672

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

From: Nick Panagakis [<mailto:mail@MARKETSHARESCORP.COM>]

Sent: Wednesday, July 21, 2004 1:36 PM

To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)

Subject: Re: The Electoral College

Sid-

What's the alternative? Wouldn't the battleground states become the 18 or so most populous states?

Nick

Sid Groeneman wrote:

>Speaking of the Electoral College, Nat makes a good point - one that's  
>pretty obvious to most of us - but too often gets lost in reactions to the  
>release of the latest national poll results.

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>I continue to be amazed at how little public discussion there's been  
>recently about this hallowed, though obsolete, institution. The 18 or so  
>competitive, "battleground states" in play - sometimes referred to as the  
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>well my neighbors in Maryland (pretty blue). Could this be an issue that  
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>As a grad student, I studied the Electoral College arguments pro and con.

It

>seems to me, none of the justifications (including some that are  
>quantitatively elegant and complex) can trump the sense of  
>disenfranchisement that many of us feel.

>Should we initiate a movement to change the system, we could even use Nat's  
>point as yet one more reason to eliminate the College: It would make our  
>presidential election polling more relevant!

>

>Sid Groeneman

>sid.grc@verizon.net

>Groeneman Research & Consulting

>Bethesda, Maryland

>www.groeneman.com

>

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

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

>Sent: Wednesday, July 21, 2004 10:43 AM

>To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

>Subject: Re: Question about Presidential polling

>

>Your point is very well taken: basing analysis on dependent variables  
>invites all sorts of error. Sort of like saying that 100% of divorces are  
>preceded by marriage, so that marriage produces divorce.

>But at a more global level, there is this "Old Chinese Proverb: Prediction  
>very difficult, especially as regards future."

>All we know from current polling is how things look right now, 104 days  
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Vacation hold? Send email to [listserv@asu.edu](mailto:listserv@asu.edu) with this text:  
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On your return send: set aapornet mail

=====  
Date: Wed, 21 Jul 2004 17:42:47 -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: race, income, and presidential preference  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <[11122210225B5D47B9AAD73A7320B50001C27B8F@dutsrdc002814](mailto:11122210225B5D47B9AAD73A7320B50001C27B8F@dutsrdc002814)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed

I just paid Gallup a fee to do a special run that broke down a recent  
pres preference poll by race and income, so I could compare black and  
white households at the same income level. As you might imagine, the  
differences are not small. Does anyone know of other similar efforts  
to isolate the effects of race?

--

Doug Henwood  
Left Business Observer

38 Greene St - 4th fl.  
New York NY 10013-2505 USA  
voice +1-212-219-0010  
fax +1-212-219-0098  
cell +1-917-865-2813  
email <mailto:dhenwood@panix.com>  
web <http://www.leftbusinessobserver.com>

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Vacation hold? Send email to [listserv@asu.edu](mailto:listserv@asu.edu) with this text:  
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On your return send: set aapornet mail

---

Date: Wed, 21 Jul 2004 17:59:48 -0400  
Reply-To: [jwerner@jwdp.com](mailto:jwerner@jwdp.com)  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Jan Werner <[jwerner@JWDP.COM](mailto:jwerner@JWDP.COM)>  
Organization: Jan Werner Data Processing  
Subject: Re: The Electoral College  
Comments: To: "Ehrlich, Nathaniel" <[Nathaniel.Ehrlich@SSC.MSU.EDU](mailto:Nathaniel.Ehrlich@SSC.MSU.EDU)>  
Comments: cc: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
In-Reply-To: <[C5E0665BB776D311868400805FF5603A0591B4CA@sscintex.ssc.msu.edu](mailto:C5E0665BB776D311868400805FF5603A0591B4CA@sscintex.ssc.msu.edu)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=windows-1252; format=flowed  
Content-transfer-encoding: 8BIT

There is a far more important reason we need a constitutional amendment to repeal the electoral college as soon as possible.

In the the decision handed down in Bush v. Gore in December 2000, the Supreme Court wrote:

The individual citizen has no federal constitutional right to vote for electors for the President of the United States unless and until the state legislature chooses a statewide election as the means to implement its power to appoint members of the Electoral College. U.S. Const., Art. II, §1. This is the source for the statement in *McPherson v. Blacker*, 146 U.S. 1, 35 (1892), that the State legislature's power to select the manner for appointing electors is plenary; it may, if it so chooses, select the electors itself, which indeed was the manner used by State legislatures in several States for many years after the Framing of our Constitution. *Id.*, at 28—33. History has now favored the voter, and in each of the several States the citizens themselves vote for Presidential electors. When the state legislature vests the right to vote for President in its people, the right to vote as the legislature has prescribed is fundamental; and one source of its fundamental nature lies in the equal weight accorded to each vote and the equal dignity owed to each voter. The State, of course, after granting the franchise in the special context of Article II, can take back the power to appoint electors. See *id.*, at 35 (“[T]here is no doubt of the right of the legislature to resume the power at any time, for it can neither be taken away nor abdicated”) (quoting S. Rep. No. 395,

43d Cong., 1st Sess.).

In other words, under the Constitution as it now reads (according to 5 members of the current Supreme Court), any state legislature that does not like the results of the election can simply choose to ignore them and select its own presidential electors to cast the state's vote in the Electoral College. The Florida state legislature was prepared to do just that in 2000 if a recount had given Gore the lead.

Jan Werner

---

Ehrlich, Nathaniel wrote:

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> Nat Ehrlich, Ph.D.  
> Research Specialist  
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> Institute for Public Policy and Social Research  
> Office for Social Research  
> 321 Berkey Hall  
> East Lansing, MI 48824  
> 517-355-6672  
>  
>  
> -----Original Message-----  
> From: Nick Panagakis [mailto:mail@MARKETSHARESCORP.COM]  
> Sent: Wednesday, July 21, 2004 1:36 PM  
> To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
> Subject: Re: The Electoral College  
>  
> Sid-  
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>  
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>>-----Original Message-----

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

>>Sent: Wednesday, July 21, 2004 10:43 AM

>>To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

>>Subject: Re: Question about Presidential polling

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Date: Wed, 21 Jul 2004 18:08:20 -0400  
Reply-To: "Ehrlich, Nathaniel" <[Nathaniel.Ehrlich@SSC.MSU.EDU](mailto:Nathaniel.Ehrlich@SSC.MSU.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: "Ehrlich, Nathaniel" <[Nathaniel.Ehrlich@SSC.MSU.EDU](mailto:Nathaniel.Ehrlich@SSC.MSU.EDU)>  
Subject: Re: The Electoral College  
Comments: To: "[jwerner@jwdp.com](mailto:jwerner@jwdp.com)" <[jwerner@jwdp.com](mailto:jwerner@jwdp.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: quoted-printable

Exactly. That's what I meant by saying that the electors are not bound =  
by  
the result. Ignorance is truly bliss! Most citizens are totally unaware =  
that  
we rely on custom, not law, not a constitution, to decide who is to =  
serve as  
President.

Nat Ehrlich, Ph.D.  
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Michigan State University=20  
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321 Berkey Hall  
East Lansing, MI 48824  
517-355-6672  
=20

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

From: Jan Werner [mailto:jwerner@jwdp.com]=20

Sent: Wednesday, July 21, 2004 5:00 PM

To: Ehrlich, Nathaniel

Cc: AAPORNET@asu.edu

Subject: Re: The Electoral College

There is a far more important reason we need a constitutional amendment =  
  
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In the the decision handed down in Bush v. Gore in December 2000, the=20  
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for electors for the President of the United States unless and =  
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U.S. Const., Art. II, =A71. This is the source for the statement =  
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indeed was the manner used by State legislatures in several States  
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- > 321 Berkey Hall
- > East Lansing, MI 48824
- > 517-355-6672
- >=20

>=20

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

> From: Nick Panagakis [mailto:mail@MARKETSHARESCORP.COM]

> Sent: Wednesday, July 21, 2004 1:36 PM

> To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

> Subject: Re: The Electoral College

>=20

> Sid-

>=20

> What's the alternative? Wouldn't the battleground states become the 18 =  
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> so most populous states?

>=20

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> Sid Groeneman wrote:

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>>Sid Groeneman  
>>sid.grc@verizon.net  
>>Groeneman Research & Consulting  
>>Bethesda, Maryland  
>>www.groeneman.com  
>>

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

>>From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Ehrlich, =  
Nathaniel  
>>Sent: Wednesday, July 21, 2004 10:43 AM  
>>To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
>>Subject: Re: Question about Presidential polling  
>>

>>Your point is very well taken: basing analysis on dependent variables  
>>invites all sorts of error. Sort of like saying that 100% of divorces =  
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>>preceded by marriage, so that marriage produces divorce.  
>>But at a more global level, there is this "Old Chinese Proverb: =  
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>>very difficult, especially as regards future."

>>All we know from current polling is how things look right now, 104 =  
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>>Finally, until we begin compiling statistics on the electoral college  
>>results, our presidential polls are fundamentally flawed and =  
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>>Nat Ehrlich, Ph.D.

>>Research Specialist

>>Michigan State University

>>Institute for Public Policy and Social Research

>>Office for Social Research

>>321 Berkey Hall

>>East Lansing, MI 48824

>>517-355-6672

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>>-----  
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---

Date: Wed, 21 Jul 2004 15:25:27 -0700  
Reply-To: Benjamin Highton <[bhighton@UCDAVIS.EDU](mailto:bhighton@UCDAVIS.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Benjamin Highton <[bhighton@UCDAVIS.EDU](mailto:bhighton@UCDAVIS.EDU)>  
Subject: Presidential Horse Race  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

The Bush approval thread reminds me that Jim Stimson synthesizes presidential horse-race polls to produce a high-tech daily poll of polls: <http://www.unc.edu/~jstimson/heats.htm>

---

Ben Highton  
Department of Political Science  
University of California  
One Shields Avenue  
Davis, CA 95616-8682  
530/752-0970

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

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On your return send: set aapornet mail

---

Date: Wed, 21 Jul 2004 18:23:58 -0400  
Reply-To: Frank Rusciano <rusciano@RIDER.EDU>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Frank Rusciano <rusciano@RIDER.EDU>  
Subject: Re: The Electoral College  
Comments: To: jwerner@JWDP.COM  
Comments: cc: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
In-Reply-To: <40FEE754.2040507@jwdp.com>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=windows-1252; format=flowed  
Content-transfer-encoding: 8BIT

As much as I agree with many of the statements here, there are two primary reasons why the electoral college is defensible. First, the Constitution would have to be amended to state that a Presidential candidate need only receive a plurality of popular votes, rather than a majority (whereas in the electoral college, they need a majority of electoral votes). Otherwise, we would have had no president selected in 1968, 1976, 1992, 1996, and 2000 (and it would have been close in 1980). That is not a huge problem except that it would definitely increase the number of candidate running for President, creating an almost "parliamentary" system, even while the Congressional districts remain "winner-take-all." At the very least, it would reduce the power of the two party system on the executive level (Ted Lowi has an interesting twist on this in "The Personal President", although he does not advocate doing away with the electoral college per se).

The second problem is that one could go to, let's say, the 10 most populous states, promise them the world, and run up such huge popular majorities that no other states could compete. In a federal system, such a means of proceeding could be dangerous, and lead, in the worst case scenario, to another civil war.

As a final note, I was not advocating using who wins the Presidential election as a "dependent variable" when I asked the question about whether an incumbent President was ever tied or behind at this point in the polls (i.e. pre-convention) and had gone on to win the Presidency. My question really goes to the issue of why incumbents tend to have an advantage-- the public already knows them (supposedly) after (nearly) four years. As such, an incumbent who does not have majority support, or is tied or behind in the polls, cannot necessarily argue that it is because the public does not know them. Whether they will still win the Presidency is another matter entirely. We predict in order to explain, and I think anyone who tries to predict the results of the 2004 election is a braver person than I.

Jan Werner wrote:

> There is a far more important reason we need a constitutional amendment  
> to repeal the electoral college as soon as possible.

>  
> In the the decision handed down in Bush v. Gore in December 2000, the  
> Supreme Court wrote:

>  
> The individual citizen has no federal constitutional right to vote  
> for electors for the President of the United States unless and until  
> the state legislature chooses a statewide election as the means to  
> implement its power to appoint members of the Electoral College.  
> U.S. Const., Art. II, §1. This is the source for the statement in  
> *McPherson v. Blacker*, 146 U.S. 1, 35 (1892), that the State  
> legislature’s power to select the manner for appointing electors is  
> plenary; it may, if it so chooses, select the electors itself, which  
> indeed was the manner used by State legislatures in several States  
> for many years after the Framing of our Constitution. *Id.*, at  
> 28—33. History has now favored the voter, and in each of the  
> several States the citizens themselves vote for Presidential  
> electors. When the state legislature vests the right to vote for  
> President in its people, the right to vote as the legislature has  
> prescribed is fundamental; and one source of its fundamental nature  
> lies in the equal weight accorded to each vote and the equal dignity  
> owed to each voter. The State, of course, after granting the  
> franchise in the special context of Article II, can take back the  
> power to appoint electors. See *id.*, at 35 (“[T]here is no doubt of  
> the right of the legislature to resume the power at any time, for it  
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> In other words, under the Constitution as it now reads (according to 5  
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> not like the results of the election can simply choose to ignore them  
> and select its own presidential electors to cast the state's vote in the  
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>> Nick,  
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>> person, one vote.  
>> The electoral college is a hangover from colonial America where  
>> apportionment of electors was based on total population in the state  
>> [including slaves, women, children, and others who were at the time  
>> ineligible to vote]. Thus the Southern states were disproportionately  
>> rewarded, thought at the time to be a necessary inducement for their  
>> inclusion. The people as a whole were not entrusted with election of the  
>> president. Indeed, electors are not legally bound to vote for the  
>> candidate

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>> As Sid pointed out, if your home state is solidly Republican or  
>> Democratic,  
>> you might just as well not vote.  
>> Nat Ehrlich, Ph.D.  
>> Research Specialist  
>> Michigan State University  
>> Institute for Public Policy and Social Research  
>> Office for Social Research  
>> 321 Berkey Hall  
>> East Lansing, MI 48824  
>> 517-355-6672

>> -----Original Message-----  
>> From: Nick Panagakis [mailto:mail@MARKETSHARESCORP.COM]  
>> Sent: Wednesday, July 21, 2004 1:36 PM  
>> To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
>> Subject: Re: The Electoral College

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>>> Sid Groeneman  
>>> sid.grc@verizon.net  
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>>> Bethesda, Maryland  
>>> www.groeneman.com  
>>>

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>>> From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Ehrlich,  
>>> Nathaniel  
>>> Sent: Wednesday, July 21, 2004 10:43 AM  
>>> To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
>>> Subject: Re: Question about Presidential polling  
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Date: Wed, 21 Jul 2004 17:30:51 -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: [Fwd: Re: The Electoral College]  
Comments: To: "aapornet@asu.edu" <aapornet@asu.edu>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

If the issue is candidates being inattentive to large blocs of voters, without the E.C. system - not having to win so many states but so many votes - they will find some other way to maximize return on time and money. It seems like this could mean larger states where to use your example the number of undecided voters is greater and just as valuable to candidates of either party.

In terms of free media coverage of events and appearances and possibly paid TV ads, I believe you get more bang for your buck in larger states with larger media markets.

Campaigns will continue to want to spend their funds more efficiently which means targeting certain voter groups which means either way, some groups of voters are going to be ignored.

Nick

Sid Groeneman wrote:

>Nick,  
>  
>Well, maybe, but that isn't at all obvious to me. One can envision a  
>candidate focusing his campaign resources where (1) he perceives the most  
>undecideds are, or (2) where his greatest support lies (as in a  
>get-out-the-vote strategy). Either of these - or other strategies wouldn't  
>necessariy be in the largest states.  
>  
>But my main point is: Without the E.C., everyone would feel that their vote  
>counts - at least so in reasonably close elections like this one appears to  
>be, as in 2000. If you live in a non-competitive state now, try explaining  
>to your teen-age son or daughter why he/she should bother to vote in  
>presidential elections when they reach 18.  
>  
>Sid  
>  
>-----Original Message-----  
>From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Nick Panagakis  
>Sent: Wednesday, July 21, 2004 2:36 PM  
>To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
>Subject: Re: The Electoral College  
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Date: Wed, 21 Jul 2004 18:41:47 -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: The Electoral College  
Comments: To: "Ehrlich, Nathaniel" <[Nathaniel.Ehrlich@SSC.MSU.EDU](mailto:Nathaniel.Ehrlich@SSC.MSU.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

As an occasional defender of the Electoral College (mainly because all = proposed alternatives lead to potentially troublesome consequences) I = was not going to take the time to engage in this debate on AAPORNET.

However, I believe that the most recent entry needs to be clarified.

While indeed the states retain the right to determine the selection of = their electors (including selection by the state legislature), they do = not have the legal right to do that AFTER THE FACT.

U.S. Law dictates that the appointment of Presidential electors happen on = "the Tuesday after the first Monday in November in every fourth year as = initially established in 1845 (3 U.S.C. 1)." (source: Federal Election = Commission <http://www.fec.gov/pages/faqvdayeprocedures.htm>)

Once a state has voted on November 2nd this year, the state legislature = cannot overrule that selection at a later date without violating this = section of the federal election code.

The State legislature could indeed change the procedure for selecting = presidential electors any time BEFORE November 2nd. In fact if the = Florida legislature saw pre-election polls showing that Bush were headed = for certain defeat in Florida (and believed those polls which is another = story) they could change the procedure for selecting the electors and = decide to select the electors themselves on November 2nd. However, once = November 2nd has come and gone they will have lost their chance to = change the procedure for selecting electors.

Now, if anyone wants to continue the debate on the Electoral College, I = am game but at another time when I am less busy.

Joe Lenski  
Edison Media Research

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

From: AAPORNET [[mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)]On Behalf Of Ehrlich, Nathaniel

Sent: Wednesday, July 21, 2004 6:08 PM  
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
Subject: Re: The Electoral College

Exactly. That's what I meant by saying that the electors are not bound =  
by  
the result. Ignorance is truly bliss! Most citizens are totally unaware =  
that  
we rely on custom, not law, not a constitution, to decide who is to =  
serve as  
President.

Nat Ehrlich, Ph.D.  
Research Specialist  
Michigan State University=20  
Institute for Public Policy and Social Research  
Office for Social Research  
321 Berkey Hall  
East Lansing, MI 48824  
517-355-6672  
=20

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

From: Jan Werner [mailto:jwerner@jwdp.com]=20  
Sent: Wednesday, July 21, 2004 5:00 PM  
To: Ehrlich, Nathaniel  
Cc: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
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> From: Nick Panagakis [mailto:mail@MARKETSHARESCORP.COM]

> Sent: Wednesday, July 21, 2004 1:36 PM

> To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

> Subject: Re: The Electoral College

>=20

> Sid-

>=20

> What's the alternative? Wouldn't the battleground states become the 18 =  
or

> so most populous states?

>=20

> Nick

>=20

>=20

>=20

> Sid Groeneman wrote:

>=20

>=20

>>Speaking of the Electoral College, Nat makes a good point - one that's

>>pretty obvious to most of us - but too often gets lost in reactions to =  
the

>>release of the latest national poll results.

>>

>>I continue to be amazed at how little public discussion there's been

>>recently about this hallowed, though obsolete, institution. The 18 or =  
so

>>competitive, "battleground states" in play - sometimes referred to as =  
the

>>"purple states" (in contrast to the Republican, Red states and =  
Democratic,

>>blue states) - comprise about 35% of the country's electorate. Why =  
aren't

>>the other 65% of us at least a little bit perturbed at being =  
effectively

>>disenfranchised by the E.C.?! This goes for voters in Utah (solidly =  
red)

>=20

> as

>=20

>>well my neighbors in Maryland (pretty blue). Could this be an issue =  
that

>>receives bi-partisan support?

>>

>>As a grad student, I studied the Electoral College arguments pro and =  
con.

>=20

> It

>=20

>>seems to me, none of the justifications (including some that are

>>quantitatively elegant and complex) can trump the sense of

>>disenfranchisement that many of us feel.

>>Should we initiate a movement to change the system, we could even use  
Nat's

>>point as yet one more reason to eliminate the College: It would make =  
our

>>presidential election polling more relevant!

>>

>>Sid Groeneman  
>>sid.grc@verizon.net  
>>Groeneman Research & Consulting  
>>Bethesda, Maryland  
>>www.groeneman.com

>>  
>>-----Original Message-----  
>>From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Ehrlich, =  
Nathaniel  
>>Sent: Wednesday, July 21, 2004 10:43 AM  
>>To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
>>Subject: Re: Question about Presidential polling

>>  
>>Your point is very well taken: basing analysis on dependent variables  
>>invites all sorts of error. Sort of like saying that 100% of divorces =  
are  
>>preceded by marriage, so that marriage produces divorce.  
>>But at a more global level, there is this "Old Chinese Proverb: =  
Prediction  
>>very difficult, especially as regards future."  
>>All we know from current polling is how things look right now, 104 =  
days  
>>before the election. While it may make us feel better to think that =  
the  
>=20  
> kind  
>=20  
>>of statistics cited by Newport have some predictive validity, it's a =  
pure  
>>waste of time.  
>>Each election result is dependent on how the events leading up to the  
>>election are perceived by the minority of eligible citizens who =  
actually  
>>make the effort to vote, as opposed to those who are sampled by our  
>>industry. And the most important factor is recency...what has the  
candidate  
>>done to/for me lately?  
>>Finally, until we begin compiling statistics on the electoral college  
>>results, our presidential polls are fundamentally flawed and =  
misleading.

>>Nat Ehrlich, Ph.D.  
>>Research Specialist  
>>Michigan State University  
>>Institute for Public Policy and Social Research  
>>Office for Social Research  
>>321 Berkey Hall  
>>East Lansing, MI 48824  
>>517-355-6672

>>  
>>-----  
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Date: Wed, 21 Jul 2004 18:44:48 -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: Re: The Electoral College  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <[40FEE754.2040507@jwdp.com](mailto:40FEE754.2040507@jwdp.com)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed

Jan Werner wrote:

>There is a far more important reason we need a constitutional amendment  
>to repeal the electoral college as soon as possible.

Good luck getting it passed. The small states (and their Senators) would never vote for it, so it ain't gonna happen. Electors in the 15 least populous states represent less than half as many people as do electors in the 15 most populous states.

POPULATION PER ELECTORAL COLLEGE MEMBER, 2000

California      618,370

|                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| Texas          | 616,331 |
| New York       | 612,895 |
| Florida        | 594,496 |
| Illinois       | 592,421 |
| Michigan       | 585,654 |
| Pennsylvania   | 585,053 |
| Ohio           | 568,178 |
| New Jersey     | 562,218 |
| Indiana        | 553,814 |
| Georgia        | 548,958 |
| Virginia       | 546,608 |
| North Carolina | 538,817 |
| Wisconsin      | 537,437 |
| Washington     | 537,437 |
| Maryland       | 531,246 |
| Massachusetts  | 530,143 |

U.S. average 524,581

|                  |         |
|------------------|---------|
| Tennessee        | 518,477 |
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| Louisiana        | 496,641 |
| Alabama          | 494,664 |
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| Minnesota        | 493,425 |
| Oregon           | 490,162 |
| Connecticut      | 487,422 |
| Colorado         | 480,751 |
| Mississippi      | 474,805 |
| Kansas           | 448,760 |
| Utah             | 448,681 |
| Arkansas         | 446,445 |
| Iowa             | 418,392 |
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| Alaska           | 209,232 |
| Vermont          | 203,317 |
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| Wyoming          | 164,695 |

top 15 573,246  
bottom 15 268,073

--

Doug Henwood  
Left Business Observer  
38 Greene St - 4th fl.  
New York NY 10013-2505 USA  
voice +1-212-219-0010  
fax +1-212-219-0098  
cell +1-917-865-2813  
email <mailto:dhenwood@panix.com>  
web <http://www.leftbusinessobserver.com>

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On your return send: set aapornet mail

=====  
Date: Wed, 21 Jul 2004 18:32:31 -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: The Electoral College  
Comments: To: "aapornet@asu.edu" <[aapornet@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet@asu.edu)>  
In-Reply-To: <p05200f20bd24a1a8d987@[192.168.0.196]>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; format=flowed  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

And given that two-thirds or 38 states (two-thirds) would have to ratify  
an amendment.....dissenting states would have to be held to no more than 12.

Nick

Doug Henwood wrote:

> Jan Werner wrote:

>

>> There is a far more important reason we need a constitutional amendment  
>> to repeal the electoral college as soon as possible.

>

>

> Good luck getting it passed. The small states (and their Senators)  
> would never vote for it, so it ain't gonna happen. Electors in the 15  
> least populous states represent less than half as many people as do  
> electors in the 15 most populous states.

>

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| > top 15           | 573,246 |

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> --  
>  
> Doug Henwood  
> Left Business Observer  
> 38 Greene St - 4th fl.  
> New York NY 10013-2505 USA  
> voice +1-212-219-0010  
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Date: Wed, 21 Jul 2004 19:46:39 -0400  
Reply-To: Philip Meyer <[pmeyer@EMAIL.UNC.EDU](mailto:pmeyer@EMAIL.UNC.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Philip Meyer <[pmeyer@EMAIL.UNC.EDU](mailto:pmeyer@EMAIL.UNC.EDU)>  
Subject: Re: The Electoral College  
Comments: To: "Ehrlich, Nathaniel" <[Nathaniel.Ehrlich@SSC.MSU.EDU](mailto:Nathaniel.Ehrlich@SSC.MSU.EDU)>  
Comments: cc: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <[C5E0665BB776D311868400805FF5603A0591B4CA@sscintex.ssc.msu.edu](mailto:C5E0665BB776D311868400805FF5603A0591B4CA@sscintex.ssc.msu.edu)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

There are two advantages to the electoral college that have gone unmentioned so far.

1. It exaggerates the winner's margin, giving more perceived legitimacy to the outcome. A candidate could win by one vote in every state and win all the electoral votes.

2. The system tends to limit disputes to one or two states, as in 2000. If we had direct popular election in 2000, the mess in Florida could have been happening simultaneously in all 50 states.

One reform on which we could all agree would be to abolish the physical position of elector and make the count automatic. Some of us are old enough to remember Henry D. Irwin, the Republican elector from Oklahoma who tried to organize a coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats to throw the 1960 election to Sen. Harry Byrd of Virginia. Other electors have violated their pledges, but these were symbolic acts. Irwin meant it.

---

---

Philip Meyer, Knight Chair in Journalism  
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill  
Voice: 919 962-4085 Fax: 919 962-1549  
Cell: 919 906-3425 URL: [www.unc.edu/~pmeyer](http://www.unc.edu/~pmeyer)

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Date: Wed, 21 Jul 2004 20:10:18 -0400  
Reply-To: "Butterworth, Michael" <[MXB@CBSNEWS.COM](mailto:MXB@CBSNEWS.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: "Butterworth, Michael" <[MXB@CBSNEWS.COM](mailto:MXB@CBSNEWS.COM)>  
Subject: Re: The Electoral College  
Comments: To: Doug Henwood <[dhenwood@PANIX.COM](mailto:dhenwood@PANIX.COM)>, [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain

By some definitions, residents of large states also benefit from the electoral college. It's not profitable to consider all the paradoxes of voting power, but consider the situation if one state had more than half the electoral votes: residents of other states would have no chance of affecting the outcome. States with a half dozen or so electoral votes are the ones that lose.

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

From: Doug Henwood [<mailto:dhenwood@PANIX.COM>]  
Sent: Wednesday, July 21, 2004 6:45 PM  
To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
Subject: Re: The Electoral College

Jan Werner wrote:

>There is a far more important reason we need a constitutional amendment  
>to repeal the electoral college as soon as possible.

Good luck getting it passed. The small states (and their Senators) would never vote for it, so it ain't gonna happen. Electors in the 15 least populous states represent less than half as many people as do electors in the 15 most populous states.

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| North Dakota     | 213,710 |
| Alaska           | 209,232 |
| Vermont          | 203,317 |
| District of Colu | 190,547 |
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top 15 573,246

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Doug Henwood  
Left Business Observer  
38 Greene St - 4th fl.  
New York NY 10013-2505 USA  
voice +1-212-219-0010  
fax +1-212-219-0098  
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On your return send: set aapornet mail

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Date: Wed, 21 Jul 2004 21:54:07 -0400  
Reply-To: "Sand Mountain Comm." <[sandmtn@MINDSPRING.COM](mailto:sandmtn@MINDSPRING.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: "Sand Mountain Comm." <[sandmtn@MINDSPRING.COM](mailto:sandmtn@MINDSPRING.COM)>  
Subject: Defining likely voters  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

For political surveys, we find that the best predictor of likelihood to vote is past voting behavior.

In the last 8 years as a political pollster, where we have typically surveyed only, say, known past Republican primary voters, we have had great success in predicting elections.

This is done within the context of a political consulting firm, so YMMV.

We but lists from the Secretary of State's office and append phone numbers from commercial sources.

Todd Rehm  
Sand Mountain Communications, LLC

---

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On your return send: set aapornet mail

---

Date: Wed, 21 Jul 2004 23:12:31 -0400

Reply-To: Warren Mitofsky <mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Warren Mitofsky <mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM>  
Subject: Re: The Electoral College  
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
In-Reply-To: <7A27F2C0FDE9704AB11C5BACFA578C02A05C3D@NYCCNDX2>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

I don't believe the small states will ever give up their electoral college advantage, Michael Butterworth's valid argument notwithstanding, or their advantage in the House of Representatives if the election has to be decided there. In the House each state has one vote.

Also, switching to a national popular vote would create an unimaginable problem. There would have to be a uniform law and procedure for registering voters. That is the only way a national popular vote would make sense. If the states did not adopt the new federal registration law then we could have two sets of procedures, one for non-federal elections and one for federal elections. That would either require separate election days or double the voting equipment.

This was the dilemma that the states were faced with when the federal law was changed to permit 18 year olds to vote for the first time in 1972. If the states did not change their laws they would have been holding separate elections for federal offices and state offices.

There also would have to be uniform voting hours, opportunities, absentee access, and a lot of other practices the states now control.

The only way for states to keep control over their registration procedures and other electoral practices is to retain the electoral college. It seems almost impossible to me that 38 states would agree to either give up their electoral advantage or their right to register voters on their own terms.  
warren mitofsky

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On your return send: set aapornet mail

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Date: Thu, 22 Jul 2004 00:24:35 -0400  
Reply-To: Sid Groeneman <sid.grc@VERIZON.NET>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Sid Groeneman <sid.grc@VERIZON.NET>  
Subject: Re: The Electoral College  
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
In-Reply-To: <6.1.1.1.2.20040721225836.01e00e58@pop.mindspring.com>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Interesting and informative exchange. Since I started this thread, I



Reply-To: "Ehrlich, Nathaniel" <Nathaniel.Ehrlich@SSC.MSU.EDU>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: "Ehrlich, Nathaniel" <Nathaniel.Ehrlich@SSC.MSU.EDU>  
Subject: Re: The Electoral College  
Comments: To: Warren Mitofsky <mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM>, AAPORNET@asu.edu  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain

Warren,

There is nothing more threatening than change. No matter how persuasive the arguments for abandoning the electoral college in favor of a true one-person, one-vote system, the rule-makers cringe in fear of losing the power they attained under the old system.

Consider, for a moment, the phenomenon of our party conventions. Procedures for holding these quadrennial exercises were established when the trip from New York to Philadelphia took days, not hours. The conventions are less than obsolete, they are an obscene waste of time and money that add nothing positive to our lives, but I've heard, or read, nothing about abolishing them.

As to federal elections, we could have a new system in place for 2008. There is no reason that the one federal election that occurs every four years has to be tied to the states, just as there is no reason that it occurs on the first Tuesday in November and the winner is installed on January 20th -- it's just that we as a nation are too fat, dumb and happy to change.

Established procedures change after a catastrophe. I'm old enough to remember airports where one could go to the gate and wait for an arriving passenger, or go to the observation deck of the airport just to watch the planes take off and land, and run across the tarmac to get to a plane that was about to take off. No more; too dangerous.

After an electoral catastrophe, change will occur. Earlier this week the blogosphere was rife with reports about plans to delay the election if unnamed terrorists 'threatened to disrupt the democratic process'. Could it happen? ANYTHING can happen.

Nat Ehrlich, Ph.D.

Research Specialist

Michigan State University

Institute for Public Policy and Social Research

Office for Social Research

321 Berkey Hall

East Lansing, MI 48824

517-355-6672

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

From: Warren Mitofsky [mailto:mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM]

Sent: Wednesday, July 21, 2004 10:13 PM

To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

Subject: Re: The Electoral College

I don't believe the small states will ever give up their electoral college advantage, Michael Butterworth's valid argument notwithstanding, or their advantage in the House of Representatives if the election has to be decided there. In the House each state has one vote.



12. (ASK IF SUPPORT IN Q.11) What if that meant presidential candidates

paid less attention to the smaller states - in that case would you support or oppose changing from the electoral college to direct popular vote?

=20

|          | Support | Oppose | No opin. |
|----------|---------|--------|----------|
| 12/15/00 | 68      | 28     | 4        |

FYI we also asked about this the night before the '00 election:

38. Imagine that in Tuesday's presidential election one candidate wins the

popular vote, but another wins the majority of votes in the electoral

college. If that were to happen who do you think should become president

-

the winner of the popular vote or the winner of the electoral college?

=20

|  | Popular | Electoral | No    |
|--|---------|-----------|-------|
|  | Vote    | College   | opin. |

Likely Voters

|         |    |    |   |
|---------|----|----|---|
| 11/6/00 | 63 | 32 | 6 |
|---------|----|----|---|

Popular vote was preferred by 56 percent of Democrats and 67 percent of Republicans. When we asked about it again in December, however, support for popular vote had risen to 79 percent of Democrats - and dropped to 44 percent of Republicans.

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Sid Groeneman

Sent: Thursday, July 22, 2004 12:25 AM

To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

Subject: Re: The Electoral College

Interesting and informative exchange. Since I started this thread, I feel obliged to make one further comment: Several contributors have expressed the position that abolishing the Electoral College is politically infeasible. That, of course, has been the conventional wisdom for decades - every time the issue of reform comes up - and it might be correct. (Of course, that view itself is somewhat self-fulfilling and inhibits reform efforts.)

Keep in mind that it is precisely the small states, which command disproportionate electoral votes relative to their population, which tend to be the least competitive politically in presidential elections. It is the voters in those states who are the most disenfranchised (in terms of their vote meaning anything). Wouldn't it be interesting to poll them to learn how they feel about E.C. reform and also find out if they feel differently than citizens in other states? (Any takers out there?) On a related note, I would love to hear state legislators defend the present system by publicly explaining to voters in those states why it's good that their vote doesn't count in presidential contests. The question I would put to legislators who oppose reform: How do I convince my teenage son or daughter in Utah or in Massachusetts (and in many other non-competitive states) why they should bother to vote for a presidential candidate after they turn 18?

Sid Groeneman  
Groeneman Research & Consulting  
Bethesda, Maryland  
sid.grc@verizon.net  
www.groeneman.com

-----  
Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
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=====  
Date: Thu, 22 Jul 2004 09:33:04 -0400  
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: Presidential Horse Race  
Comments: To: Benjamin Highton <[bhighton@UCDAVIS.EDU](mailto:bhighton@UCDAVIS.EDU)>, [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

This is interesting. There is another site that gets a different electoral college result and general election result than Jim Stimson's site. It is at:

<http://electionprojection.com/elections2004.html>

Does anybody know the difference? These sites are extremely useful in my opinion.

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: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU] On Behalf Of Benjamin Highton  
Sent: Wednesday, July 21, 2004 6:25 PM  
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU  
Subject: Presidential Horse Race

The Bush approval thread reminds me that Jim Stimson synthesizes presidential horse-race polls to produce a high-tech daily poll of polls:  
<http://www.unc.edu/~jstimson/heats.htm>

---

Ben Highton  
Department of Political Science  
University of California  
One Shields Avenue  
Davis, CA 95616-8682  
530/752-0970

-----  
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On your return send: set aapornet mail

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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: Thu, 22 Jul 2004 10:49:52 -0400  
Reply-To: Michael Dimock <[dimockm@PEOPLE-PRESS.ORG](mailto:dimockm@PEOPLE-PRESS.ORG)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Michael Dimock <[dimockm@PEOPLE-PRESS.ORG](mailto:dimockm@PEOPLE-PRESS.ORG)>  
Subject: Re: defining "likely voters"  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <[004801c46f6b\\$1e915000\\$2820a8c0@pewcenter.peoplepress.org](mailto:004801c46f6b$1e915000$2820a8c0@pewcenter.peoplepress.org)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Apparently mentioning that "4 questions gets you just as much accuracy = as 20 questions" begs the question of "which 4 questions?" - which many of you have asked me offline.

Let me clarify just a bit for those who are interested:

Our paper found that the more important criterion in the accuracy of LV

indices is not which questions are included, but what your overall =  
estimate  
of turnout is... In other words, all an index does is give you a scale. =  
How  
many people you count as "likely" to vote is subjective at that point, =  
based  
on projected turnout rates. (Many people take 50% for presidential  
elections - in other words, the half who score highest on the LV index).  
Where you set this cutoff makes a big difference, and is not =  
predetermined  
by the index items.

In terms of what items to include, our consideration is time and content  
validity - the primary 4-item index we tested had one item measuring =  
each of  
the four concepts that correlate with turnout: past voting, interest in  
election, intention to vote, and knowledge of voting process ("know =  
where  
your polling place is" is an example of the latter). This performed as =  
well  
as 8-item and 15-item scales (I was exaggerating with the 20-item =  
statement,  
though we found no evidence that adding items helps in accurately =  
predicting  
who will and will not vote.)

In our study, no matter how detailed the index, we were never able to  
correctly classify more than about 80% of respondents in terms of =  
whether  
they would or would not vote. More importantly, and paradoxically, we =  
found  
that improving the percent correctly classified did not improve the  
horserace estimates. As a general rule, choosing the most valid turnout  
estimate will increase the accuracy of your horserace prediction, even  
though it may be less efficient at correctly predicting who will and =  
will  
not vote.

Dr. Michael A. Dimock  
Research Director  
Pew Research Center for the People and the Press  
1150 18th St, NW, Suite 975  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
[www.people-press.org](http://www.people-press.org)  
=20

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Michael Dimock  
Sent: Wednesday, July 21, 2004 5:39 PM  
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
Subject: Re: defining "likely voters"

We did a validation experiment on the accuracy of likely voter scales in  
predicting who would actually vote, and tested various scaling =

techniques.

Bottom-line: 4 questions gets you just as much accuracy as 20 = questions.

Presented at 2001 AAPOR. The press-release version of it is at our = website:

<http://people-press.org/reports/display.php3?ReportID=3D12>

I can also send the full AAPOR paper as an attachment to any who are interested.

Dr. Michael A. Dimock  
Research Director  
Pew Research Center for the People and the Press  
1150 18th St, NW, Suite 975  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
[www.people-press.org](http://www.people-press.org)  
=20

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Steve Farkas

Sent: Wednesday, July 21, 2004 11:41 AM

To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

Subject: defining "likely voters"

Sorry the following question might seem amateurish - I don't usually get =

involved in election surveys.

In a survey of the general public, what are my options for efficiently=20

determining likely voters? If it's 8 questions I won't be able to use =

the=20

series - I don't have the room. Please tell me the questions or direct =

me=20

to the source. If you can, please also tell me what to expect in terms =

of=20

the results, ie what percent of the general public will probably be =

defined=20

as likely voters. Thank you in advance for your help.=20

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On your return send: set aapornet mail

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

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Date: Thu, 22 Jul 2004 12:05:52 -0400  
Reply-To: martin plissner <plissner@VERIZON.NET>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: martin plissner <plissner@VERIZON.NET>  
Comments: To: AAPORnet@asu.edu  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Just about everything than can be said about the electoral college has by now been said on this website, and nearly everyone has said it. What is more pertinent, however, is where NOTHING has been said. Four years ago, for the fourth time in history, the candidate who got the most votes for President failed to get the job. All four victims of the current system were Democrats. As Gary Langer's numbers indicate, most Americans (even Republicans most of the time) instinctively reject the notion of awarding the prize to the voters' second choice. So, when the Democratic Party adopts its platform next Tuesday you might expect to find somewhere in the fifty-one page document a promise to at least TRY to fix the problem deplored so eloquently on AAPORNET. Not so. Not a word. The reasons for this silence on the part of the most aggrieved entity of all are too complicated for a short note (it's not just the math of big states versus small), but, to borrow a phrase from George Tenet, for all the insightful analysis on this site, it's a slam dunk that the country is stuck with the system it's got..

Marty Plissner

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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
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Date: Thu, 22 Jul 2004 13:18:55 -0500  
Reply-To: Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>  
Subject: Job Announcement No. 1  
Comments: To: AAPORNet@asu.edu  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Please respond directly to the party listed in the Job Announcement. =20  
=20

Public Affairs Journalism (Open Rank)

=20

The Ohio State University School of Communication invites applicants in

the area of Public Affairs Journalism for multiple tenured and tenure-track faculty positions. Candidates for these positions may be generalists or have specializations in such areas as computer-assisted reporting, civic journalism, journalism and social issues, or various approaches to understanding the nature and role of journalism in society.

=20

We are investing significant resources in new facilities and faculty to foster innovation that will enhance our reputation nationally. We are most interested in colleagues who can teach our undergraduates to combine an intellectual understanding of communication with the ability to apply that understanding in skillful analyses and reporting of social, political or economic issues. We also expect these colleagues to also take an active part in graduate teaching and research.

=20

Candidates must have a Ph.D. degree in communication or a related social science, or have a reasonable expectation of completing all requirements for the degree prior to August 15, 2005. Candidates hired for tenure-track positions must have strong research interests and abilities. Candidates for associate or full professor positions must have strong research records reflecting theoretically-driven interests and an international reputation for interesting, high-quality research. All candidates should have a commitment to help develop an innovative program at OSU. =20

=20

TO APPLY: Interested candidates should send cover letter, curriculum vitae, samples of research, and a list of at least three references to the search committee chair at the address below. We have multiple positions available, so please specify Public Affairs Journalism in your cover letter. Informal queries via email are also welcome: [mcdonald.221@osu.edu](mailto:mcdonald.221@osu.edu). =20

=20

Daniel G. McDonald, Search Committee Chair

School of Communication

3016 Derby Hall

154 N. Oval Mall

The Ohio State University

Columbus, OH 43210

=20

Applications will be accepted immediately. Closing date for applications is December 15, 2004. The Ohio State University is an equal opportunity-affirmative action employer and especially encourages applications from women, minorities, Vietnam-era and disabled veterans, and other individuals with disabilities.=20

The School is a part of the College of Social and Behavioral Sciences and favors empirical (primarily quantitative) research approaches. The School offers the B.A., M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. We currently have 28 full-time, tenure-track or tenured faculty members in the School. Our resources include a number of research laboratories and state-of-the-art research equipment.=20

The campus is strategically located in Columbus, the capital city of Ohio. Columbus is the center of a rapidly growing and diverse metropolitan area. It is a friendly city with a high quality of life. The area offers a wide range of affordable housing, many cultural and recreational opportunities, and a strong economy based on government as well as service, transportation and technology-based industries. Columbus has consistently been rated as one of the Top 10 U.S. cities for quality of life. Additional information about the University and School is available via [www.comm.ohio-state.edu](http://www.comm.ohio-state.edu) <<http://www.comm.ohio-state.edu/>> and [www.osu.edu](http://www.osu.edu) <<http://www.osu.edu/>> . Information about the Columbus area is at [www.columbus.org](http://www.columbus.org) <<http://www.columbus.org/>> .

=20

=20

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=====  
Date: Thu, 22 Jul 2004 13:23:42 -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: Job Announcement No. 2  
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

Please respond directly to the contact listed in the Announcement next below.=20

=20

COMMUNICATION POSTDOCTORAL POSITION, The Ohio State University

=20

The School of Communication is seeking to hire a postdoctoral researcher. The researcher will be hired at least through August 30,

2005 with the possibility of renewal. The postdoctoral researcher will work closely with the School's Director and perhaps one or two other faculty, conducting research and publishing journal articles on various aspects of public opinion. Applicants should submit a CV, three letters of recommendation and a statement that clearly describes research interests, accomplishments and areas of methodological expertise (experimental, survey etc.). The applicant should have a strong orientation toward empirical quantitative research and show clear evidence of independent thought and success publishing research articles. For full consideration, applications should be received by November 1, 2004, but applications will be processed until the position is filled. The position can begin any time after October 1, 2004. Applications should be addressed to: Dr. Carroll J. Glynn, Director and Professor, The Ohio State University, School of Communication, 3016 Derby Hall, 154 North Oval Mall, Columbus, OH 43210-1222. =20

=20

The Ohio State University is an Equal Opportunity Affirmative Action Employer and especially encourages applications from women, minorities, Vietnam-era and disabled veterans, and other individuals with disabilities. =20

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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: Thu, 22 Jul 2004 13:26:43 -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: Job Announcement - Last One  
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

Please respond directly to Daniel McDonald.=20  
=20

Communication (Open Rank)

=20

The Ohio State University School of Communication invites applicants for multiple tenured and tenure-track faculty positions. Candidates may be generalists or have specializations in one or more of the following contexts:

=20

Mass Communication=20

Interpersonal Communication

Communication Technology

Health Communication

Political Communication

Organizational Communication

=20

While we already have a firm presence in these areas, we are looking for colleagues who have an interest in helping us develop an even stronger program at OSU. The School is committed to empirical, social-scientific research on communication processes, either basic or applied. There is no set of expectations matching courses to be taught with positions to be filled. We seek colleagues who are able to think outside of traditional boundaries. Our goal is to develop a communication program that reflecting a unique and distinct vision driven by intellectual curiosity and vigor. We expect to hire multiple positions within these areas. =20

=20

Candidates must have a Ph.D. degree in communication or related social science, or have a reasonable expectation of completing all requirements for the degree prior to August 15, 2005. Candidates hired for tenure-track positions must have strong research interests and abilities. Candidates for associate or full professor positions must have both strong research records reflecting theoretically-driven interests and an international reputation for interesting, high-quality research.

=20

TO APPLY: Interested candidates should send cover letter, curriculum vitae, samples of research, and three letters of reference (or the names of three potential references) to the search committee chair at the address below. Informal queries via email are also welcome: [mcdonald.221@osu.edu](mailto:mcdonald.221@osu.edu). =20

=20

Daniel G. McDonald, Search Committee Chair

School of Communication

3016 Derby Hall

154 N. Oval Mall

The Ohio State University

Columbus, OH 43210

=20

Applications will be accepted immediately. Closing date for applications is December 15, 2004. The Ohio State University is an equal opportunity-affirmative action employer and especially encourages applications from women, minorities, Vietnam-era and disabled veterans, and other individuals with disabilities. =20

The School is a part of the College of Social and Behavioral Sciences and favors empirical (primarily quantitative) research approaches. The School offers the B.A., M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. We currently have 28 full-time, tenure-track or tenured faculty members in the School. Our resources include a number of research laboratories and state-of-the-art research equipment.=20

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=20

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=====

Date: Thu, 22 Jul 2004 13:50:44 -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: Apologies for Bagel (w/o Cream Cheese) Bad Emailings on AAPORNET  
Comments: To: [aapornet@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed

Hello, all,

UC Berkeley has been one of those many places hit by the Bagel worm, so you have gotten some false emails from me, without a subject line and with an attachment. Of course, do not open the attachments. The worm is dying down here on campus. It has been beyond my control. But I'm sorry, in any event. Shap Wolf will screen email submissions from me for the time being to block any more false emails from the worm.

Best,  
Doug Strand  
-----

Douglas Strand, Ph.D.  
Project Director  
Public Agendas and Citizen Engagement Survey (PACES)  
Survey Research Center  
2538 Channing Way, #5100  
Berkeley, CA 94720-5100

Phone: 510-642-0508  
Fax: 510-642

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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: Thu, 22 Jul 2004 17:11:41 -0400  
Reply-To: "Collison, Jessica" <[Jcollison@SHRM.ORG](mailto:Jcollison@SHRM.ORG)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: "Collison, Jessica" <[Jcollison@SHRM.ORG](mailto:Jcollison@SHRM.ORG)>  
Subject: Open Position  
Comments: To: [aapornet@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet@asu.edu)  
Comments: cc: "Dooney, John" <[Jdooney@SHRM.org](mailto:Jdooney@SHRM.org)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Apologies for any cross-postings. Please send resumes to [jobs@shrm.org](mailto:jobs@shrm.org).

Job Title: Strategic Research Specialist  
Department: Research  
Reports To: Manager of Strategic Research  
FLSA Status: Exempt  
SUMMARY=20

Produces quantitative and qualitative research that enables members and other customers to make concrete business decisions, evaluate how HR contributes to an organization's fiscal standing, determine the strengths and weaknesses of HR functions within an organization, establish where the organization and its HR functions stand in relation to "peer organizations," and develop organizational benchmarks. A large portion of the research produced in this area will be customized to address the individual needs of HR professionals and their organization. The incumbent plays a large role in the design, collection, analysis, and dissemination of this research, and assists in its application by interfacing with members, other customers, and other external groups.

ESSENTIAL DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES include the following.=20  
The incumbent designs, collects, analyzes, and disseminates research that will help HR professionals and other customers apply qualitative and quantitative research to their unique situations within their organizations so that research can be used to make sound business and strategic decisions. In collaboration with the Manager of Strategic Research, the incumbent is also involved in conducting outreach efforts to ensure that SHRM research has a =

concrete impact on organizations, HR departments, academic programs, and other venues that relate to the HR profession. The incumbent produces written reports and content that provides actionable information based on sound empirical research, and serves to facilitate business and strategic decisions within organizations and HR departments. The incumbent designs instruments or forms used to collect organizational and HR data, and is actively involved in the incremental processes involved in the collection of such data to the final report or product. He/she programs software to facilitate the implementation of the customized strategic research service and/or works with outside vendors to achieve this goal. The incumbent explores existing data sources in the public domain, and their feasibility for use in the Strategic Research Program. Because many of the products and services within this program will have revenue potential, the incumbent produces a formal process so that competitive intelligence can be systematically collected on an ongoing basis. The incumbent makes recommendations to the Manager based on the competitive intelligence that has been generated. In collaboration with the Manager of Strategic Research (as well as other departments within SHRM), the incumbent promotes customized strategic research services as well as other products and services produced in the Strategic Research Program. In accordance with the SHRM Panel Policy and working with staff liaisons, the incumbent seeks input from SHRM Panel Members when applicable. 20

Other duties may be assigned such as completion of special projects.

#### SUPERVISORY RESPONSIBILITIES=20

None. There may be occasional supervision of temporary personnel.

#### QUALIFICATIONS=20

To perform this job successfully, an individual must be able to perform each essential duty satisfactorily. The requirements listed below are representative of the knowledge, skill, and/or ability required. Reasonable accommodations may be made to enable individuals with disabilities to perform the essential functions.

#### EDUCATION and/or EXPERIENCE=20

Requires strong academic background. Minimum of bachelor's degree required.

Master's degree in human resources, business, industrial/organizational psychology, organizational development, other social science field, applied research, quantitative analysis, or comparable field preferred. A minimum of 5-7 years overall experience with at least 4-5 years experience in a setting that conducts quantitative and qualitative research to executives, HR professionals, and/or other personnel. Human resource certification (e.g., PHR, SPHR, CCP, CBP, etc.) is preferred but not required. Requires candidates with strong experience with research methodology, instrument design for data collection, and statistics. Candidate should be knowledgeable of external sources of existing data that are within the public domain. Experience with SPSS, online survey programming, and some exposure to Access databases is required. Advanced functions in database development in Access is preferred (candidates without this experience will be considered, but will be required to gain experience if hired). Strong understanding of types of data that will yield financial and other benchmarks, and a solid ability to manipulate numbers to yield such benchmarks. Strong writing, oral communication and customer service skills are required. Excellent attention to detail and self-editing skills are essential. Must possess strong interpersonal skills and the ability to work with all levels of internal staff and outside professionals. Strong ability to handle multiple projects with changing priorities, work independently and in a team environment with minimal- to moderate-level supervision, and engage in problem solving. Requires considerable ju

gment and ability to carry out certain duties in a confidential manner. Re= quires knowledge of Microsoft Word, Power Point, Excel, the Internet and on= -line database searching. Prefer candidates with experience working with pr= ofessional staff to resolve organizational problems, provide organizational= solutions, make strategic decisions, and/or to apply research to make busi= ness decisions. An understanding of HR functions, organizational/business p= rocesses and dynamics, organizational finances, HR academic programs, and/o= r other relevant organizational/business systems is desirable.

#### PHYSICAL DEMANDS=20

The physical demands described here are representative of those that must b= e met by an employee to successfully perform the essential functions of thi= s job. Reasonable accommodations may be made to enable individuals with dis= abilities to perform the essential functions.

#### WORK ENVIRONMENT=20

The work environment characteristics described here are representative of t= hose an employee encounters while performing the essential functions of thi= s job. Reasonable accommodations may be made to enable individuals with dis= abilities to perform the essential functions.

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---

Date: Fri, 23 Jul 2004 11:32:42 -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: Methodological Research Opening at Nielsen Media Research

Comments: To: "[aapornet@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet@asu.edu)" <[aapornet@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet@asu.edu)>

Comments: cc: "[kelley.feeney@nielsenmedia.com](mailto:kelley.feeney@nielsenmedia.com)"

<[kelley.feeney@nielsenmedia.com](mailto:kelley.feeney@nielsenmedia.com)>,

"Holden, Rosemary" <[Rosemary.Holden@NielsenMedia.com](mailto:Rosemary.Holden@NielsenMedia.com)>

MIME-version: 1.0

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

Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Senior Research Analyst Opening at Nielsen Media Research in the Tampa =  
FL  
area

```
<?xml:namespace prefix =3D o ns =3D =  
"urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:office"  
>
```

This fulltime Methodological Research position at Nielsen Media =  
Research is  
located in Oldsmar FL. The position is responsible for helping to =  
design and  
conduct moderately to highly complex research projects. =20

=20

The main objectives of this position are:

=20

=B7 Contribute to the initiation of research ideas

=B7 Assist in the design and planning of research projects

=B7 Execute and monitor data collection and data analysis =  
activities

=B7 Provide cost detail on projects

=20

The department within Methodological Research, in which this position =  
is  
resides, and directed by Rosemary Holden, focuses primarily on the  
meter-side of Nielsen's research services. This department reports to =  
Dr.  
Paul J. Lavrakas, Nielsen's senior research methodologist.

=20

=20

#### REQUIRED QUALIFICATIONS:

=20

1. B.S./B.A. in a quantitative Social Science discipline, Marketing  
Research, Statistics, or the equivalent. Four (4) years experience  
directly related to quantitative research.

=20

2. Solid knowledge of:

=20

a. Mechanics of research methods for telephone, mail,  
in-person, and web surveys, including strategies to reduce nonresponse

b. Questionnaire construction and flowcharting =20

c. Basic Sampling methods for various data collection approaches

d. Data analysis (SPSS and/or SAS) including coding and editing of =  
raw  
data, tabulation (cross-tabulation, cumulative tabulation), summary  
statistical analyses for research data (mean, median, standard =  
deviation,  
etc.)

e. Equipment / software skills: PC, spreadsheet, word processing,

statistical analyses software, presentation software.

=20

=20

DESIRED QUALIFICATIONS:

=20

3. Fluency in Spanish (written and spoken)
4. General media industry knowledge
5. Writing CATI programming syntax
6. Experience with conducting Focus Groups
7. Knowledge of project costing procedures
8. Multivariate data analysis experience
9. Co-authoring conference papers

=20

=20

NMR is an equal opportunity employer. For more information or to apply =  
to  
the position, please contact Ms. Kelly Feeney at  
Kelly.Feeney@NielsenMedia.com <mailto:Kelly.Feeney@NielsenMedia.com> .=20

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Vacation hold? Send email to [listserv@asu.edu](mailto:listserv@asu.edu) with this text:  
set aapornet nomail  
On your return send: set aapornet mail

=====  
Date: Fri, 23 Jul 2004 10:35:37 -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: defining "likely voters"  
Comments: To: "aapornet@asu.edu" <[aapornet@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet@asu.edu)>  
In-Reply-To: <[001401c46ffb\\$25145360\\$2820a8c0@pewcenter.peoplepress.org](mailto:001401c46ffb$25145360$2820a8c0@pewcenter.peoplepress.org)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; format=flowed  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Re: "As a general rule, choosing the most valid turnout estimate will increase the accuracy of your horserace prediction." I believe you are saying that this is more important than the number or which screening questions are used.

I have no quarrel with your paper but this does lead to another question.

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But state and municipal election turnout including Philadelphia can vary by as much as 20 points over just a few elections.

Deriving a \*valid\* turnout estimate seems to be the critical question.

Nick

Michael Dimock wrote:

>Apparently mentioning that "4 questions gets you just as much accuracy as 20  
>questions" begs the question of "which 4 questions?" - which many of you  
>have asked me offline.

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>Let me clarify just a bit for those who are interested:

>  
>Our paper found that the more important criterion in the accuracy of LV  
>indices is not which questions are included, but what your overall estimate  
>of turnout is... In other words, all an index does is give you a scale. How  
>many people you count as "likely" to vote is subjective at that point, based  
>on projected turnout rates. (Many people take 50% for presidential  
>elections - in other words, the half who score highest on the LV index).  
>Where you set this cutoff makes a big difference, and is not predetermined  
>by the index items.

>  
>In terms of what items to include, our consideration is time and content  
>validity - the primary 4-item index we tested had one item measuring each of  
>the four concepts that correlate with turnout: past voting, interest in  
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>your polling place is" is an example of the latter). This performed as well  
>as 8-item and 15-item scales (I was exaggerating with the 20-item statement,  
>though we found no evidence that adding items helps in accurately predicting  
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>  
>In our study, no matter how detailed the index, we were never able to  
>correctly classify more than about 80% of respondents in terms of whether  
>they would or would not vote. More importantly, and paradoxically, we found  
>that improving the percent correctly classified did not improve the  
>horserace estimates. As a general rule, choosing the most valid turnout  
>estimate will increase the accuracy of your horserace prediction, even  
>though it may be less efficient at correctly predicting who will and will  
>not vote.

>  
>Dr. Michael A. Dimock  
>Research Director  
>Pew Research Center for the People and the Press  
>1150 18th St, NW, Suite 975  
>Washington, D.C. 20036

>www.people-press.org

>

>

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

>From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Michael Dimock

>Sent: Wednesday, July 21, 2004 5:39 PM

>To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

>Subject: Re: defining "likely voters"

>

>We did a validation experiment on the accuracy of likely voter scales in

>predicting who would actually vote, and tested various scaling techniques.

>Bottom-line: 4 questions gets you just as much accuracy as 20 questions.

>

>Presented at 2001 AAPOR. The press-release version of it is at our website:

>

><http://people-press.org/reports/display.php3?ReportID=12>

>

>I can also send the full AAPOR paper as an attachment to any who are

>interested.

>

>Dr. Michael A. Dimock

>Research Director

>Pew Research Center for the People and the Press

>1150 18th St, NW, Suite 975

>Washington, D.C. 20036

>[www.people-press.org](http://www.people-press.org)

>

>

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

>From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Steve Farkas

>Sent: Wednesday, July 21, 2004 11:41 AM

>To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

>Subject: defining "likely voters"

>

>Sorry the following question might seem amateurish - I don't usually get

>involved in election surveys.

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>series - I don't have the room. Please tell me the questions or direct me

>to the source. If you can, please also tell me what to expect in terms of

>the results, ie what percent of the general public will probably be defined

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>-----

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---

Date: Fri, 23 Jul 2004 13:24:09 -0400  
Reply-To: Michael Dimock <[dimockm@PEOPLE-PRESS.ORG](mailto:dimockm@PEOPLE-PRESS.ORG)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Michael Dimock <[dimockm@PEOPLE-PRESS.ORG](mailto:dimockm@PEOPLE-PRESS.ORG)>  
Subject: Re: defining "likely voters"  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <[41013049.2020304@marketsharescorp.com](mailto:41013049.2020304@marketsharescorp.com)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Nick, I couldn't agree more, and this is one of the reasons I often =  
worry  
about LV screens that I see applied. Does anyone have any =  
research/remarks  
about how analysts should make the determination of likely turnout rate,  
especially in state and local races?

A side note: It is very dangerous to "let the data set the cutoff". =  
For  
example, if you develop a 5-point index based on four likely voter =  
items,  
you \*could\* just take all the people who score "4" or "5" on that index =  
and  
count them as likely voters. The problems are (1) you may be counting =  
too  
few or too many people as likely voters relative to what actual turnout =  
will  
be, and as our paper shows, this can lead to very distorted horserace  
estimates, and (2) the proportion you code as likely voters will almost  
certainly change over the course of the election cycle. If your index  
includes measures of attention, interest, self-reported intention to =  
vote,  
and even self-reported past voting behavior, these are all attitudes =  
that  
tend to "increase" as election day approaches. In Sept you may have =  
only  
25% coded as "likely", but by election weekend you might have 60% coded =  
as  
"likely". This could leave you reporting a LV horserace trend toward =

the Democratic candidate that is purely based on a changing measure of how many are likely to vote.

--Mike

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Nick Panagakis  
Sent: Friday, July 23, 2004 11:36 AM  
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
Subject: Re: defining "likely voters"

Re: "As a general rule, choosing the most valid turnout estimate will increase the accuracy of your horserace prediction." I believe you are saying that this is more important than the number or which screening questions are used.

I have no quarrel with your paper but this does lead to another question.

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But state and municipal election turnout including Philadelphia can vary by as much as 20 points over just a few elections.

Deriving a \*valid\* turnout estimate seems to be the critical question.

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Michael Dimock wrote:

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>  
>Dr. Michael A. Dimock  
>Research Director  
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>[www.people-press.org](http://www.people-press.org)

>  
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>-----Original Message-----  
>From: AAPORNET [mailto:[AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)] On Behalf Of Michael Dimock  
>Sent: Wednesday, July 21, 2004 5:39 PM  
>To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
>Subject: Re: defining "likely voters"

>  
>We did a validation experiment on the accuracy of likely voter scales =  
in  
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techniques.

>Bottom-line: 4 questions gets you just as much accuracy as 20 = questions.

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>Presented at 2001 AAPOR. The press-release version of it is at our website:

>

><http://people-press.org/reports/display.php3?ReportID=3D12>

>

>I can also send the full AAPOR paper as an attachment to any who are >interested.

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>To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)

>Subject: defining "likely voters"

>

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---

Date: Fri, 23 Jul 2004 12:47:18 -0500  
Reply-To: Rob Daves <[daves@STARTRIBUNE.COM](mailto:daves@STARTRIBUNE.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Rob Daves <[daves@STARTRIBUNE.COM](mailto:daves@STARTRIBUNE.COM)>  
Subject: Re: defining "likely voters"  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu), [dimockm@PEOPLE-PRESS.ORG](mailto:dimockm@PEOPLE-PRESS.ORG)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=Windows-874  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable  
Content-disposition: inline

Mike certainly reflects my concerns about the challenges of using a screen (and to a lesser extent), a cutoff index. Both use a priori assumptions about turnout. (However, I think Gallup has a method of estimating turnout that I=27d encourage them to share with the list, if they can, and Gallup, building on Paul Perry=27s original work, still uses the cutoff index successfully.) The danger with using a screen often is not the technique itself, but the fact that often researchers, in a bid for cost savings or deadline pressures, will not gather information about those who get screened out, which makes it impossible to calculate turnout estimates.

In the past, I=27ve successfully used the weighting method of modeling a likely electorate. When you weight for likelihood to vote you typically will get a smaller N than the raw N, because everyone gets a weight of less than 1. By dividing the weighted N by the raw N, one can get the turnout ratio. If you=27ve taken the time to validate voting behavior of respondents in past surveys and develop an accurate system of weights for different types of elections, then the turnout estimates should be fairly close. Unless =97 which HAS happened =97 the =22typical=22 = election becomes atypical. (The 1998 gubernatorial election in Minnesota comes to mind, when we used a statewide election model, but because of Jesse Ventura=27s presence, turnout levels were higher, that is, closer to a presidential election model.)

The weighting method appears to work best in higher turnout elections, and should be combined with a screen in primaries (at least that=27s what works best in Minnesota) to isolate only those who will vote in particular primary elections.

In the never-ending quest for accuracy ...

Rob Daves, director  
The Minnesota Poll

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=====  
Date: Fri, 23 Jul 2004 16:31:37 -0400  
Reply-To: Melissa Herrmann <[mherrmann@ICRSURVEY.COM](mailto:mherrmann@ICRSURVEY.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Melissa Herrmann <[mherrmann@ICRSURVEY.COM](mailto:mherrmann@ICRSURVEY.COM)>  
Subject: Job Posting  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="utf-8"  
Content-transfer-encoding: base64

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bWVudCBvciBhdCBNSU5JTUVVNiGfjYWRlbiBvZiBzZW5pb3IgcmlvZmVzZWYyY2ggc3RhZmYuICBhbmQgb3BpbmlvbiByZXNlYXJjaC4NCiANCkFzIGEgcHJvamVjdHMulCBS  
YW5kL29yIHB1Ym90aW9uIHJlc2VhcmNoLg0KCSOJDQoJCVN1Y2Nlc3NmdWwgY2FuZGllcyB3aXRoaW4gdGhlIE9waW5pb24sIFBvbG1jeSwgYXRpdmVzZWYyY2ggc3RhZmYu  
aW4gYWxsIE1pY3Jvc29mdCBPZmZpY2UgYXBwbGljYXRpb25zLCBtUfNTIGZhbWlsaWFyaXR5IGEg  
cGxlcm0KCSOJDQoJCU1lc3QgYmUgb3JnY29mVklGFuZCBhYm90aW9uIG9mIG1hcmtldCBhbmQgb3BpbmlvbiByZXNlYXJjaC4NCiANCkFzIGEgcHJvamVjdHMulCBS  
ZSBwcm9qZWN0cyBhdCBvbmUgdGltZQ0KCSOJDQoJCU1lc3QgYmUgb3JnY29mVklGFuZCBhYm90aW9uIG9mIG1hcmtldCBhbmQgb3BpbmlvbiByZXNlYXJjaC4NCiANCkFzIGEgcHJvamVjdHMulCBS  
YWwgYXR0aXR1ZGUslGJlIGNyZWF0aXZlCBhbmQgYWJvdmUgYWxsLCBiZSBvZmVzZWYyY2ggc3RhZmYuICBhbmQgb3BpbmlvbiByZXNlYXJjaC4NCiANCkFzIGEgcHJvamVjdHMulCBS  
IGNsaWVudHMudDQoJKgkNCgk3U3Bhbm1zaCBsYW5ndWFnZSBza2lsbHMgYSBwbHVzIGJldCBub3Qg  
cmVxdWlyZWQNCg0KCVNhbGFyeSBpcyBjb21tZW5zdXJhdGUgd2l0aCBleHB1cmllbmNlLiAgVGHp  
cyBwb3NpdGlvbiBwcm92aWRlcYBvcHBvcnR1bml0aWVzIGZvciBhZHZhbmNlbiBwVudC4NCg0KCUlu



E. Stealing US advanced technology and trade secrets by foreigners

51.9

F. Nuclear war

30.5

N=3D1403

Thus, we see that in early 2000 the public thought that foreign = terrorism was the threat that had grown the most since 1990.

-----  
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On your return send: set aapornet mail

=====  
Date: Fri, 23 Jul 2004 14:16:31 -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: Random Sampling Companies

Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)

In-Reply-To: <000001c46f53\$83978310\$1a01a8c0@CERC2.cerc.local>

MIME-version: 1.0

Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed

Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Hi,

We currently use a company for our random sampling that gave universities services for free. They have recently changed their policies to charging a flat rate of \$150 or

First 10,000 numbers at 8 cents each.

next 40,000 numbers at 6 cents each

next 50,000 numbers at 4 cents each

Now that we are going to be charged we are looking into what other companies are out there. Could you please reply to me letting me know what sampling companies/software you use, what the costs are, and how you like it's services?

Thank you!

Kristin Wade

--

Kristin Wade

Project Manager, Survey Research Lab

Portland State University

P.O. Box 751

Portland, OR 97207-0751

503-725-9541

wadek@pdx.edu

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

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On your return send: set aapornet mail

=====  
Date: Fri, 23 Jul 2004 18:26:37 -0400

Reply-To: Howard Schuman <[hschuman@UMICH.EDU](mailto:hschuman@UMICH.EDU)>

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

From: Howard Schuman <[hschuman@UMICH.EDU](mailto:hschuman@UMICH.EDU)>

Subject: Re: 9/11 Commission Report

Comments: To: aapor <[aapornet@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet@asu.edu)>

MIME-version: 1.0

Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed

Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Very useful documentation, Tom, and well worth getting to a member of the Commission or their staff, especially if "threats to the United States" can reasonably be interpreted to imply attacks on U.S. soil.

Howard

Smith-Tom wrote:

>On page 341 of the report, it states "As best we can determine, neither in 2000 nor in the first eight months of 2001 did any polling organization in the United States think the subject of terrorism sufficiently on the minds of the public to warrant asking a question about it in a major national survey." This is completely incorrect. The IPOLL database of the Roper Center includes over 40 questions asked by 14 different organizations, including NORC, Gallup, CBS, NBC, and the Pew Center to name just a few. An example of what was asked and an item that shows that terrorism was on the "minds of the public" is the following question from the 2000 General Social Survey of the National Opinion Research Center (2-5/2000):

>

>Are the following threats to the United States greater, about the same, or less today than they were 10 years ago?

>

>

% Greater Threat

>

>A. Spying by US citizens for foreign governments

30.7

>B. Spying by foreign agents

34.6

>C. Terrorism by US citizens

49.8

>D. Terrorism by foreigners

64.6

>E. Stealing US advanced technology and trade secrets by foreigners

51.9

>F. Nuclear war

30.5

>

>N=1403

>

>Thus, we see that in early 2000 the public thought that foreign terrorism was the threat that had grown the most since 1990.

>

>-----

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>set aapornet nomail

>On your return send: set aapornet mail

>

>

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

Vacation hold? Send email to [listserv@asu.edu](mailto:listserv@asu.edu) with this text:

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On your return send: set aapornet mail

=====  
Date: Fri, 23 Jul 2004 15:32:33 -0700

Reply-To: [ellis.godard@csun.edu](mailto:ellis.godard@csun.edu)

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

From: Ellis Godard <[ellis.godard@CSUN.EDU](mailto:ellis.godard@CSUN.EDU)>

Subject: Re: 9/11 Commission Report

Comments: To: [aapornet@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet@asu.edu)

Comments: cc: [smith-tom@norc.uchicago.edu](mailto:smith-tom@norc.uchicago.edu)

MIME-version: 1.0

Content-type: text/plain; charset=UTF-8

Content-transfer-encoding: base64

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ZSIgDQpzb2l1dGhpbmcdGhpcyByZWfkaWx5IGtub3dhYmxlIGlzIGRhbW5pbmduDQoNCkhv  
d2V2ZXIiIHdoaWx1IHRoZSBkYXRhIGJlbG93IHNob3cgdGhhdCBtb3JlIHBlb3BsZSB0aG91  
Z2h0IA0KdGVyem9yaXNtIHdhcyBhIGdyZWF0ZXIgdGhyZWF0IGluIDIwMDAgdGhhbiAxOTkw  
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dGVybXMgb2YgdGh1IG51bWJlciBvZiBwZW9wbGUgDQpmZWfyaW5nIGl0Lg0KDQpJdCdzIHBv  
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bnkgYml0IG1vcuUgbGlrZWx5LCBhbmQgdGhhdCA0OS44JSB0aG91Z2h0IFVTIHRlcnJvcmlz  
bSANCmhhZCBiZWNvbWUgcmFtcGFudCBvdXQgb2Ygbm93aGVyZS4gQnV0IHRoaXMgcXVlc3Rp  
b24gZG9lc24ndCANCmFzayByZXNwb25kZW50cyB0byBhc3Nlc3MgdGh1IGRlZ3JlZSBvZiBn  
cm93dGggaW4gZW10aGVyIA0KdGhyZWF0Lg0KDQotZWcNCg0KPiAtLS0tLU9yaWdpbmFsIE11  
c3NhZ2U0tLS0tLQ0KPiBGcm9tOiBBQVBPUBk5FVFCBbbWFpbHRvOkFBUE9STkVUQGfzdS5lZHVd  
IE9uIEJlaGFsZiBPZiANCiNtaXRoLVRvbQ0KPiBTZW50OiBGcmkYXksIEp1bHkgMjMsIDlw  
MDQgMjowNiBQTQ0KPiBUbzogQUFQT1JORVRAZXN1LmVkdQ0KPiBTdWJqZWNO0iA5LzExIENv  
bW1pc3Npb24gUmVwb3J0DQo+IA0KPiANCj4gT24gcGFuZSAzNDEgb2YgdGh1IHJlcG9ydCwg  
aXQgc3RhdGVzICJBcyBiZXN0IHdlIGNhbiANCj4gZGV0ZXJtaW51LCBuZW10aGVyIGluIDIw  
MDAgbm9yIGluIHRoZSBmaXJzdCBlaWdodCBtb250aHMgDQpvZiANCj4gMjAwMSBkaWQgYWF5  
IHBvbGxpbmcdGhpcyByZWfkaWx5IGtub3dhYmxlIGlzIGRhbW5pbmduDQo+  
IHRoZSBzdWJqZWNOIG9mIHRlcnJvcmlzbSBzdWZmaW50bHkgaW4gZGh1IG9mIHRoZSANCj4g  
HVibGllIHRvIHdhcnJhbnQgYXNraW5nIGegcXVlc3Rpb24gYWJvdXQgaXQg



>report authors' inability to accurately "determine"  
>something this readily knowable is damning.  
>  
>However, while the data below show that more people thought  
>terrorism was a greater threat in 2000 than 1990, it doesnâ€™t  
>say anything about how much the threat had grown - unless a  
>threat is quantified only in terms of the number of people  
>fearing it.  
>  
>It's possible that 64.9% thought foreign terrorism was a  
>tiny bit more likely, and that 49.8% thought US terrorism  
>had become rampant out of nowhere. But this question doesn't  
>ask respondents to assess the degree of growth in either  
>threat.  
>  
>-eg  
>  
>  
>  
>>-----Original Message-----  
>>From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of  
>>  
>>  
>Smith-Tom  
>  
>  
>>Sent: Friday, July 23, 2004 2:06 PM  
>>To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
>>Subject: 9/11 Commission Report  
>>  
>>  
>>On page 341 of the report, it states "As best we can  
>>determine, neither in 2000 nor in the first eight months  
>>  
>>  
>of  
>  
>  
>>2001 did any polling organization in the United States  
>>  
>>  
>think  
>  
>  
>>the subject of terrorism sufficiently on the minds of the  
>>public to warrant asking a question about it in a major  
>>national survey." This is completely incorrect. The IPOLL  
>>database of the Roper Center includes over 40 questions  
>>  
>>  
>asked  
>  
>  
>>by 14 different organizations, including NORC, Gallup,



>  
>> 34.6  
>>C. Terrorism by US  
>>  
>>  
>citizens  
>  
>  
>> 49.8  
>>D. Terrorism by  
>>  
>>  
>foreigners  
>  
>  
>> 64.6  
>>E. Stealing US advanced technology and trade secrets by  
>>foreigners 51.9  
>>F. Nuclear  
>>  
>>  
>war  
>  
>  
>> 30.5  
>>  
>>N=1403  
>>  
>>Thus, we see that in early 2000 the public thought that  
>>foreign terrorism was the threat that had grown the most  
>>  
>>  
>since 1990.  
>  
>  
>>-----  
>>Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
>>Vacation hold? Send email to [listserv@asu.edu](mailto:listserv@asu.edu) with this  
>>  
>>  
>text:  
>  
>  
>>set aapornet nomail On your return send: set aapornet mail  
>>  
>>  
>>

-----  
Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
Vacation hold? Send email to [listserv@asu.edu](mailto:listserv@asu.edu) with this text:  
set aapornet nomail  
On your return send: set aapornet mail  
=====

Date: Sat, 24 Jul 2004 09:07:48 -0500  
Reply-To: Peter Miller <p-miller@NORTHWESTERN.EDU>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Peter Miller <p-miller@NORTHWESTERN.EDU>  
Subject: 9/11 commission error  
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

A Poll Trend paper by Huddy, Khatib and Capelos, published in POQ in Fall, 2002 ("Reactions to the Terrorist Attacks of September 11, 2001"), compares pre and post 9/11 questions on terrorism and related topics. Some of these questions were included in polls fielded during the time period that the Commission claims was void of public opinion measurement.

Peter V. Miller  
Editor  
Public Opinion Quarterly  
Northwestern University School of Communication  
2240 Campus Drive  
Evanston, IL 60208  
p-miller@northwestern.edu  
847-491-5835  
847-467-4646 FAX

-----  
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Vacation hold? Send email to [listserv@asu.edu](mailto:listserv@asu.edu) with this text:  
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=====  
Date: Sat, 24 Jul 2004 10:18:35 -0400  
Reply-To: [beveridg@optonline.net](mailto:beveridg@optonline.net)  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Andrew A Beveridge <[andy@TROLL.SOC.QC.EDU](mailto:andy@TROLL.SOC.QC.EDU)>  
Subject: Re: 9/11 commission error  
Comments: To: Peter Miller <p-miller@NORTHWESTERN.EDU>, AAPORNET@asu.edu  
In-Reply-To: <5.2.1.1.2.20040724090123.02dc6300@casbah.it.northwestern.edu>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Dear All:

I come into this discussion as an outsider.

As such, I think that AAPOR (maybe Peter Miller as editor of POQ) should issue a press release on public perception of 9/11 and take to task the commission for ignoring studies of public opinion on this issue.

Acting as if Public Opinion was not polled on this is certainly an oversight.

Andy Beveridge

Andrew A. Beveridge  
Professor of Sociology  
Queens College and Grad Ctr CUNY  
Suite 233 Powdermaker Hall  
65-30 Kissena Blvd  
Flushing, NY 11367-1597  
Phone: 718-997-2837  
FAX: 718-997-2820  
email: [beveridg@optonline.net](mailto:beveridg@optonline.net)  
web: [www.socialexplorer.com](http://www.socialexplorer.com)

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

From: AAPORNET [<mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu>] On Behalf Of Peter Miller  
Sent: Saturday, July 24, 2004 10:08 AM  
To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
Subject: 9/11 commission error

A Poll Trend paper by Huddy, Khatib and Capelos, published in POQ in Fall, 2002 ("Reactions to the Terrorist Attacks of September 11, 2001"), compares pre and post 9/11 questions on terrorism and related topics. Some of these questions were included in polls fielded during the time period that the Commission claims was void of public opinion measurement.

Peter V. Miller  
Editor  
Public Opinion Quarterly  
Northwestern University School of Communication 2240 Campus Drive Evanston,  
IL 60208 [p-miller@northwestern.edu](mailto:p-miller@northwestern.edu)  
847-491-5835  
847-467-4646 FAX

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Vacation hold? Send email to [listserv@asu.edu](mailto:listserv@asu.edu) with this text:  
set aapornet nomail  
On your return send: set aapornet mail

=====  
Date: Sat, 24 Jul 2004 12:01:49 -0400  
Reply-To: Mark David Richards <[mark@MARKDAVIDRICHARDS.COM](mailto:mark@MARKDAVIDRICHARDS.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Mark David Richards <[mark@MARKDAVIDRICHARDS.COM](mailto:mark@MARKDAVIDRICHARDS.COM)>  
Subject: Re: 9/11 Commission Report  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <[1EA2BFEDAD958A43AC3FD642F12CFC9B115B95@dtex1.norc.org](mailto:1EA2BFEDAD958A43AC3FD642F12CFC9B115B95@dtex1.norc.org)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Many commentators have said that there was little public attention to terrorism prior to 9-11. I have wondered about what seems to be a question of group denial. The fact that the nation seems to have taken so lightly (I think) the first bombing of the World Trade Center on February 26 1993 is curious. That was a very powerful event but I do not recall a great deal of angst. Six individuals were killed and over 1,000 were injured; property damage was over a half billion dollars. [http://www.adl.org/learn/jttf/wtcb\\_jttf.asp](http://www.adl.org/learn/jttf/wtcb_jttf.asp) I looked at the Pew Research Center's news index <http://people-press.org/nii/> but didn't find a measure of public awareness of the 1993 bombing in New York.

By 1995 attention to terrorism seems to have increased in Washington circles because of the bombing of the federal building in Oklahoma City by Timothy McVeigh (American Christian Patriots) killing 168 individuals. <http://www.crimsonbird.com/terrorism/timeline.htm> I recall President Clinton mentioning the threat of terrorism in speeches. Here is a State Department report on global terrorism in 1995: <http://nsi.org/Library/Terrorism/terror95.html>

In September 1998, Pew Research found 33% following very closely the story of U.S. efforts to prevent terrorism. The previous year (1997), Pew Research asked a series of questions on terrorism and found concern; the report showed trend data it had collected from 1996 and data by the LA Times from 1995. <http://people-press.org/reports/print.php3?PageID=3D529>

Pew found that 11% said they worried "a great deal" and 24% "somewhat" about "terrorism when you're in public places here in the United States" (29% said "not much and 35% "not at all"). It found that 47% thought the greatest threat to America from terrorism came from inside the country, 40% outside, 11% both. 63% thought that "anti-terrorism laws currently on the books in this country" were too weak. 67% did not think it would be necessary for the average person to give up some civil liberties in order to curtail terrorism in this country (29% thought it would be necessary). 77% thought there was "much of a chance that terrorists could use a nuclear, chemical,

or biological weapon to attack a U.S. city" (19% said not much of a chance).

14% said they worried about this "a great deal," 34% "somewhat," 32% "not much," and 19% "not at all."

Even considering that many individuals seem to overstate concern on many issues when asked directly (though I haven't looked today, most probably did not bring up the issue of terrorism in open-ends about most important problems), public uneasiness about terrorism WAS revealed by researchers in the mid-1990s. mark

#### QUESTIONS:

<http://people-press.org/reports/print.php3?PageID=3D529=20>

NOW, ON A DIFFERENT SUBJECT...

ASK Q.22 OF FORM 1 ONLY: [N=3D597]

Q.22F1 In coming years, which one of the following do you think will be the greatest threat to the United States... terrorism, international crime and drug rings, illegal immigration, China, Russia, or some other country?

- 35 Terrorism
  - 39 International crime and drug rings
  - 8 Illegal immigration
  - 8 China
  - 1 Russia
  - 4 Other (SPECIFY)
  - 5 DK/Refused
- 100

ASK Q.23 OF FORM 2 ONLY: [N=3D609]

Q.23F2 How much, if at all, do you worry about terrorism when you're in public places here in the United States... (READ)?=20  
March  
1996

- 11 A great deal 13
  - 24 Somewhat 21
  - 29 Not much OR 27
  - 35 Not at all 39
  - 1 Don't know/Refused \*
- 100 100  
(N=3D751)

#### ASK ALL:

Q.24 These days, do you think the greater threat to America from terrorism comes from people outside this country or from people inside this country?

Los Angeles Times

|                      | March<br>1996 | April<br>1995 |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 40 Outside           | 39            | 33            |
| 47 Inside            | 49            | 40            |
| * Neither (VOL)      | 1             | 1             |
| 11 Both (VOL)        | 9             | 21            |
| 2 Don't know/Refused | 2             | 5             |
| 100                  | 100           | 100           |

Q.25 Do you think the federal anti-terrorism laws currently on the books in this country are too strong, too weak, or about what they need to be?

|                               | Los Angeles Times |               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
|                               | March<br>1996     | April<br>1995 |
| 3 Too strong                  | 3                 | 3             |
| 63 Too weak                   | 56                | 57            |
| 23 About what they need to be | 29                | 21            |
| 11 Don't know/Refused         | 12                | 19            |
| 100                           | 100               | 100           |

Q.26 In order to curb terrorism in this country, do you think it will be necessary for the average person to give up some civil liberties, or not?

|                      | Los Angeles Times |               |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------|
|                      | March<br>1996     | April<br>1995 |
| 29 Necessary         | 30                | 49            |
| 62 Not necessary     | 65                | 43            |
| 9 Don't know/Refused | 5                 | 8             |
| 100                  | 100               | 100           |

ASK Q.27 AND Q.27a OF FORM 1 ONLY:[N=3D597]

Q.27F1 Do you think there is much of a chance that terrorists could use a nuclear, chemical, or biological weapon to attack a U.S. city, or don't you think there is much of a chance of this? =20

|                         | March 1996 |
|-------------------------|------------|
| 77 Yes, chance          | 72         |
| 19 Not much of a chance | 25         |
| 4 Don't know/Refused    | 3          |
| 100                     | 100        |
|                         | (N=3D749)  |

Q.27a

F1 How much, if at all, do you worry about this... (READ)?

|                 | March 1996 |
|-----------------|------------|
| 14 A great deal | 13         |
| 34 Somewhat     | 27         |
| 32 Not much OR  | 32         |

19 Not at all 27  
1 Don't know/Refused 1  
100 100  
(N=3D597)

ASK Q.28 AND Q.28a OF FORM 2 ONLY: [N=3D609]

Q.28F2 Do you think there is much of a chance that a foreign country could launch a nuclear attack against the United States, or don't you think there is much of a chance of this?=20

57 Yes, chance  
40 Not much of a chance  
3 DK/Refused  
100

Q.28a

F2 How much, if at all, do you worry about this... (READ)?

7 A great deal  
22 Somewhat  
37 Not much, OR  
34 Not at all  
\* DK/Refused  
100  
(N=3D609)

-----  
Polls Point to Continued Terrorism Concern,  
Loss of Confidence in Government,  
Media<http://www.psu.edu/dept/comm/jimirro/terror3-04.html>

Perception of Risk of Terrorist Attacks=20  
[http://www.americans-world.org/digest/global\\_issues/terrorism/terrorism\\_p=ercption.cfm](http://www.americans-world.org/digest/global_issues/terrorism/terrorism_p=ercption.cfm)

-----  
Mark David Richards

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Smith-Tom  
Sent: Friday, July 23, 2004 4:06 PM  
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
Subject: 9/11 Commission Report

On page 341 of the report, it states "As best we can determine, neither =  
in  
2000 nor in the first eight months of 2001 did any polling organization =  
in

the United States think the subject of terrorism sufficiently on the =  
minds  
of the public to warrant asking a question about it in a major national  
survey." This is completely incorrect. The IPOLL database of the Roper  
Center includes over 40 questions asked by 14 different organizations,  
including NORC, Gallup, CBS, NBC, and the Pew Center to name just a few. =  
An  
example of what was asked and an item that shows that terrorism was on =  
the  
"minds of the public" is the following question from the 2000 General =  
Social  
Survey of the National Opinion Research Center (2-5/2000):

Are the following threats to the United States greater, about the same, =  
or  
less today than they were 10 years ago?

=20  
% Greater Threat

- A. Spying by US citizens for foreign governments  
30.7
- B. Spying by foreign agents  
34.6
- C. Terrorism by US citizens  
49.8
- D. Terrorism by foreigners  
64.6
- E. Stealing US advanced technology and trade secrets by foreigners  
51.9
- F. Nuclear war  
30.5

N=3D1403

Thus, we see that in early 2000 the public thought that foreign =  
terrorism  
was the threat that had grown the most since 1990.

-----  
Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
Vacation hold? Send email to [listserv@asu.edu](mailto:listserv@asu.edu) with this text:  
set aapornet nomail  
On your return send: set aapornet mail

-----  
Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
Vacation hold? Send email to [listserv@asu.edu](mailto:listserv@asu.edu) with this text:  
set aapornet nomail  
On your return send: set aapornet mail

=====  
Date: Sat, 24 Jul 2004 15:24:56 -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>  
Subject: Re: 9/11 commission error  
Comments: To: beveridg@optonline.net  
Comments: cc: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
In-Reply-To: <0I1D007MZ14FE3@mta1.srv.hcvlny.cv.net>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; format=flowed; charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

In fact, a letter to the Editor, or better, a column should be written about what I think we all perceive as a huge oversight. The letter or column should also include the implications of this omission, including the possibility that the public might have been ahead of the leaders in all branches on this one.

Andrew A Beveridge wrote:

>Dear All:

>

>I come into this discussion as an outsider.

>

>As such, I think that AAPOR (maybe Peter Miller as editor of POQ) should

>issue a press release on public perception of 9/11 and take to task the

>commission for ignoring studies of public opinion on this issue.

>

>Acting as if Public Opinion was not polled on this is certainly an

>oversight.

>

>Andy Beveridge

>

>Andrew A. Beveridge

>Professor of Sociology

>Queens College and Grad Ctr CUNY

>Suite 233 Powdermaker Hall

>65-30 Kissena Blvd

>Flushing, NY 11367-1597

>Phone: 718-997-2837

>FAX: 718-997-2820

>email: beveridg@optonline.net

>web: www.socialexplorer.com

>

>

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

>From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Peter Miller

>Sent: Saturday, July 24, 2004 10:08 AM

>To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

>Subject: 9/11 commission error

>

>A Poll Trend paper by Huddy, Khatib and Capelos, published in POQ in Fall,

>2002 ("Reactions to the Terrorist Attacks of September 11, 2001"), compares

>pre and post 9/11 questions on terrorism and related topics. Some of these

>questions were included in polls fielded during the time period that the

>Commission claims was void of public opinion measurement.

>

>Peter V. Miller  
>Editor  
>Public Opinion Quarterly  
>Northwestern University School of Communication 2240 Campus Drive Evanston,  
>IL 60208 p-miller@northwestern.edu  
>847-491-5835  
>847-467-4646 FAX

>  
>-----  
>Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
>Vacation hold? Send email to [listserv@asu.edu](mailto:listserv@asu.edu) with this text:  
>set aapornet nomail  
>On your return send: set aapornet mail

>  
>-----  
>Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
>Vacation hold? Send email to [listserv@asu.edu](mailto:listserv@asu.edu) with this text:  
>set aapornet nomail  
>On your return send: set aapornet mail

>  
>

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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
Vacation hold? Send email to [listserv@asu.edu](mailto:listserv@asu.edu) with this text:  
set aapornet nomail  
On your return send: set aapornet mail

=====  
Date: Sat, 24 Jul 2004 23:02:25 -0700  
Reply-To: Leora Lawton <[lawton@TECHSOCIETY.COM](mailto:lawton@TECHSOCIETY.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Leora Lawton <[lawton@TECHSOCIETY.COM](mailto:lawton@TECHSOCIETY.COM)>  
Subject: testing  
Comments: To: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

seeing if the post is rejected...

-----  
Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
Vacation hold? Send email to [listserv@asu.edu](mailto:listserv@asu.edu) with this text:  
set aapornet nomail  
On your return send: set aapornet mail

=====  
Date: Mon, 26 Jul 2004 00:17:33 -0500  
Reply-To: Glenn Roberts <[ghroberts@MCHSI.COM](mailto:ghroberts@MCHSI.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Glenn Roberts <[ghroberts@MCHSI.COM](mailto:ghroberts@MCHSI.COM)>  
Subject: Re: 9/11 commission error  
Comments: To: Frank Rusciano <[rusciano@RIDER.EDU](mailto:rusciano@RIDER.EDU)>, [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

I think the 9/11 commission & staff must have been "sloppy and and stuffed the polling data on terrorism in their pants and socks"!!

Glenn H. Roberts  
6519 Washington Ave., Des Moines, IA 50322  
Phone & Fax 515-276-7002  
Email: ghroberts@mchsi.com

-----  
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: Mon, 26 Jul 2004 09:57:26 -0400  
Reply-To: Nancy Belden <nancybelden@BRSPOLL.COM>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Nancy Belden <nancybelden@BRSPOLL.COM>  
Subject: The 9/11 Commission report  
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

AAPOR Members:

FYI I had the same reaction as many of you, upon reading Tom's email regarding the 9/11 report error indicating there was no polling on terrorism leading up to 9/11, and we are drafting a press release and letter to the editor. Thanks --

Nancy Belden

President 2004-5

AAPOR

-----  
Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
Vacation hold? Send email to [listserv@asu.edu](mailto:listserv@asu.edu) with this text:  
set aapornet nomail  
On your return send: set aapornet mail  
=====

Date: Tue, 27 Jul 2004 12:47:11 -0400  
Reply-To: Kate Stewart <katestewart@brspoll.com>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Kate Stewart <katestewart@BRSPOLL.COM>  
Organization: Belden, Russonello & Stewart  
Subject: early voting experience

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

Does anyone have experience (or can point me to articles) doing election = surveys in places that have early voting?

Thanks!

Kate Stewart  
Belden Russonello & Stewart  
1320 19th Street, Suite 700  
WDC 20036  
(w) 202-822-6090  
(h) 301-270-8090=

-----  
Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
Vacation hold? Send email to [listserv@asu.edu](mailto:listserv@asu.edu) with this text:  
set aapornet nomail  
On your return send: set aapornet mail

-----  
Date: Tue, 27 Jul 2004 12:13:47 -0700  
Reply-To: Leora Lawton <[lawton@TECHSOCIETY.COM](mailto:lawton@TECHSOCIETY.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Leora Lawton <[lawton@TECHSOCIETY.COM](mailto:lawton@TECHSOCIETY.COM)>  
Subject: job announcement  
Comments: To: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

----- Forwarded message -----

> On Thu, 22 Jul 2004 jahavard@rice.edu wrote:  
>  
>> Date: Thu, 22 Jul 2004 11:46:31 -0500  
>> From: jahavard@rice.edu  
>> To: lawton@techsociety.com  
>> Subject: Rice University Sociology Hiring  
>>  
>> Dr. Lawton,  
>>  
>> Rice University will be hiring at the Associate or Full Professor level  
for  
> two  
>> endowed chairs this fall. See ads below.  
>> Several department members will be attending the ASA meetings in San  
>> Francisco. Potential applicants may email us to discuss the positions or  
> make  
>> appointments to meet in San Francisco.  
>>  
>> Contact information follows:  
>> Professor Elizabeth Long (Department Chair) [elong@rice.edu](mailto:elong@rice.edu)

>> Professor William C. Martin (Harry and Hazel Chavanne Professor of Religion

> and

>> Public Policy) [wcm@rice.edu](mailto:wcm@rice.edu)

>> Professor Stephen Klineberg, [slk@rice.edu](mailto:slk@rice.edu)

>> Assistant Professor Holly Heard, [hheard@rice.edu](mailto:hheard@rice.edu)

>>

>>

>> Position One: Pending administrative approval, the Department of Sociology

> at

>> Rice University is seeking an Associate or Full Professor for the Radoslav

>> Tsanoff endowed chair in Public Affairs. We invite applications from

>> outstanding scholars in all substantive fields whose work has relevance to

>> important contemporary public debates. Rice University, a Research I

> private

>> institution, offers several unique advantages, including a 2-1 teaching

> load, a

>> postdoctoral fellowship program, highly competitive salaries, and

> outstanding

>> undergraduate students. For more information please visit our website:

>> [www.ruf.rice.edu/~soci/](http://www.ruf.rice.edu/~soci/). Send letter of application, vita, samples of

>> published work, and letters of recommendation to: Chair of Tsanoff Search

>> Committee, Rice University, Department of Sociology MS-28, 6100 Main

> Street,

>> Houston, TX, 77005-1892. The application deadline is September 15, but

>> applications will be considered until the position is filled. Rice

> University

>> is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

>>

>> Position Two: Pending administrative approval, the Department of Sociology

> at

>> Rice University is seeking an Associate or Full Professor for the Harry

and

>> Hazel Chavanne endowed chair in Religion and Public Policy. We invite

>> applications from outstanding scholars with a strong record of empirical

>> research. Rice University, a Research I private institution, offers

several

> unique advantages, including a 2-1 teaching load, a postdoctoral fellowship

> program, highly competitive salaries, and outstanding undergraduate

students.

> For more information please visit our website: [www.ruf.rice.edu/~soci/](http://www.ruf.rice.edu/~soci/).

Send

> letter of application, vita, samples of published work, and letters of

> recommendation to: Chair of Chavanne Search Committee, Rice University,

> Department of Sociology MS-28, 6100 Main Street, Houston, TX, 77005-1892.

The

> application deadline is September 15, but applications will be considered

until

> the position is filled. Rice University is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

>

> Thank you for your time,

> Jeff Havard

>

-----  
Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
Vacation hold? Send email to [listserv@asu.edu](mailto:listserv@asu.edu) with this text:  
set aapornet nomail  
On your return send: set aapornet mail  
=====

Date: Tue, 27 Jul 2004 15:30:38 -0400  
Reply-To: Kate Kenski <[KKenski@ASC.UPENN.EDU](mailto:KKenski@ASC.UPENN.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Kate Kenski <[KKenski@ASC.UPENN.EDU](mailto:KKenski@ASC.UPENN.EDU)>  
Subject: Re: early voting experience  
Comments: To: Kate Stewart <[katestewart@brspoll.com](mailto:katestewart@brspoll.com)>, [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain

I helped create an early voting/absentee voting battery for the National Annenberg Election Survey in 2000. In October 2000, before asking about voter intentions, we asked: "Some states allow individuals to vote before Election Day, that is vote early at a polling station or by filling out an absentee ballot. How about you? Have you already voted in this year's presidential election or not?" Individuals who had voted already were asked voting behavior questions. Individuals who had not voted yet were asked about vote intentions.

Documentation of the early voting/absentee voting survey questions can be found on a CD accompanying the book: Daniel Romer, Kate Kenski, Paul Waldman, Christopher Adasiewicz, and Kathleen Hall Jamieson. (2004). *Capturing Campaign Dynamics: The National Annenberg Election Survey: Design, Method, and Data*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Some information on absentee/early voting in 2000 can be found in an article written for The Polling Report: <http://www.pollingreport.com/naes2000.htm>

Sincerely,  
Kate Kenski

\*\*\*\*\*  
Kate Kenski  
Senior Analyst  
The Annenberg Public Policy Center  
at the University of Pennsylvania  
3620 Walnut Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19104  
<http://www.asc.upenn.edu/usr/kkenski/>  
\*\*\*\*\*

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

From: Kate Stewart [mailto:katestewart@BRSPOLL.COM]

Sent: Tuesday, July 27, 2004 12:47 PM

To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

Subject: early voting experience

Does anyone have experience (or can point me to articles) doing election surveys in places that have early voting?

Thanks!

Kate Stewart

Belden Russonello & Stewart

1320 19th Street, Suite 700

WDC 20036

(w) 202-822-6090

(h) 301-270-8090

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

Vacation hold? Send email to [listserv@asu.edu](mailto:listserv@asu.edu) with this text:

set aapornet nomail

On your return send: set aapornet mail

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

Vacation hold? Send email to [listserv@asu.edu](mailto:listserv@asu.edu) with this text:

set aapornet nomail

On your return send: set aapornet mail

=====  
Date: Tue, 27 Jul 2004 16:35:56 -0400

Reply-To: "Meekins, Brian - BLS" <[Meekins.Brian@BLS.GOV](mailto:Meekins.Brian@BLS.GOV)>

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

From: "Meekins, Brian - BLS" <[Meekins.Brian@BLS.GOV](mailto:Meekins.Brian@BLS.GOV)>

Subject: TSM II Conference Update

Comments: To: "[aapornet@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet@asu.edu)" <[aapornet@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet@asu.edu)>

MIME-version: 1.0

Content-type: text/plain

Second Conference on Telephone Survey Methodology

Update

The editorial board and the management committee are working hard to put the conference together. We are in the process of securing sponsorship agreements with a number of survey associations. Others will receive contribution requests shortly. I expect the site selection process to start in August.

The editorial board has decided to extend the deadline for submitting monograph abstracts to October 1. We still plan to complete our evaluation of the abstracts in November. For the time being, please send the abstracts to me at [tucker\\_c@bls.gov](mailto:tucker_c@bls.gov) <[mailto:tucker\\_c@bls.gov](mailto:tucker_c@bls.gov)> . We want to see you in balmy Florida in 2006!

-----  
Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
Vacation hold? Send email to [listserv@asu.edu](mailto:listserv@asu.edu) with this text:  
set aapornet nomail  
On your return send: set aapornet mail

---

Date: Tue, 27 Jul 2004 20:17:16 -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: 3rd party candidates  
Comments: To: [aapornet@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed

I've heard that 3rd party candidates' poll numbers usually drop as an election approaches. Is that true? If Nader's getting 5% now, won't he be lucky to get 2% on Nov 2?

--

Doug Henwood  
Left Business Observer  
38 Greene St - 4th fl.  
New York NY 10013-2505 USA  
voice +1-212-219-0010  
fax +1-212-219-0098  
cell +1-917-865-2813  
email <<mailto:dhenwood@panix.com>>  
web <<http://www.leftbusinessobserver.com>>

-----  
Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
Vacation hold? Send email to [listserv@asu.edu](mailto:listserv@asu.edu) with this text:  
set aapornet nomail  
On your return send: set aapornet mail

---

Date: Tue, 27 Jul 2004 18:02:50 -0700  
Reply-To: Christian Collet <[ccollet@UCI.EDU](mailto:ccollet@UCI.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Christian Collet <[ccollet@UCI.EDU](mailto:ccollet@UCI.EDU)>  
Subject: Re: 3rd party candidates  
Comments: To: Doug Henwood <[dhenwood@PANIX.COM](mailto:dhenwood@PANIX.COM)>, [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <[p05200f11bd2ca0bee1bb@\[192.168.1.101\]](mailto:p05200f11bd2ca0bee1bb@[192.168.1.101])>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Please refer to my =93THE POLLS =96 TRENDS: THIRD PARTIES AND THE TWO =  
PARTY  
SYSTEM.=94 1996. PUBLIC OPINION QUARTERLY 60 (FALL): 431-449.

Beware of generalizations or easy rules of thumb vis-à-vis Nader's national numbers. At only 5%, which has been a fairly consistent, if still very susceptible, figure, it is difficult to say with any precision what his final result will be.

The numbers in the battleground states are more relevant than those in the national polls.

Christian Collet  
UCI

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Doug Henwood  
Sent: Tuesday, July 27, 2004 5:17 PM  
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
Subject: 3rd party candidates

I've heard that 3rd party candidates' poll numbers usually drop as an election approaches. Is that true? If Nader's getting 5% now, won't he be lucky to get 2% on Nov 2?

--

Doug Henwood  
Left Business Observer  
38 Greene St - 4th fl.  
New York NY 10013-2505 USA  
voice +1-212-219-0010  
fax +1-212-219-0098  
cell +1-917-865-2813  
email <mailto:dhenwood@panix.com>  
web <http://www.leftbusinessobserver.com>

-----  
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Vacation hold? Send email to [listserv@asu.edu](mailto:listserv@asu.edu) with this text:  
set aapornet nomail  
On your return send: set aapornet mail

-----  
Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>  
Vacation hold? Send email to [listserv@asu.edu](mailto:listserv@asu.edu) with this text:  
set aapornet nomail  
On your return send: set aapornet mail

=====  
Date: Wed, 28 Jul 2004 07:50:56 -0400  
Reply-To: [Scheuren@AOL.COM](mailto:Scheuren@AOL.COM)  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Fritz Scheuren <Scheuren@AOL.COM>  
Subject: Re: 3rd party candidates  
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="UTF-8"  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Dear Colleagues:

It is certainly appropriate to discuss how a third party candidate like Ralph

Nader

could affect a close race in the presidential election next fall.

However, there is another factor even more likely than Nader to influence

the

election:

lost, missing and miscounted votes. Some are calling this the

Phantom Candidate.

Surprisingly, in the 2000 election, this Phantom Candidate garnered more

votes than Ralph Nader and all other third party candidates combined.

Based on the

Cal-Tech/MIT report "Voting: What Is, What Could Be" (2001)

between 4

and 6 million votes were lost due to equipment, ballot, registration and

polling

operational problems. On the other hand, votes for all

third party

and write-in candidates totaled only 3.9 million, with Nader receiving

2.9 million of these.

In 2000, Florida was not the only state where the margin of error exceeded

the margin of victory. During that election, the Phantom Candidate was

influential in at least ten states, collectively having 105 electoral votes.

The margin

of victory in those states was less than the estimated error in the voting

system. Most of these states, all among this year's so-called battleground

states, have been intensely focused on by the media but the issue of uncounted

votes

has not been featured prominently enough in my view.

If the 2004 presidential election is close, we may again see a scenario where

the margin of error exceeds the margin of victory. Much of the debate this

year has been on electronic voting (which will be responsible for 28% of the

ballots cast).

But the bigger questions are: Does our election system have the

accuracy to calculate a winner when vote totals are close? Could our election

be too close to call? What can we do to help professionally?

Since the 2000 elections, the Help America Vote Act has set forth guidelines

that will eliminate some of the error in the voting system. Replacement of

error prone equipment and, more importantly, requirements for provisional voting

in all states should reduce the number of lost votes and disenfranchised

voters.

Ironically, though, as new voter registration processes and equipment are put in place, registration errors and poll worker mistakes may even rise. That was my experience when I voted in the Virginia primaries in June. Consider the recurrence of the Butterfly Ballot effect seen in some counties in the California Recall Election of October 2003, or the difficulties encountered by poll workers in California, Maryland and other states implementing electronic voting in 2002 and 2004.

At AAPOR this past spring, Steve Hertzberg and his colleagues gave a useful paper on this topic. I believe it is posted on the [www.Votewatch.us](http://www.Votewatch.us) website for those interested in going into the details here more.

Best to all, Fritz

-----  
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, 28 Jul 2004 11:50:38 -0400  
Reply-To: Nancy Belden <[nancybelden@BRSPOLL.COM](mailto:nancybelden@BRSPOLL.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Nancy Belden <[nancybelden@BRSPOLL.COM](mailto:nancybelden@BRSPOLL.COM)>  
Subject: AAPOR supporting TSM II Conference  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

AAPOR Members:

FYI

AAPOR is on board as a sponsor of the Second Conference on Telephone Survey Methodology. Watch for more information as 2006 draws nearer.

Nancy Belden  
Partner, Belden Russonello & Stewart  
President, American Association for Public Opinion Research

1320 19th Street NW, Suite 700  
Washington, DC 20036  
202.822.6090

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

From: AAPORNET [[mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)] On Behalf Of Meekins, Brian - BLS  
Sent: Tuesday, July 27, 2004 4:36 PM  
To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)

Subject: TSM II Conference Update

Second Conference on Telephone Survey Methodology

Update

The editorial board and the management committee are working hard to put the conference together. We are in the process of securing sponsorship agreements with a number of survey associations. Others will receive contribution requests shortly. I expect the site selection process to start in August.

The editorial board has decided to extend the deadline for submitting monograph abstracts to October 1. We still plan to complete our evaluation of the abstracts in November. For the time being, please send the abstracts to me at tucker\_c@bls.gov <mailto:tucker\_c@bls.gov> . We want to see you in balmy Florida in 2006!

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set aapornet nomail  
On your return send: set aapornet mail

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Date: Wed, 28 Jul 2004 12:01:56 -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: Re: 3rd party candidates  
Comments: To: [Scheuren@AOL.COM](mailto:Scheuren@AOL.COM), [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <[7b.2f74b604.2e38ed20@aol.com](mailto:7b.2f74b604.2e38ed20@aol.com)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

Many of the points that Fritz Scheuren makes in his interesting discussion of errors in the voting process that were in the 2000 election are also in the new voting systems. We have had such errors for many years. We had under and over voting with paper ballots long before the mechanical and electronic voting equipment came into use. Now we are trading yesterday's errors for a new type. Over voting is not possible with most equipment, but undervoting is alive and well. Consider the touch screen voting where people dutifully mark their ballot on the screen. Then, instead of indicating that their ballot is complete and not realizing their vote has not been registered, they touch the spot next to the candidate name again so their vote will not be visible to the next voter. They never did

register their vote. This is a new kind of under vote.

The question is not whether there will be errors in the voting. There will be, no matter what form of voting and registering we have. The question is whether these errors favor one party more than the others. Bias is the hazard, much more so than random error. The butterfly ballot in Florida in 2000 and California in 2003 introduced a bias. A candidate lost votes systematically because of confusion due to the ballot. Presumably, hanging chad was random error. Computer problems can be random or bias, depending on what they are.

While I would be delighted to reduce all errors, I think it is much more important to concentrate effort on the errors that introduce bias in the voting process. Our government should be able to promise us a fair election, but not necessarily one that is error free.

warren mitofsky

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Date: Wed, 28 Jul 2004 13:30:38 -0400  
Reply-To: "Ehrlich, Nathaniel" <[Nathaniel.Ehrlich@SSC.MSU.EDU](mailto:Nathaniel.Ehrlich@SSC.MSU.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: "Ehrlich, Nathaniel" <[Nathaniel.Ehrlich@SSC.MSU.EDU](mailto:Nathaniel.Ehrlich@SSC.MSU.EDU)>  
Subject: Re: 3rd party candidates  
Comments: To: Warren Mitofsky <[mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM](mailto:mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM)>, [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain

Dr. M,

I agree wholeheartedly with the notion that error-free voting is impossible in the real world. You mention "The question is whether these errors favor one party more than the others. Bias is the hazard, much more so than random error."

In my opinion, we won't ever get free of bias, either. The article by Christian and Dillman in the Spring POQ "The influence of graphical and symbolic language manipulations on responses to self-administered questions" showed that respondents consistently and disproportionately favored the top line in a list of candidates [called the primacy effect in verbal learning research]. That's a bias in favor of who gets the top line, if the ballot shows a vertical lineup.

What is of more concern to me than either error or bias, which can only be minimized, never eliminated, is fraud: do modern voting methods engender more or fewer possibilities for fraud than traditional, and are there more or fewer ways to detect fraud when it occurs.

I have two hypotheses:

1. that modern, computerized voting is less susceptible to fraud and
2. more verification procedures can be engineered in

What we need is research to test the hypotheses.

Nat Ehrlich, Ph.D.

Research Specialist  
Michigan State University  
Institute for Public Policy and Social Research  
Office for Social Research  
321 Berkey Hall  
East Lansing, MI 48824  
517-355-6672

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

From: Warren Mitofsky [mailto:mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM]  
Sent: Wednesday, July 28, 2004 11:02 AM  
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
Subject: Re: 3rd party candidates

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While I would be delighted to reduce all errors, I think it is much more important to concentrate effort on the errors that introduce bias in the voting process. Our government should be able to promise us a fair election, but not necessarily one that is error free.  
warren mitofsky

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Date: Wed, 28 Jul 2004 14:56:14 -0400  
Reply-To: Warren Mitofsky <mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Warren Mitofsky <mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM>  
Subject: Re: 3rd party candidates  
Comments: To: "Ehrlich, Nathaniel" <Nathaniel.Ehrlich@ssc.msu.edu>  
Comments: cc: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
In-Reply-To: <C5E0665BB776D311868400805FF5603A0591B4F8@sscnetex.ssc.msu.edu>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

I don't agree with your first hypothesis: "1. that modern, computerized voting is less susceptible to fraud"

Software fraud can be very difficult, if not impossible, to find. Systematic manipulation of computerized registration files is possible. Difficulty with an audit trail seems to be cropping up with the new voting equipment. If all this were up to me I would go back to the paper ballot with a single contest on a ballot. Most of the rest of the world does this. It's cheap. It's verifiable with an audit trail. And its errors are not much different in magnitude than most voting equipment. It is subject to errors of subjective judgment by election judges, but those have been resolved in court. The great suit with the 1962 governor's election in Minnesota. Charlie Backstrom wrote a book about it.  
warren

At 01:30 PM 7/28/2004, you wrote:

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>Research Specialist  
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>Institute for Public Policy and Social Research  
>  
>Office for Social Research  
>  
>321 Berkey Hall  
>  
>East Lansing, MI 48824  
>  
>517-355-6672

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

>From: Warren Mitofsky [mailto:mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM]  
>Sent: Wednesday, July 28, 2004 11:02 AM  
>To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
>Subject: Re: 3rd party candidates

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[www.mitofskyinternational.com](http://www.mitofskyinternational.com)  
[mitofsky@mindspring.com](mailto:mitofsky@mindspring.com)

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=====  
Date: Wed, 28 Jul 2004 14:54:18 -0700

Reply-To: Mary Ann Jones <maryann.jones@NYU.EDU>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Mary Ann Jones <maryann.jones@NYU.EDU>  
Subject: De Sapio, The Pollster  
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

Who knew?

>

>De Sapio, Last Tammany  
>Hall Boss, Dies at 95  
>  
>July 28, 2004  
> By JONATHAN KANDELL  
>

>Carmine G. De Sapio, the last boss of Tammany Hall, as the  
>once-notorious Manhattan Democratic Party organization was  
>known, died late yesterday afternoon at St. Vincent's  
>Hospital in Manhattan, said his daughter, Geraldine A. De  
>Sapio. He was 95 and lived in Greenwich Village.

>

>

>

>The adverse publicity did not stop Mr. De Sapio's rapid  
>political rise. In 1953, he bucked other Democratic Party  
>leaders in New York City by supporting Mr. Wagner against  
>the incumbent mayor, Vincent R. Impellitteri, in the  
>primary election.

>

>Mr. Wagner was thought to be a long shot. But Mr. De Sapio  
>had conducted a rudimentary poll of registered Democrats by  
>sending them postcards in which they were asked if they  
>favored Mr. Impellitteri's re-election. The 40,000-plus  
>responses ran 5 to 1 against the mayor. Wagner went on to  
>win the primary and then the election. Mr. De Sapio, his  
>only patron among the city's political bosses, became  
>recognized as a major powerbroker.

>

>

><http://www.nytimes.com/2004/07/28/obituaries/28desapio.html?ex=1092040342&ei=1&en=ac3acd3a08d18c43>

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>From: Warren Mitofsky [mailto:mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM]  
>Sent: Wednesday, July 28, 2004 11:02 AM  
>To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
>Subject: Re: 3rd party candidates

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1776 Broadway, Suite 1708  
New York, NY 10019

212 980-3031  
212 980-3107 Fax

www.mitofskyinternational.com  
mitofsky@mindspring.com

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Date: Wed, 28 Jul 2004 15:58:15 -0400  
Reply-To: Barry Hollander <[barry@UGA.EDU](mailto:barry@UGA.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Barry Hollander <[barry@UGA.EDU](mailto:barry@UGA.EDU)>  
Subject: Re: 3rd party candidates  
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

I agree that more sophisticated voting methods will mean more opportunities to fudge with the results, but there is one final argument that beats all others when it comes to paper versus digital voting:

Guys staring up at hanging chads makes better TV than technicians staring at their computer screens.

Got to keep things in perspective.

---

Barry Hollander  
Grady College of Journalism  
and Mass Communication  
University of Georgia  
Athens, GA 30602  
<http://www.journalism.uga.edu/hollander>

---

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: Wed, 28 Jul 2004 13:52:34 -0700  
Reply-To: Jerold Pearson <[jpearson@STANFORD.EDU](mailto:jpearson@STANFORD.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Jerold Pearson <[jpearson@STANFORD.EDU](mailto:jpearson@STANFORD.EDU)>  
Subject: Online response rates by day of the week  
Comments: To: [por@vance.irss.unc.edu](mailto:por@vance.irss.unc.edu), [aapornet@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0

Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed

Has any research been done concerning response rates to online surveys by day of the week -- ie. is response higher if the invitation and reminders to participate in the survey are e-mailed on one day of the week as opposed to another?

I may have the opportunity to conduct a 5-way experiment on this, but I don't want to undertake it if this research has already been done or if the answer is already known. (A few years ago, I discovered a strange and interesting mold growing on my toothbrush, and was really bummed out when, after a lot of hard and brilliant work, I was told by my girlfriend, who worked at Syntex, that penicillin had already been invented.)

Thanks.

Jerold Pearson, '75  
Director of Market Research  
Stanford Alumni Association  
650-723-9186  
jpearson@stanford.edu  
<http://www.stanford.edu/~jpearson/>

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Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: [aapornet-request@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet-request@asu.edu)

=====  
Date: Wed, 28 Jul 2004 16:55:08 -0400  
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: 3rd party candidates  
Comments: To: Warren Mitofsky <[mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM](mailto:mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM)>  
Comments: cc: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <[6.1.2.0.2.20040728144923.09010bd0@mail.mindspring.com](mailto:6.1.2.0.2.20040728144923.09010bd0@mail.mindspring.com)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Computerized voting is much more susceptible to fraud than paper ballots. There have been several studies on the subject, the most thorough of which, by the National Institutes of Standards & Testing in 1988, is at: <http://www.nist.gov/itl/lab/specpubs/500-158.htm>

The NIST study suggests that not only should there be a paper trail for any computerized voting system, but that this be audited for a random sample of precincts.

Aside from that, touch screen systems are the worst possible approach to voting, for many reasons, not least of which is that, in most cases, the voter cannot see the entire ballot at once on screen. Optically scanned paper ballots provide a much better solution, easily audited and not as susceptible to catastrophic failure in case of mechanical malfunctions.

In 1980, a programming error caused many thousands of ballots to be miscounted in Orange County, CA, which was using the Votomatic punch card ballot that became infamous in Florida 20 years later. A trade publication (Datamation, if I recall correctly) then ran a contest for programmers to come up with ways of falsifying an election using computerized ballots that could not be detected afterward by auditing the system. They received over 1,000 valid answers.

Jan Werner

---

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>> effect in  
>> verbal learning research]. That's a bias in favor of who gets the top  
>> line, if the ballot shows a vertical lineup.  
>>  
>> What is of more concern to me than either error or bias, which can  
>> only be  
>> minimized, never eliminated, is fraud: do modern voting methods engender

>> more or fewer possibilities for fraud than traditional, and are there  
>> more  
>> or fewer ways to detect fraud when it occurs.

>> I have two hypotheses:

>> 2. more verification procedures can be engineered in

>> What we need is research to test the hypotheses.

>> Nat Ehrlich, Ph.D.

>> Research Specialist

>> Michigan State University

>> Institute for Public Policy and Social Research

>> Office for Social Research

>> 321 Berkey Hall

>> East Lansing, MI 48824

>> 517-355-6672

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

>> From: Warren Mitofsky [mailto:mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM]

>> Sent: Wednesday, July 28, 2004 11:02 AM

>> To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

>> Subject: Re: 3rd party candidates

>> Many of the points that Fritz Scheuren makes in his interesting  
>> discussion

>> of errors in the voting process that were in the 2000 election are  
>> also in

>> the new voting systems. We have had such errors for many years. We had

>> under and over voting with paper ballots long before the mechanical and

>> electronic voting equipment came into use. Now we are trading yesterday's

>> errors for a new type. Over voting is not possible with most  
>> equipment, but

>>  
>> undervoting is alive and well. Consider the touch screen voting where  
>>  
>> people dutifully mark their ballot on the screen. Then, instead of  
>>  
>> indicating that their ballot is complete and not realizing their vote has  
>>  
>> not been registered, they touch the spot next to the candidate name again  
>>  
>> so their vote will not be visible to the next voter. They never did  
>>  
>> register their vote. This is a new kind of under vote.  
>>  
>>  
>>  
>> The question is not whether there will be errors in the voting. There  
>> will  
>>  
>> be, no matter what form of voting and registering we have. The  
>> question is  
>>  
>> whether these errors favor one party more than the others. Bias is the  
>>  
>> hazard, much more so than random error. The butterfly ballot in  
>> Florida in  
>>  
>> 2000 and California in 2003 introduced a bias. A candidate lost votes  
>>  
>> systematically because of confusion due to the ballot. Presumably,  
>> hanging  
>>  
>> Chad was random error. Computer problems can be random or bias, depending  
>>  
>> on what they are.  
>>  
>>  
>>  
>> While I would be delighted to reduce all errors, I think it is much more  
>>  
>> important to concentrate effort on the errors that introduce bias in the  
>>  
>> voting process. Our government should be able to promise us a fair  
>>  
>> election, but not necessarily one that is error free.  
>>  
>> Warren Mitofsky  
>>  
>>  
>>  
>>  
>>  
>> -----  
>>  
>> Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>

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> 1776 Broadway, Suite 1708  
> New York, NY 10019  
>  
> 212 980-3031  
> 212 980-3107 Fax  
>  
> www.mitofskyinternational.com  
> mitofsky@mindspring.com  
>  
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---

Date: Wed, 28 Jul 2004 14:32:03 -0700  
Reply-To: Doug Strand <dstrand@CSM.BERKELEY.EDU>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Doug Strand <dstrand@CSM.BERKELEY.EDU>  
Subject: Press Release: Study finds that the economy now matters much less

now in vote leanings  
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed

Hi folks,

For those interested, below is the press release that our UC Berkeley news office sent out today from the PACES project.

Here is the web posting thereof: <http://srcweb.berkeley.edu/paces.html>

Note that the above URL will present a link to a brief description of the methodology of the survey and our analysis.

Comments and questions are, of course, most welcome... probably best if sent directly to me, at [dstrand@csm.berkeley.edu](mailto:dstrand@csm.berkeley.edu)

Thanks,  
Doug Strand

-----  
Douglas Strand, Ph.D.  
Project Director

Public Agendas and Citizen Engagement Survey (PACES)  
Survey Research Center  
UC Berkeley  
354 Barrows Hall  
Tel: 510-642-0508  
Fax: 510-642-9665

>>Date: Wed, 28 Jul 2004 10:39:53 -0700

>>

>>From: UC Berkeley Media Relations <fat@pa.urel.berkeley.edu>

>>Subject: Study finds that the economy now matters little to prospective

>> voters

>>

>>7/28/04 - File # 16647

>>Contact: Janet Gilmore

>>(510) 642-5685

>>

>>Study finds that the economy now matters little to prospective voters,

>>issues such as "family values" gain importance

>>

>>FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

>>

>>Berkeley - The economy is fading as an issue in the forefront of

>>Americans' minds as they decide between the two major party presidential

>>candidates.

>>

>>And increasingly, potential voters are turning their attention to other

>>issues, especially "family values."

>>

>>That is the latest result of the Public Agendas and Citizen Engagement

>>Survey (PACES) - a nationwide survey and joint venture of the University

>>of California, Berkeley, Indiana University and the University of Maryland.

>>

>>"Whereas Iraq and the economy were sucking the life out of any other

>>issues in the campaign earlier on, now both of those concerns have

>>subsided some as sore points - to a modest extent in the case of Iraq,

>>but to a great extent in the case of the U.S. economy," said Douglas

>>Strand, the PACES project manager and a political science lecturer at UC

>>Berkeley.

>>

>>"So far, Iraq continues to be a leading factor in the election, but

>>Americans now appear to be giving a good deal of attention to the debates

>>around traditional family values in the United States, probably because

>>of the increased talk about 'values' by the two campaigns and especially

>>because of the resurgence, at least for a time, of the gay marriage issue

>>as the Constitutional ban came up for debates and votes in Congress."

>>

>>The survey indicates that economic assessments have taken a dive in their

>>influence on the choice that Americans are making between Bush and Kerry

>>when the analysts compare two things: what the people interviewed said

>>about the state of the economy and which candidate each of them then said

>>they preferred for president.

>>  
>>For example, when the investigators looked at those interviewed who  
>>called themselves independents - identifying with no political party and  
>>much more likely than partisans to be "swing voters" - 28 percent  
>>preferred Kerry in the interviews done between mid-February and May 7 if  
>>they were optimistic about the economy over the year to come. But 54  
>>percent of the independents preferred Kerry if they saw the economy  
>>negatively - a 26 percent rise in support for Kerry associated with a  
>>negative instead of a positive view.

>>  
>>Recently, however, in the interviews conducted between May 8 to July 25,  
>>33 percent of the optimistic independents preferred Kerry, while support  
>>for Kerry among the pessimistic independents was 39 percent. In other  
>>words, now Kerry appears to get a much smaller boost in support - six  
>>percent instead of 26 percent - when these independents are pessimistic  
>>about the future of the economy.

>>  
>>The electoral importance of economic assessments dropped even more once  
>>the analysts took into account the opinions expressed on many other  
>>issues that may affect how people vote, such as views on terrorism,  
>>abortion, health care, gay marriage and the war in Iraq. In the survey as  
>>a whole, the overall fall in the importance of economic assessments is  
>>both large and statistically significant.

>>  
>>And while assessments of the economy mattered much less, the level of  
>>negativism about the economy also decreased, though to a lesser  
>>extent. In the mid-February to early-May period, 46 percent of all  
>>Americans in the survey said they thought the United States was either  
>>"not too close" or "a long way" from having a "strong economy." But in  
>>the more recent period, since early May, 38 percent took such a negative  
>>view of the current state of the economy.

>>  
>>The date of May 8 was chosen as a dividing line for comparison because  
>>that is the day when the Bush campaign got its second round of good  
>>economic news: Almost 300,000 new jobs were reported, and unemployment  
>>dropped a 10th of a percentage point. The previous round of good news, in  
>>early April, did not seem to undercut the support Kerry garnered from  
>>economic pessimism, probably, the analysts suspect, because the good news  
>>appeared too tentative.

>>  
>>"It appears that the better economic news since early May has not only  
>>reduced the percentage of the public that is gloomy about the future of  
>>the economy, but it has also inhibited the tendency of the pessimists to  
>>direct their disgruntlement at Bush," said Strand.

>>  
>>Meanwhile, the analysts found that family values has surged as a set of  
>>issues that Americans consider when they decide between Bush and Kerry.  
>>Earlier in the year, these issues mattered much less.

>>  
>>In the case of health care, the evidence was only suggestive and the  
>>increased importance appeared to center on the question of whether  
>>Medicare drug benefits should be extended to all seniors. The PACES  
>>scholars said they need more interviews in the future to confirm the  
>>increased importance of this issue in the election.

>>  
>>>But in the survey, the increased importance of family values was clear,  
>>>and most of this appeared to come from the increased importance of gay  
>>>marriage, in particular. In the February to early May period, if  
>>>independents supported a Constitutional amendment banning gay marriage,  
>>>then 40 percent supported Bush instead of Kerry. But if independents  
>>>opposed such an amendment, then support for Bush fell to 28 percent - a  
>>>12 percent difference.

>>  
>>>Since May 8, however, if independents supported that same amendment, then  
>>>they were stronger in their support for Bush - by a margin of 20 percent  
>>>- compared to those opposing the amendment. This is roughly twice as  
>>>large a difference as before.

>>  
>>>Merrill Shanks, the principal investigator for the project and a UC  
>>>Berkeley political science professor, noted that the economy may rise  
>>>again as an important issue if the "short-term sluggishness" that Federal  
>>>Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan referred to continues into the fall, or  
>>>if Kerry is successful in making his case that the employment gains in  
>>>the economy have been too limited.

>>  
>>>"For now, however, it appears that Bush has made at least one gain in the  
>>>campaign," Shanks said, "for the economy no longer appears to drag him  
>>>down much, if at all, when Americans think about who they would vote for  
>>>if the election were held today."

>>  
>>>The PACES project has been surveying approximately 100 Americans  
>>>nationwide each month since February. Total interviews have now reached  
>>>760. For more detailed information on the methodology of the survey and  
>>>of the analysis in this study, go to the Survey Research Center's Web  
>>>site at: <http://srcweb.berkeley.edu/>.

>>###

>>  
>>>NOTE: For more information on the survey, contact Douglas Strand at  
>>>dstrand@csm.berkeley.edu or (510) 642-0508 or contact Professor Henry  
>>>Brady, director of UC Berkeley's Survey Research Center, at  
>>>hbrady@csm.berkeley.edu or (510) 642-6578.

>

>

>Janet Gilmore  
>Senior Public Information Representative  
>Media Relations  
>University of California, Berkeley  
>(510)642-3734

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=====

Date: Wed, 28 Jul 2004 22:48:39 -0400  
Reply-To: [scott@crawford.name](mailto:scott@crawford.name)  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Scott Crawford <[scott@CRAWFORD.NAME](mailto:scott@CRAWFORD.NAME)>  
Subject: Re: Online response rates by day of the week

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

>Has any research been done concerning response rates to  
online surveys by  
>day of the week -- ie. is response higher if the invitation  
and reminders  
>to participate in the survey are e-mailed on one day of the  
week as opposed  
>to another?

At AAPOR this year, I presented some results from a college  
student Web survey that looked at time of day and day of week  
of invite (we sent one invite every 29 seconds over 7 days).  
We found no consistent patterns in response rate by time of  
day. But we did find significantly higher response rates (as  
a result of the first contact only) when invites were sent  
over the weekend. Sunday was the best, then Saturday. Of  
course, this effect slowly went away as we reminded  
nonresponder students on varying days of the week (we  
reminded every four days). We have not yet looked at quality  
or responses by day... that is still on the TO DO list.

I suspect there are likely differences with different  
populations. I would love to see something similar done with  
professionals. I suspect time of day might make a difference  
with professionals as well.

---

Scott Crawford  
734.395.8790  
scott@crawford.name

---

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---

Date: Wed, 28 Jul 2004 20:54:37 -0700  
Reply-To: Leora Lawton <lawton@TECHSOCIETY.COM>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Leora Lawton <lawton@TECHSOCIETY.COM>  
Subject: Re: Online response rates by day of the week  
Comments: To: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>  
In-Reply-To: <200407290248.PPH33473@vmms9.netsolmail.com>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

back when I was working at a web survey company, we found that sending out  
surveys to households were best sent on thur or fri, whereas surveys to  
business were best sent on tues-thur. Nothing scientific about our  
observations, but it was a pattern seen.  
leora lawton

On Wed, 28 Jul 2004, Scott Crawford wrote:

> Date: Wed, 28 Jul 2004 22:48:39 -0400  
> From: Scott Crawford <scott@CRAWFORD.NAME>  
> To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
> Subject: Re: [AAPORNET] Online response rates by day of the week

>  
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> online surveys by  
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> with professionals as well.

> =====

> Scott Crawford  
> 734.395.8790  
> scott@crawford.name

> -----

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=====  
Date: Thu, 29 Jul 2004 07:55:12 -0500  
Reply-To: Barbara Burrell <TI0BCB1@WPO.CSO.NIU.EDU>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Barbara Burrell <TI0BCB1@WPO.CSO.NIU.EDU>  
Subject: convention delegates, partisans and voters generally  
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

Could anyone point me to surveys about the issue positions of Democratic national convention delegates, partisans and voters generally in 2004? I have seen references to such surveys and bits of data but have not been able to find a whole study. I would like to use such data plus the same for the Republicans in my public opinion class this fall.

Thank you for any direction anyone can give me.

Barbara Burrell

Barbara Burrell  
Associate Director  
Public Opinion Laboratory  
and  
Associate Professor  
Political Science  
Northern Illinois University  
DeKalb, Illinois 60115  
815-753-9657

---

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---

Date: Thu, 29 Jul 2004 06:27:17 -0700  
Reply-To: "Don A. Dillman" <[dillman@WSU.EDU](mailto:dillman@WSU.EDU)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: "Don A. Dillman" <[dillman@WSU.EDU](mailto:dillman@WSU.EDU)>  
Subject: Re: 3rd party candidates  
Comments: To: Warren Mitofsky <[mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM](mailto:mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM)>, [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <[6.1.1.1.2.20040728114159.01ef3648@pop.mindspring.com](mailto:6.1.1.1.2.20040728114159.01ef3648@pop.mindspring.com)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

We learned from the Butterfly Ballot that visual design and layout can make a significant difference in what voters think they are supposed to do with a ballot, just as it does for self-administered visual questionnaires. With computers we have doubled the potential for error. Computer usability issues have now been to the challenges of visual design and layout of the questions.

Don A. Dillman, Regents' Professor  
133 Wilson Hall  
Washington State University  
Pullman, Washington 99164-4014

<http://www.sesrc.wsu.edu/dillman/>  
dillman@wsu.edu

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Warren Mitofsky  
Sent: Wednesday, July 28, 2004 9:02 AM  
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
Subject: Re: 3rd party candidates

Many of the points that Fritz Scheuren makes in his interesting discussion of errors in the voting process that were in the 2000 election are also in the new voting systems. We have had such errors for many years. We had under and over voting with paper ballots long before the mechanical and electronic voting equipment came into use. Now we are trading yesterday's errors for a new type. Over voting is not possible with most equipment, but undervoting is alive and well. Consider the touch screen voting where people dutifully mark their ballot on the screen. Then, instead of indicating that their ballot is complete and not realizing their vote has not been registered, they touch the spot next to the candidate name again so their vote will not be visible to the next voter. They never did register their vote. This is a new kind of under vote.

The question is not whether there will be errors in the voting. There will be, no matter what form of voting and registering we have. The question is whether these errors favor one party more than the others. Bias is the hazard, much more so than random error. The butterfly ballot in Florida in 2000 and California in 2003 introduced a bias. A candidate lost votes systematically because of confusion due to the ballot. Presumably, hanging chad was random error. Computer problems can be random or bias, depending on what they are.

While I would be delighted to reduce all errors, I think it is much more important to concentrate effort on the errors that introduce bias in the voting process. Our government should be able to promise us a fair election, but not necessarily one that is error free.  
warren mitofsky

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---

Date: Thu, 29 Jul 2004 10:23:45 -0400  
Reply-To: Scheuren@AOL.COM  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Fritz Scheuren <Scheuren@AOL.COM>  
Subject: Re: 3rd party candidates  
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset="UTF-8"  
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Dear Colleagues:

In my earlier posting here, I referenced the great work that Steve Hertzberg has been doing at VoteWatch. I sent him my posting and Warren's excellent starting point on the thread that has continued. I will send Steve all your other great comments too, as they occur. Anyway, this is what Steve has to say in further elaboration, after seeing only what Warren wrote.

Best to all, Fritz

PS I will reserve my own comments until later but I do want to indicate that my wife and I will both be working at the polls this November. My wife, as a naturalized American, has seen this as her obligation, since she was first able to vote here in 1987.

---

Dear Fritz:

Thank you for sending me your AAPORNET posting. I've now read Warren's comments with great interest too, and I'd like the opportunity to respond.

First, I think the most important question we must answer is: "can our election system accurately reflect the will of the voters when an election is close, say when the margin of victory is 3% or less?" In 2000, the average margin of victory across all 17 battleground states was 2.86%, where 6 states were decided by a margin of victory of 1.28% or less (8 states at 3% or less), with these state representing 59 delegates or 22% of the 270 delegates required to win the presidency. Can we be certain that the election system accurately reflected the will of the voters when the error in the system exceeds the margin of victory, especially when more states in 2004 are expected to experience close races?

Secondly, I agree strongly with Warren's view that it is important to mitigate bias in the election system, but we do not have the data to understand what bias exists and the impact of that bias. Additionally, while Warren has referenced bias in terms of political party, I'd like to focus on bias across socioeconomic status, ethnicity and age. Our system of government was founded on

equal protection, but we do not have the data necessary to understand if we are fulfilling our equal protection goals. We need an election system where we are reasonably assured that errors are randomly distributed.

Thirdly, do we have the power and the will to reduce the error rate in our election system? While Warren's comment, that our government does not have to promise us an error free election, is reasonable, I also have learned from our own focus group testing that Americans quickly fall outside of their comfort zones once they learn of the scope and magnitude of the error that exists within our current election system. I submit that we can and must do better.

First, we need to clearly understand the error rate in the election system and who it affects, in an objective and scientific manner so that we may prioritize our approach to error rate mitigation. Secondly, we as citizens should perform our democratic duty of checks and balances over the election system to ensure that our will is indeed realized on election day.

We have many fine and honest election officials across this land, but their skills, tools and resources are limited: they simply cannot guarantee accuracy, fairness and transparency. How do we come together to overcome the challenge of a free, fair and unfettered election in November?

May I end my reply by recommended the following:

- 1) Please take a day-off work on Tuesday, November 2nd, 2004, to volunteer as a poll worker in your county. We need America's best and brightest to operate the polls on this critical day.
- 2) Take a few minutes of your time to become a Votewatch Reporting Voter, and answer a few survey questions through your cell phone on your way home or by logging on to our web site (<http://www.votewatch.us/>) when you return to your Internet connected computer. Our new web will be up in the next couple of weeks where voters may register to become a Reporting Voter.
- 3) For those who can invest at least four (4) hours of their time on election day, I ask that you register on our web site (<http://www.votewatch.us/>) as a Votewatcher and work with a team of five (5) other Votewatchers to monitor, onsite, a randomly selected precinct in your community.

Together, we can help improve the election system on November 2nd while=20  
collecting key data that will help us identify our election's systemic error=  
so=20  
that we may work collaboratively to rectify these problems.

Thank you.

---

Steven Hertzberg  
Votewatch Corporation  
San Francisco, California 94123

<http://www.votewatch.us/>  
Your Eye on Elections =20  
=E2=80=A2

-----  
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set aapornet nomail  
On your return send: set aapornet mail

---

Date: Thu, 29 Jul 2004 08:47:11 -0700  
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: convention delegates, partisans and voters generally  
Comments: To: Barbara Burrell <[TI0BCB1@WPO.CSO.NIU.EDU](mailto:TI0BCB1@WPO.CSO.NIU.EDU)>  
Comments: cc: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
In-Reply-To: <[s108ad6c.013@wpo.cso.niu.edu](mailto:s108ad6c.013@wpo.cso.niu.edu)>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Barbara,

I recalled that Kent Jennings and Warren Miller had done some studies  
along those lines in the 1980s, googled Kent Jennings delegate, and came  
up with this excellent lit review by William Crotty, John Jackson and  
Melissa Miller:

[http://www.csd.neu.edu/Political\\_Activists\\_Over\\_Time.html](http://www.csd.neu.edu/Political_Activists_Over_Time.html)

Another link points to the data sets being available through the ICPSR.

Best,

-- Joel

\*\*\*\*\*

Joel David Bloom, Ph.D.  
<http://www.uoregon.edu/~jbloom>  
[jbloom@uoregon.edu](mailto:jbloom@uoregon.edu)

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On Thu, 29 Jul 2004, Barbara Burrell wrote:

> Could anyone point me to surveys about the issue positions of  
> Democratic national convention delegates, partisans and voters generally  
> in 2004? I have seen references to such surveys and bits of data but  
> have not been able to find a whole study. I would like to use such data  
> plus the same for the Republicans in my public opinion class this fall.

> Thank you for any direction anyone can give me.

> Barbara Burrell

> Barbara Burrell  
> Associate Director  
> Public Opinion Laboratory  
> and  
> Associate Professor  
> Political Science  
> Northern Illinois University  
> DeKalb, Illinois 60115  
> 815-753-9657

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Date: Thu, 29 Jul 2004 12:17:01 -0400  
Reply-To: Leo Simonetta <[simonetta@ARTSCI.COM](mailto:simonetta@ARTSCI.COM)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Leo Simonetta <[simonetta@ARTSCI.COM](mailto:simonetta@ARTSCI.COM)>  
Subject: Bounce, bounce who's got the bounce?  
Comments: To: [AAPORNET@asu.edu](mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu)  
MIME-version: 1.0  
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POLLING

First the Convention, Then the Inevitable Expectations Game

By RICK LYMAN

<http://www.nytimes.com/2004/07/29/politics/campaign/29bounce.html>

Published: July 29, 2004

BOSTON, July 28 - Republicans say John Kerry should get a huge bounce in the polls from this week's Democratic National Convention. No, no, Democrats say, the peculiarities of this election make that entirely unlikely. A modest bounce, if any, is all that can be expected.

Yes, it is time for everyone to play the Convention Bounce Expectations Game.

"History does predict that there will be a bounce," said Frank Newport, editor in chief of the Gallup Poll. "But we've seen such unusual stability in the poll numbers so far this year, and we do know that people are remarkably more focused on the race this year than they have been in previous elections. So, who knows? There is certainly the possibility that the bounce this year will be less than history would suggest."

Part of the contest between the parties is getting the news media - and the public - to accept how large a bounce Mr. Kerry should be expected to receive after his nomination speech. Republicans want that number to be as high as possible to make a more modest gain seem like failure; Democrats push for a lower figure to make a meager rise look formidable.

SNIP

The Gallup Organization recently finished a study of convention bounces over the last four decades and come to the conclusion that there is indeed such a thing and that it is, on average, 6.1 percentage points. Gallup measures the bounce as the difference in the candidate's standing between the final preconvention poll and the first postconvention one. The bounce percentages have ranged from a high of 16 points for Mr. Clinton in 1992 to zero for George McGovern in 1972.

The reason that Mr. Dowd's prediction this year - and Mr. McAuliffe's - are so much higher than 6.1 points is that they are talking about something slightly different, the margin between the candidates after the convention, adding the points that one candidate went up to the points that his opponent went down.

The Gallup study also found some other interesting tidbits about convention bounces.

The campaign that has its convention first, as the Democrats have this year, gets a slightly higher bounce than the campaign that goes second. A challenger gets a bigger bounce than a sitting president, and, for some reason, Democrats have gotten a slightly higher bump than Republicans.

All of this bodes well for Mr. Kerry, but it is not the whole story, Mr. Newport, the Gallup editor, said.

"Republicans have done a good job this year of trying to set expectations very high," he said. "If reporters buy into that, as they probably shouldn't, and Kerry comes out of the convention ahead only, oh, nine points, they'll say it's a big disappointment. I guess that's their job."

But there is real reason, Mr. Newport and others said, to question how much history will be a guide in this unusual election year.

"I don't think there's going to be a big convention bounce because I don't think there's a bounce to be had in this electorate," said Bill Carrick, a veteran Democratic strategist. "So many people have already made up their minds. Both sides are already at 'fix bayonets.' "

SNIP

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

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From: "E. Deborah Jay" <[edj@FIELD.COM](mailto:edj@FIELD.COM)>  
Subject: Returned mail: Data format error  
Comments: To: [aapornet@asu.edu](mailto:aapornet@asu.edu)  
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Date: Thu, 29 Jul 2004 14:28:45 -0700  
Reply-To: Steven Hertzberg <[steven@VOTEWATCH.US](mailto:steven@VOTEWATCH.US)>  
Sender: AAPORNET <[AAPORNET@ASU.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU)>  
From: Steven Hertzberg <[steven@VOTEWATCH.US](mailto:steven@VOTEWATCH.US)>  
Subject: Re: 3rd party candidates  
Comments: To: Don Dillman <[dillman@WSU.EDU](mailto:dillman@WSU.EDU)>

Professor Dillman raises an excellent point. We have seen that ballot design, whether printed or on a computer screen, can effect election

results.

For example, Mitofsky International issued a press release on this issue shortly after the California recall election, where 3-unknown candidates received 10 times more votes (in the 11 counties using Deibold Accuvote Optical Scan machines) than in the other 47 counties. These unknown candidates (Palmieri, Kunzman and Sprague) were simply listed on a column directly opposite three well-known candidates, Schwarzenegger, Bustamante and McClintock.

Additionally, during this same election we (Votewatch) found that voters inadvertently missed the recall question (the top of the ticket question) in Los Angeles County at a rate of approximately 8.6% of the time. Five California counties had used the exact same ballot design without first testing the layout, and all five experienced similar behavior. Anecdotal observations of our poll monitors inside the precincts point to two possible factors for this high rate: (1) that voters simply missed question one and proceeded directly to the first question; (2) that voters did not understand how to place a vote "for" Governor Gray Davis.

In the upcoming election, we're seeking to evaluate voter behavior across various graphical user interface designs across many electronic voting machines. I'm looking forward to see the data.

---

Steven Hertzberg  
Votewatch Corporation  
San Francisco, California 94123

<http://www.votewatch.us>  
Your Eye on Elections

On Thu, 29 Jul 2004 06:27:17 -0700, Don A. Dillman <dillman@WSU.EDU> wrote:

>We learned from the Butterfly Ballot that visual design and layout can make  
>a significant difference in what voters think they are supposed to do with  
>a  
>ballot, just as it does for self-administered visual questionnaires. With  
>computers we have doubled the potential for error. Computer usability  
>issues  
>have now been to the challenges of visual design and layout of the  
>questions.

>  
>Don A. Dillman, Regents' Professor  
>133 Wilson Hall  
>Washington State University  
>Pullman, Washington 99164-4014  
><http://www.sesrc.wsu.edu/dillman/>  
>[dillman@wsu.edu](mailto:dillman@wsu.edu)

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Date: Thu, 29 Jul 2004 15:01:56 -0700  
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From: Shapard Wolf <[shap.wolf@ASU.EDU](mailto:shap.wolf@ASU.EDU)>  
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w6PCs8K8NURDpcOTw5nCVVHDtj/igJ1u4oCgwrpKVDpfw49fwqzDoMOeTmDFk8OKxZPigJ7FocO4  
I3Fnw5QNCjxzblwPg0K

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Date: Thu, 29 Jul 2004 17:11:15 -0500  
Reply-To: Robert Santos <[rsantos@NUSTATS.COM](mailto:rsantos@NUSTATS.COM)>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Robert Santos <rsantos@NUSTATS.COM>  
Subject: Re: 3rd party candidates  
Comments: To: Steven Hertzberg <steven@VOTEWATCH.US>, AAPORNET@asu.edu  
In-Reply-To: <LISTSERV%2004072914284529@LISTS.ASU.EDU>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

So far, much of this discussion has focused on the "threats" associated with voting technologies/methods. But it's always the case that there are "opportunities," too. I'd be interested in how specific technologies can be exploited to maximize valid casting of votes.

For those of us evaluating or observing the vote this Nov., it is very important to note "what's not working." But let's also find out "what's working exceptionally well". There may be combinations of "process," "people", and "technology" that are worth identifying and emulating...

Rob Santos  
NuStats (and Advisory Team Member, VoteWatch)

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Steven Hertzberg  
Sent: Thursday, July 29, 2004 4:29 PM  
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
Subject: Re: 3rd party candidates

Professor Dillman raises an excellent point. We have seen that ballot design, whether printed or on a computer screen, can effect election results.

For example, Mitofsky International issued a press release on this issue shortly after the California recall election, where 3-unknown candidates received 10 times more votes (in the 11 counties using Deibold Accuvote Optical Scan machines) than in the other 47 counties. These unknown candidates (Palmieri, Kunzman and Sprague) were simply listed on a column directly opposite three well-known candidates, Schwarzenegger, Bustamante and McClintock.

Additionally, during this same election we (Votewatch) found that voters inadvertently missed the recall question (the top of the ticket question) in Los Angeles County at a rate of approximately 8.6% of the time. Five California counties had used the exact same ballot design without first testing the layout, and all five experienced similar behavior. Anecdotal observations of our poll monitors inside the precincts point to two possible factors for this high rate: (1) that voters simply missed question one and proceeded directly to the first question; (2) that voters did not understand how to place a vote "for" Governor Gray Davis.

In the upcoming election, we're seeking to evaluate voter behavior across

various graphical user interface designs across many electronic voting machines. I'm looking forward to see the data.

---

Steven Hertzberg  
Votewatch Corporation  
San Francisco, California 94123

<http://www.votewatch.us>  
Your Eye on Elections

On Thu, 29 Jul 2004 06:27:17 -0700, Don A. Dillman <dillman@WSU.EDU> wrote:

>We learned from the Butterfly Ballot that visual design and layout can make  
>a significant difference in what voters think they are supposed to do with  
>a  
>ballot, just as it does for self-administered visual questionnaires. With  
>computers we have doubled the potential for error. Computer usability  
>issues  
>have now been to the challenges of visual design and layout of the  
>questions.

>  
>Don A. Dillman, Regents' Professor  
>133 Wilson Hall  
>Washington State University  
>Pullman, Washington 99164-4014  
><http://www.sesrc.wsu.edu/dillman/>  
>dillman@wsu.edu

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