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Sent: Saturday, May 28, 2011 6:10 PM
To: Shapard Wolf
Subject: File: "AAPORNET LOG0501"

Date: Sun, 2 Jan 2005 23:28:24 -0800
Reply-To: Marc Sapir <marcsapir@COMCAST.NET>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Marc Sapir <marcsapir@COMCAST.NET>
Subject: truthout article on Ohio election fraud
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Comments: cc: Warren Gold <WGold@itsa.ucsf.edu>,
Ariya Sasaki <AriyaLove2004@aol.com>,
James True <jtrue@mindspring.com>,
Karen Leonard <karen153@adelphia.net>,
Matthew Ingram <matthewsingram@yahoo.com>,
mickeyhuff@mac.com, Peter Phillips <peter.phillips@sonoma.edu>,
Suzanne Grady <suziandchuck@yahoo.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Below, the latest summary article from the Columbus Free Press editors on the Ohio election outcome.

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

Ohio's Official Non-Recount Ends amidst New Evidence of Fraud, Theft and Judicial Contempt Mirrored in New Mexico
By Bob Fittrakis, Steve Rosenfeld and Harvey Wasserman
The Columbus Free Press

Friday 31 December 2004

Columbus - The Ohio presidential recount was officially=20 terminated Tuesday, December 28.

But the end comes amidst bitter dispute over official=20 certification of impossible voter turnout numbers, over the refusal=20 of Ohio's Republican Supreme Court Chief Justice to recuse himself from crucial court=20 challenges involving his own re-election campaign, over the=20 Republican Secretary of State's refusal to testify under subpoena, over apparent tampering=20 with tabulation machines, over more than 100,000 provisional and machine-rejected ballots left uncounted, over major discrepancies in=20 certified vote counts and turnout ratios, and over a wide range of=20 unresolved disputes that continue to leave the true outcome of Ohio's=20

presidential vote in serious doubt.

Officially, Republican Secretary of State Kenneth Blackwell has confirmed substantial errors in the vote count, with a shift of some 1,200 votes based on statewide recounts of about 3% of the vote. But additional new evidence of massive vote-counting fraud across the state continues to be unearthed, calling into question George W. Bush's alleged victory in Ohio and pending re-election in the Electoral College.

Blackwell, who was co-chair of the Bush-Cheney campaign, announced that his recount awarded 734 additional votes to Kerry and 449 additional votes to Bush. Meanwhile, more than 92,672 machine-rejected ballots remain unchecked and uncounted, as do at least 14,000 provisional ballots. Conservative estimates of Kerry's net gain among those ballots are another 36,000 to 40,000 votes. No accounting in the count or recount has been made for voters turned away at the polls due to insufficient voting machines, computer malfunction, tampering with registration data, mishandling of absentee ballots, misinformation and intimidation, or a wide range of other problems.

Blackwell's certified statewide returns now give Bush a margin of 118,775 votes. Ohio's electoral votes would give Bush the presidency if they are certified by Congress on January 6. A challenge by members of the House of Representatives is expected under an 1887 law passed in response to the disputed election of 1876, during which Republican Rutherford B. Hayes took the presidency in the Electoral College despite losing the popular vote. The challenge must be joined by at least one Senator.

Meanwhile, a new precinct-by-precinct analysis in many Ohio counties indicates that Bush's margin here was likely obtained by fraud. That is the main claim of the election challenge suit now at the Ohio Supreme Court, where Ohio's GOP Supreme Court Chief Justice, Thomas Moyer, has refused to recuse himself, even though allegations of vote switching where votes cast for one candidate are assigned to another in the computerized tabulation stage involve his own re-election campaign.

Ohio's official recount was conducted by GOP Secretary of State Kenneth Blackwell, despite widespread protests that his role as co-chair of the state's Bush-Cheney campaign constituted a serious conflict of interest. Blackwell has refused to testify in the election challenge

lawsuit alleging massive voter fraud, as have a number of GOP county election supervisors. Blackwell also refuses to explain why he has left more than 106,000 machine-rejected and provisional ballots entirely uncounted.

The final recount tested roughly 3% of the roughly 5.7 million votes cast in the state. But contrary to the law governing the recount, many precincts tested were selected not at random, but by Blackwell's personal designation. Experts with the election challenge suit have noted many of the precincts selected were mostly free of the irregularities they are seeking to investigate, while many contested precincts were left unrecounted.

The official overall shifting of nearly 1200 votes was deemed "absolutely unacceptable" by Colby Hamilton of the Green Party, which joined the Libertarian Party in paying \$113,600 to have the recount done. The Greens and Libertarians are now asking for another recount, charging that the first one was woefully incomplete and unreliable.

The Kerry campaign, which raised millions of dollars to guarantee "every vote will be counted" in the 2004 election, has challenged results in just one county, where a technician dismantled at least one voting machine prior to the recount. Daniel J. Hoffheimer, an attorney hired by the Kerry campaign has emphasized his belief that despite that challenge, "this presidential election is over. The Bush-Cheney ticket has won."

Hoffheimer is affiliated with Taft, Stettinius and Hollister, a Cincinnati firm with deep Republican ties to Ohio's current GOP governor, Bob Taft. Hoffheimer said "the Kerry-Edwards campaign has found no conspiracy and no fraud in Ohio," but more serious researchers continue to uncover plenty. While struggling to find the financial resources necessary for the legal challenge, the Election Protection team has continued to uncover deeply disturbing evidence of manipulation, theft and fraud that went unaudited by the official recount.

Some 14.6% of Ohio votes were cast on electronic machines with no paper trail, rendering them unauditible. But on election night, electronic machines and computer software were used throughout the state to tabulate paper ballots. The contrasts are striking. Officially, Bush built a narrow margin of roughly 51% versus 48% for Kerry based on votes counted on election night. But among the 147,400 provisional and absentee ballots that were counted AFTER election night, Kerry received 54.46 percent of

the vote. These later totals came from counts done by hand, as opposed to counts done by computer tabulators, many of which came from Diebold.

Many of the electronic voting machines with no paper trail also came from Republican-dominated companies, including some from Diebold, whose owner, Wally O'Dell, infamously guaranteed in 2003 that he would deliver Ohio's electoral votes to Bush.

Diebold also manufactured many of the tabulators used to count punch card ballots. In the vast majority of Ohio precincts, those tabulations were not rechecked or recounted. In at least two counties, technicians from Diebold and from Triad dismantled all or part of such tabulating machines prior to the recount. In Shelby County, election officials admitted that they discarded crucial tabulator records, rendering a meaningful recount impossible. In many cases, the recounts were conducted not by public election officials, but by private corporations, many of them with Republican ties.

In other precincts, impossibly high voter turnout figures - nearly all of them adding to Bush's official margin - remain unexplained. In the heavily Republican southern county of Perry, Blackwell certified one precinct with 221 more votes than registered voters. Two precincts - Reading S and W. Lexington G - were let stand in the officially certified final vote count with voter turnouts of roughly 124% each.

In Miami County's Concord South West precinct, Blackwell certified a voter turnout of 98.55 percent, requiring that all but 10 voters in the precinct cast ballots. But a freepress.org canvas easily found 25 voters who said they did not vote. In the nearby Concord South precinct, Blackwell certified an apparently impossible voter turnout of 94.27 percent. Both Concord precincts went heavily for Bush.

By contrast, in heavily Democratic Cuyahoga County, amidst record turnouts, a predominantly African-American precinct, Cleveland 6C, was certified with just a 07.85 percent turnout. The official count was 45 votes for Kerry versus one for Bush, in a precinct where the day's overall voter turnout would have indicated eight or nine times as many voters.

Independent statistical studies of Cuyahoga County indicate that if the prevailing statewide voter turnout was really 60 percent of the registered voters, as seems likely based on turnout in other major cities in Ohio, Kerry's margin of victory in Cleveland alone was wrongly reduced in the certified returns by 20,000 or more votes.

New research has added confirmation to apparent widespread fraud=20
=-AC=82 most likely in the computer tabulation stage - in at least three =

heavily

Republican southern Ohio counties. Mathematical researcher Richard=20
Hayes Phillips, PhD., has shown that Clermont, Butler and Warren=20
Counties,

surrounding Cincinnati, netted Bush votes on par with his margin of=20
victory in the state. But for Bush to have built up his margins in=20
these three

counties, 13,500 Democrats would have had to have split their tickets=20
by voting for Supreme Court Chief Justice candidate Ellen Connally=20
while

simultaneously voting for Bush, by all accounts a virtually impossible
event.

The numbers are startling. In Butler County, Bush officially was=20
given 109,866 votes. But conservative GOP Chief Justice Moyer was=20
given only
68,407, a negative discrepancy of more than 40,000 votes. Meanwhile,=20
Moyer's opponent, a pro-gay, pro-abortion African-American liberal=20
from
Cleveland, was officially credited with 61,559 votes to John Kerry's
56,234.

The Blackwell-approved tally would mean that more than 5,000=20
Butler County voters ignored Kerry's name near the top of the ballot,=20
but jumped
to the bottom of the ballot to vote for Connally. And this was to=20
have happened in an area where some 40,000 Republicans did exactly=20
the opposite,
voting for the President while skipping the race for Chief Justice.=20
Few who are familiar with Butler County politics believe such an=20
outcome to be
even remotely credible.

In Warren County, Bush was credited with 68,035 votes to =
Kerry=AC=BCs=20
26,043 votes. But just as the county's votes were about to be counted=20
after the
polls closed on November 2, the Board of Elections claimed a Homeland=20
Security alert authorized them to throw out all Democratic and=20
independent
observers, including the media. The vote count was thus conducted=20
entirely by Republicans.

Here Blackwell's certified tally says the slightly funded=20
Connally somehow outpolled Kerry by more than 2,400 votes, nearly 10=20
percent of his
county wide total.

Phillips=AC=BC latest analysis was conducted at the=20
precinct-by-precinct level. When looking at returns before they have=20

been blended into countywide figures, Phillips says the suspect nature of the outcome in these three counties is heightened by the fact that precincts within them yield wildly inconsistent data. A few municipalities show Republicans and Democrats voting along party lines as one would expect. But throughout most of these three counties are precincts with massive margins for Bush that are inconsistent with the rest of the counties and impossible to conceive except by some sort of manipulation. This is an almost certain indicator of fraud, says Phillips.

The statistical analysis of these results show Blackwell's certified vote is deeply flawed. It does not, however, identify how the fraud was perpetrated. Based in part on these inconsistencies, the Election Protection legal team has filed suit with the state Supreme Court, asking it to overturn Ohio's presidential election.

But despite the fact that the contention rests in large part on Moyer's own re-election campaign, the Chief Justice refuses to recuse himself from this and related cases. He has helped write decisions denying a further public investigation into the count and recount processes, and has voted to protect Blackwell from providing public testimony under legal subpoena.

Parallel problems have now surfaced in New Mexico, where a bitter recount battle is also being waged. At a public hearing in Columbus convened by Rep. John Conyers (D-MI), senior Democrat on the US House Judiciary Committee, Rev. Jesse Jackson testified that Sen. Kerry was informed in a phone conversation that optical scan machines were being used in New Mexico to steal votes. New Mexico allegedly went to Bush by some 7,000 votes in an election with widespread charges of manipulation and fraud, especially in heavily Hispanic precincts. According to Jackson, Kerry said he knew that every single New Mexico precinct fitted with optical scan machines went for Bush, demographically a virtual impossibility.

But New Mexico's Democratic Gov. Bill Richardson has refused to cooperate with Green Party and Audit the Vote activists demanding a recount, acceding to decisions that could raise the price for a recount to well over a million dollars. Despite its huge leftover war chest, the Democratic Party has not come forward to help push New Mexico's recount, which many believe could give the state to Kerry. As of now, no recount has even begun, with the issue still mired in the courts over the question of finances.

On Monday, January 3, Rev. Jackson will lead a rally in Columbus=20 demanding, among other things, an Ohio revote. Ironically, the=20 apparently defeated Republican gubernatorial candidate in Washington is now=20 demanding the same thing. Moreover, unlike Ohio, in Washington state=20 the Democrat emerged victorious after that state=AC=BCs Supreme Court = ordered=20 all ballots counted and certified totals adjusted.

If anything, Blackwell's refusal to testify, Moyer's refusal to=20 recuse, and the staggering flood of new evidence from a non-credible=20 non-recount have helped further spread the belief that the Ohio vote - and thus=20 the presidency - has been stolen. The findings from New Mexico=20 confirm that Ohio was not the only state where fraud and vote theft may have=20 provided Bush with a margin of victory. Challenges in Florida have=20 also reached the court system.

The alleged Bush victory could be challenged in the=20 much-anticipated January 6 reporting of the Electoral College to=20 Congress. But given the mounting indications of manipulation, fraud and theft, it is=20 virtually certain the debate over who really won Ohio -=AC=82 as well as = New Mexico and Florida - and the presidency will be bitterly disputed for many years to come.

Jump to TO Features for Saturday January 1, 2005

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=====
Date: Mon, 3 Jan 2005 15:30:29 -0500
Reply-To: Paul Braun <pbraun@BRAUNRESEARCH.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Paul Braun <pbraun@BRAUNRESEARCH.COM>
Subject: House Effect
Comments: To: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0

Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Happy New Year to all:

May I ask if anyone can direct me to materials that discuss "house effect", or any methods to minimize house effect on tracking studies (that change interviewing locations)?

Best Regards to everyone!

Paul A. Braun
Braun Research, Inc.
271 Wall Street
Princeton, NJ 08540

Office: (609) 279-1600 x 110
Fax : (609) 279-1318
Cell: (609) 658-1434

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

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Date: Mon, 3 Jan 2005 15:44:44 -0500
Reply-To: Lance Hoffman <lhoffman@OPINIONACCESS.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Lance Hoffman <lhoffman@OPINIONACCESS.COM>
Subject: Re: House Effect
Comments: To: Paul Braun <pbraun@BRAUNRESEARCH.COM>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <[004401c4f1d3\\$14117b60\\$5b00a8c0@BRICORP.com](mailto:004401c4f1d3$14117b60$5b00a8c0@BRICORP.com)>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Are you talking about materials regarding house effect that speak to not switching locations, or materials that offer suggestions as to how you can minimize the effects when switching locations?

Lance Hoffman
Manager, Business Development
Opinion Access Corp
P: 718.729.2622 x.157
F: 718.729.2444
C: 646.522.2012

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Paul Braun
Sent: Monday, January 03, 2005 3:30 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

Subject: House Effect

Happy New Year to all:

May I ask if anyone can direct me to materials that discuss "house effect", or any methods to minimize house effect on tracking studies (that change interviewing locations)?

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271 Wall Street
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www.braunresearch.com <<http://www.braunresearch.com/>>

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Date: Mon, 3 Jan 2005 15:53:51 -0500
Reply-To: Paul Braun <pbraun@BRAUNRESEARCH.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Paul Braun <pbraun@BRAUNRESEARCH.COM>
Subject: Re: House Effect
Comments: To: Lance Hoffman <lhoffman@opinionaccess.com>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <[00b701c4f1d5\\$0f4e8a30\\$7801a8c0@HUMANRESOURCES](mailto:00b701c4f1d5$0f4e8a30$7801a8c0@HUMANRESOURCES)>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Lance,

Thanks for responding so quickly. I am looking to minimize the effect when switching houses.

Paul

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

From: Lance Hoffman [<mailto:lhoffman@opinionaccess.com>]
Sent: Monday, January 03, 2005 3:45 PM
To: 'Paul Braun'; AAPORNET@asu.edu

Subject: RE: House Effect

Are you talking about materials regarding house effect that speak to not switching locations, or materials that offer suggestions as to how you can minimize the effects when switching locations?

Lance Hoffman
Manager, Business Development
Opinion Access Corp
P: 718.729.2622 x.157
F: 718.729.2444
C: 646.522.2012

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu]On Behalf Of Paul Braun
Sent: Monday, January 03, 2005 3:30 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: House Effect

Happy New Year to all:

May I ask if anyone can direct me to materials that discuss "house effect", or any methods to minimize house effect on tracking studies (that change interviewing locations)?

Best Regards to everyone!

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=====
Date: Mon, 3 Jan 2005 20:14:47 -0800
Reply-To: phil.trounstine@SJSU.EDU
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: "Phillip J. Trounstine" <phil.trounstine@SJSU.EDU>
Subject: comparative methodologies
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

Can anyone suggest a single article, available online, that discusses the strengths and weaknesses of various survey methodologies: telephone, mail, internet, e-mail, contact, etc. ? I need to bring some administrators up to speed on the basics. Thanks in advance.

Phil Trounstine
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408-924-6993
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Date: Tue, 4 Jan 2005 08:40:38 -0800
Reply-To: phil.trounstine@SJSU.EDU
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Phillip J. Trounstine" <phil.trounstine@SJSU.EDU>
Subject: Re: comparative methodologies
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

Thanks to all of you who responded. Since several of you wondered what I would find, here's the result so far. The report and powerpoint by J. Ann Selzer of Des Moines was right on point in a specific study (demonstrating that RDD was the most statistically accurate method of those tested). The other two pieces -- from NORC and Roper -- don't cover all the issues but are helpful, basic discussions about polling that will augment my task. I have yet to find a definitive article that provides a generalized comparison of methodologies. I'm sure it's been done for a text book somewhere, but I haven't found something online.

<http://www.whatisasurvey.info/>

<http://www.ropercenter.uconn.edu/pom/polling101.html>

My original request:

Can anyone suggest a single article, available online, that discusses the strengths and weaknesses of various survey methodologies: telephone, mail, internet, e-mail, contact, etc. ? I need to bring some administrators up

to speed on the basics. Thanks in advance.

Phil Trounstine
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Date: Tue, 4 Jan 2005 08:55:28 -0800
Reply-To: phil.trounstine@SJSU.EDU
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Phillip J. Trounstine" <phil.trounstine@SJSU.EDU>
Subject: survey methodologies
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

For some reason, the Selzer article and Powerpoint appear not to have forwarded in my earlier email. Here they are (I hope)

Phil Trounstine
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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
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Date: Tue, 4 Jan 2005 11:56:51 -0500
Reply-To: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Subject: AAPOR's Code of Professional Ethics and Practices cited on line
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

The Ethics of Marketing Research: Can I? Should I? Would I?
by Dale Fodness
January 4, 2005

A basic role for a marketing researcher is that of intermediary between the producer of a product and the marketplace. The marketing researcher facilitates the flow of information from the market or customer to the producer of the good or service

<http://www.marketingprofs.com/5/fodness1.asp>

--

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: Tue, 4 Jan 2005 09:16:20 -0800
Reply-To: phil.trounstine@SJSU.EDU
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Phillip J. Trounstine" <phil.trounstine@SJSU.EDU>
Subject: sorry
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

I now know that AAPORNET will not allow me to attach the Selzer documents to a listserve e-mail..

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Date: Tue, 4 Jan 2005 12:42:15 -0500
Reply-To: Brian Dautch <bdautch@CMOR.ORG>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Brian Dautch <bdautch@CMOR.ORG>
Subject: Roll Call Article on Latino vote
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: 8BIT

Dear AAPORNetters:

As many of you know, I always try to include relevant stories that appear in

the Washington-insider publication Roll Call. I apologize for not being able to include links, but Roll Call is a paid subscription service (\$200 per year). So I'm including the entire story for your reference....I hope this is informative to those of you interested in the positions taken by journalists on turnout issues.

All best, Brian

A Formidable Bloc to Chip GOP Touts Gains Among Hispanic Voters While Some Democrats Fret

By Nicole Duran
Roll Call Staff

January 4, 2005

Pollsters and partisans disagree over exactly what percentage of the Latino population voted for President Bush in November.

But most agree that Republicans made gains with the growing minority group, emboldening Republicans to push harder and leaving Democrats wondering how they lost their hold on this previously reliable voting bloc.

The GOP did so well — Bush and Congressional Republicans increased their percentage of Hispanic voters somewhere from 5 percent to 9 percent from 2000, depending on the poll — that there is serious talk among Republicans about trying to pull even with Democrats in the next two cycles.

Most pollsters say Republicans captured 40 percent to 44 percent of the Latino vote in November.

“Republicans see it within their grasp to achieve parity,” said David Winston, a Republican pollster and strategist.

The GOP’s progress has led Latino Democrats in Congress to issue a stern warning, suggesting that Democratic strongholds like California, New York and New Jersey could become competitive if Latino voters permanently change allegiances.

“It is time for the leadership of the Democratic Party to face the facts,” leaders of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus wrote their colleagues in a December letter. “There is no denying that Republicans increasingly have done better among the Hispanic electorate over the last decade. Republicans have been committed, methodical and are clearly winning the battle for the Hispanic voters.”

While many Republicans attribute their gains to Bush — particularly his Texas roots and his willingness to appoint Hispanics to top-level positions — no one believes they will subside when he no longer tops the Republican ticket.

“The basis of our success in the last election was really getting out our message effectively — the president and our candidates did a good job of

explaining why the Republican Party is a natural fit for Hispanics,” said Alex Burgos, the National Republican Congressional Committee’s spokesman for Spanish-language media.

Additionally, the party ran several high-profile Hispanic candidates who made history while also fielding Latinos for lower offices, such as county commissions and city councils, in hopes of developing a farm team, Burgos said.

Newly elected Sen. Mel Martinez (R-Fla.), formerly the Housing and Urban Development Secretary, will become the first Cuban-American Senator when the 109th Congress convenes today, and Luis Fortuño will be Puerto Rico’s first Resident Commissioner in the House to caucus with the Republicans. (Ken Salazar of Colorado will become the Democrats’ first Hispanic Senator in 28 years today.)

While Republicans say they often tailored messages specifically for different segments of the Hispanic population, they also attribute their success to efforts to approach Latinos in the same way they approach voters at large.

“There is no doubt Hispanics share many of the values of the Republican Party,” said Leslie Sanchez, president of the Impacto Group, a Republican communications research firm. “Hispanics understood the issue of keeping America safe. Security was a strong motivator; they voted like many other non-Hispanic voters.”

Hispanic and female voters helped put Bush over the top in November, Sanchez said.

Greg Crist, spokesman for the House Republican Conference, said the GOP has been ratcheting up its Hispanic outreach for a while now.

For instance, Rep. Jerry Weller (R-Ill.), who is married to a Latina, encourages Members to take a weekly Spanish class on the Hill. Additionally, each Member has designated a minority outreach coordinator and the Conference offers seminars for those coordinators. Furthermore, Rep. Mario Diaz-Balart (R-Fla.) has established the Congressional Hispanic Conference to rival the Democratic-heavy Congressional Hispanic Caucus, and the Impacto Group regularly briefs the Conference on its Hispanic focus group results.

Democrats grudgingly acknowledge Republicans have made inroads, though some take a cynical view of how.

“They did the best rope-a-dope since Ali-Foreman,” Rep. Xavier Becerra (D-Calif.) said of the Republican message, comparing it to the legendary 1974 heavyweight boxing match between Muhammad Ali and George Foreman.

Bacerra accused Republicans of focusing on “wedge issues” instead of things that matter to working families.

“They deflected attention from the real issues affecting Latino families,” he said. “Now they’re going to have to deliver to the community and that will be difficult. [Banning] gay marriage is not going to get someone a

job.”

Crist acknowledged that some issues, such as immigration reform, could be dicey for the party, but he thinks Republicans can reach consensus among themselves and offer legislation that appeases conservatives while not alienating Hispanics.

There is support in the Hispanic community to help those who work within the system while also establishing a process that makes it easier for new immigrants to enter and take jobs that no one else wants, Crist said.

As long as Republicans make clear that tougher border security is about national security and preventing terrorists from entering the country, rather than something based on old stereotypes, Latinos will respond positively, he said.

Both Republicans and Democrats agree that one way to attract more Hispanic voters is to craft messages specifically for different segments of the population.

For example, Puerto Ricans are a growing population in central Florida, and many are particularly interested in seeing the Commonwealth achieve statehood, said Kenneth McClintock, leader of the Puerto Rican Senate and a member of the Democratic National Committee. Had Sen. John Kerry (D-Mass.) been more aware of these views during the presidential election, he could have won many more Hispanic votes in Florida, McClintock said.

Other segments of the Hispanic universe, such as the Dominicans, focus more on immigration issues, he said, while Cuban-Americans pay more attention to U.S. foreign policy, particularly in regard to dealing with communist Cuba’s leader, Fidel Castro.

Burgos said that Republican candidates would be wise to play up foreign policy to Florida’s many Cubans but focus on education, health care and small business tax relief in Mexican-American-heavy states such as New Mexico, Texas and Arizona.

Latino Democrats say their party lost ground primarily because it did a poor job of communicating its message to Hispanic voters.

“Bush realized there was diversity within diversity,” McClintock acknowledged. “Kerry’s advisers tried but his ‘big handlers’ didn’t ‘get’ the Hispanic community.”

Becerra agreed: “Democrats have to heed the wake-up call. [Hispanics] were captivated by a very defined message that the Republicans sent that was cluttered by all the noise of Iraq. Democrats didn’t do a good job of cutting through the clutter.”

While many Democrats agree they lost the message war, the Congressional Hispanic Caucus letter goes further, saying the party has been ignoring Hispanic voters in the past five cycles.

“If Democrats do not undertake a major paradigm shift in how they deal with

Latino voter[s], the future of the party is in serious jeopardy,” the letter states.

The Congressional Hispanic Caucus issued a warning that was likely music to Republican ears: that California, New Jersey and New York could be in play if Democrats continue to treat Hispanics as part of their base instead of as a swing constituency.

Winston, after examining exit polls, has come to the same conclusion.

The Latino community “goes from being solidly Democratic to being a competitive group,” said Winston, a Roll Call contributing writer.

The Pew Hispanic Center issued a report on Hispanics and race last month that could offer some insight to the political parties.

One tantalizing bit: Hispanics who define themselves as white are more likely to align with the Republican Party than Latinos who say they belong to “some other race.”

One Latina Democratic Hill staffer, who did not want to be named, said she was not sure why that was but said it could reflect a socio-economic reality that as people make more money, they tend to be more Republican.

“The race question is very complicated,” she said, noting that in many Latin American countries social classes are often still based on race.

While buoyed by their gains, Republicans say they are not taking their accomplishments for granted.

“Now definitely isn’t a time to rest on our laurels,” Burgos said. “It is time to recruit candidates, to attract and develop new talent to the party.”

Brian Dautch
Director of Government Affairs

CMOR
Promoting and Advocating Survey Research
7475 Wisconsin Ave., Suite 300
Bethesda, MD 20814
ph: (301) 654-6601
fax: (208) 693-0564
bdautch@cmor.org

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Wed, 5 Jan 2005 00:00:56 -0500
Reply-To: jwerner@jwdp.com
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Jan Werner <jwerner@JWDP.COM>
Organization: Jan Werner Data Processing
Subject: Exit poll debate raging on and on and

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

It seems as if the controversy over the 2004 exit polls is doomed to go on forever, accompanied by a spate of analyses purporting to demonstrate statistically that the election was stolen. Those wishing to keep up with it all can find an up-to-date summary, along with some reasonably balanced commentary, at: <http://www.mysterypollster.com/>

As the Mystery Pollster (Mark Blumenthal) puts it:

The continuing stonewall of secrecy that the networks have erected around the exit polls does not help. It is that secrecy, as much as anything else, that continues to fuel the more bizarre conspiracy theories floating around the blogosphere. I remain a skeptic of widespread fraud, but I cannot understand the continuing secrecy: Why did these documents have to be leaked by a left-wing web site in New Zealand? Why did NEP not release them in early November? Why did it take until late December for NEP to make the basic methodology statements the networks had on Election Day available online? And why so much reluctance to discuss, openly, what went wrong and why?

A bit more transparency from news organizations that trumpet our "right to know" would certainly help.

Hard to disagree with that.

Jan Werner

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

=====
Date: Wed, 5 Jan 2005 01:10:31 -0500
Reply-To: JP Murphy <jpmurphy@JPMURPHY.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: JP Murphy <jpmurphy@JPMURPHY.COM>
Subject: Re: Exit poll debate raging on and on and
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

If a debate is raging on and on, one would hardly know it from AAPORNET.

The contribution by Ron Baiman, Ph.D., of the Institute of Government & =
Public Affairs, University of Illinois at Chicago, and Jonathan Simon, =
an attorney, persuasively extends the analysis done on battleground =
states by Steve Freeman of Penn. They argue that a Kerry victory in the =
national popular vote is most consistent with the national exit poll =

results, particularly in the absence of any explanation of why those = results mysteriously "skewed" to Kerry. They present a creditable = discussion of this issue which (sigh) seems to have lost its = newsworthiness.

http://freepress.org/images/departments/PopularVotePaper181_1.pdf

James P. Murphy, Ph.D.
J.P. MURPHY & COMPANY
Post Office Box 80484
Valley Forge, Pennsylvania 19484-0484 USA
(610) 408-8800
www.jpmmurphy.com

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

From: Jan Werner
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Sent: Wednesday, January 05, 2005 12:00 AM
Subject: Exit poll debate raging on and on and

It seems as if the controversy over the 2004 exit polls is doomed to go on forever, accompanied by a spate of analyses purporting to demonstrate statistically that the election was stolen. Those wishing to keep up with it all can find an up-to-date summary, along with some reasonably balanced commentary, at: <http://www.mysterypollster.com/>

As the Mystery Pollster (Mark Blumenthal) puts it:

The continuing stonewall of secrecy that the networks have erected around the exit polls does not help. It is that secrecy, as much as anything else, that continues to fuel the more bizarre conspiracy theories floating around the blogosphere. I remain a skeptic of widespread fraud, but I cannot understand the continuing secrecy: Why did these documents have to be leaked by a left-wing web site in New Zealand? Why did NEP not release them in early November? Why did it take until late December for NEP to make the basic methodology statements the networks had on Election Day available online? And why so much reluctance to discuss, openly, what went wrong and why?

A bit more transparency from news organizations that trumpet our "right to know" would certainly help.

Hard to disagree with that.

Jan Werner

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

Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Wed, 5 Jan 2005 11:19:43 -0500
Reply-To: "Featherston, Fran A." <ffeather@NSF.GOV>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Featherston, Fran A." <ffeather@NSF.GOV>
Subject: Survey manager position at the National Science Foundation
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Comments: cc: "Jankowski, John" <jjankows@nsf.gov>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1

Please pass this information to interested parties. You will find a more direct link to a PDF file with the position description at:

<http://www.nsf.gov/pubs/2005/e20050033/e20050033.pdf>

A text file is at:

<http://www.nsf.gov/pubs/2005/e20050033/e20050033.txt>

The Division of Science Resources Statistics at the National Science Foundation is a federal statistical agency with responsibility for collecting and disseminating information related to the Science and Engineering Enterprise. The Division has responsibility for information on research and development funding and performance, the science and engineering workforce, and the education of scientists and engineers.

The Division is currently recruiting for at least one survey statistician position (Statistician, AD-1530-2) at an annual salary range of \$50,593 - \$93,742. See vacancy announcement E20050033 via our website at <<http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/vacancy.htm>>.

All interested individuals are strongly encouraged to apply. The closing date for application is 02/02/05.

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

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

Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Wed, 5 Jan 2005 11:19:43 -0500
Reply-To: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Subject: Speaking of exit polls

Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Warren speaks

Exit Poll Smoking Gun II
Mitofsky responds.
By Mickey Kaus
<http://slate.msn.com/id/2111831/>

--
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>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Wed, 5 Jan 2005 11:50:10 -0500
Reply-To: pd@kerr-downs.com
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Phillip Downs <pd@KERR-DOWNS.COM>
Subject: Singapore
Comments: To: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Does anyone know a focus group facility in Singapore? Thanks

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

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Wed, 5 Jan 2005 12:08:52 -0500
Reply-To: Lance Hoffman <lhoffman@OPINIONACCESS.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Lance Hoffman <lhoffman@OPINIONACCESS.COM>
Subject: Re: Singapore
Comments: To: pd@kerr-downs.com, AAPORNET@asu.edu

In-Reply-To: <NEBBJNECELDEFCLBMELLEECGEMAA.pd@kerr-downs.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

I know Wirthlin Worldwide has an office there, so if you contact there US offices, they might be able to refer you to someone who can help.

There's also a company called Joshua Research Consultants +65-227-2728. They might be able to help or refer you to a facility.

Good luck, and Happy New Year!

Lance Hoffman
Manager, Business Development
Opinion Access Corp
P: 718.729.2622 x.157
F: 718.729.2444
C: 646.522.2012

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu]On Behalf Of Phillip Downs
Sent: Wednesday, January 05, 2005 11:50 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Singapore

Does anyone know a focus group facility in Singapore? Thanks

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

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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

=====
Date: Wed, 5 Jan 2005 12:21:27 -0500
Reply-To: Jin Yang <JYang@ASC.UPENN.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Jin Yang <JYang@ASC.UPENN.EDU>
Subject: Re: Singapore
Comments: To: Phillip Downs <pd@KERR-DOWNS.COM>
Comments: cc: "AAPORNET@asu.edu" <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"

School of Communication and Information at Nanyang Technological University has very good focus group facility. Contact Dr. Detenber, the division head at tdetenber@ntu.edu.sg

Good luck,

Jin Yang

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

From: Phillip Downs
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Sent: 2005-1-5 11:50
Subject: Singapore

Does anyone know a focus group facility in Singapore? Thanks

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

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Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Wed, 5 Jan 2005 14:11:23 -0500
Reply-To: Melissa Marcello <mmarcello@PURSUANTRESEARCH.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Melissa Marcello <mmarcello@PURSUANTRESEARCH.COM>
Subject: Recommendations for an African-American Female Moderator
Comments: To: AAPORnet@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Dear Colleagues,

I was wondering if any of you could recommend a female, African American focus group moderator in the DC/Montgomery county area? The groups will be held at a facility that is not Metro accessible.

Thanks in advance for your help!

Melissa Marcello

Melissa Marcello

Pursuant, Inc.

2141 P Street NW

Suite 105

Washington, DC 20037

p 202.887.0070

f 800.567.1723

c 202.352.7462

Visit our website at www.pursuantresearch.com

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=====
Date: Wed, 5 Jan 2005 14:27:19 -0500
Reply-To: "Chun, Young" <YChun@AIR.ORG>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Chun, Young" <YChun@AIR.ORG>
Subject: Research on Student Nonresponse
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Happy New Year AAPORites,

Nonresponse or nonparticipation studies mostly deal with adult population. I'm looking for studies, research, and leads to help understand the decision of nonresponse by students or teenagers in surveys/assessments, and identify key variables to investigate nonparticipation behavior of students and nonresponse bias. Studies of student nonresponse conducted in school setting or general studies of teenager nonparticipation in surveys would be very helpful.=20

If you have advice, leads, papers to recommend ... and specially papers in the last couple of years, I would appreciate it very much.

Young Chun, Senior Research Scientist

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

voice: 202 403 5325
FAX: 202 737 4918

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=====
Date: Wed, 5 Jan 2005 14:51:24 -0500
Reply-To: JP Murphy <jpmurphy@JPMURPHY.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: JP Murphy <jpmurphy@JPMURPHY.COM>
Subject: Re: Research on Student Nonresponse
Comments: To: "Chun, Young" <YChun@AIR.ORG>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

An article in a recent POQ describes significant differences in = self-reported unhealthy behavior (smoking, drugs, etc.) by teenagers = associated with differences in interviewing mode (interviewer telephone = vs. robo-call). There may also be a discussion of survey participation = rates, or potentially access to same.

James P. Murphy, Ph.D.
J.P. MURPHY & COMPANY
Post Office Box 80484
Valley Forge, Pennsylvania 19484-0484 USA
(610) 408-8800
www.jpmurphy.com=20

----- Original Message -----=20
From: Chun, Young=20
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu=20
Sent: Wednesday, January 05, 2005 2:27 PM
Subject: Research on Student Nonresponse

Happy New Year AAPORites,

Nonresponse or nonparticipation studies mostly deal with adult population. I'm looking for studies, research, and leads to help understand the decision of nonresponse by students or teenagers in surveys/assessments, and identify key variables to investigate nonparticipation behavior of students and nonresponse bias. Studies of student nonresponse conducted in school setting or general studies of teenager nonparticipation in surveys would be very helpful.=20

If you have advice, leads, papers to recommend ... and specially papers in the last couple of years, I would appreciate it very much.

Young Chun, Senior Research Scientist

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"More than 50 years of behavioral/social science research"
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Washington DC 20006

voice: 202 403 5325
FAX: 202 737 4918

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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
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=====
Date: Wed, 5 Jan 2005 16:42:36 -0500
Reply-To: Bob Groves <BGroves@ISR.UMICH.EDU>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Bob Groves <BGroves@ISR.UMICH.EDU>
Subject: Take a moment -- What's an important innovation in public opinion and survey research?
Comments: To: "Aapornet (E-mail)" <aapornet@asu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1

Please send ideas for meritorious innovations in public opinion and survey research to the innovators award committee. The award committee will entertain short descriptions of ideas, not just full proposals. Prior innovations recognized include list-assisted telephone sample designs, response rate computations standards, audio computer-assisted interviewing, probability sample-based internet survey design, web-based data dissemination, the Pew Center for People and the Press, establishing survey methodology as an academic field. What do you think should be added to this list? Respond to this email right now and send forward an idea. The announcement is:

The AAPOR Innovators Award is designed to recognize accomplishments in the fields of public opinion and survey research that have had their primary impact on the field during the past decade. These innovations could consist of new theories, ideas, applications, methodologies or technologies. To be considered for the award, they must be publicly documented. The award can be given to individuals, groups or institutions. Anyone can make a nomination by submitting a statement which includes: (1) a description of the accomplishment; (2) evidence for the timing of the innovation and its impact on the profession; and (3) names of the individuals or groups responsible for the innovation. While not mandatory, providing details on the nature of the innovation and its impact on the profession will assist the committee in its selection process. Please send nominations and any supporting documentation to:
Robert M. Groves
Univ. of Michigan Survey Research Center
1356 Institute for Social Research
426 Thompson
Box 1248
Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248
(734) 764-8365
E-Mail: bgroves@isr.umich.edu

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Wed, 5 Jan 2005 15:06:06 -0700
Reply-To: Margaret Roller <rmr@ROLLERRESEARCH.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Margaret Roller <rmr@ROLLERRESEARCH.COM>
Subject: Turkmenistan

It is my understanding that research is banned in Turkmenistan and is

subject to punishment. Can anyone confirm this for me? Thanks.

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

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Wed, 5 Jan 2005 16:22:14 -0700
Reply-To: Sandie Edwards <sedwards@HRC.UTAH.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Sandie Edwards <sedwards@HRC.UTAH.EDU>
Subject: text CASI vs. audio-text CASI
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Hello,

I am currently fielding a health study of American Indian and Alaska Natives using an audio-text CASI instrument. The questionnaire takes about 70 minutes to complete and is administered at a data collection site vs. a participant's home. Participants at a couple of the data collection sites are consistently not using the headphones. If you know of any literature on the impact of text CASI vs. audio-text CASI on data quality, please e-mail me.

Thank you.

Sandie Edwards
University of Utah Health Research Center=20
Dept. of Family and Preventive Medicine=20
375 Chipeta Way Suite A, Salt Lake City, UT 84108=20
ph.(801) 585-6968 fax (801) 581-3623=20
e-mail sedwards@hrc.utah.edu

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Thu, 6 Jan 2005 07:47:00 -0500
Reply-To: jnooney@nc.rr.com
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Jennifer Nooney <jnooney@NC.RR.COM>
Subject: response rates for org survey
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT
Content-disposition: inline

I'm soon fielding a mail survey of long term care facilities in North Carolina, and our past response rates from administrators and directors of nursing at these facilities have been notoriously low - usually in the neighborhood of 25% (we get much higher rates from hospitals, health departments, and home health agencies). Does anyone with experience surveying nursing homes or similar facilities have advice on ways to improve response rates?

We are asking questions about nurse staffing, budgeted positions, turnover - items that usually require respondents to consult records. This makes the survey time-consuming for them and impossible to do by phone. Perhaps an incentive?

Thanks,

Jen Nooney
Department of Sociology, NCSU
North Carolina Center for Nursing

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: aapornet-request@asu.edu

Date: Thu, 6 Jan 2005 07:20:06 -0700
Reply-To: Barbara Smela <bsmela@EARTHLINK.NET>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Barbara Smela <bsmela@EARTHLINK.NET>
Subject: Re: Singapore

On Wed, 5 Jan 2005 11:50:10 -0500, Phillip Downs <pd@KERR-DOWNS.COM> wrote:

>Does anyone know a focus group facility in Singapore? Thanks

>

>Phillip E. Downs, PhD
>Kerr & Downs Research
>2992 Habersham Drive
>Tallahassee, FL 32309
>Phone: 850.906.3111
>Fax: 850.906.3112
>www.kerr-downs.com

>

>-----
>Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
>Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

I can highly recommend Asia Insight in Singapore with whom I have had a good deal of experience. Their headquarter office is at 4918 River Valley Road; Valley Point #10-03; Singapore 248373; Singapore. Their phone number is 011-65-6735-7188. Their Asia Pacific presence covers fourteen countries in the region and they conduct both quantitative and qualitative

research. They are active members of ESOMAR and follow ESOMAR codes. It is a wholly owned Asian research company whose principals are Pearly Tan and Chong Hin Ng, both of whom speak perfect English.

You might want to look at their web site at WWW.AsiaInsight.com.

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

Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: aapornet-request@asu.edu

=====

Date: Thu, 6 Jan 2005 10:25:23 -0500

Reply-To: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>

Subject: Officials refuse to divulge questions

Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

MIME-version: 1.0

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

Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Officials refuse to divulge questions

<http://www.news-press.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20050106/NEWS0104/501060444/1075>

By DAVE BREITENSTEIN

dbreitenstein@news-press.com

Despite two requests, the Lee County School District has refused to provide the questions that a marketing firm asked residents during a recent survey gauging public interest in a half-cent sales tax increase.

The News-Press has twice requested the list of questions through Florida's public records laws, which require all governmental agencies to open most documents to public inspection, as well as any private agency or business working on behalf of a public entity. The school district has thus far not produced the document.

The district has denied requests for specific questions because those were generated through a contract between the the Chamber of Southwest Florida and the private marketing firm in Texas that it contracted with to conduct the survey of 400 residents, not the district itself.

According to a code of ethics supported by the American Association for Public Opinion Research in Kansas, researchers should provide "the exact wording of questions asked, including the text of any preceding instruction or explanation to the interviewer or respondents that might reasonably be expected to affect the response."

The school district doesn't know what the questions were, however, and might never know specifics, either. Steve Tirey, chamber president, is analyzing that data to formulate a recommendation whether to move forward with a voter referendum this spring, and if so, how to win approval at the polls. His report will be relayed to the district, but not necessarily include specific survey results from each question.

"We're not providing research to the district," Tirey said Wednesday.

"We're providing a report to the district."

The survey asked respondents about their stance on a sales tax increase and other options to finance schools. Tirey would not say how much that agency was paid, or even divulge the firm's name.

SNIP

Browder does not intend to ask for the specific survey questions because he just wants to hear Tirey's report and a recommendation.

"I'm not interested in the questions, only what the public is thinking," Browder said.

--

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>

Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: aapornet-request@asu.edu

Date: Thu, 6 Jan 2005 15:36:31 -0500

Reply-To: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>

Subject: UPDATE RE: Officials refuse to divulge questions

Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

In-Reply-To: <[02ab01c4f442\\$b83b7620\\$dfb23744@WESTEDUPBACS35](mailto:02ab01c4f442$b83b7620$dfb23744@WESTEDUPBACS35)>

MIME-version: 1.0

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

Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Lee superintendent demands chamber release survey questions

By DAVE BREITENSTEIN

dbreitenstein@news-press.com

Published by news-press.com on January 6, 2005

<http://www.news-press.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20050106/NEWS0104/5010>

6003/1075

Lee County Superintendent James Browder is now asking a consultant to provide the list of survey questions requested twice by The News-Press.

The school district faxed a letter this morning to Steve Tirey, president of the Chamber of Southwest Florida, asking it to "provide a copy to the district so it can be released in response to the public records request."

A private firm subcontracted by the chamber surveyed 400 residents by telephone about opinions of a possible half-cent sales tax referendum and other funding mechanisms to finance new school construction.

SNIP

--

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

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

> From: Kris Juffer [mailto:drkjuffer@earthlink.net]

> Sent: Thursday, January 06, 2005 5:55 PM

> To: Leo Simonetta

> Subject: Re: Officials refuse to divulge questions

>

> And how about the raw data? Probably another false survey

> developed to shape opinion, not reflect it. AAPOR should

> stand up and expose it.

> Kris

>

>

>

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

> From: "Leo Simonetta" <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>

> To: <AAPORNET@asu.edu>

> Sent: Thursday, January 06, 2005 7:25 AM

> Subject: Officials refuse to divulge questions

>

>

>> Officials refuse to divulge questions

>>

>> <http://www.news-press.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20050106/>

>> NEWS0104/5010

>> 60444/1075

>> By DAVE BREITENSTEIN

>> dbreitenstein@news-press.com

>>

>> Despite two requests, the Lee County School District has refused to

> provide

>> the questions that a marketing firm asked residents during

> a recent survey

>> gauging public interest in a half-cent sales tax increase.

>>

>> The News-Press has twice requested the list of questions

> through Florida's

>> public records laws, which require all governmental

> agencies to open most

>> documents to public inspection, as well as any private

> agency or business

>> working on behalf of a public entity. The school district
> has thus far not
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>> The district has denied requests for specific questions
> because those were
>> generated through a contract between the the Chamber of
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>> According to a code of ethics supported by the American
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>> Public Opinion Research in Kansas, researchers should
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>> The school district doesn't know what the questions were,
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>> "We're not providing research to the district," Tirey said
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Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: aapornet-request@asu.edu
=====

Date: Fri, 7 Jan 2005 11:50:46 -0500
Reply-To: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Subject: UPDATE 2 RE: Officials refuse to divulge questions
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <0I9W00BDLXGEAM@chimmx05.algx.net>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

I love this line "It's not being kept hidden, it's just not being released," Tirey said. "We are interested in completing our work."

Chamber keeps lid on tax questions

By DAVE BREITENSTEIN
dbreitenstein@news-press.com
Published by news-press.com on January 7, 2005

The consultant guiding research into a possible sales tax increase to fund school construction has refused a request from Lee County's superintendent to furnish a list of survey questions used by a Texas marketing firm.

James Browder on Thursday asked the Chamber of Southwest Florida, which is receiving a \$24,988 consultant fee from Lee schools, to supply questions being used to measure public sentiment about a half-cent sales tax increase and other funding mechanisms. The News-Press requested that document through Florida's public records laws, which apply to governmental agencies and private agencies contracting with them.

Chamber President Steve Tirey denied Browder's request just hours later, writing that "the information and processes undertaken by the chamber and our team members include trade secrets and are not public information."

"It's not being kept hidden, it's just not being released," Tirey said. "We are interested in completing our work."

Tirey won't disclose the marketing firm's name, questions that 400 participants were asked or what that business was paid.

Lee County schools initially thwarted efforts of The News-Press to obtain the questions, but after consulting with school board attorney Keith Martin, Browder faxed a letter to the chamber early Thursday asking that it provide the information.

Martin said the school district has now fulfilled its obligation under Florida law and will not pursue further action to legally force the chamber to furnish questions.

"The district has complied with its responsibility by asking for him to supply the public record," Martin said. "It's up to the chamber now."

The News-Press, which has submitted three survey-related public records requests since Dec. 21, is challenging the chamber's decision. The newspaper's attorney, Jim Lake of Tampa, sent Tirey a letter late Thursday afternoon explaining how private agencies working for public entities are subject to open records laws.

"The chamber's work is going to be an important part of the school board's decision, and we think the public has a legitimate right to know how they gathered that information," Lake said.

Lake's letter requests a response from Tirey by 4 p.m. today.

SNIP

Sanibel resident Andrew Ulsamer says that if a secret survey from an unnamed firm with unknown questions is Lee County's first step in asking for the public's help, it might as well end its quest now.

"If we're going to go ahead and try to ram something through with a survey geared to find results they want, I'm a bit concerned by that," Ulsamer said.

--

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

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

> From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Leo Simonetta
> Sent: Thursday, January 06, 2005 3:37 PM
> To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
> Subject: UPDATE RE: Officials refuse to divulge questions
>
> Lee superintendent demands chamber release survey questions
>
> By DAVE BREITENSTEIN
> dbreitenstein@news-press.com
> Published by news-press.com on January 6, 2005
> [http://www.news-press.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20050106/](http://www.news-press.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20050106/NEWS0104/5010)
> NEWS0104/5010
> 6003/1075
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>
> 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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>> -----Original Message-----
>> From: Kris Juffer [mailto:drkjuffer@earthlink.net]
>> Sent: Thursday, January 06, 2005 5:55 PM
>> To: Leo Simonetta
>> Subject: Re: Officials refuse to divulge questions
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>> And how about the raw data? Probably another false survey
> developed
>> to shape opinion, not reflect it. AAPOR should stand up and expose
>> it.
>> Kris
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>> ----- Original Message -----
>> From: "Leo Simonetta" <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
>> To: <AAPORNET@asu.edu>

>> Sent: Thursday, January 06, 2005 7:25 AM
>> Subject: Officials refuse to divulge questions
>>
>>
>>> Officials refuse to divulge questions
>>>
>> <http://www.news-press.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20050106/NEWS0104/501060444/1075>
>>> 60444/1075
>>> By DAVE BREITENSTEIN
>>> dbreitenstein@news-press.com
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>>> Leo G. Simonetta
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>>> Baltimore MD 21209
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>>> Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
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>

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Fri, 7 Jan 2005 11:02:08 -0800

Reply-To: Elena Caudle <yeah4me07@YAHOO.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
Comments: DomainKeys? See <http://antispam.yahoo.com/domainkeys>
From: Elena Caudle <yeah4me07@YAHOO.COM>
Subject: Columbia House National 2005 Movie "Survey"
Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

I received a mailed packet at my home yesterday from Columbia House (the music and movie club) and would be curious to hear your thoughts on it...

The packet is designed to look like a legitimate market research survey, complete with a note that says "monitored delivery" on the outside, and language like "you were specially chosen to participate in our 2005 survey," "NOTE: Movie Survey to be completed only by person named hereon,"--it's even got bar codes and a "do not write in this area" section.

There's also an invitation letter (with no mention of further commitment) signed as follows:

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Director, Marketing Research
Columbia House

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I've already registered a complaint with Columbia House (when I called to speak with "Sandy Summers, their Director of Marketing Research," the Consumer Affairs representative told me that the name was made up which is standard practice there).

Is there anyone else we can lodge a complaint with? I know we have discussed organizations like the RNC sending out "surveys" that solicit donations, but this seems so much more egregious.

Does AAPOR have a term for Scamming Under the Guise of Market Research?

Do you Yahoo!?

Yahoo! Mail - now with 250MB free storage. Learn more.
http://info.mail.yahoo.com/mail_250

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Fri, 7 Jan 2005 14:18:58 -0500
Reply-To: "Thomas M. Guterbock" <tmglp@cms.mail.virginia.edu>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Thomas M. Guterbock" <tmglp@CMS.MAIL.VIRGINIA.EDU>
Subject: Help wanted: CATI lab manager at UVa--CSR
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

Position Announcement
Manager, CSR CATI Laboratory
(Part-Time Research Assistant)
Center for Survey Research
University of Virginia

Leading academic survey research center seeks a manager for a medium-sized telephone interviewing facility. The position will be available February 1, 2005. Target date for applications is January 21, 2005, but will be accepted until the position is filled.

Job duties:

The CATI Lab Manager is responsible for all data collection duties and activities in the Computer-Aided Telephone Interviewing Lab of the Center for Survey Research, a full-service academic survey organization located in Charlottesville, VA. Responsibilities include human resources (recruiting, retention, progressive discipline), quality control (training, monitoring, coaching), startup and operation of the WinCATI interviewing system; and reporting production progress regularly to the Director, the Project Team and technical staff. Manages staffing and operations of the CATI lab. Recruits and maintains an active pool of 50-100 telephone interviewers and 2-5 shift supervisors. Ensures that proper administrative procedures are followed in the hiring of interviewers and supervisors. Coordinates and carries out general training of interviewers and briefings for specific projects. Develops and improves

interviewer training materials. Sets up studies on CSR's CATI system (currently Sawtooth WinCATI 4.2 operating 22 interview stations) and implements practical procedures to ensure precise adherence to goals and requirements of each study. Monitors and evaluates interviewer performance using information from audio-monitoring, productivity reports, and supervisor feedback. Works with supervisors and interviewers for continuous quality improvement in the interviewing process. Prepares daily reports for project staff on study progress. Assists project staff in development of interview scripts by de-briefing interviewers and summarizing qualitative results of interview pre-tests. Supervises shift supervisors and may supervise interview shifts as needed.

Compensation and benefits: This is a part-time, salaried position. Term of appointment is for one year, renewable annually. Part-time positions do not carry benefits. Pay range is \$13 - \$17/hour, depending on qualifications and experience. Hours will include some evening hours and are expected to average 20-30 hours of work per week.

Qualifications:

To be competitive, applicants should have a Master's degree in a related field or a Bachelor's degree and progressive experience in survey research and managing survey operations in an academic setting. Knowledge of WinCATI or similar CATI software systems is required. Knowledge of university hiring policies, applicable state and federal laws and policies, and regulations relevant to foreign nationals is preferred. Demonstrated ability to interpret complex study designs and practically apply them to the lab situation. Demonstrated ability to communicate effectively and to supervise, train, hire, and dismiss workers. Demonstrated ability to plan, improvise, coordinate and control; requires highly refined interpersonal and problem-solving skills.

Our organization: The Center for Survey Research is a unit of the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service at the University of Virginia. The staff consists of 6 full-time staff members, including the Director and Assistant Director, a full-time Research Analyst, self-administered surveys manager, CATI-lab manager, and Fiscal Technician. In addition, CSR employs a part-time Senior Research Director and consults regularly with members of the University of Virginia faculty. We employ several part-time graduate research analysts and project assistants, as well as a roster of trained CATI interviewers.

Applicants should send, by January 21, 2005, a cover letter, c.v. or resume, and list of three references to:

Search Committee
CATI Lab Manager Position

Center for Survey Research
P.O. Box 400767
Charlottesville Virginia 22904-4767

For express delivery, the physical address is:
Center for Survey Research
2400 Old Ivy Road
Charlottesville, VA 22903
(Ph: 434-243-5224)

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

The University of Virginia is an equal opportunity employer.

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

=====
Date: Fri, 7 Jan 2005 14:23:34 -0500
Reply-To: "Thomas M. Guterbock" <tmglp@cms.mail.virginia.edu>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Thomas M. Guterbock" <tmglp@CMS.MAIL.VIRGINIA.EDU>
Subject: Help wanted: Project assistant at UVa--CSR
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

Position Announcement
PROJECT ASSISTANT (Level 1)
(Part-Time Research Assistant)
Center for Survey Research
University of Virginia

Leading academic survey research center seeks a part-time research assistant to assist in research-related office and data preparation tasks. The position will be available February 1, 2005. Target date for applications is January 21, 2005, but will be accepted until the position is filled.

Job duties: The position exists to process data and perform data analysis and reporting in an accurate and efficient manner. The project assistant provides support to research analysts by preparing files for their use and helping to ensure data quality. The employee assists research analysts by performing reliability checks on data, helping to design data-entry and data tracking databases, create graphs and tables for reports, typing and editing documents for clients, and providing other types of office and analytical support to the organization as needed.

Qualifications: A Level 1(a) Project Assistant at the Center for Survey Research should be detail-oriented and conscientious, being able to check their own work and make few errors. In addition, project assistants must work closely with research assistants and be able to follow their directions accurately and ask questions for clarification when needed. Project Assistants must be very familiar with the Microsoft Office Suite, including the following:

General

- Ability to proofread documents for clarity and accuracy.
- Ability to enter data using database software.
- Ability to format complex documents using word processing or desktop publishing software.
- Ability to enter and manipulate data using spreadsheet software.

Word

- Be proficient in creating and editing documents.
- Be proficient in creating and editing complex tables, splitting/merging cells, cell margins, and other formatting.
- Have experience using mail merges in Word/Excel/Access or e-mail merges.
- Experience in the development and formatting of final reports and other publishable documents.

Excel

- Have experience using multiple worksheets in one workbook with links between these worksheets or formulas incorporating data from more than one worksheet.
- Have experience constructing data tables for use in graphing and constructing charts.
- Be proficient in sorting data by multiple fields.
- Be proficient in graphing data using all varieties of charts available in Excel: line, bar, scatter, etc.
- Have experience importing and exporting files in Access, Excel, and Word.

Power Point

- Experience with creating Power Point presentations.

Access

- Familiarity with Access data entry and form construction.

The following skills are considered very beneficial but are not required:

- Experience with producing publishable charts, tables, and graphs.
- Familiarity with update and append queries in Access.
- Experience using formulas, including basic mathematical, logical, and text formulas.
- Experience in programming in HTML.

High School degree required, strong preference for some college background, bachelor's degree preferred

Compensation and benefits: This is a part-time, salaried position. Term of appointment is for one year, renewable annually. Part-time positions do not carry benefits. Pay range is \$9 - \$11.50/hour, depending on qualifications and experience. Hours are flexible (scheduled during regular business hours) and are expected to average 20 hours per week.

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Thomas M. Guterbock, Director
TomG@virginia.edu

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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

=====
Date: Fri, 7 Jan 2005 14:09:39 -0500
Reply-To: Susan Kannel <skannel@LSPA.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Susan Kannel <skannel@LSPA.COM>
Subject: Re: Columbia House National 2005 Movie "Survey"

Comments: To: Elena Caudle <yeah4me07@YAHOO.COM>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

I got the same package.

Susan Kannel

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

From: Elena Caudle [mailto:yeah4me07@YAHOO.COM]
Sent: Friday, January 07, 2005 2:02 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Columbia House National 2005 Movie "Survey"

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sending out "surveys" that solicit donations, but this seems so much more egregious.

Does AAPOR have a term for Scamming Under the Guise of Market Research?

Do you Yahoo!?

Yahoo! Mail - now with 250MB free storage. Learn more.

http://info.mail.yahoo.com/mail_250

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

Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

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

Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Fri, 7 Jan 2005 15:02:02 -0500

Reply-To: JP Murphy <jpmurphy@JPMURPHY.COM>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: JP Murphy <jpmurphy@JPMURPHY.COM>

Subject: Re: Columbia House National 2005 Movie "Survey"

Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

MIME-version: 1.0

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

Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

This post raises numerous issues worthy of discussion. I think people = are annoyed by letters signed by fictitious personages. The market = industry itself contributed to this when for decades large consumer mail = panels signed their letters with a Betty Crocker type name. This was = poor judgment on the part of otherwise reputable companies but it makes = it harder to reprimand Columbia House. A flagrant online abuse -- = Network Solutions, I think -- is where after making payment by credit = card the customer is invited to a \$10 rebate upon completion of a = post-transaction survey. What they don't tell you is that submitting the = survey signs you up for additional services you'll pay for monthly. Talk = about aversive conditioning!

James P. Murphy, Ph.D.

J.P. MURPHY & COMPANY

Post Office Box 80484

Valley Forge, Pennsylvania 19484-0484 USA

(610) 408-8800

www.jpmurphy.com=20

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Does AAPOR have a term for Scamming Under the Guise of Market Research?

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http://info.mail.yahoo.com/mail_250

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

Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

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

Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Fri, 7 Jan 2005 15:22:22 -0500

Reply-To: Dale Kulp <DKulp@M-S-G.COM>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: Dale Kulp <DKulp@M-S-G.COM>

Subject: Re: Columbia House National 2005 Movie "Survey"

Comments: To: Susan Kannel <skannel@LSPA.COM>, AAPORNET@asu.edu

MIME-version: 1.0

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

Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

I would lodge a complaint directly with CASRO and the FTC - this seems to be a clear case of SUGGING - Selling Under the Guise of research.=20

Dale Kulp

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

From: Susan Kannel [mailto:skannel@LSPA.COM]=20

Sent: Friday, January 07, 2005 2:10 PM

To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

Subject: Re: Columbia House National 2005 Movie "Survey"

I got the same package.

Susan Kannel

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

From: Elena Caudle [mailto:yeah4me07@YAHOO.COM]

Sent: Friday, January 07, 2005 2:02 PM

To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

Subject: Columbia House National 2005 Movie "Survey"

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music and movie club) and would be curious to hear your thoughts on it...

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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

=====
Date: Fri, 7 Jan 2005 15:31:48 -0500
Reply-To: Brian Dautch <bdautch@CMOR.ORG>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Brian Dautch <bdautch@CMOR.ORG>
Subject: Re: Columbia House National 2005 Movie "Survey"
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <51E59B0D4DEA524DB06CF177F172957D07E048@DELMAR.m-s-g.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

We routinely handle suggesting and frugging complaints...feel free to mail me the relevant documents, and we can file a complaint with the FTC, as well as mail a letter to Columbia House.

Thanks,
Brian

Brian Dautch
Director of Government Affairs

CMOR
Promoting and Advocating Survey Research
7475 Wisconsin Ave., Suite 300
Bethesda, MD 20814
ph: (301) 654-6601
fax: (208) 693-0564
bdautch@cmor.org <<mailto:bdautch@cmor.org>>

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

From: AAPORNET [<mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu>] On Behalf Of Dale Kulp
Sent: Friday, January 07, 2005 3:22 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Columbia House National 2005 Movie "Survey"

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To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

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Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Fri, 7 Jan 2005 12:42:17 -0800
Reply-To: draughon.research@insightbb.com
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
Comments: DomainKeys? See <http://antispam.yahoo.com/domainkeys>
From: Draughon Research <kat_lind99@YAHOO.COM>
Subject: telephone survey out-sourcing references
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

If you are/work for a small research company that out-sources your telephone survey work, I would be interested in who you recommend (or suggest to be avoided) for such out-sourcing.

Please send responses directly to me.

Thanks

=====
Katherine "Kat" Lind Draughon, PhD, MPH

Draughon Research
draughon.research@insightbb.com

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Fri, 7 Jan 2005 15:35:27 -0500

Reply-To: Vanessa Benzinger <BENZINGER@ADELPHI.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Vanessa Benzinger <BENZINGER@ADELPHI.EDU>
Subject: Re: Columbia House National 2005 Movie "Survey"
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu, DKulp@M-S-G.COM
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable
Content-disposition: inline

Can you complain to the Better Business Bureau?

Vanessa Benzinger
Senior Research Analyst
Office of Research, Assessment and Planning
Adelphi University
Garden City, NY 11530
516.877.3234

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Fri, 7 Jan 2005 12:55:15 -0800
Reply-To: Hank Zucker <hank@surveysystem.com>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Hank Zucker <hank@SURVEYSYSTEM.COM>
Subject: Re: Columbia House National 2005 Movie "Survey"
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

I think there should be a simple law: If you say "survey" on the outside of an envelope, you cannot in any way say "send money" inside. Until there is such a law many entities of otherwise varying merit will continue to drive down public appreciation for and participation in legitimate research.

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

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

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To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Sent: Friday, January 07, 2005 2:02 PM
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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

=====
Date: Fri, 7 Jan 2005 16:30:52 -0500
Reply-To: Brian Dautch <bdautch@CMOR.ORG>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Brian Dautch <bdautch@CMOR.ORG>
Subject: Re: Columbia House National 2005 Movie "Survey"
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <s1deac48.068@adelphi.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Better Business Bureau (BBB) is one place you could complain to, in addition to the federal government and Columbia House themselves. Ideally, all three are notified (as is our typical practice in cases like this).

Brian

Brian Dautch
Director of Government Affairs

CMOR
Promoting and Advocating Survey Research
7475 Wisconsin Ave., Suite 300
Bethesda, MD 20814
ph: (301) 654-6601
fax: (208) 693-0564
bdautch@cmor.org <<mailto:bdautch@cmor.org>>

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

From: AAPORNET [<mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu>] On Behalf Of Vanessa Benzinger
Sent: Friday, January 07, 2005 3:35 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Columbia House National 2005 Movie "Survey"

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Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

=====
Date: Mon, 10 Jan 2005 09:55:58 -0600
Reply-To: Smith-Tom <smitht@NORC.UCHICAGO.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Smith-Tom <smitht@NORC.UCHICAGO.EDU>
Subject: Book Award
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

At the 2005 AAPOR Conference in Miami Beach (May 12-15), we will present =
the second annual AAPOR Book Award. For details on this award and how to =
submit nominations, please see [www...](http://www.aapor.org/pdfs/BookAward.pdf)

[aapor.org/pdfs/BookAward.pdf](http://www.aapor.org/pdfs/BookAward.pdf)

The deadline for submitting nominations is coming up.

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

=====
Date: Mon, 10 Jan 2005 15:05:05 -0500
Reply-To: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Subject: AAPOR speaks out - Lee school officials mum on details of sales
tax report
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Lee school officials mum on details of sales tax report
By DEIRDRE CONNER, daconner@naplesnews.com
January 7, 2005

As they consider a half-cent sales tax referendum to pay for new schools,
Lee County School District officials are keeping quiet about the details of
a report that will help them decide whether to put the measure on the
ballot.

The district signed a consultant contract on Dec. 9 with the Southwest
Florida Chamber of Commerce for \$24,988.41 to help study the issue. The

one-sentence contract offers few details. It says only that the chamber will provide "general research and consulting services; development of a set of analyses and recommendations for the Superintendent on a variety of public opinion issues related to the School District of Lee County and its capital needs."

The report will be based in part on a public opinion poll, but the chamber has refused to release the questions asked or any data gathered.

SNIP

The chamber denied Browder's request and verbal requests from the Daily News, calling the research a trade secret and therefore exempt from public records laws.

In the letter to Browder, chamber president Steve Tirey said his group is a "private, not-for-profit organization. It is our opinion that our research and the work in process is proprietary in nature. The information and processes undertaken by the Chamber and our team members include trade secrets that are not public information."

SNIP

"The School District has performed its responsibility. They have refused, asserting what is their trade secret exemption," Martin said. "There's nothing the School District can do. If there's a legal argument as to whether there is in fact a trade secret exemption ... we're not in a position to make that determination."

SNIP

Nancy Belden, president of the American Association for Public Opinion Research, said ethics require survey researchers to reveal details of how a public opinion poll is conducted if the data is made public. Any information in the report to the School District will automatically become public record.

"If they publish findings and release it publicly, then I would say, and AAPOR would say, that whoever is releasing that should be required to reveal the questions asked," she said. "At that point they should have to describe their methodology."

If the report does not include any data, the ethics are less clear, Belden said.

"But whether or not the district would be happy hearing very vague things I don't know," she said.

SNIP

--

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>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
=====

Date: Mon, 10 Jan 2005 15:21:41 -0500
Reply-To: Mark Schulman <M.SCHULMAN@SRBI.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Mark Schulman <M.SCHULMAN@SRBI.COM>
Subject: Latest on Lee school officials mum on details of sales taxreport
Comments: To: simonetta@ARTSCI.COM, AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable
Content-disposition: inline

To follow up on the Lee County, Florida case, I personally contacted SW =
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After reviewing the Code, Mr. Tirey assured me that he would be releasing =
all pertinent information, including the questionnaire items. He was very =
cooperative once he understood the reasons for disclosure.=20

Hopefully this case will be closed shortly, thanks to our AAPOR and CASRO =
codes. Let us hope to read the disclosure story shortly to arrive at a =
happy ending.

Mark

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By DEIRDRE CONNER, daconner@naplesnews.com=20
January 7, 2005

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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Mon, 10 Jan 2005 15:45:33 -0500
Reply-To: Nancy Belden <nancybelden@BRSPOLL.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Nancy Belden <nancybelden@BRSPOLL.COM>
Subject: Re: Latest on Lee school officials mum on details of sales
taxreport
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Comments: cc: Mark Schulman <M.SCHULMAN@SRBI.COM>
In-Reply-To: <s1e29d95.027@srbi.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Thanks go to Mark for his intervention into the Lee County issue that we have been monitoring.

This case offers us a good example of confusion that often sets in. Originally, from what I can tell, the Chamber of Commerce did not intend to release the survey findings. Thus, just because the newspaper or others were interested, we would not say there was an obligation to release the questions, etc., for a survey that itself was not released. Because the School Board is a public entity, however, obligations to release data may set in -- or the interested parties may have come to feel it is in their best interest to go ahead and publish their findings. And in that case of course....

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

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To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

=====
Date: Mon, 10 Jan 2005 16:44:06 -0700
Reply-To: Doris Northrup <coda89@AOL.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Doris Northrup <coda89@AOL.COM>
Subject: Position openings

CODA, a subsidiary of Social and Scientific Systems, located in Silver Spring, MD, is seeking experienced survey supervisors and managers to work on Federal government-sponsored health studies. Salary commensurate with experience. EOE/M/F/D/V. Send resume to HRM@codares.com or fax to 301 588 0417, ATT: P. Baldwin.

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
=====

Date: Mon, 10 Jan 2005 23:30:51 -0500
Reply-To: "Thomas M. Guterbock" <tmglp@cms.mail.virginia.edu>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Thomas M. Guterbock" <tmglp@CMS.MAIL.VIRGINIA.EDU>
Subject: Invitation to subscribe to ASRO listserv (fwd)
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

With the new year upon us, it seems appropriate to renew the invitation below.

Tom

To: Academic survey directors and other managers of academic survey research organizations

Each year at AAPOR, under the leadership of John Kennedy at Indiana University, the ASRO (Academic Survey Research Organization) group meets for discussions of current issues. We usually meet concurrently with NNSP (the National Network of State Polls), which is chaired by Ron Langley at U of Kentucky.

To provide a forum for continued discussion, the ASRO listserv was created several years ago.

Tom Guterbock at UVa administers the list. This is a low-traffic list that is not meant

to compete with AAPOR. Its purpose is to provide a forum for the occasional question or discussion that is of interest primarily to those who manage university-based survey centers. (Examples: issues concerning indirect cost rates, university IRB procedures, hiring students vs. non-students, academic rank of center directors.)

The list is open to anyone who wishes to subscribe. Most subscribers are directors, assistant directors, field or project managers in university shops, and it seems that nearly all are AAPOR members, although that is not required to be a subscriber to the ASRO list.

To subscribe to ASRO, just visit the following website:

<https://list.mail.Virginia.EDU/mailman/listinfo/asro>

Tom

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>

Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Tue, 11 Jan 2005 09:25:45 -0500
Reply-To: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Subject: Apparently the wrap up on the Lee County survey
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Survey results split for Lee school sales tax
By DEIRDRE CONNER, daconner@naplesnews.com
January 11, 2005
http://www.naplesnews.com/npdn/bonitanews/article/0,2071,NPDN_14894_3460687,00.html

Lee County voters are split in a statistical dead heat as to whether they would vote in favor of a half-cent sales tax for local schools, according to poll results the Lee County School District released Monday.

Baselice & Associates conducted the telephone survey of 426 Lee residents in late December for the Chamber of Southwest Florida. While one of the questions asked whether the respondents would vote for or against the tax, the purpose of most of the questions was to find out what messages would be most likely to persuade voters to vote in favor of the referendum.

SNIP

The survey gained controversy when first the district, and then the Chamber, refused to turn over the survey's questions and results. Browder signed the contract on Dec. 9 for \$24,988, \$12 less than the \$25,000 needed for a public school board vote.

"We're trying to help change the focus back to the issues," said Steve Tirey, the Chamber's president. Tirey said he expects to make the full report to the district by the end of the month.

Sometimes people unfamiliar with both research standards and public records laws can be unaware of what their responsibilities are, said Andrew Evans, senior project director for Schulman, Ronca & Bucuvalas, Inc., a New York-based survey research company with an office in Fort Myers. SRBI frequently works with federal government agencies.

"I totally understand that people who weren't in research wouldn't understand," Evans said. "People who do this for a living know it's pretty clear (that it is public record)."

Evans said the survey questionnaire itself seemed to be up to industry standards.

SNIP

Another section of the survey investigated what messages resonate with voters by giving them information and asking whether it would make them favor or oppose the sales tax.

For example, when told that "One in six students is in a portable building, and this referendum is needed to place more students in permanent buildings," 77 percent said that information made them favor the referendum.

According to the district's most recent work plan, fewer than one in 10 students are currently in portables.

The fight to get the survey and its results out into the open has been a hot topic in the survey research world, making the e-mail listserves of the American Association for Public Opinion Research.

SRBI's president, Mark Schulman, even sent a letter to Tirey last week, said Evans, a Fort Myers resident.

"It certainly was an issue outside Southwest Florida," Evans said.

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--

Leo "making the e-mail listserv" 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: Tue, 11 Jan 2005 14:16:42 -0500
Reply-To: "Wolf, James G" <jamwolf@IUPUI.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Wolf, James G" <jamwolf@IUPUI.EDU>
Subject: Inexpensive web survey options
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Colleagues,

=20

Now and then we receive requests like the following:

=20

"We would like to implement an online ... survey for one of our projects. Could you recommend an out-of-the-box web tool that we could implement for our purposes? We've got the technical skill to set up

such a tool - but need advice on which web tool to choose."

=20

In other words, they don't want to (or can't) pay us to do something they feel they can do themselves. These are usually small or one-time studies conducted by people with little or no funding. Can anyone recommend any user-friendly web-survey packages or online services? I know Survey Monkey was once a good bet, but that was some time ago.

=20

Thanks,

=20

Jim

=20

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-=3D-=3D

Jim Wolf jamwolf@iupui.edu

Director, Public Opinion Laboratory

Indiana University School of Liberal Arts at IUPUI

719 Indiana Ave - Suite 260

Indianapolis, IN 46202

Voice: (317) 278-9230 Fax: (317) 278-2383

=20

=20

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Tue, 11 Jan 2005 12:59:26 -0800
Reply-To: Steve Johnson <stevej@NSDSSURVEY.ORG>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Steve Johnson <stevej@NSDSSURVEY.ORG>
Subject: weighting
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

A few months ago someone posted a set of references on weighting. Does = anyone still have that posting, or can the sender please repost?

Thanks in advance.

Steve Johnson PhD

President, Norhtwest Survey & Data Services=

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

Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

=====

Date: Tue, 11 Jan 2005 14:59:10 -0800

Reply-To: "Dr. Thomas Lamatsch" <lamatsch@UNLV.NEVADA.EDU>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: "Dr. Thomas Lamatsch" <lamatsch@UNLV.NEVADA.EDU>

Subject: Re: Inexpensive web survey options

Comments: To: "Wolf, James G" <jamwolf@IUPUI.EDU>, AAPORNET@asu.edu

In-Reply-To: <C1EC1E8B691BBC41B41EA8327B83190101786F17@iu-mssg-mbx01.exchange.iu.edu>

MIME-version: 1.0

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

Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

We used hostedsurvey.com.

It is not perfect but it works great for simple surveys and it is inexpensive. They also offer great discounts for academic institutions.

Thomas Lamatsch, Ph.D.

Director - Cannon Center for Survey Research

Ast. Professor in Residence - Dept of Political Science

University of Nevada, Las Vegas

4505 Maryland Pkwy - Box 455008

Las Vegas, NV 89154-5008

phone: (702)895-0167

fax (702)895-0165

lamatsch@unlv.nevada.edu

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Wolf, James G

Sent: Tuesday, January 11, 2005 11:17 AM

To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

Subject: Inexpensive web survey options

Colleagues,

Now and then we receive requests like the following:

"We would like to implement an online ... survey for one of our projects. Could you recommend an out-of-the-box web tool that we could

implement for our purposes? We've got the technical skill to set up such a tool - but need advice on which web tool to choose."

In other words, they don't want to (or can't) pay us to do something they feel they can do themselves. These are usually small or one-time studies conducted by people with little or no funding. Can anyone recommend any user-friendly web-survey packages or online services? I know Survey Monkey was once a good bet, but that was some time ago.

Thanks,

Jim

=====

Jim Wolf jamwolf@iupui.edu

Director, Public Opinion Laboratory

Indiana University School of Liberal Arts at IUPUI

719 Indiana Ave - Suite 260

Indianapolis, IN 46202

Voice: (317) 278-9230 Fax: (317) 278-2383

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Tue, 11 Jan 2005 16:28:13 -0700
Reply-To: Shapard Wolf <shapwolf@MSN.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Shapard Wolf <shapwolf@MSN.COM>
Subject: weighting
Comments: To: aapornet <aapornet@asu.edu>

Comments: cc: stevej@NSDSSURVEY.ORG
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

This is a good chance to point out the values and virtues of the AAPORNET archives, which contain every message of our 10-year history in an easily-accessible (and searchable) form via the web. The address is at the bottom of this and every note.

You have to create a password when you first use it, this is based on your AAPORNET subscriber email address, so be sure to work from that account. You will receive a confirmation email to click on. You create your own password, and may save it as a cookie. Please note that this system is not related to or integrated with the AAPOR web membership system--your AAPOR member number or password are not required.

Once in the archives you can click on the link for the search page; it has on-line help. Please write if you have any questions. (Weighting comes up often; if you want only most recent, use the date range filters to narrow the search.)

Shapard Wolf
Associate Chair, Publications and Information Committee

----- Original Message -----
From: Steve Johnson<about:blank>
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu<about:blank>
Sent: Tuesday, January 11, 2005 1:59 PM
Subject: weighting

A few months ago someone posted a set of references on weighting. Does anyone still have that posting, or can the sender please repost?

Thanks in advance.
Steve Johnson PhD
President, Northwest Survey & Data Services

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

=====
Date: Tue, 11 Jan 2005 19:27:03 -0500
Reply-To: Josh Klein <jklein@IGC.ORG>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Josh Klein <jklein@IGC.ORG>
Subject: Media surveys on journalists' problems interviewing officials
Comments: To: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Colleagues: For a consulting project, can anyone point me to publicly available instruments or results from media surveys that ask journalists about how they go about reaching officials for interviews and about problems they encounter in getting interviews or cooperation? Anything related is of interest, including changing practices of media or government or corporate personnel in communicating with each other, etc. Thanks very much.

Dr. Josh Klein
92 Brookdale Ave.
New Rochelle, NY 10801
914 576 5285

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

=====
Date: Tue, 11 Jan 2005 23:02:24 -0700
Reply-To: Mike O'Neil <mike.oneil@ALUMNI.BROWN.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Mike O'Neil <mike.oneil@ALUMNI.BROWN.EDU>
Subject: Opinion Research Internships, 2005
Comments: To: AAPORNET <aapornet@asu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Opinion Research Internships, 2005 -- Please Post

O'Neil Associates Inc. is expanding a highly successful summer internship program it has offered since 1990 to include the opportunity for a full-year or academic semester appointment. The option would be ideal for an undergraduate or graduate student who wishes to take either a semester or a year off to explore career opportunities and grow professionally. It has also proven to be an appropriate vehicle for recent graduates who have a sincere interest in the field of opinion research, but who have not been able to obtain significant relevant applied research experience during the course of their studies. Full-time paid internships are available for the Spring or Fall 2005 academic semesters (full year or semester appointments).

The internship program. Past interns have been among the most capable and dedicated of students (two have been Rhodes Scholarship finalists). This position is ideal for a highly committed individual with an interest in learning how social science and opinion/marketing research is actually conducted in industry. Interns will gain firsthand knowledge, practical experience and insight into the entire research process, as well as highly marketable research skills. The training acquired in this program will be extraordinarily useful for someone intending to pursue research as a profession after graduation. Past interns have also found the experience highly useful in obtaining high-level employment in allied fields.

The Company. Our firm, established in 1981, is a full service public opinion/ market research firm serving a highly diverse clientele ranging

from Fortune 100 companies, to government agencies, and nonprofits. We are small enough to provide real "hands on" experience, and are entrepreneurial, nonbureaucratic and growing. Applications will be accepted from both undergraduate and graduate students interested in the field of public opinion research.

Duties. Our goal is to expose our interns to all phases of the research process. This includes study design, field operations, focus group research, a wide array of computer tabulation and data processing assignments, and, for those with exceptional abilities, writing analytical reports. Even though conducting professional level analysis is far beyond the competencies of most students, most of our previous interns have undertaken such analytical writing responsibilities. While we have never guaranteed this opportunity since it is dependent on the intern's ability, we welcome such opportunities and acknowledge that the frequency with which it has occurred is a tribute to the exceptional abilities of our past interns.

Computer skills. Increasingly, ours is a field that makes extensive use of computer skills. For this reason, the ideal candidate will possess much more than microcomputer literacy. In other words, to function fully in our work environment, this competency should extend well beyond basic proficiency with Microsoft Word. Other relevant competencies would include proficiency with SPSS, Access (or dBase), PowerPoint (or Harvard Graphics), Web page design, PC networks. Any linear programming experience will facilitate learning CATI programming. Guidance and opportunities will be provided to quick learners with some relevant background and capacity for directed self-teaching. The greater a candidate's computer skills, the faster he or she will progress and take on a wider array of tasks. A candidate who has a basic familiarity with the logic of social science data processing including such programs as SPSS or one of its many equivalents would be especially well qualified and would be in a position to become involved more quickly in many of our operations.

Candidate preferences. Candidates who have interest in the field of survey research or an allied field such as marketing, advertising, public relations, or applied social science as a career will be given preference. Computer skills, understanding of social science research methods and strong writing skills are pluses that will expedite progress.

Time commitment. In order to maximize the mutual value of the program, we will give first consideration to those willing to commit to work a full year, an entire semester or an entire summer. \$400 per week for full time appointment. (We also offer a shorter, unpaid, internship over the winter recess or other similar briefer periods of time).

Housing. Housing in the Tempe area is plentiful and reasonably priced. We are located less than two miles from a large student community (Arizona State University, student population 50,000+) with the concomitant massive summer vacancy. We can provide assistance with the logistics of locating housing.

To apply. Interested candidates should e-mail a letter outlining their interests with some specificity (i.e., tell us why you are interested) along

with a resume to careers@oneilresearch.com or mail the information to: Internship Program, O'Neil Associates Inc., 412 East Southern Avenue, Tempe, Arizona 85282. Applications for Summer 2005 will be reviewed in two phases: those received by March 15 and those after that date (if a position is still open).

Summer appointments have typically been highly competitive. Applications for other periods will be reviewed as received.

Applicants are encouraged to explore our website: www.oneilresearch.com. This site is rich in information about our company. If you click on the Employment tab, essays from former interns are also available for viewing on this site. We highly recommend reading them.

Mike O'Neil
www.oneilresearch.com

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

=====
Date: Tue, 11 Jan 2005 22:23:53 -0800
Reply-To: info@HUMANERESARCH.ORG
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Che Green <info@HUMANERESARCH.ORG>
Subject: Re: Inexpensive web survey options
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

SurveyMonkey.com continues to be a good option, although I've not looked very hard at other hosted solutions. For those that are tech savvy and have control of a web server (or a kind host to install the software), I recommend PHPSurveyor.com (link below). We've been using it with our nonprofit clients for about six months and have been very happy with it. It's a free, open-source solution based on PHP and MySQL.

PHPSurveyor: <http://phpsurveyor.sourceforge.net/>

Best,
Che

Che E. Green
cgreen@humanereseach.org
(206) 852-4848

Humane Research Council
<http://www.humanereseach.org>
Post Office Box 70180
Seattle, WA 98127-0179

Thanks,

Jim

=====

Jim Wolf jamwolf@iupui.edu

Director, Public Opinion Laboratory

Indiana University School of Liberal Arts at IUPUI

719 Indiana Ave - Suite 260

Indianapolis, IN 46202

Voice: (317) 278-9230 Fax: (317) 278-2383

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Thu, 6 Jan 2005 09:33:00 -0500
Reply-To: "Peter C. Bruce" <pbruce@STATISTICS.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Peter C. Bruce" <pbruce@STATISTICS.COM>
Subject: Upcoming online course: Survey Design
Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed

Upcoming online course: Survey Design

Dr. Tony Babinec will be teaching "Survey Design and Sampling Procedures" online at statistics.com January 21 - Feb. 18, 2005. This course covers the crafting of survey questions, the design of surveys, and

different sampling procedures that are used in practice. Longstanding basic principles of survey design are covered, and the impact of the trend toward increased respondent resistance is discussed. This is an introductory course with no prerequisites.

Dr. Babinec is President of AB Analytics and formerly Director of Business Development and Director of Advanced Products Marketing at SPSS. He is an expert on survey design and analysis.

As with all online courses at statistics.com, course participants work at times that fit their schedules, and interact with the instructor over a period of 4 weeks via a private discussion board. You will need to devote about 10 hours per week to this course.

Details and registration:

<http://www.statistics.com/content/courses/surveydesign/index.html>

Peter Bruce
pbruce@statistics.com

Note: This course is followed by "Survey Analysis", beginning Feb. 18, also led by Dr. Babinec.

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Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: aapornet-request@asu.edu

Date: Wed, 12 Jan 2005 11:08:38 -0500
Reply-To: Brian Dautch <bdautch@CMOR.ORG>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Brian Dautch <bdautch@CMOR.ORG>
Subject: CMOR Government Affairs and Respondent Cooperation Conferences
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Dear AAPORNetters,

I wanted to let you know about two back-to-back conferences CMOR will be hosting here in Washington, DC. On Tuesday April 12th and Wednesday April 13th, we'll be having our Government Affairs Workshop. Then, on the 14th and 15th, the Respondent Cooperation division will host their event.

While we're still finalizing the details of our agenda, we'll definitely be recapping the most relevant state and federal legislation, providing panels on emerging issues like cell phone sampling, privacy, and online research, have one or two U.S. Congressmen speak to our group, and provide Capitol Hill visits to the elected representatives of each attendee.

On Wednesday night, there will be a reception to bridge the gap between the two workshops, and then Respondent Coop will take over as of Thursday morning.

You can register for one or both of the conferences, and we're offering a discount to those who register for both.

More details can be viewed at: http://cmor.org/govt_affairs_Workshop05.htm
and http://cmor.org/resp_coop_events.htm

Thanks, and I hope to see you there!

--Brian

Brian Dautch
Director of Government Affairs

CMOR
Promoting and Advocating Survey Research
7475 Wisconsin Ave., Suite 300
Bethesda, MD 20814
ph: (301) 654-6601
fax: (208) 693-0564
bdautch@cmor.org

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Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: aapornet-request@asu.edu
=====

Date: Wed, 12 Jan 2005 16:04:07 -0500
Reply-To: Colleen Porter <cporter@PHHP.UFL.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Colleen Porter <cporter@PHHP.UFL.EDU>
Subject: Re: Media surveys on journalists' problems interviewing officials
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu, jklein@IGC.ORG
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit
Content-disposition: inline

>>> Josh Klein <jklein@IGC.ORG> 1/11/2005 7:27:03 PM >>>
> Colleagues: For a consulting project, can anyone point me to publicly
> available instruments or results from media surveys that ask journalists
> about how they go about reaching officials for interviews and about problems
> they encounter in getting interviews or cooperation? Anything related is of
> interest, including changing practices of media or government or corporate

> personnel in communicating with each other, etc. Thanks very much.

>

>Dr. Josh Klein

I don't have any instruments, etc. but I do have some insights on the journalistic mindset, which may greatly affect your strategies and response.

For some years, I wrote for a regional newspaper while still working as a survey researcher during the day. (I was laid off from the newspaper gig, but still do some freelance writing). A few years back, I was shocked at the overwhelmingly negative reaction of fellow journalists to a request to participate in a survey.

Before that, I always thought it would be fun to interview journalists, to combine my two professional interests. Now I am a bit more leery.

At the time, I excerpted some of the conversations from a listserv discussion, because I didn't want to forget what I had learned. I won't post that whole thing here, because it's long and I know we wouldn't want our words on AAPORnet printed verbatim elsewhere. But here is a summary of some of what was said, deleting any identifying information:

- Several people said that they probably would not participate because they want to maintain objectivity; even answering an anonymous survey about opinions on seemed wrong to them.
- They didn't believe it was too anonymous if they have already identified you as a journalist. (And they insist that if it's been narrowed down even further, to journalists in a specific field, then it is even less anonymous.)
- The issue of answering a survey is part of a larger issue of what we do with our thoughts and opinions, how we take them from inside our heads and put them out into the world, whether it is by answering questions on a survey, or at a party, or in a newsroom, etc. The discipline to remain objective may be difficult to maintain if one starts sharing opinions.
- Most said that they would not answer it at all, but some hedged that they might do it "only if" they had the option to give No Opinion to some questions. (I was stunned at the belligerence on this issue, because of course I consider that standard survey practice.)
- Some said that they don't want *anyone* knowing whether they support or oppose controversial issues such as abortion rights, doing so anonymously is "no consolation" since ethical behavior matters, whether or not your actions can be traced.
- Several mentioned Jim Lehrer as the example of a "purist" position because (according to them), he doesn't even vote in order to keep his objectivity, and thus would probably not respond to a survey.

Two positive things, though. Some said that while they would definitely not want to share their opinions on substantive issues of topics they cover, they would be a bit more willing to share information about their craft. This is good news for Josh.

The other thing is that a few people pointed out it was perhaps

hypocritical for journalists to rely on the public to answer questions, and yet refuse to answer the survey. Kinda like what goes around comes around. But these voices were in the minority on the discussion, and I don't know if it was a true minority or a spiral of silence kinda thing with people not wanting to take the minority view, when the majority was claiming the "ethical" stance.

This really was an eye-opener for me, because I had no idea that journalists would be so suspicious and view a survey interview as a violation of ethics. I would definitely factor that mindset into my approach to obtaining cooperation, including introductory letters, scripts, etc.

And if you are wondering, yes, it was a top-flight survey firm (one of us!) that was trying to reach these people.

Colleen

Colleen K. Porter
cporter@phhp.ufl.edu
phone: 352\273-6068, fax: 352\273-6075
University of Florida
Dept. of Health Services Research, Management and Policy
Location: 101 Newell Drive, Rm. 4148
US Mail: P.O. Box 100195, Gainesville, FL 32610-0195

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
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=====
Date: Wed, 12 Jan 2005 16:21:29 -0500
Reply-To: ckreider@kreiderresearch.com
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: ckreider <ckreider@KREIDERRESEARCH.COM>
Subject: any new "stuff" on cell phones
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

Hi --

I've been following the cell phone issue here and anywhere else I can find information, but ... now it's become a VERY hot topic for several clients (and their funding sources, obviously). I didn't make it to the meetings last year -- any comments, papers, etc. from the sessions there would be helpful.

(To me, the current feeling I'm getting from my clients is very familiar -- the same "sky is falling" reaction came several years after those of us on the front lines had been dealing with answering machines as best we could. But now, as then ... I've got to answer their questions to the best of my

ability.)

Any help would be appreciated.

Christine E. Kreider, MPA
Kreider Research & Consulting
(207) 866-5912
ckreider@kreiderresearch.com

Sent via the WebMail system at kreiderresearch.com

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

Date: Wed, 12 Jan 2005 14:38:10 -0700
Reply-To: Shapard Wolf <shapwolf@MSN.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Shapard Wolf <shapwolf@MSN.COM>
Subject: Re: any new "stuff" on cell phones
Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu
Comments: cc: ckreider@kreiderresearch.com
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Last year's conference program (which included abstracts of the sessions =
and authors' email addresses) is available on the AAPOR web site =
www.aapor.org<<http://www.aapor.org>> under "Conferences and Events" then =
"Past Conferences." You might look through this as a starting point to =
see whom to contact or to narrow your question.

Shap Wolf
Associate Chair, Publications & Information

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

From: AAPORNET [<mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu><<mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu>>] On =
Behalf Of ckreider
Sent: Wednesday, January 12, 2005 2:21 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu<<mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu>>
Subject: any new "stuff" on cell phones

Hi --

I've been following the cell phone issue here and anywhere else I can =
find information, but ... now it's become a VERY hot topic for several =
clients (and their funding sources, obviously). I didn't make it to the =
meetings last year -- any comments, papers, etc. from the sessions there =
would be helpful.

(To me, the current feeling I'm getting from my clients is very familiar = -- the same "sky is falling" reaction came several years after those of = us on the front lines had been dealing with answering machines as best = we could. But now, as then ... I've got to answer their questions to the = best of my ability.)

Any help would be appreciated.

Christine E. Kreider, MPA
Kreider Research & Consulting
(207) 866-5912
ckreider@kreiderresearch.com

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: aapornet-request@asu.edu

=====
Date: Wed, 12 Jan 2005 14:14:21 -0800
Reply-To: JoElla Weybright <jweybright@GILMORE-RESEARCH.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: JoElla Weybright <jweybright@GILMORE-RESEARCH.COM>
Subject: Cell Phones and Reaching Young Adults
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Hello all,

We are working with a client who wants to target 21 to 34-year-olds for a baseline survey of various social behaviors. The findings will be used to inform public health policy and the client prefers telephone over an internet panel and an online survey. The prevalence in this age group of cell phone usage with no land line causes us to wonder how others are approaching projectable research with young adults. Is there anyone with recent experience who can recommend an approach to this issue?

I'll be happy to summarize and post responses I receive. Thanks!

JoElla Weybright
Gilmore Research Group
Seattle, WA
jweybright@gilmore-research.com

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: aapornet-request@asu.edu

=====
Date: Wed, 12 Jan 2005 17:36:43 -0500
Reply-To: "Lavrakas, Paul" <Paul.Lavrakas@NIELSENMEDIA.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: "Lavrakas, Paul" <Paul.Lavrakas@NIELSENMEDIA.COM>
Subject: Re: Cell Phones and Reaching Young Adults
Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Did you know that the prevalence of 21-34 yr olds with only cell phone service (no land line) is only about 10%? That figure comes from me projecting the findings of the special supplement to the CPS gathered in early 2004 measuring phone service type in the US. Clyde Tucker or Mike Brick may want to correct me if I am off on this projection. PJL

=20

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of JoElla Weybright
Sent: Wednesday, January 12, 2005 5:14 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Cell Phones and Reaching Young Adults

Hello all,

We are working with a client who wants to target 21 to 34-year-olds for a baseline survey of various social behaviors. The findings will be used to inform public health policy and the client prefers telephone over an internet panel and an online survey. The prevalence in this age group of cell phone usage with no land line causes us to wonder how others are approaching projectable research with young adults. Is there anyone with recent experience who can recommend an approach to this issue?

I'll be happy to summarize and post responses I receive. Thanks!

JoElla Weybright
Gilmore Research Group
Seattle, WA
jweybright@gilmore-research.com

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Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to:
aapornet-request@asu.edu

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: aapornet-request@asu.edu

=====
Date: Wed, 12 Jan 2005 17:57:41 -0500
Reply-To: Frank Rusciano <rusciano@RIDER.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Frank Rusciano <rusciano@RIDER.EDU>

Subject: Polls on Latino voters
Comments: cc: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <BAY3-DAV278CF4270E0C8EF86461C1DD890@phx.gbl>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; format=flowed; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Dear Friends,

I have a student who is doing an honors thesis next semester on the Latino vote in the 2004 election. Does anyone know of a public data set that has been, or will soon be released, with sufficient Latino voters for analysis. It would help her work a great deal. Also, if anyone knows of a publicly released data set from 2000 for comparison, that might also be helpful. Finally, if there are any data sets that could be purchased for a nominal amount, that would also work. Data sets including polls of all voters are fine if they include sufficient numbers of Latino voters.

Please reply directly to me unless others would also like the information.

Thanks,

Frank Rusciano

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: aapornet-request@asu.edu

=====
Date: Wed, 12 Jan 2005 18:41:23 -0500
Reply-To: Charlotte Steeh <dpocgs@LANGATE.GSU.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Charlotte Steeh <dpocgs@LANGATE.GSU.EDU>
Subject: Re: Cell Phones and Reaching Young Adults
Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit
Content-disposition: inline

It isn't purely a matter of how many young adults live in mobile only households. Young adults 21-34 can be reached more easily by cellular telephone even when they also have access to a household landline phone. In comparative landline and cell phone surveys, 35.8 percent of respondents were age 18-34 (weighted by number of adults and number of fixed line telephones in the household) whereas 42.3 percent (unweighted) of respondents contacted by cell phone were in that age range. It is just easier to reach this age group through cellular phones.

Charlotte Steeh
Associate Research Professor

>>> "Lavrakas, Paul" <Paul.Lavrakas@NIELSENMEDIA.COM> 01/12/05 5:36 PM
>>>

Did you know that the prevalence of 21-34 yr olds with only cell phone service (no land line) is only about 10%? That figure comes from me projecting the findings of the special supplement to the CPS gathered in early 2004 measuring phone service type in the US. Clyde Tucker or Mike Brick may want to correct me if I am off on this projection. PJL

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of JoElla Weybright
Sent: Wednesday, January 12, 2005 5:14 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Cell Phones and Reaching Young Adults

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I'll be happy to summarize and post responses I receive. Thanks!

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Seattle, WA
jweybright@gilmore-research.com

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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: aapornet-request@asu.edu

=====
Date: Thu, 13 Jan 2005 08:38:40 -0500
Reply-To: Mirta Galesic <mgalesic@SURVEY.UMD.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: Mirta Galesic <mgalesic@SURVEY.UMD.EDU>
Subject: CFP: Consumer Personality & Research 2005 Conference -
Dubrovnik,
Croatia
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit
Content-disposition: inline

Dear colleagues,

below please find Call for Papers for an upcoming conference on "Consumer Personality and Research Methods", to be held in Dubrovnik, Croatia, September 20-24, 2005. You can find more information about this academic, non-commercial event here: <http://www.cpr2005.info>.

The program committee includes some of the best researchers in the fields of consumer psychology and research methodology. Single-track structure of this event, along with limited number of participants, assures that all paper presentations, short courses, and poster presentations can actually be attended. Furthermore, special time slots are reserved for social events and informal exchange in beautiful surroundings of old town Dubrovnik.

Full papers submitted to CPR 2005 will also be considered for inclusion into a special issue of the Journal of Business Research, scheduled for 2006.

We look forward to your abstract submissions! If you have any further questions, please don't hesitate to contact us at info@cpr2005.info.

Best wishes,

Mirta Galesic
Joint Program in Survey Methodology
University of Maryland, College Park
www.jpsm.umd.edu

<> Call for Papers <>

Consumer Personality and Research Methods 2005 Conference (CPR 2005)

September 20-24, 2005

Held at the International Center of Croatian Universities (ICCU),
Dubrovnik, Croatia

<http://www.cpr2005.info>

<Q> Quick Info

Abstract Submission Deadline:
January 31, 2005

Full Paper Submission Deadline to be Considered for Inclusion into the
Reviewing Process of the Journal of Business Research Special Issue:
August 1, 2005

Scholars and practitioners are invited to submit abstracts for
competitive papers or posters related to at least one of the following
areas:

- * Current theoretical developments and practical applications in
consumer and/or brand personality,
- * Innovative data collection methods in consumer-driven marketing
research,
- * New issues and approaches in data preparation, processing, and
analysis, and
- * Applied areas accounting for the economic sectors most prominent at
the events' location.

For a detailed description of the conferences' topics, journal coverage,
program structure, timeline, abstract submission procedure, and further
details, please refer to the sections below or visit the conference Web
site at:

<http://www.cpr2005.info>

<0> Table of Contents

- <1> Aims & Scope
- <2> Topics Covered
- <3> Journal Coverage
- <4> Program Structure
- <5> Timeline
- <6> Abstract Submission Procedure
- <7> Committees
- <8> Official Partners and Sponsors
- <9> More Information & Abstract Submission Link:

<http://www.cpr2005.info>

<1> Aims & Scope

CPR 2005 aims at offering an opportunity for scientific exchange among researchers from all over the world working in the revitalized field of consumer personality and related areas.

Accordingly, the thematic scope is on theoretical, methodological, and practical advances to relate the psychology of personality and individual differences to the content area of consumer behavior and advertising research.

In addition, special attention shall be devoted to innovative approaches to measure consumer personality, individual differences, and behavior, e.g. by means of Internet-based assessment strategies.

Last but not least, works accounting for the economic sectors most prominent at the events' location, namely personality and individual differences in tourism research, are also very welcome.

<2> Topics Covered

Contributions to CPR 2005 should be related to at least one of the following topics:

Topic I: Current theoretical developments and practical applications in consumer personality, e.g. in the area of

- ~ Consumer personality, motives, needs, and behavior,
- ~ Hierarchical models explaining and predicting consumer behavior,
- ~ Individual differences in consumer loyalty and satisfaction,
- ~ Brand personality,
- ~ Person-brand/product congruence,
- ~ Personality-based self-discrepancies and their implications for consumer behavior,
- ~ Personality and individual differences in consumer information processing,
- ~ Individual differences in automatic processes related to consumer behavior and advertising processing, etc.

Topic II: Innovative data collection methods in consumer-driven marketing research, e.g.,

- ~ Internet-based data collection,
- ~ Mobile data collection,
- ~ Multi-Mode Surveys,
- ~ Access-Panel-based data collection,
- ~ Customer tracking techniques, etc.

Topic III: New issues and approaches in data preparation, processing, and analysis, e.g.,

- ~ Weighting procedures and algorithms,
- ~ Person-to-target/service/product matching algorithms,
- ~ Data aggregation techniques,
- ~ Data-mining of existing consumer databases,
- ~ Decision tree analysis,
- ~ Segmentation strategies encompassing consumer personality and individual differences, etc.,

Topic IV: Applied areas accounting for the economic sectors most prominent at the events' location, e.g.,
~ Tourism research,
~ Consumer behavior and advertising strategies adapted to countries in socio-economic transition, etc.

<3> Journal Coverage

Papers presented at CPR 2005 will be considered for inclusion into a special issue of the Journal of Business Research, scheduled for 2006.

<4> Program Structure

To enable participants to attend all presentations and to participate in the social program, CPR 2005 will be a single-track conference without simultaneous talks. Space will be available for up to 100 participants. Given this limitation, it is **strongly advised** to keep in touch with the aid of the conference newsletter at <http://www.cpr2005.info> .

CPR 2005 will offer the following opportunities for the presentation and discussion of research and scholarly thought:

- ~ Oral presentations within special topic sessions provide opportunities for focused attention on cutting-edge and important topics. They will encompass 20 minutes plus a discussion of 10 minutes, moderated by a member of the program committee.
- ~ In addition, the opportunity to present and discuss posters within exclusively designated time-slots will be given.
- ~ Special time slots will be reserved for social events such as excursions to (1) the old town of Dubrovnik, which is just a three minutes walk away from the conference venue, (2) the island of Lokrum, and (3) the town of Cavtat. These joint activities are aimed at deepening discussions and facilitating informal exchange.
- ~ Exhibitions will offer the opportunity to get in touch with the latest software, books, and services to the topics related to CPR 2005.

The preliminary program will be released March 1, 2005, the final program on July 15, 2005.

<5> Timeline

- ~ 2005, September 20-24: Conference at ICCU Dubrovnik (Croatia)
- ~ 2005, August 1: Full papers for consideration in the JBR special issue due

- ~ 2005, July 15: Final program announced
- ~ 2005, July 1 - August 30: Late registration period
- ~ 2005, June 30: Registration deadline for authors
- ~ 2005, April 1 - June 30: Regular registration period
- ~ 2005, March 1 - 31: Early registration period
- ~ 2005, March 1: Preliminary program announced
- ~ 2004, August 22 - Jan. 31, 2005: Abstract submissions accepted at

<http://www.cpr2005.info>

See rubric on navigation panel: "Abstract submission"

<6> Abstract Submission

Abstract submissions are accepted until January 31, 2005, via a Web-based form only, accessible via:

<http://www.cpr2005.info>

See rubric on navigation panel: "Abstract submission"

During the abstract submission process, the following information must be provided:

- (1) Name(s), institutional affiliation(s), and valid eMail addresses for *all authors*
- (2) Postal address, telephone number, and fax number of the first author
- (3) Title of the contribution
- (4) Thematic area(s) addressed
- (5) Keywords (up to five)
- (6) Abstract of no more than 350 words
- (7) Type of contribution that is preferred: Poster or Paper

PLEASE NOTE the following steps and important deadlines:

Abstract submissions will be reviewed by at least two members of the program committee. Notification of a preliminary acceptance or refusal will be given by February 28, 2005.

If a proposal is preliminarily accepted, at least one presenting author must register for the conference before June 30, 2005.

Preliminarily accepted abstracts with no single author registered in time will be removed from the program without notice.

To be included in the reviewing process for the special issue of the Journal of Business Research, full paper manuscripts must be submitted before August 1, 2005.

<7> Committees

The program committee consists of the following researchers:

~ Hans Baumgartner

Pennsylvania State University, SMEAL College of Business, Department of Marketing, Philadelphia, PA, USA

~ Paul Barrett

University of Auckland, Department of Management and Employment Relations, Auckland, New Zealand

~ Michael Bosnjak

University of Mannheim, Department of Psychology II, Mannheim, Germany

~ Denis Bratko

University of Zagreb, Department of Psychology, Zagreb, Croatia

~ Goran Bubas

University of Zagreb, Faculty of Organization and Informatics, Varazdin, Croatia

~ Mick Couper

University of Michigan, Survey Research Center at the Institute for Social Research, Ann Arbor, MI, USA

~ Mirta Galesic

University of Zagreb, Department of Psychology, Zagreb, Croatia

~ Curtis P. Haugtvedt

Dept. of Marketing and Logistics, Fisher College of Business, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, USA

~ Bozidar Klicek

University of Zagreb, Faculty of Organization and Informatics, Varazdin, Croatia

~ Todd Mooradian

The College of William & Mary, School of Business Administration, Williamsburg, VA, USA

~ Rajan Natarajan

Auburn University, Department of Marketing, Auburn, AL, USA

~ Peter Schmidt

University of Giessen, Faculty of Social Sciences, Giessen, Germany

~ M. Joseph Sirgy

Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, Department of Marketing, Pamplin College of Business

~ Branimir Sverko

University of Zagreb, Department of Psychology, Zagreb, Croatia

~ Roger Tourangeau

Joint Program in Survey Methodology, University of Maryland Survey Research Center, University of Michigan

~ Tracy L. Tuten

Department of Marketing and Business Law in the School of Business, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, USA

~ Werner W. Wittmann

University of Mannheim, Department of Psychology II, Mannheim, Germany

Members of the organizing committee are:

~ Michael Bosnjak

University of Mannheim, Department of Psychology II, Mannheim, Germany -
Chair of organizing committee

~ Denis Bratko

University of Zagreb, Department of Psychology, Zagreb, Croatia
~ Mirta Galesic

University of Zagreb, Department of Psychology, Zagreb, Croatia
~ Tracy L. Tuten

Department of Marketing and Business Law in the School of Business,
Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, USA

<8> Official Partners

General CPR 2005 sponsor:

Globalpark Ltd., Cologne, Germany, Intelligent Technology for Online
Surveys

<http://www.globalpark.de/en/home/index.htm>

Since 1999, Globalpark has been developing and marketing technology of high quality which makes it incredibly easy to collect data professionally over the Internet. It is Globalpark's aim to support companies and institutions effectively enabling them to capture more detailed information and save time. Thus, Globalpark's software solutions provide a good basis for making better decisions.

More than 150 customers use Globalpark's technology successfully: they create online surveys, conduct Web-based employee surveys or carry out online focus group discussions. Additionally, Globalpark's customers have access to a wide range of services concerning online surveys. Globalpark is technology partner in online research to many leading industrial enterprises, market research companies and other service providers, such as: Bayer, Coca Cola, Credit Suisse, DaimlerChrysler, Degussa, Deutsche Lufthansa, GfK, Lycos, Sony.

CPR 2005 is also supported by:

~ EU Eureka project ULIXES - Intelligent Tourist Organisation (E!2527)

<http://www.foi.hr/ulixes/>

~ Croatia Airlines, Official CPR 2005 Carrier

<http://croatiaairlines.consumer-personality.info>

~ Surveyhoo, Richmond, VA, USA, Web-based Marketing Research

<http://www.surveyhoo.com>

~ Adriatica.net, Your Online Travel Agent for Croatia

<http://adriatica.consumer-personality.info>

<9> More details

For more details, please visit the CPR 2005 Web site at:

<http://www.cpr2005.info>

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

=====
Date: Thu, 13 Jan 2005 09:37:19 -0600
Reply-To: "Moore, David" <David_Moore@GALLUP.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Moore, David" <David_Moore@GALLUP.COM>
Subject: AAPOR Student Paper Competition - Deadline February 1st
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

=20

TO: AAPOR Members

FROM: David Moore, AAPOR Associate Conference Chair

RE: AAPOR Student Paper Competition - Deadline February 1st

THIS IS A REMINDER OF A NOTICE THAT WAS SENT EARLIER. THE AAPOR STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION DEADLINE IS FEBRUARY 1.

STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION:

The AAPOR Seymour Sudman Student Paper Competition The Annual Conference of the American Association for Public Opinion Research

The American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) will award its 39th Annual Student Paper Prize this year at its Annual Conference at the Fontainebleau Hilton Resort in Miami, Florida, May 12-15, 2005. The award is in memory of Seymour Sudman to recognize his many important contributions to AAPOR and in teaching and mentoring students in the survey research profession.=20

All authors must be current students (graduate or undergraduate) at the time of the submission, or must have received their degree during the calendar year 2004. The research must have been substantially completed while all authors were enrolled in a degree program. AAPOR will give preference to papers based on research not presented elsewhere, but will consider papers presented at other conferences that have been substantially revised for this competition.

AAPOR will consider papers in any field related to the study of public opinion, broadly defined, or to the theory and methods of survey

research, including statistical techniques used in such research. Paper topics might include methodological issues in surveys, public opinion or market research, theoretical issues in the formation, quality, or change in public opinion, or substantive findings about public opinion. The committee encourages submissions that deal with this year's conference theme, Improving Survey Quality. The conference committee encourages authors to review the Call for Papers, which can be found on the AAPOR web site.=20

Entries normally are 15-25 pages in length. A prize of \$500 will be awarded to the winning paper at the conference in Miami Beach. The author of the paper will deliver it as a part of the conference program. AAPOR will pay for the author's travel expenses to and from the meeting, but for papers with multiple authors, AAPOR will pay only for the primary author, who should also present the paper. Other papers may receive an Honorable Mention designation.=20

A panel of public opinion researchers from AAPOR's membership drawn from academic, government, and commercial sectors will judge the papers. Authors should submit the completed paper by electronic submission, preferably in either MS-WORD or PDF format, by February 1, to this year's associate conference chair:=20

David W. Moore
The Gallup Organization
609-924-9600
david_moore@gallup.com

Submissions should include the name or names, telephone number or numbers, and e-mail address or addresses of all authors. A note accompanying the submission should explain why each author of the paper meets the eligibility criteria. Submitters will receive confirmation of the receipt of the paper and will be notified by March 15 of the committee's decision.

Please contact the Executive Office if you have any questions or comments.=20

American Association for Public Opinion Research P. O. Box 14263 Lenexa,
KS 66285-4263
Phone: (913) 310-0118
FAX: (913) 599-5340
AAPOR-info@goAMP.com

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Thu, 13 Jan 2005 10:30:27 -0600
Reply-To: "Smith, David W" <SmithD2@UTHSCSA.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Smith, David W" <SmithD2@UTHSCSA.EDU>
Subject: Re: cell phones, young adults, and health

Comments: To: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>

MIME-version: 1.0

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

Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

While I do not have recent information, based on the 1990 census, young adults with children tend not to have phones at a high rate, 10-20% as I recall. The younger the children the higher the rate. Households with children under 10 had a higher rate than those with children 11 to 18. =20

Young people with young children may have substantially different public health needs than those with no children and their differential exclusion from a telephone sampling frame, cell or land, may influence any estimates you make. You may want to get more exact, recent information on telephone service as a function of family composition and income since it may have improved with the availability of inexpensive cell phones. =20

Regards,

David Smith

David W. Smith, Ph.D., M.P.H.
Associate Professor, Biostatistics
Fellow, Institute for Health Policy
The University of Texas School of Public Health
San Antonio Branch Campus
voice: (210) 562-5512
e-mail: david.w.smith@uth.tmc.edu
or smithd2@uthscsa.edu

---Original Message---

Date: Wed, 12 Jan 2005 14:14:21 -0800
From: JoElla Weybright <jweybright@GILMORE-RESEARCH.COM>
Subject: Cell Phones and Reaching Young Adults

Hello all,

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I'll be happy to summarize and post responses I receive. Thanks!

JoElla Weybright
Gilmore Research Group
Seattle, WA
jweybright@gilmore-research.com

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Thu, 13 Jan 2005 09:32:49 -0700
Reply-To: "Stephen J. Blumberg" <swb5@CDC.GOV>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Stephen J. Blumberg" <swb5@CDC.GOV>
Subject: Re: Cell Phones and Reaching Young Adults

Based on data from the 2003 National Health Interview Survey, 6.7% of adults aged 21-34 had only cell-phones. The National Center for Health Statistics continues to track the size of this population, and we will have updated data from 2004 at the 2005 AAPOR meeting.

--Stephen--

On Wed, 12 Jan 2005 17:36:43 -0500, Lavrakas, Paul
<Paul.Lavrakas@NIELSENMEDIA.COM> wrote:

>Did you know that the prevalence of 21-34 yr olds with only cell phone
>service (no land line) is only about 10%? That figure comes from me
>projecting the findings of the special supplement to the CPS gathered in
>early 2004 measuring phone service type in the US. Clyde Tucker or Mike
>Brick may want to correct me if I am off on this projection. PJJ
>

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Thu, 13 Jan 2005 11:40:36 -0500
Reply-To: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Subject: Still more on that Lee county survey
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Lee unsure of final cost of abandoned tax survey
Chamber says some expenses already paid
<http://www.news-press.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20050113/NEWS0104/501130382/1075>

By DAVE BREITENSTEIN
dbreitenstein@news-press.com
Published by news-press.com on January 13, 2005

Lee County School District officials might not recoup the entire \$24,988 they spent on a consultant whose sales tax research is being discarded before it is even finished.

Steve Tirey, president of the Chamber of Southwest Florida, isn't certain exactly how much he has spent thus far or what bills might be forthcoming for services already rendered. Lee Superintendent James Browder asked Tirey to "return to the district any unspent portion of the \$24,988.41 paid for the community survey," according to a letter faxed Wednesday afternoon.

Browder announced Tuesday night that he would cancel the chamber's consulting contract because the public wouldn't believe results of a voter survey and subsequent recommendations.

SNIP

The consulting contract drew criticism soon after it was signed on Dec. 9:

SNIP

. Dollar figures posed to survey respondents appear to contain misleading data, according to an analysis by The News-Press.

Pollsters asked voters whether they would prefer paying an extra \$350 annually in sales tax to fund school construction, or forking over an additional \$884 per \$100,000 of property value each year. Neither figure was accurate.

Instead, based on Lee's 2004 estimated annual household retail expenditure of \$20,266, a half-cent sales tax increase would amount to \$101.33 per household. A property tax increase of \$88.40 per \$100,000 of property value - not \$884 - would generate an extra \$44.4 million for schools, closer to the \$47 million that a sales tax would net.

Browder said after Tuesday's school board meeting that those dollar figures were generated by the marketing company. However, Mike Baselice, president of Texas-based Baselice & Associates, said Wednesday that he used only data provided to him by Tirey.

"I got that from the chamber," Baselice said. "I rely on clients I'm working with to provide an assemblage of local information."

Tirey said the \$884 property tax number was based on a formula that took into account tax millage rates and Lee County's total taxable value. The \$350 sales tax number used population estimates and spending data, he said.

SNIP

--

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>

Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Thu, 13 Jan 2005 10:44:57 -0600
Reply-To: Nancy Mathiowetz <nancym2@UWM.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Nancy Mathiowetz <nancym2@UWM.EDU>
Subject: Charles Cannell Fund in Survey Methodology: Application Deadline
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: 8bit

Please circulate the following announcement among interested colleagues and graduate students.

Awards from the Charles Cannell Fund in Survey Methodology

The Charles Cannell Fund in Survey Methodology of the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan was established by students, colleagues and friends of Charlie to honor him as a mentor and to further research and training on the interviewer-respondent interaction and its effects on the validity and quality of survey data.

Overview:

In making awards, special emphasis will be placed on efforts to develop social psychological theories, test hypotheses and techniques derived from these theories, and develop techniques for measuring and improving the interaction between the respondent and the interviewer. Possible uses of the funds include, but are not limited to, support related to dissertation research by a graduate student, small experimental studies by graduate students or junior researchers, or visiting scholars conducting related research. Special attention will be given to activities that will produce results that are visible in the field and that will attract or sustain interest in research related to the interaction between the interviewer and the respondent. Funds requested can include support for dissemination of research findings. Awardees will be invited to present findings from their research to the research staff of the Survey Research Center.

Eligibility:

Junior researchers, including Graduate Students, Assistant Research Scientists, Assistant Professors, Research Investigators, and Postdoctoral Fellows are eligible. Preference will be given to applications supporting research

conducted by graduate students.

Form and Scope of Awards:

The Cannell Fund Committee expects that in general, awards will be for research or training carried out at the University of Michigan. The Committee expects to make awards up to \$10,000 per year with the number and size of awards determined by the availability of funds and the merits of the candidate proposals. Funds may be awarded for a single project, or split among several applicants or projects. Awards are intended for use within one year, but may be extended upon request for six more months. This announcement solicits applications for the 2005-2006 academic year.

Application Procedure and Deadlines:

Applications for the 2005-2006 year will be due on Tuesday February 15th at 5:00 p.m. Applications will be reviewed according to the procedures that have been established by the Cannell Fund Committee. Final decisions will be made by Friday April 1st. Funds will be available as early as June.

Applications must include:

- 1.A 2-3 page description of the research activity for which funding is sought, and how it relates to one or more uses of the fund described above.
- 2.A curriculum vita of the applicant.
- 3.A supporting letter from her or his faculty advisor, if the applicant is a graduate student.

Applications as well as questions about the application process should be sent to:

Eleanor Singer
Chair, Cannell Fellowship Committee
University of Michigan
4068 ISR, P.O. Box 1248
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106-1248

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
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=====
Date: Thu, 13 Jan 2005 10:19:52 -0700
Reply-To: "Stephen J. Blumberg" <swb5@CDC.GOV>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Stephen J. Blumberg" <swb5@CDC.GOV>
Subject: Re: cell phones, young adults, and health

Based on 2003 National Health Interview Survey, young adults with children

are LESS likely to be cell-phone-only than young adults without children.
The prevalence of cell-phone-only within the 21-34 age group was:

Overall: 6.7% (se = 0.3)
Living alone: 16.5% (se = 1.0)
Living with unrelated adult roommates: 10.3% (se = 2.2)
Living with related adults but no children: 6.3% (se = 0.5)
Living with children: 4.6% (se = 0.3)

--Stephen--

On Thu, 13 Jan 2005 10:30:27 -0600, Smith, David W <SmithD2@UTHSCSA.EDU>
wrote:

>While I do not have recent information, based on the 1990 census, young
>adults with children tend not to have phones at a high rate, 10-20% as I
>recall. The younger the children the higher the rate. Households with
>children under 10 had a higher rate than those with children 11 to 18.
>
>Young people with young children may have substantially different public
>health needs than those with no children and their differential
>exclusion from a telephone sampling frame, cell or land, may influence
>any estimates you make. You may want to get more exact, recent
>information on telephone service as a function of family composition and
>income since it may have improved with the availability of inexpensive
>cell phones.
>
>Regards,
>
>David Smith
>

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Thu, 13 Jan 2005 12:22:19 -0500
Reply-To: Colleen Porter <cporter@PHHP.UFL.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Colleen Porter <cporter@PHHP.UFL.EDU>
Subject: Re: Cell Phones and Reaching Young Adults
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit
Content-disposition: inline

Let's also keep in mind that prevalence of cell-only is not the only
concern.

What's interesting about Stephen's data is that they *did* observe some
significant public health-related differences in those with land lines
versus cell-only. Since the original poster talked about "informing

public health policy," this may raise the stakes.

In the paper Stephen presented at the 8th Conference on Health Survey Research Methods last year, wireless adults were more likely to lack health insurance, to have five or more alcoholic drinks on occasion, and a few other differences that were significant even after adjustments to account for demographic and socioeconomic differences between wireless and landline individuals.

if the topic of the original poster's survey was voting, then based on the election polling done last fall, the usual weighting and oversampling might be sufficient to generate reliable estimates. But depending on the public health issues involved, the concern might be more significant.

I guess what I'm trying to say is that the differences between landline and wireless-only responses may vary by topic. Percentages of wireless are comforting when the issue is one known to have little difference between the landline and wireless populations (voting). It is less reassuring when the issue is one known to have significant differences (health insurance coverage).

Colleen K. Porter
cporter@phhp.ufl.edu
phone: 352\273-6068, fax: 352\273-6075
University of Florida
Dept. of Health Services Research, Management and Policy
Location: 101 Newell Drive, Rm. 4148
US Mail: P.O. Box 100195, Gainesville, FL 32610-0195

>>> "Stephen J. Blumberg" <swb5@CDC.GOV> 1/13/2005 11:32:49 AM >>>
Based on data from the 2003 National Health Interview Survey, 6.7% of adults aged 21-34 had only cell-phones. The National Center for Health Statistics continues to track the size of this population, and we will have updated data from 2004 at the 2005 AAPOR meeting.

--Stephen--

On Wed, 12 Jan 2005 17:36:43 -0500, Lavrakas, Paul
<Paul.Lavrakas@NIELSENMEDIA.COM> wrote:

>Did you know that the prevalence of 21-34 yr olds with only cell phone service (no land line) is only about 10%? That figure comes from me projecting the findings of the special supplement to the CPS gathered in early 2004 measuring phone service type in the US. Clyde Tucker or Mike Brick may want to correct me if I am off on this projection. PJJ
>

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Date: Thu, 13 Jan 2005 11:34:03 -0600
Reply-To: Rob Daves <daves@STARTRIBUNE.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Rob Daves <daves@STARTRIBUNE.COM>
Subject: Re: any new "stuff" on cell phones
Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu, ckreider@KREIDERRESEARCH.COM
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit
Content-disposition: inline

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example, at the 2004 AAPOR Annual Conference, I seem to remember that at least one presenter showed dramatic differences in age, and some health care variables between cell-only and landline households. But as far as this preselection poll went, we were able to be quite accurate despite the cell-phone-only coverage issue.

All best wishes...

Rob Daves, director
The Minnesota Poll
Strategic & News Research
Star Tribune
425 Portland Av. S.
Minneapolis MN 55488 USA
612-673-7278

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Any help would be appreciated.

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Sent via the WebMail system at kreiderresearch.com

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Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
=====

Date: Thu, 13 Jan 2005 12:44:40 -0700
Reply-To: Tim Vercellotti <lvercellotti@ELON.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Tim Vercellotti <lvercellotti@ELON.EDU>
Subject: Part-time graduate fellowship in survey research
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

The Department of Political Science and Public Administration at Elon University in Elon, NC, invites applications from advanced graduate students for a one-year, part-time fellowship in the department's Center for Public Opinion Polling, beginning in mid-August 2005.

The fellowship provides an opportunity to gain hands-on experience in managing the Elon University Poll, as well as teach at a selective liberal arts university known nationally for its high level of student engagement in active learning. The fellowship also includes an opportunity to co-author with a faculty member using Elon University Poll data. The position carries a stipend of \$16,000.

The Elon University Poll, now in its fifth year, conducts six to eight statewide surveys on politics and public policy each academic year. The poll releases aggregate survey results to national and local news media, and provides data for scholarly research by Elon faculty. The poll moved into a state-of-the-art, 40-station CATI center on campus in Fall 2004.

The fellow will assist the poll director in crafting survey instruments, training student interviewers, supervising data collection and analyzing data for release to the news media. The fellow also will teach one section of American Government in both the Fall 2005 and Spring 2006 semesters.

Applicants must be at the ABD stage in their graduate studies, and preferably nearing completion of the dissertation. Applicants should submit a letter of interest, curriculum vita, and a letter of recommendation from their dissertation advisor. Examples of teaching effectiveness, such as syllabi and course evaluations, also are helpful.

Submit materials to:

Dr. Tim Vercellotti
Department of Political Science and Public Administration
Elon University
Campus Box 2175
Elon, NC 27244
Ph.: 336-278-6418
E-mail: lvercellotti@elon.edu

Review of applications will begin Feb. 1, 2005, and will continue until the position is filled. Applications must be received by March 1, 2005, to be assured of consideration.

Elon is a dynamic private, co-educational, comprehensive institution that is a national model for actively engaging faculty and students in teaching

and learning. To learn more about Elon, please visit our Web site at www.elon.edu.

Elon University is an equal opportunity employer committed to a diverse faculty, staff, and student body. Candidates from under-represented groups are encouraged to apply.

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=====

Date: Thu, 13 Jan 2005 13:31:31 -0800
Reply-To: phil.trounstine@SJSU.EDU
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Phillip J. Trounstine" <phil.trounstine@SJSU.EDU>
Subject: Re: any new "stuff" on cell phones
Comments: To: Rob Daves <daves@STARTRIBUNE.COM>
Comments: cc: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

I think Rob is absolutely right about what happened this election cycle. But no matter what the findings of previous surveys show, practical experience ought to tell us that the number of young people with cell phones only is growing exponentially. Three of my five adult children have no land lines. Two thirds of the students who work in our lab have no land lines. When I speak to college classes, more than half the students have no land lines.

What is needed is a protocol for public opinion surveys that finds a way to include CPOs. This may mean hand dialing these exchanges or perhaps contacting people by e-mail and obtaining their permission to include them in surveys or supplementing RDD surveys with internet polling. There is no evidence that CPOs are any more or less registered to vote than others or that they are different in their attitudes from those with land lines. But precisely because we DO NOT KNOW the differences between CPOs and others, we ought to assume they MAY be different -- perhaps more technologically savvy, less rooted to communities, less attached to civic structures (like parties), etc. There are many possibilities.

At some point, if we do not address the issue of these people being outside of our samples, we will begin to understate this sociopolitical cohort. Pollsters did just fine this past election because the number of CPOs was not large enough to skew the vote. We may not be so lucky the next time around. If we continue to take an ostrich attitude about this issue, we will surely wind up with ostrich egg on our faces.

Phil Trounstine
Survey and Policy Research Institute
at San Jose State University
408-924-6993
phil.trounstine@sjsu.edu

Rob Daves <daves@STARTRIBUNE.COM>
Sent by: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
01/13/2005 09:34 AM
Please respond to Rob Daves

To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
cc:
Subject: Re: any new "stuff" on cell phones

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All best wishes...

Rob Daves, director
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425 Portland Av. S.
Minneapolis MN 55488 USA
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Any help would be appreciated.

Christine E. Kreider, MPA
Kreider Research & Consulting
(207) 866-5912
ckreider@kreiderresearch.com

Sent via the WebMail system at kreiderresearch.com

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=====

Date: Thu, 13 Jan 2005 16:37:48 -0500
Reply-To: Brian Dautch <bdautch@CMOR.ORG>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Brian Dautch <bdautch@CMOR.ORG>
Subject: Re: any new "stuff" on cell phones
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <OF3F5B29.2E6FA4A8-ON88256F88.00757EFC-88256F88.0075A1C1@sjsu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Related to these issues, I have sent Christine a copy of a PowerPoint I did at PAPOR in early December. It involves the various laws and regulations surrounding the calling of cell phones by survey researchers...as well as the potential implications of trying to change those rules through federal agencies or Congress.

I believe AAPORNet does not allow attachments (right?), but I would be happy to provide this document to anyone on this list serve who contacts me individually.

Thanks,
Brian

Brian Dautch
Director of Government Affairs

CMOR
Promoting and Advocating Survey Research
7475 Wisconsin Ave., Suite 300
Bethesda, MD 20814
ph: (301) 654-6601
fax: (208) 693-0564
bdautch@cmor.org <mailto:bdautch@cmor.org>

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Phillip J. Trounstine
Sent: Thursday, January 13, 2005 4:32 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: any new "stuff" on cell phones

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Date: Thu, 13 Jan 2005 16:40:01 -0500
Reply-To: "Lavrakas, Paul" <Paul.Lavrakas@NIELSENMEDIA.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Lavrakas, Paul" <Paul.Lavrakas@NIELSENMEDIA.COM>
Subject: Re: any new "stuff" on cell phones
Comments: To: phil.trounstine@SJSU.EDU, AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

A small group of U.S. telephone survey sampling experts (many of whom are AAPOR members) are gathering in early Feb 2005 for two days to deliberate on many cell phone sampling issues -- e.g., coverage, frame, nonresponse, geographic screening, weighting, etc. -- related to sampling the public via their cell phones.=20

This Cell Phone Sampling Summit II (the first was held in Feb 2003) will be summarized on AAPORnet, there's a March 31 NY-AAPOR session on the "findings" of the summit, and I expect many participants will have papers and/or panels at the AAPOR 2005 conference in May.

PJL

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Phillip J. Trounstine

Sent: Thursday, January 13, 2005 4:32 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: any new "stuff" on cell phones

I think Rob is absolutely right about what happened this election cycle. But no matter what the findings of previous surveys show, practical experience ought to tell us that the number of young people with cell phones only is growing exponentially. Three of my five adult children have no land lines. Two thirds of the students who work in our lab have no land lines. When I speak to college classes, more than half the students have no land lines.

What is needed is a protocol for public opinion surveys that finds a way to include CPOs. This may mean hand dialing these exchanges or perhaps contacting people by e-mail and obtaining their permission to include them in surveys or supplementing RDD surveys with internet polling. There is no evidence that CPOs are any more or less registered to vote than others or that they are different in their attitudes from those with land lines. But precisely because we DO NOT KNOW the differences between CPOs and others, we ought to assume they MAY be different -- perhaps more technologically savvy, less rooted to communities, less attached to civic structures (like parties), etc. There are many possibilities.

At some point, if we do not address the issue of these people being outside of our samples, we will begin to understate this sociopolitical cohort. Pollsters did just fine this past election because the number of CPOs was not large enough to skew the vote. We may not be so lucky the next time around. If we continue to take an ostrich attitude about this issue, we will surely wind up with ostrich egg on our faces.

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Rob Daves <daves@STARTRIBUNE.COM>
Sent by: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
01/13/2005 09:34 AM
Please respond to Rob Daves

To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
cc:
Subject: Re: any new "stuff" on cell phones

Christine, and others with an interest in cell-phone only coverage effects:

There have been at least two threads in the past several days about cell-only households, age, and coverage effect on survey findings. I suspect that Colleen Porter is on the right track. Here's why I say that:

From March through October last year my newspaper's poll was roundly and thoroughly criticized for being inaccurate and biased. I know that that many national polls, including the Gallup Poll, and several of the magazine polls, also were criticized for being biased, especially around the time of the GOP national convention. One of the reasons the Minnesota Poll was biased, one partisan claimed, was that cell-only households were so pervasive among younger voters that it prevented us pollsters from getting a truly representative sample of the likely electorate, especially at a time when younger people were being heavily recruited to vote.

My response was that yes, there may be a growing coverage effect in Total Survey Error, but at least for this election, I believed it would not affect the results much, because there was no evidence so far that the politics of those in cell-only households was different from those whom we could interview. Having said that, I also said that researchers were very interested in the issue, and that it could affect results in future elections if the incidence of cell-only households grew. This was in early October, a month before Election Day.

Our poll, which doesn't include cell-only households, reported its last findings in our Election Day online and print editions, which showed that Kerry led Bush by 4 percentage points in the state. Kerry won by 3.5 in Minnesota.

Others may show different findings for non-political topics. For example, at the 2004 AAPOR Annual Conference, I seem to remember that at least one presenter showed dramatic differences in age, and some health care variables between cell-only and landline households. But as far as this preelection poll went, we were able to be quite accurate despite the cell-phone-only coverage issue.

All best wishes...

Rob Daves, director
The Minnesota Poll
Strategic & News Research
Star Tribune
425 Portland Av. S.
Minneapolis MN 55488 USA
612-673-7278

>>> ckreider <ckreider@KREIDERRESEARCH.COM> 01/12/05 03:21PM >>>
Hi --

I've been following the cell phone issue here and anywhere else I can find information, but ... now it's become a VERY hot topic for several clients (and their funding sources, obviously). I didn't make it to the

meetings last year -- any comments, papers, etc. from the sessions there would be helpful.

(To me, the current feeling I'm getting from my clients is very familiar -- the same "sky is falling" reaction came several years after those of us on the front lines had been dealing with answering machines as best we could. But now, as then ... I've got to answer their questions to the best of my ability.)

Any help would be appreciated.

Christine E. Kreider, MPA
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(207) 866-5912
ckreider@kreiderresearch.com

Sent via the WebMail system at kreiderresearch.com

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Date: Fri, 14 Jan 2005 12:02:24 -0800
Reply-To: "Voigt, Lynda" <lvoigt@FHCRC.ORG>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Voigt, Lynda" <lvoigt@FHCRC.ORG>
Subject: cell phones in young adult men
Comments: To: "AAPORNET (E-mail)" <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1

Our work in cancer research is a little different than most of the work done by AAPORNETers, but we share an interest in RDD. I'm including a little background about our studies for clarification. Please let me know if this

brief background is unclear or if there are any questions.

We use RDD to identify and recruit controls for our population-based case-control studies. We only include households, as defined by the Census, so we do not include dormitories or other student housing considered "group quarters".

We are able to identify almost all of the newly diagnosed cases of most types of cancer in our area and receive permission to contact a high proportion of these cases. Our studies exclude any cases who did not have a residential land-line telephone at diagnosis date so that the cases will be comparable to controls since our controls are recruited by RDD and have land-line telephones at the time of contact. We are currently conducting a case-control study of one type of cancer in men 18-44 years of age in King County (the county Seattle is in), Washington State. To date, we have excluded only 4 cases out of 396 otherwise eligible cases (<1%) because they had a cellular telephone and no land-line telephone at diagnosis date. All 4 of these excluded cases were 18-24 years of age. This is 6% of all cases who were otherwise eligible in this age group. It is interesting that this proportion is so close to that reported by Peter Tuckel & Harry O'Neil in their 2004 AAPOR presentation. We also excluded one case because he lived in group quarters at diagnosis date. There were no cases who had neither a cellular nor a land-line telephone.

We also ask controls about their residential land-line telephone ownership at "reference date" - an artificial date that we assign for the purpose of collecting exposure data for a time period that is similar to the time period that data are collected for controls. We only consider exposures that occurred before the case's diagnosis date since only those exposures could influence the development of cancer. For comparability, we also only consider exposures in controls that occurred before their assigned "reference date". "Reference dates" for controls are similar in distribution to case diagnosis dates stratified by five-year age group. We exclude controls who did not have a land-line telephone at "reference date" for comparability. (Of course we miss any potential controls that had a land-line telephone at reference date but not at the time we would have contacted them by RDD, but there is little we can do about this). The "reference date" is usually 6-18 months before the RDD contact. Interestingly, about half of a percent of control men 18-44 years of age had a cell phone and no land-line phone and .1% had neither a cellular nor a land-line residential telephone at reference date. So at least a few men added land-line residential telephone service in the year after having only a cellular telephone or no telephone at all. This is consistent with the data presented by John Hall at AAPOR 2004 related to interruptions in land-line telephone service. Not surprisingly, our studies of women aged 35-74 have found a much lower proportion of cases with cellular telephones but no residential land-line telephone.

A long message, but the basic point is that RDD sampling is still giving us a good population sample in our area right now, particularly considering that when we began using RDD for our studies in the 80s, only 95% of the households in our area had land-line telephones. (Now >99% of the households in our geographic research area have telephone service of some kind.) We are carefully monitoring land-line residential telephone service

however, and are looking forward to the results of the cell phone summit in February. I have a growing concern about Voice over Internet. Does anyone have any data about households with VoIP only and no land-line telephone?? Do experts think that most household members with VoIP will also have cellular phones?

Lynda Voigt

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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
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Date: Mon, 17 Jan 2005 21:01:10 -0800
Reply-To: Kristin Juffer <drkjuffer@COMCAST.NET>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Kristin Juffer <drkjuffer@COMCAST.NET>
Subject: Kris Juffer's new email address
Comments: To: "Safir, Adam" <asafir@rti.org>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Hi!
Please add my new comcast.net email address to your address book. I am closing out my earthlink account ASAP.
Kris

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Tue, 18 Jan 2005 10:34:02 -0500
Reply-To: Allan Rivlin <arivlin@HARTRESEARCH.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Allan Rivlin <arivlin@HARTRESEARCH.COM>
Subject: Effective sample size calculator
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <008501c4fd1a\$bba953f0\$2c35fa45@WESTEDUPBACS35>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Can anyone point me to a calculator to estimate the effective sample size for weighted surveys? I think I remember a fairly recent thread that mentioned one.

Allan Rivlin

ARivlin@HartResearch.com

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

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Date: Tue, 18 Jan 2005 13:58:32 -0500

Reply-To: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>

Subject: Exit pollsters to release election report to media

Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

MIME-version: 1.0

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

Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Lots of names of note

Exit pollsters to release election report to media

http://www.usatoday.com/news/washington/2005-01-17-exit-poll-report_x.htm

By Mark Memmott, USA TODAY

This week, the firms that produced exit polls of voters last November will tell the news organizations that paid them what, if anything, they think went wrong.

The surveys of voters as they left polling places led to widespread speculation on Election Day that Sen. John Kerry was sweeping President Bush out of office. But whether voters will ever know what happened remains unclear.

Edie Emery, a spokeswoman for the six-member media consortium that paid for the exit polls, says representatives from ABC, CBS, CNN, Fox News, NBC and the Associated Press want to review the report before making any decisions about what to make public.

SNIP

"It's amazing to me that there's even a possibility that the report won't be released to the public," says Larry Sabato, director of the Center for Politics at the University of Virginia. "There was a major national controversy involving the integrity of the news organizations and of the polling firms involved."

Any dissatisfaction with the handling of this week's report would add one more complaint to a growing list of grievances some journalism experts have about the way the news media report about polls. They say that last year, as during every presidential election for at least the past four decades, the media were too obsessed with meaningless changes in polls.

Frustrated by what they see as chronically lousy reporting, journalism schools and polling organizations want to train reporters and editors to be more sophisticated users of polling data.

"Too many journalists don't know a good poll from a bad poll" or how to properly interpret them, says Cliff Zukin, professor of public policy at New Jersey's Rutgers University and vice president of the 1,600-member American Association for Public Opinion Research.

SNIP

Warren Mitofsky and Joseph Lenski, two experienced pollsters hired before last year's election to overhaul and run the exit poll system, have been reviewing whether their early work on Election Day was flawed. They and the six media companies have said almost nothing about that review.

Mitofsky, in a rare public comment two weeks after the election, said early results may have been skewed by problems some of his survey takers had getting close enough to polling places. He has also said the exit poll data were "raw."

The news groups defend their actions. Their position: Since they paid for the information to be gathered from voters, they can handle the data and questions about them as they see fit. They plan, Emery says, to follow past practice. That means information gathered by the exit pollsters - showing, for example, breakdowns in support for Bush and Kerry by age, gender and race - will soon be made public.

But Mitosky's and Lenski's conclusions about whether there were mistakes made in the exit polling operation may not be released.

SNIP

Zukin says the media companies and their pollsters need to open up. "It's hard to judge whether they're being too slow," he says. "But I do know they've been too quiet."

Zukin's association doesn't plan to be quiet this year about what it sees as another weak performance by the news media on poll reporting. It will distribute training materials for midcareer journalists and have its members spread the word at conferences and in newsrooms where they're invited. The organization will spend about \$50,000 on the effort.

SNIP

"We all really need, in news organizations, to do more work on this," says Gary Langer, director of polling at ABC News. "We need to be informed consumers, skeptical consumers and careful consumers and users of the data."

Too many stories, says Michael Barone, a contributor to Fox News Channel and a senior writer at U.S. News & World Report, fail to make clear that polls are "not really even good snapshots sometimes. They're more like impressionistic paintings."

SNIP

"You fight for every inch in the newspaper to explain those kinds of things," says Susan Pinkus, polling director at the Los Angeles Times. "But ... it's tough."

--

Leo G. Simonetta
Research Director
Art & Science Group, LLC
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=====
Date: Tue, 18 Jan 2005 14:48:31 -0500
Reply-To: Doug Henwood <dhenwood@PANIX.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Doug Henwood <dhenwood@PANIX.COM>
Subject: Re: Exit pollsters to release election report to media
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <0IAJ003SP0XDY4@chimmx05.algx.net>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed

Leo Simonetta quoted:

>But Mitosky's and Lenski's conclusions about whether there were mistakes
>made in the exit polling operation may not be released.

Why not? My experience of Warren Mitofsky on this listserv has not been of a reticent man. How does this comport with the spirit and letter of the AAPOR code of conduct?

--

Doug Henwood
Producer, Behind the News
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New York NY 10013-2505 USA
+1-212-219-0010 voice +1-212-219-0098 fax
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web: <<http://www.leftbusinessobserver.com/Radio.html>>

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=====
Date: Tue, 18 Jan 2005 15:31:52 -0500
Reply-To: Melissa Herrmann <mherrmann@ICRSURVEY.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Melissa Herrmann <mherrmann@ICRSURVEY.COM>
Subject: Job Posting

Comments: To: AAPORNET <aapornet@asu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

I make this request with some trepidation, for fear of the deluge.

We have been in business for 24 years, full service. We have contracted out field services once or twice in that period.

Due to an onslaught of work, we look like we will have to contract out at least several projects in the immediate future.

I would appreciate recommendations for quality cost-effective field services for CATI work. Project N from 400 to 1500. Interview lengths up to 20 minutes.

Could you send email addresses for contacts at firms you would recommend to us at info@oneilresearch.com. (And PLEASE ask firms NOT to call us at this stage).

Mike O'Neil
www.oneilresearch.com

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Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: aapornet-request@asu.edu

Date: Wed, 19 Jan 2005 09:51:42 -0500
Reply-To: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Subject: Media group says report on exit polls will be public
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Media group says report on exit polls will be public

http://www.usatoday.com/news/washington/2005-01-18-exit-polls_x.htm

By Mark Memmott, USA TODAY

A report by the firms that conducted exit polls of voters last November about any mistakes they made is now expected to be released to the public this week.

SNIP

USA TODAY, after several telephone interviews with consortium spokeswoman Edie Emery during the past two months, reported Tuesday that representatives from the six companies would review the report before

deciding when, how and whether to release any of it. On Tuesday, Emery said she had not intended to raise doubts about "whether" any or all of the findings about possible mistakes would be released, only "when and how."

Hannon said the report will be released along with the mountain of information collected during the exit polls, about everything from the gender and racial breakdowns of voters to voters' key issues.

The report is of high interest to political scientists, the media, pollsters and politicians because of controversy over the surveys on Election Day.

SNIP

Pollsters Warren Mitofsky and Joseph Lenski ran the exit poll operation and wrote the report about possible problems.

--

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=====
Date: Wed, 19 Jan 2005 10:18:08 -0500
Reply-To: Warren Mitofsky <mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Warren Mitofsky <mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM>
Subject: 2004 Exit Poll Evaluation
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1; format=flowed
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

This morning we made public our complete report evaluating the 2004 exit=20 polls. It is available on www.exit-poll.net Also available there are=20 methods statements, questionnaires and completion rates.

The individual respondent level data for all 51 states and the nation are=20 being sent today to the Roper Center at UConn and to ICPSR at UMichigan. It=20 will be available as soon as they can set it up. We are told that will be=20 about two weeks for Roper and a month or more for ICPSR.

The executive summary from the report is posted below.

Thanks for your patience since the election while we put this together. It took a number of us a fair bit of work to put this together.

Joe Lenski and Warren Mitofsky

Executive Summary

On November 2, 2004, the Election System created by Edison Media Research and Mitofsky International for the National Election Pool (NEP) produced election estimates and exit poll data for analysis in 120 races in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. In addition, between January and March 2004, Edison and Mitofsky conducted exit polls for 23 Democratic Primaries and Caucuses. For every election, the system delivered on its main goals: there were no incorrect NEP winner projections, and the exit poll data produced on election day were used on-air and in print by the six members of the NEP (AP, ABC, CBS, CNN, FOX and NBC) as well as several dozen media organizations who subscribed to that data. However, the estimates produced by the exit poll data on November 2nd were not as accurate as we have produced with previous exit polls.

Our investigation of the differences between the exit poll estimates and the actual vote count point to one primary reason: in a number of precincts a higher than average Within Precinct Error most likely due to Kerry voters participating in the exit polls at a higher rate than Bush voters. There have been partisan overstatements in previous elections, more often overstating the Democrat, but occasionally overstating the Republican. While the size of the average exit poll error has varied, it was higher in 2004 than in previous years for which we have data. This report measures the errors in the exit poll estimates and attempts to identify the factors that contributed to these errors.

The body of this report contains the details of our analysis of the performance of the exit polls and the election system. In addition to the information included in this report, exit poll data from this election is being archived at the Roper Center at the University of Connecticut and at the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan and is available there for review and further analysis. This is the procedure that we have followed for all previous exit polls, which are also available at the Roper Center and ISR. The description of the methodology of the exit polls has already been posted on our Web site <http://www.exit-poll.net/> - along with all questionnaires used on election day and the completion rates nationally and by state.

Here is a brief summary of our findings:

1. Exit Poll Estimates

The exit poll estimates in the 2004 general election overstated John Kerry's share of the vote nationally and in many states. There were 26 states in which the estimates produced by the exit poll data overstated the vote for John Kerry by more than one standard error, and there were four states in which the exit poll estimates overstated the vote for George W. Bush by more than one standard error. The inaccuracies in the exit poll estimates were not due to the sample selection of the polling locations at which the exit polls were conducted. We have not discovered any systematic problem in how the exit poll data were collected and processed. Exit polls do not support the allegations of fraud due to rigging of voting equipment. Our analysis of the difference between the vote count and the exit poll at each polling location in our sample has found no systematic differences for precincts using touch screen and optical scan voting equipment. We say this because these differences are similar to the differences for punch card voting equipment, and less than the difference for mechanical voting equipment.

Our detailed analysis by polling location and by interviewer has identified several factors that may have contributed to the size of the Within Precinct Error that led to the inaccuracies in the exit poll estimates. Some of these factors are within our control while others are not.

It is difficult to pinpoint precisely the reasons that, in general, Kerry voters were more likely to participate in the exit polls than Bush voters. There were certainly motivational factors that are impossible to quantify, but which led to Kerry voters being less likely than Bush voters to refuse to take the survey. In addition there are interactions between respondents and interviewers that can contribute to differential non-response rates. We can identify some factors that appear to have contributed, even in a small way, to the discrepancy. These include:

- * Distance restrictions imposed upon our interviewers by election officials at the state and local level

* Weather conditions which lowered completion rates at certain polling locations

* Multiple precincts voting at the same location as the precinct in our sample

* Polling locations with a large number of total voters where a smaller portion of voters was selected to be asked to fill out questionnaires

* Interviewer characteristics such as age, which were more often related to precinct error this year than in past elections

We plan further analysis on the following factors:

- * Interviewer training and election day procedures
- * Interviewing rate calculations
- * Interviewer characteristics
- * Precinct characteristics
- * Questionnaire length and design

We also suggest the following changes for future exit polls:

- * Working to improve cooperation with state and local election officials
- * Improvements in interviewing training procedures
- * Changes in our procedures for hiring, recruiting and monitoring interviewers

Even with these improvements, differences in response rates between Democratic and Republican voters may still occur in future elections. However, we believe that these steps will help to minimize the discrepancies.

It is also important to note that the exit poll estimates did not lead to a single incorrect NEP winner projection on election night. The Election Night System does not rely solely on exit polls in its computations and estimates. After voting is completed, reported vote totals are entered into the system. Edison/Mitofsky and the NEP members do not project the outcome of close races until a significant number of actual votes are counted.

As in past elections, the final exit poll data used for analysis in 2004 was adjusted to match the actual vote returns by geographic region within

each state. Thus, the discrepancy due to differing response rates was minimized and did not significantly affect the analysis of the vote. The exit polls reliably describe the composition of the electorate and how certain demographic subgroups voted.

2. Survey Weighting

Early in the afternoon on November 2nd, preliminary weightings for the national exit poll overstated the proportion of women in the electorate. This problem was caused by a programming error involving the gender composition that was being used for the absentee/early voter portion of the national exit poll. This error was discovered after the first two sets of weighting; subsequent weightings were corrected. This adjustment was made before NEP members and subscribers used exit poll results on-air or in print.

After election day, we adjusted the exit poll analysis data in three states (Tennessee, Texas, and Washington) to more accurately reflect the proportion of absentee ballots that came from each geographic region in those states. We have implemented a change to the survey weighting program to take into account the geographic distribution of the absentee votes in the future.

3. Technical Performance

While the computer system performed well for most of the night, a database server problem led to NEP member and subscriber screens freezing up shortly after 10:35 PM ET election night. This problem caused disruptions in the system until shortly after midnight when we switched to a backup server for the rest of the night. There was a second occurrence of this problem at approximately 2:45 AM ET. Details of the data server problems and other technical issues are outlined in the technical performance report being distributed to the NEP Technical Committee. We have isolated the reasons behind the database server problem and list several recommended technical changes in this report to help avoid a repeat of this problem in future elections.

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=====

Date: Wed, 19 Jan 2005 10:30:44 -0500
Reply-To: Thomas Duffy <Thomas.P.Duffy.Jr@ORCMACRO.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Thomas Duffy <Thomas.P.Duffy.Jr@ORCMACRO.COM>
Subject: Job opportunity
Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"; format=flowed
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Business Development Manager
Survey Research

MACRO INTERNATIONAL INC., AN OPINION RESEARCH CORPORATION COMPANY (ORC=20
MACRO), is a professional services firm offering high quality research,=20
management consulting and information technology services supporting=20
business and government.

This position will appeal to both seasoned researchers and statisticians=20
who desire more influence over their work. The incumbent will - partner=20
with senior management to develop marketing plans - make a substantial=20
contribution to new business - grow existing business =96 manage, and serve=
=20
as a primary contributor to, proposals that are of high quality and=20
responsive to client needs. The ideal candidate will possess research=20
experience in one, or more, of the following areas: Financial Services,=20
Housing, Fisheries, Public Health, Healthcare, Transportation and surveys=20
with difficult to reach populations. Experience in quantitative research=20
methods and techniques with an emphasis on telephone survey research in the=
=20
foregoing areas a must. Experience in design of probability sample surveys=
=20
using RDD, listed and list-assisted frames a plus. Experience in telephone=
=20
survey design and MA/MS required. Ph.D. preferred.

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(212) 941-7031 fax
Thomas.P.Duffy.Jr@orcmacro.com=20=

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
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=====
Date: Wed, 19 Jan 2005 11:14:43 -0500
Reply-To: Nancy Belden <nancybelden@BRSPOLL.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Nancy Belden <nancybelden@BRSPOLL.COM>
Subject: AAPOR Members Mitofsky and Blumenthal on Nightline
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

At least two AAPOR Members -- Warren Mitofsky and Mark Blumenthal (mysterypollster.com) -- were interviewed for a piece that will air tonight on the charges of fraud in Ohio in the Presidential election. Tune it in: ABC 11:30 PM.

-- Nancy

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

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

=====
Date: Wed, 19 Jan 2005 12:07:59 -0500
Reply-To: "Harrison, Chase" <chase.harrison@UCONN.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Harrison, Chase" <chase.harrison@UCONN.EDU>
Subject: Non-Student Interviewers at University Centers
Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Colleagues, particularly those at university research centers;

=20

We're a university survey research center employing a mixture of student interviewers and non-student interviewers. We limit our student interviewers to 20 hours per week of work. Some of our non-student interviewers are interested in working more than 20 hours per week. =20

=20

We're wondering what other survey center policies are in this regard. Do you allow non-student interviewers to work more than 40 hours per week? Do you provide them with benefits such as health insurance and retirement plans?

=20

Thanks to all for your time.

=20

Chase Harrison

=20

=20

=20

=20

Chase H. Harrison

Chase.Harrison@UConn.edu

=20

Chief Methodologist

Center for Survey Research and Analysis

University of Connecticut

341 Mansfield Rd.; Room 242

Storrs, CT 06268

=20

Voice: (860) 486-0653

FAX: (860) 486-6655

=20

=20

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
=====

Date: Thu, 20 Jan 2005 15:17:11 -0500
Reply-To: "Wolf, James G" <jamwolf@IUPUI.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Wolf, James G" <jamwolf@IUPUI.EDU>
Subject: Adolescent Screening and Assessment Tools
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

The report below is a very important resource for those assigned the task of locating reputable screening tools for assessing adolescent substance abuse and mental health:

=20

<http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/204956.pdf>

=20

Brought to you by your friends at the U.S. Dept of Justice Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

=20

=3D-=3D-=3D-=3D-=3D-=3D-=3D-=3D-=3D-=3D-=3D-=3D-=3D-=3D-=3D-=3D-=3D-=3D-=3D-=3D

Jim Wolf jamwolf@iupui.edu

Director, Public Opinion Laboratory

Indiana University School of Liberal Arts at IUPUI

719 Indiana Ave - Suite 260

Indianapolis, IN 46202

Voice: (317) 278-9230 Fax: (317) 278-2383

=20

=20

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

Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Thu, 20 Jan 2005 15:58:35 -0500
Reply-To: Cliff Zukin <zukin@RCI.RUTGERS.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Cliff Zukin <zukin@RCI.RUTGERS.EDU>
Subject: Request for help: preparedness studies
Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu
Comments: cc: turnert1@eden.rutgers.edu, draughn.research@insightbb.com
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Colleagues:

I'm working with a group that wants to develop a "Public Readiness Index" to measure and track changes in how ready the general public is (on an individual rather than community level) to respond to a terrorist attack or other major emergency. (EG: where people would go to get information; have flashlights/batteries; have a way to communicate with absent family members, etc.) I'm sure there are a host of prior studies on this topic from disaster preparedness and risk analysis literatures, and I would be grateful if some of you could suggest sources for me to consult.

Please respond to me directly rather than to the list.
zukin@rci.rutgers.edu

Thanks in advance for your helpfulness.

Cliff Zukin

Professor of Public Policy

Rutgers University

Vice-President & President-Elect,

American Association for Public Opinion Research

zukin@rci.rutgers.edu 732 932 9384 x247

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Thu, 20 Jan 2005 14:48:28 -0800
Reply-To: "Yen, Wei" <weiyen@WSIPP.WA.GOV>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Yen, Wei" <weiyen@WSIPP.WA.GOV>

Subject: Re: 2004 Exit Poll Evaluation
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

It is nice to see the 2004 exit poll analysis report being made public. Kudos to Warren Mitofsky and Joe Lenski for the voluminous work they = did and their adherence to the utmost professional standards.

Recent discussions on this list in regards to the exit polls from the = last election seemed to focus on polls' accuracy and methods. I wonder if = this group (AAPORnetters) would consider debating whether exit polls should = be used for projection of election winners at all. My own na=EFve = position is that exit polls should not be used to project election winners. After = all, the interest in the projections based on exit poll data has a very = short life-span, usually in just a matter of hours (unless the projections = turn out to be different from the actual count; then it has nine lives). In presidential elections, we wait four years to elect or depose a = president. We could perhaps wait four more hours on the election night to learn = the result from the actual count. This argument, however, by no means = discounts the usefulness of exit polls. In fact, exit polls play, or can play if = they have not already, a very important role in analyses of voting patterns = and in detecting voting irregularities, which have much longer lasting = effects than the projections. =20

Just a thought,

Wei Yen
on a slow AAPORNET day

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

From: Warren Mitofsky [mailto:mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM]=20
Sent: Wednesday, January 19, 2005 7:18 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: 2004 Exit Poll Evaluation

This morning we made public our complete report evaluating the 2004 = exit=20 polls. It is available on www.exit-poll.net Also available there are=20

methods statements, questionnaires and completion rates.

The individual respondent level data for all 51 states and the nation =
are=20
being sent today to the Roper Center at UConn and to ICPSR at =
UMichigan. It=20
will be available as soon as they can set it up. We are told that will =
be=20
about two weeks for Roper and a month or more for ICPSR.

The executive summary from the report is posted below.

Thanks for your patience since the election while we put this together. =
It=20
took a number of us a fair bit of work to put this together.

Joe Lenski and Warren Mitofsky

Executive Summary

On November 2, 2004, the Election System created by Edison Media =
Research=20
and Mitofsky International for the National Election Pool (NEP) =
produced=20
election estimates and exit poll data for analysis in 120 races in all =
50=20
states and the District of Columbia. In addition, between January and=20
March 2004, Edison and Mitofsky conducted exit polls for 23 Democratic=20
Primaries and Caucuses. For every election, the system delivered on its =

main goals: there were no incorrect NEP winner projections, and the =
exit=20
poll data produced on election day were used on-air and in print by the =
six=20
members of the NEP (AP, ABC, CBS, CNN, FOX and NBC) as well as several=20
dozen media organizations who subscribed to that data. However, the=20
estimates produced by the exit poll data on November 2nd were not as=20
accurate as we have produced with previous exit polls.

Our investigation of the differences between the exit poll estimates =
and=20
the actual vote count point to one primary reason: in a number of =
precincts=20
a higher than average Within Precinct Error most likely due to Kerry =
voters=20
participating in the exit polls at a higher rate than Bush voters. =
There=20
have been partisan overstatements in previous elections, more often=20
overstating the Democrat, but occasionally overstating the=20
Republican. While the size of the average exit poll error has varied, =
it=20
was higher in 2004 than in previous years for which we have data. This =

report measures the errors in the exit poll estimates and attempts to identify the factors that contributed to these errors.

The body of this report contains the details of our analysis of the performance of the exit polls and the election system. In addition to the information included in this report, exit poll data from this election is being archived at the Roper Center at the University of Connecticut and the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan and is available there for review and further analysis. This is the procedure that we have followed for all previous exit polls, which are also available at the Roper Center and ISR. The description of the methodology of the exit polls has already been posted on our Web site - <http://www.exit-poll.net/> - along with all questionnaires used on election day and the completion rates nationally and by state.

Here is a brief summary of our findings:

1. Exit Poll Estimates

The exit poll estimates in the 2004 general election overstated John Kerry's share of the vote nationally and in many states. There were 26 states in which the estimates produced by the exit poll data overstated the vote for John Kerry by more than one standard error, and there were four states in which the exit poll estimates overstated the vote for George W. Bush by more than one standard error. The inaccuracies in the exit poll estimates were not due to the sample selection of the polling locations which the exit polls were conducted. We have not discovered any systematic problem in how the exit poll data were collected and processed. Exit polls do not support the allegations of fraud due to rigging of voting equipment. Our analysis of the difference between the vote count and the exit poll at each polling location in our sample has found no systematic differences for precincts using touch screen and optical scan voting equipment. We say this because these differences are similar to the differences for punch card

voting equipment, and less than the difference for mechanical voting equipment.

Our detailed analysis by polling location and by interviewer has identified several factors that may have contributed to the size of the Within Precinct Error that led to the inaccuracies in the exit poll estimates. Some of these factors are within our control while others are not.

It is difficult to pinpoint precisely the reasons that, in general, Kerry voters were more likely to participate in the exit polls than Bush voters. There were certainly motivational factors that are impossible to quantify but which led to Kerry voters being less likely than Bush voters to refuse to take the survey. In addition there are interactions between respondents and interviewers that can contribute to differential non-response rates. We can identify some factors that appear to have contributed, even in a small way, to the discrepancy. These include:

- * Distance restrictions imposed upon our interviewers by election officials at the state and local level

- * Weather conditions which lowered completion rates at certain polling locations

- * Multiple precincts voting at the same location as the precinct in our sample

- * Polling locations with a large number of total voters where a smaller portion of voters was selected to be asked to fill out questionnaires

- * Interviewer characteristics such as age, which were more often related to precinct error this year than in past elections

We plan further analysis on the following factors:

- * Interviewer training and election day procedures

- * Interviewing rate calculations

- * Interviewer characteristics

- * Precinct characteristics

- * Questionnaire length and design

We also suggest the following changes for future exit polls:

- * Working to improve cooperation with state and local election officials

- * Improvements in interviewing training procedures

- * Changes in our procedures for hiring, recruiting and monitoring interviewers

Even with these improvements, differences in response rates between Democratic and Republican voters may still occur in future elections. However, we believe that these steps will help to minimize the discrepancies.

It is also important to note that the exit poll estimates did not lead to a single incorrect NEP winner projection on election night. The Election Night System does not rely solely on exit polls in its computations and estimates. After voting is completed, reported vote totals are entered into the system. Edison/Mitofsky and the NEP members do not project outcome of close races until a significant number of actual votes are counted.

As in past elections, the final exit poll data used for analysis in 2004 was adjusted to match the actual vote returns by geographic region within each state. Thus, the discrepancy due to differing response rates was minimized and did not significantly affect the analysis of the vote. The exit polls reliably describe the composition of the electorate and how certain demographic subgroups voted.

2. Survey Weighting

Early in the afternoon on November 2nd, preliminary weightings for the national exit poll overstated the proportion of women in the electorate. This problem was caused by a programming error involving gender composition that was being used for the absentee/early voter portion of the national exit poll. This error was discovered after the first sets of weighting; subsequent weightings were corrected. This

adjustment=20
was made before NEP members and subscribers used exit poll results =
on-air=20
or in print.

After election day, we adjusted the exit poll analysis data in three =
states=20
(Tennessee, Texas, and Washington) to more accurately reflect the=20
proportion of absentee ballots that came from each geographic region in =
those states. We have implemented a change to the survey weighting =
program=20
to take into account the geographic distribution of the absentee votes =
in=20
the future.

3. Technical Performance

While the computer system performed well for most of the night, a =
database=20
server problem led to NEP member and subscriber screens "freezing up"=20
shortly after 10:35 PM ET election night. This problem caused =
disruptions=20
in the system until shortly after midnight when we switched to a backup =
server for the rest of the night. There was a second occurrence of =
this=20
problem at approximately 2:45 AM ET. Details of the data server =
problems=20
and other technical issues are outlined in the technical performance =
report=20
being distributed to the NEP Technical Committee. We have isolated the =
reasons behind the database server problem and list several recommended =
technical changes in this report to help avoid a repeat of this problem =
in=20
future elections.

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New York, NY 10019

212 980-3031
212 980-3107 Fax

www.mitofskyinternational.com
mitofsky@mindspring.com =20

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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Thu, 20 Jan 2005 18:09:17 -0500
Reply-To: Doug Henwood <dhenwood@PANIX.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Doug Henwood <dhenwood@PANIX.COM>
Subject: Re: 2004 Exit Poll Evaluation
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <21F107272BF3D411BACF0001022893BC8E1D02@kathryn.wsipp.wa.gov>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed

Yen, Wei wrote:

>exit polls should not be used to project election winners

Should exceptions be made for elections in foreign countries that the
U.S. is passing judgment on?

--

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>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Thu, 20 Jan 2005 19:15:00 -0500
Reply-To: Frank Rusciano <rusciano@RIDER.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Frank Rusciano <rusciano@RIDER.EDU>
Subject: Question and Thanks
Comments: To: Doug Henwood <dhenwood@PANIX.COM>
Comments: cc: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <p06200717be15ea7e1e70@[192.168.0.17]>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; format=flowed; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Dear Fellow AAPORNeters,

First, let me thank everyone for the information you all provided on
polls of Hispanic voters. It was a great help to my student, and for
those who asked me to forward the information, I am presently compiling it.

Second, since no good deed goes unpunished, I have a second question. Does anyone know of any poll results released regarding the use of torture and Abu Ghraib, etc.? Pre- and post-election polls would be great, but anything would help. I'm forwarding this question at the request of a colleague, but you can reply to me.

Thanks again,

Frank Rusciano

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Thu, 20 Jan 2005 18:23:08 -0800
Reply-To: Jennifer Franz <jdfranz@jdfranz.com>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Jennifer Franz <jdfranz@JDFRANZ.COM>
Subject: Programming Ci3
Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu
Comments: cc: Seresa R Hartwell <srhartwell@jdfranz.com>, "Lupe J. Strickland" <lstrickland@jdfranz.com>, Heather Taylor Holbert <htholbert@jdfranz.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

We think we may need the services of a free-lance Sawtooth Ci3 = programmer from time to time. Can anyone recommend someone? A person = on Pacific Standard Time would be ideal. If you have a recommendation, = please respond to me off-list.

Thank you!

Jennifer D. Franz, Ph.D.
President
JD Franz Research, Inc.
(916) 440-8777 Voice
(916) 440-8787 Fax=

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Thu, 20 Jan 2005 23:00:42 -0500
Reply-To: "Thomas M. Guterbock" <tmglp@cms.mail.virginia.edu>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Thomas M. Guterbock" <tmglp@CMS.MAIL.VIRGINIA.EDU>
Subject: Recruitment cost estimate for African-American elders
Comments: To: AAPORnet List server <aapornet@asu.edu>
Comments: cc: bernice at Western <bmarcopulos@wsh.state.va.us>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Content-disposition: inline

To the list:

I am working with a team putting together a proposal for a medical study that requires as its subjects African-Americans age 50 and older. We want to recruit over 2,000 research subjects in five areas (4 urban and 1 rural) that will be targeted because they have relatively high residential concentrations of African-Americans. We hope to accomplish the recruitment through census-tract-targeted RDD calling. Study participation would involve a medical exam, taking some neuro-psych tests, and would involve a cash incentive (amount not yet determined.) A subset of subjects would be recruited later for follow-up steps in the study. We're going for federal funding from an agency not known for price sensitivity.

I'm having trouble coming up with a time estimate on the initial recruitment costs. I am able to make estimates of incidence of the qualified population in the target tracts, but am not sure how to account for the loss of geographic specificity when using an RDD design.

If you have had some relevant experience in similar studies that would help me estimate the hours of calling to budget for to get N consenting recruits, I'd be grateful to hear about it from you directly, off the list. Experiences with general African-American adult recruitments, or with phone interviewing that is race targeted, might be helpful to know about. Advice on appropriate incentive size would also be gratefully received.

Thanks!

Tom Guterbock

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>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

=====

Date: Thu, 20 Jan 2005 22:58:17 -0800
Reply-To: Marc Sapir <marcsapir@COMCAST.NET>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Marc Sapir <marcsapir@COMCAST.NET>
Subject: Re: Question and Thanks
Comments: To: Frank Rusciano <rusciano@RIDER.EDU>
Comments: cc: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <41F04984.20701@rider.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

We have asked a question about whether people support or oppose the use of torture as U.S. policy in 4 sequential polls through April-May 04. There was always overwhelming opposition and not large variations

(important because of our small sample sizes). In our September, 04 poll, because of the increasing public exposure of torture we changed to a question about whether people believed the proven torture was the result of just a few bad apples. 66% said yes. We also asked a provocative question about whether, if Bush and the White House staff had suppressed evidence of rape of an Iraqi boy in custody, would that constitute criminal collusion (we phrased it as speculative though the question was based upon evidence from Seymour Hersh). 42% said yes and only 13% said no.

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

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Frank Rusciano
Sent: Thursday, January 20, 2005 4:15 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Question and Thanks

Dear Fellow AAPORNeters,

First, let me thank everyone for the information you all provided on polls of Hispanic voters. It was a great help to my student, and for those who asked me to forward the information, I am presently compiling it.

Second, since no good deed goes unpunished, I have a second question. Does anyone know of any poll results released regarding the use of torture and Abu Ghraib, etc.? Pre- and post-election polls would be great, but anything would help. I'm forwarding this question at the request of a colleague, but you can reply to me.

Thanks again,

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=====
Date: Thu, 20 Jan 2005 23:22:50 -0800
Reply-To: Marc Sapir <marcsapir@COMCAST.NET>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Marc Sapir <marcsapir@COMCAST.NET>
Subject: Re: 2004 Exit Poll Evaluation
Comments: To: "Yen, Wei" <weiyen@WSIPP.WA.GOV>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <21F107272BF3D411BACF0001022893BC8E1D02@kathryn.wsipp.wa.gov>

MIME-version: 1.0

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

Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

It's a good question. But the problem is that what "should happen" is not the operating principle. If the money wants the polls in part to make a flashy story with projections it will get what it wants. It would really be something beyond expectation if AAPOR were to decide to publicly oppose the use of polls in that way. But as Doug Henwood hints that would also require repudiation of their use in other countries such as Venezuela and the Ukraine. =20

A preliminary comment on the Mitofsky and Edison report: I've read a good portion of the 77 pages and so far I think they may be falling on their own swords. Here's why I say that. I note that the composite poll data, which merges the exit poll data with expectations based upon pre-election polling, comes out closer to the actual vote totals than the election day exit poll data alone. If the main reason why the exit poll data was off toward Kerry is that Bush voters were less responsive than Kerry voters to exit polling why does that happen only on election day? The report asserts that the problem was within precincts and not in selection of precincts, statistical errors, or other methodological problems (though I suppose the concern about young pollsters is a methodological issue). This theory about who refused or couldn't be reached by exit pollsters may be correct, but it is still a hypothesis that makes the exit poll data look weak. More than a few people, including myself, are not yet convinced that the exit poll data should be so deeply mistrusted as that. =20

Marc Sapir MD, MPH

Executive Director

Retro Poll

www.retropoll.org

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Yen, Wei

Sent: Thursday, January 20, 2005 2:48 PM

To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

Subject: Re: 2004 Exit Poll Evaluation

It is nice to see the 2004 exit poll analysis report being made public. Kudos to Warren Mitofsky and Joe Lenski for the voluminous work they did and their adherence to the utmost professional standards.

Recent discussions on this list in regards to the exit polls from the last election seemed to focus on polls' accuracy and methods. I wonder if this group (AAPORnetters) would consider debating whether exit polls should be used for projection of election winners at all. My own na=EFve position is

that exit polls should not be used to project election winners. After all, the interest in the projections based on exit poll data has a very short life-span, usually in just a matter of hours (unless the projections turn out to be different from the actual count; then it has nine lives). In presidential elections, we wait four years to elect or depose a president.

We could perhaps wait four more hours on the election night to learn the result from the actual count. This argument, however, by no means discounts the usefulness of exit polls. In fact, exit polls play, or can play if they have not already, a very important role in analyses of voting patterns and in detecting voting irregularities, which have much longer lasting effects than the projections. =20

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Wei Yen
on a slow AAPORNET day

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Sent: Wednesday, January 19, 2005 7:18 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: 2004 Exit Poll Evaluation

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Our investigation of the differences between the exit poll estimates and

the actual vote count point to one primary reason: in a number of precincts a higher than average Within Precinct Error most likely due to Kerry voters participating in the exit polls at a higher rate than Bush voters.

There have been partisan overstatements in previous elections, more often overstating the Democrat, but occasionally overstating the Republican. While the size of the average exit poll error has varied, it was higher in 2004 than in previous years for which we have data. This report measures the errors in the exit poll estimates and attempts to identify the factors that contributed to these errors.

The body of this report contains the details of our analysis of the performance of the exit polls and the election system. In addition to the information included in this report, exit poll data from this election is being archived at the Roper Center at the University of Connecticut and at the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan and is available there for review and further analysis. This is the procedure that we have followed for all previous exit polls, which are also available at the Roper Center and ISR. The description of the methodology of the exit polls has already been posted on our Web site - <http://www.exit-poll.net/> - along with all questionnaires used on election day and the completion rates nationally and by state.

Here is a brief summary of our findings:

1. Exit Poll Estimates

The exit poll estimates in the 2004 general election overstated John Kerry's share of the vote nationally and in many states. There were 26 states in which the estimates produced by the exit poll data overstated the vote for John Kerry by more than one standard error, and there were four

states in which the exit poll estimates overstated the vote for George W. Bush by more than one standard error. The inaccuracies in the exit poll

estimates were not due to the sample selection of the polling locations at which the exit polls were conducted. We have not discovered any systematic problem in how the exit poll data were collected and processed. Exit polls do not support the allegations of fraud due to rigging of voting equipment.

Our analysis of the difference between the vote count and the exit poll at each polling location in our sample has found no systematic differences for precincts using touch screen and optical scan voting equipment. We say this because these differences are similar to the differences for punch card voting equipment, and less than the difference for mechanical voting equipment.

Our detailed analysis by polling location and by interviewer has identified several factors that may have contributed to the size of the Within Precinct Error that led to the inaccuracies in the exit poll estimates. Some of these factors are within our control while others are not.

It is difficult to pinpoint precisely the reasons that, in general, Kerry voters were more likely to participate in the exit polls than Bush voters. There were certainly motivational factors that are impossible to quantify but which led to Kerry voters being less likely than Bush voters to refuse to take the survey. In addition there are interactions between respondents and interviewers that can contribute to differential non-response rates. We can identify some factors that appear to have contributed, even in a small way, to the discrepancy. These include:

* Distance restrictions imposed upon our interviewers by election officials at the state and local level

* Weather conditions which lowered completion rates at certain polling locations

* Multiple precincts voting at the same location as the precinct in our sample

* Polling locations with a large number of total voters where a smaller portion of voters was selected to be asked to fill out questionnaires

* Interviewer characteristics such as age, which were more often related to precinct error this year than in past elections

We plan further analysis on the following factors:

* Interviewer training and election day procedures

* Interviewing rate calculations

* Interviewer characteristics

* Precinct characteristics

* Questionnaire length and design

We also suggest the following changes for future exit polls:

* Working to improve cooperation with state and local election officials

* Improvements in interviewing training procedures

* Changes in our procedures for hiring, recruiting and monitoring interviewers

Even with these improvements, differences in response rates between Democratic and Republican voters may still occur in future elections. However, we believe that these steps will help to minimize the discrepancies.

It is also important to note that the exit poll estimates did not lead to a single incorrect NEP winner projection on election night. The Election Night System does not rely solely on exit polls in its computations and estimates. After voting is completed, reported vote totals are entered into the system. Edison/Mitofsky and the NEP members do not project the

outcome of close races until a significant number of actual votes are counted.

As in past elections, the final exit poll data used for analysis in 2004

was adjusted to match the actual vote returns by geographic region within=20

each state. Thus, the discrepancy due to differing response rates was=20 minimized and did not significantly affect the analysis of the vote.

The=20

exit polls reliably describe the composition of the electorate and how=20 certain demographic subgroups voted.

2. Survey Weighting

Early in the afternoon on November 2nd, preliminary weightings for the=20 national exit poll overstated the proportion of women in the=20 electorate. This problem was caused by a programming error involving the=20

gender composition that was being used for the absentee/early voter portion=20

of the national exit poll. This error was discovered after the first two=20

sets of weighting; subsequent weightings were corrected. This adjustment=20

was made before NEP members and subscribers used exit poll results on-air=20

or in print.

After election day, we adjusted the exit poll analysis data in three states=20

(Tennessee, Texas, and Washington) to more accurately reflect the=20 proportion of absentee ballots that came from each geographic region in=20 those states. We have implemented a change to the survey weighting program=20

to take into account the geographic distribution of the absentee votes in=20

the future.

3. Technical Performance

While the computer system performed well for most of the night, a database=20

server problem led to NEP member and subscriber screens "freezing up"=20 shortly after 10:35 PM ET election night. This problem caused disruptions=20

in the system until shortly after midnight when we switched to a backup=20 server for the rest of the night. There was a second occurrence of this

problem at approximately 2:45 AM ET. Details of the data server problems=20

and other technical issues are outlined in the technical performance report=20

being distributed to the NEP Technical Committee. We have isolated the=20

reasons behind the database server problem and list several recommended=20
technical changes in this report to help avoid a repeat of this problem
in=20
future elections.

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New York, NY 10019

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=====
Date: Fri, 21 Jan 2005 09:45:46 -0600
Reply-To: Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>
Subject: Job Opportunities
Comments: To: Aapornet@asu.edu
Comments: cc: Zagatsky-maria@norc.org
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Please respond to the website listed below.=20
=20
=20
Professional Opportunities

_____ =20

NORC, a national organization for social science research at the
University of Chicago, has the following exciting opportunities
available in our Chicago locations:

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- Sr. Survey Methodologists
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- Associate Director, Infrastructure & Systems Operations
- Manager, Application Development
- Sr. Project Managers
- Sr. Programmer Analysts
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Date: Fri, 21 Jan 2005 09:47:59 -0600
Reply-To: Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>
Subject: Job Posting
Comments: To: Aapornet@asu.edu

Comments: cc: gaul@ppic.org
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Job Posting

Associate Survey Director - PPIC Statewide Survey

=20

Summary of Position

This position supports the ongoing PPIC Statewide Survey series and special surveys on Californians' public policy preferences, ballot choices, and attitudes towards political, social, and economic issues. The Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC) is dedicated to independent, nonpartisan research on political, social, and economic issues that affect the lives of Californians. PPIC was established in 1994 as a private operating foundation with an endowment from William R. Hewlett.

=20

Responsibilities

The Associate Survey Director will oversee both the strategic planning and day-to-day operations of the PPIC Statewide Survey, which began in 1998. The Associate Survey Director will be directly involved in all aspects of the public opinion research process, including questionnaire design, data management, statistical analysis, and writing the reports. Other responsibilities include the supervision of the in-house staff of survey research associates and interns, overseeing the off-site relations with the telephone interviewing firm, consulting with PPIC research fellows and policymakers about the survey content, focus groups, preparation of grant proposals and grant reports to foundation staff, the development of briefings of survey findings for policy audiences, and coordinating the planning and release of surveys with PPIC's communications staff. The Associate Survey Director will also provide survey information to news organizations, elected officials and their staff, and other interested parties. This position reports to Mark Baldassare, Research Director and Director of the PPIC Statewide Survey. PPIC offers a salary and benefits package that is competitive with similar positions in comparable research organizations. =20

=20

Qualifications

Professional experience in public opinion research is essential, including the use of both qualitative and quantitative research methods. Knowledge of focus group methods, survey sampling, questionnaire design, telephone interviewing techniques, sample weighting, and multivariate statistics is required. Solid computer skills such as the use of SPSS, Excel, Word, and PowerPoint are needed. Strong written and verbal communications skills are essential for communicating with policymakers, foundation officers, and journalists. Proficiency in the Spanish language is desirable. A graduate degree in a social science-related discipline (e.g. political science, sociology, social psychology, economics, public health, public policy, urban planning) with coursework in public opinion research is required; a Ph.D. is preferred.

=20

Application Process

E-mail your letter of interest, a resume, the PPIC employment application (accessible through the employment page on www.ppic.org), a list of three references, and a sample of published work to resumes@ppic.org <<mailto:resumes@ppic.org?subject=3DJob%20#200421>> , using "Job # 200421" in your subject heading. We seek to fill this position as soon as possible; applications will continue to be accepted until the search is completed. =20

=20

Visit www.ppic.org <<http://www.ppic.org/>> for additional information on PPIC. PPIC encourages women and members of minority groups to apply. All applicants are invited to complete PPIC's Pre-Employment Data Record (accessible through the employment page on www.ppic.org) form and submit it to aapdata@ppic.org <<mailto:aapdata@ppic.org?subject=3DJob%20#200421>> =

The purpose of this voluntary survey is to comply with government record keeping, reporting, and other legal requirements, and to track our effectiveness as an Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action Employer. Completion is optional and will not affect any employment decision in any way.

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Date: Fri, 21 Jan 2005 11:43:14 -0500

Reply-To: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>

Subject: AP: Survey Points to Victims in Darfur

Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

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

Survey Points to Victims in Darfur
ELLEN KNICKMEYER
Associated Press
http://www.centredaily.com/mld/centredaily/news/weird_news/10687269.htm

DAKAR, Senegal - Although the commonly cited estimates of the death toll in Sudan's Darfur region refer to fatalities from disease and hunger, analysis of a recent U.S.-commissioned survey strongly suggests that many thousands - at a minimum - have been killed in violence as well.

The conclusion is based on a survey conducted for U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell in July and August, a month before he declared that Darfur's killing represented genocide. Analysis of that survey continues, officials say, even as the U.N. Security Council awaits results of its separate investigation into the conflict this month.

The U.S.-commissioned study interviewed 1,136 refugees who had fled Darfur for U.N. tent cities and camps along Chad's eastern border, selecting them through a random method meant to yield a sample representative at least of the 200,000 Darfur refugees in Chad.

The key finding: 61 percent said they had seen a family member killed before their eyes in violence blamed on Sudanese forces and government-backed Arab militias accused of a scorched-earth campaign against African villagers.

Fritz Scheuren, president of the American Statistical Associations, said the survey methods were correct, and Juan Mendez, the U.N. envoy for the prevention of genocide, called it comprehensive. Smith College professor Eric Reeves, a researcher into the conflict, said if the figure held for all of Darfur's 2 million displaced the implication would be 200,000 killed.

However, there is no certainty that the experiences of the displaced in Chad - the group the sample came from - are the same as those of other refugees who did not reach Chad, or of all of the 6 million people of Darfur.

Furthermore, projecting a precise death toll estimate from the survey is problematic because there is no certainty about the size of the group each refugee would consider to be "family" - a key element in the calculation. Refugees included extended family - such as uncles and cousins - in their answers, said Stefanie Frease of the Washington, D.C.-based nonprofit Coalition for International Justice, which conducted the survey with the U.S. State Department.

SNIP

The Security Council-commissioned probe - whose release is expected within days or weeks - is expected to deliver more authoritative evidence on

whether Darfur's killing constitutes genocide.

Survey teams gathered the names of thousands of slain. Surveyers asked interview subjects to give the names, ages and other details of every family member they reported they had seen killed, Frease said. "In some cases, we have lists of 20 people from one witness," Frease said.

Sudan, meanwhile, has pointed to the fact no mass graves have been found to bolster its case that any death toll is low.

But refugee accounts to survey teams suggest the graves are there to be uncovered. At the village of Agurnrd, a village man helped dig the graves of 52 men executed at point-blank range by Arab militia fighters in a mix of civilian and military uniforms in April 2004, he told researchers.

--

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

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=====
Date: Fri, 21 Jan 2005 10:12:23 -0600
Reply-To: Barbara Burbridge <bburbridge@TCTWEST.NET>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Barbara Burbridge <bburbridge@TCTWEST.NET>
Subject: Ethnic Moderators
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

I'm looking for recommendations on ethnic moderators in the LA, SF or Sacramento areas.

Vietnamese
Chinese
Lao
Cambodian
Hmong
Russian

They want to test materials in native languages.

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=====

Date: Fri, 21 Jan 2005 12:27:09 -0500
Reply-To: Susan Kannel <skannel@LSPA.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Susan Kannel <skannel@LSPA.COM>
Subject: Re: Ethnic Moderators
Comments: To: Barbara Burbridge <bburbridge@TCTWEST.NET>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

I'd love to get these recommendations as well.

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

From: Barbara Burbridge [mailto:bburbridge@TCTWEST.NET]
Sent: Friday, January 21, 2005 11:12 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Ethnic Moderators

I'm looking for recommendations on ethnic moderators in the LA, SF or Sacramento areas.

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Lao
Cambodian
Hmong
Russian

They want to test materials in native languages.

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aapornet-request@asu.edu

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=====
Date: Fri, 21 Jan 2005 11:27:41 -0600
Reply-To: Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>
Subject: Job Opportunity
Comments: To: Aapornet@asu.edu
Comments: cc: Rita Stapulonis <RStapulonis@mathematica-mpr.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

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Mathematica Policy Research, a national leader in social policy research, survey design, and data collection, has an immediate opening for a Survey Specialist in our Princeton, NJ office. The successful candidate will work with senior survey researchers on the development and management of national projects that address significant policy issues, such as health care and education. Responsibilities include: developing survey instruments, preparing training materials, conducting pretests, and assisting with writing and budgeting proposals. Also, managing data collection efforts by training interviewers, supervising telephone and field staff, and assisting with project management. May also participate in qualitative research methods such as focus groups and cognitive interviews. Qualifications required:

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* Minimum of one year survey research work experience, preferably in social policy

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Date: Fri, 21 Jan 2005 12:49:01 -0500
Reply-To: JP Murphy <jpmurphy@JPMURPHY.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: JP Murphy <jpmurphy@JPMURPHY.COM>
Subject: Re: Ethnic Moderators
Comments: To: Barbara Burbridge <bburbridge@TCTWEST.NET>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

If you haven't already, contact someone at www.qrca.org -- Qualitative =
Research Consultants Association, an organization of professional focus =
group moderators.

James P. Murphy, Ph.D.
J.P. MURPHY & COMPANY
Post Office Box 80484
Valley Forge, Pennsylvania 19484-0484 USA
(610) 408-8800
www.jpmurphy.com=20

----- Original Message -----=20
From: Barbara Burbridge=20
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu=20
Sent: Friday, January 21, 2005 11:12 AM
Subject: Ethnic Moderators

I'm looking for recommendations on ethnic moderators in the LA, SF or
Sacramento areas.

Vietnamese
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Hmong
Russian

They want to test materials in native languages.

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Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
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=====
Date: Fri, 21 Jan 2005 12:56:54 -0500
Reply-To: Lance Hoffman <lhoffman@OPINIONACCESS.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Lance Hoffman <lhoffman@OPINIONACCESS.COM>
Subject: Re: Ethnic Moderators
Comments: To: Barbara Burbridge <bburbridge@TCTWEST.NET>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <HMEMJIGKBOPGBPFJGNHHKELKCAAA.bburbridge@tctwest.net>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Try www.moderatorsetc.com

They are specialists in Multicultural Moderating. My contact there is Greg Spaulding - really good guy. They travel all over the country. His number is 805-558-7013 and his email address is gspaulding@moderatorsetc.com

Lance Hoffman
Manager, Business Development
Opinion Access Corp
P: 718.729.2622 x.157
F: 718.729.2444
C: 646.522.2012

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

From: AAPORNET [<mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu>]On Behalf Of Barbara Burbridge
Sent: Friday, January 21, 2005 11:12 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Ethnic Moderators

I'm looking for recommendations on ethnic moderators in the LA, SF or Sacramento areas.

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Russian

They want to test materials in native languages.

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=====
Date: Fri, 21 Jan 2005 11:23:27 -0700
Reply-To: Pilar Kraman <pkraman@CSG.ORG>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Pilar Kraman <pkraman@CSG.ORG>
Subject: Job Opening
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Job Title
Survey Specialist

Department
Policy and State Trends, The Council of State Governments www.csg.org

Duties
Engage in survey and policy research and analysis of issues and trends impacting state government policy in order to meet the research needs of the Policy and State Trends Group. Generate, compile, analyze and present research data and information in support of research. May initiate or take primary responsibility for developing projects or other program work.

Job responsibilities include: Write and administer 50-state mail, telephone and Web surveys. Analyze survey data. Write reports based on survey data. Perform background research on policy issues for questionnaire topics. Provide staff support to policy areas within the Policy and State Trends Group. And other duties as assigned.

Education/Experience
Bachelor=92s degree and two years of relevant work experience; or Master=92s=

degree with one year of relevant experience, or equivalent combination of education and experience. College degrees preferred in political science, communications, journalism, public administration, economics, other related field.

Ideal candidate will possess excellent survey methodology skills. Must be proficient in MS Office programs, including Access, and Internet applications. Must be proficient in SPSS. Experience in state government/public policy and Web survey software a plus.

Salary Range/Hours

\$27,721 - \$41,583

Application Deadline

February 2, 2004

Contact

Send cover letter, resume, and references to Human Resources, PO Box 11910, Lexington, KY 40578

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=====
Date: Fri, 21 Jan 2005 14:39:15 -0500

Reply-To: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>

Subject: Most Iraqis Remain Committed to Elections, Poll Finds

Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

MIME-version: 1.0

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

Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

(I'll take the under, please.)

Most Iraqis Remain Committed to Elections, Poll Finds

Despite Insurgent Threats and Lack of Democratic Tradition, 80 Percent Say They Are Likely to Vote

By Karl Vick

Washington Post Foreign Service

Friday, January 21, 2005; Page A13

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A24674-2005Jan20.html>

BAGHDAD, Jan. 20 -- An overwhelming majority of Iraqis continue to say they intend to vote on Jan. 30 even as insurgents press attacks aimed at rendering the elections a failure, according to a new public opinion survey.

The poll, conducted in late December and early January for the International Republican Institute, found 80 percent of respondents saying they were likely to vote, a rate that has held roughly steady for months.

The 64 percent who said they were "very likely" to vote represented a dip of about 7 percentage points from a November survey, while those "somewhat likely" to vote increased 5 points.

Western specialists involved with election preparations said they were struck by the determination and resilience of ordinary Iraqis as they anticipate their country's first free election in half a century.

"Despite the efforts of the terrorists, Iraqis remain committed to casting

their vote on election day," IRI President Lorne Craner said in a statement. The organization, which is funded by Congress through the National Endowment for Democracy and the U.S. Agency for International Development, commissioned the poll, which surveyed 1,900 Iraqis in all but two of the country's 18 provinces. Poor security made two in the far north, Nineveh and Dohuk, inaccessible. The margin of error was plus or minus 3 percentage points.

SNIP

Methodology brief is at
<http://www.iri.org/pdfs/1-20-05Iraqpollpresentation.ppt#307,2,Methodology in Brief>

Powerpoint at
<http://www.iri.org/pdfs/1-20-05Iraqpollpresentation.ppt>

--

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

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Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
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=====
Date: Fri, 21 Jan 2005 16:16:00 -0500
Reply-To: "Safir, Adam" <asafir@RTI.ORG>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Safir, Adam" <asafir@RTI.ORG>
Subject: Winner of DC/AAPOR's 2004 Student Paper Competition
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu, SRMSNET@LISTSERV.UMD.EDU
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

The Washington/Baltimore Chapter of AAPOR is pleased to announce the winner of its 2004 Student Paper Competition.

Rachel Dinkes, a recent graduate of The London School of Economics and Political Science and now with the Education Statistics Services Institute of the American Institutes for Research, is recognized for the outstanding quality of her paper, entitled "Neighbourhoods Matter: Fixed and Random Effects in Police Satisfaction Surveys in the UK." Rachel will be presenting her paper at this year's AAPOR conference as one of the Regional Student Paper Award Winners. =20

Papers by Tarek al-Baghal (JSPM) and Carl Setzer (JPSM) have also been recognized as honorable mentions. =20

The review committee judged entries based on research design, originality, significance/relevance, organization, and presentation, a task made more difficult by the impressive level of analysis demonstrated by all authors. Among an extremely competitive field, the Dinkes, al-Baghal, and Setzer papers in particular stood out for their high quality of writing, clarity of thought, and potential to contribute to the topics explored. For those interested, the winning paper and honorable mentions are available for download from the DC/AAPOR website at <http://www.dc-aapor.org/studentpaper.php>.=20

Regards,

DC/AAPOR Student Paper Competition Review Committee

Paul Beatty, DC/AAPOR Past President (2004)

Mike Cohen =20

Mike Donatello

Dawn Nelson, DC/AAPOR Past President (2003)

Carl Ramirez, DC/AAPOR President

Adam Safir, Student Paper Competition Chair

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

Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: aapornet-request@asu.edu

=====
Date: Sat, 22 Jan 2005 00:39:17 -0800

Reply-To: Marc Sapir <marcsapir@COMCAST.NET>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: Marc Sapir <marcsapir@COMCAST.NET>

Subject: Re: Most Iraqis Remain Committed to Elections, Poll Finds

Comments: To: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>, AAPORNET@asu.edu

In-Reply-To: <0IAO000JUMT98S@chimmx04.algx.net>

MIME-version: 1.0

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

Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Ah yes, miraculous indeed. Whereas, the fundamental question that no pollster (certainly not the "International Republican Institute)needs to ask--because the answer is too inherently obvious--is whether any election held under the auspices of an occupying military power, conducted by a government appointed by the occupying power, and led by an employee of the intelligence apparatus of that occupying power can, in any regard, be considered a free and fair election, regardless of its outcome or who appears to vote or not vote? Democracy? Or farce to the third power?

Marc Sapir MD, MPH

Executive Director

Retro Poll

www.retropoll.org

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Leo Simonetta
Sent: Friday, January 21, 2005 11:39 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Most Iraqis Remain Committed to Elections, Poll Finds

(I'll take the under, please.)

Most Iraqis Remain Committed to Elections, Poll Finds
Despite Insurgent Threats and Lack of Democratic Tradition, 80 Percent
Say
They Are Likely to Vote
By Karl Vick
Washington Post Foreign Service
Friday, January 21, 2005; Page A13
<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A24674-2005Jan20.html>

BAGHDAD, Jan. 20 -- An overwhelming majority of Iraqis continue to say they intend to vote on Jan. 30 even as insurgents press attacks aimed at rendering the elections a failure, according to a new public opinion survey.

The poll, conducted in late December and early January for the International Republican Institute, found 80 percent of respondents saying they were likely to vote, a rate that has held roughly steady for months.

The 64 percent who said they were "very likely" to vote represented a dip of about 7 percentage points from a November survey, while those "somewhat likely" to vote increased 5 points.

Western specialists involved with election preparations said they were struck by the determination and resilience of ordinary Iraqis as they anticipate their country's first free election in half a century.

"Despite the efforts of the terrorists, Iraqis remain committed to casting their vote on election day," IRI President Lorne Craner said in a statement. The organization, which is funded by Congress through the National Endowment for Democracy and the U.S. Agency for International Development, commissioned the poll, which surveyed 1,900 Iraqis in all but two of the country's 18 provinces. Poor security made two in the far north, Nineveh and Dohuk, inaccessible. The margin of error was plus or minus 3 percentage points.

SNIP

Methodology brief is at

<http://www.iri.org/pdfs/1-20-05Iraqpollpresentation.ppt#307,2>, Methodology
in Brief

Powerpoint at
<http://www.iri.org/pdfs/1-20-05Iraqpollpresentation.ppt>

--

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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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

=====
Date: Sat, 22 Jan 2005 17:36:31 -0500
Reply-To: Ande271@AOL.COM
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Jeanne Anderson <Ande271@AOL.COM>
Subject: Re: 2004 Exit Poll Evaluation
Comments: To: dhenwood@PANIX.COM, AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

In a message dated 20/01/2005 18:10:55 Eastern Standard Time,
dhenwood@PANIX.COM writes:

Yen, Wei wrote:

>exit polls should not be used to project election winners

Should exceptions be made for elections in foreign countries that the
U.S. is passing judgment on?

--

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>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

No, no exceptions should be made. Observers of elections in foreign countries do not project results, and do not need to. We must distinguish between pre-election polls, which may be useful for monitoring but perhaps should not be made public, and exit polls. Exit poll results can be compared with actual counts, but after the close of the polls. Thorough analysis to ascertain whether the election was conducted according to regulations may involve reference to exit poll data, but only when the reliability of the latter has been determined.

Exit poll sponsors who try to be the first to announce poll results do not contribute anything to the democratic process in so doing. That does not mean that they do not contribute to the democratic process in other ways and at other times.

Jeanne Anderson
(Formerly) Principal
Jeanne Anderson Research.

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

=====
Date: Sat, 22 Jan 2005 18:06:37 -0500
Reply-To: Allen Barton <allenbarton@mindspring.com>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Allen Barton <allenbarton@MINDSPRING.COM>
Subject: Re: 2004 Exit Poll Evaluation
Comments: To: Ande271@AOL.COM, AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Whether exit polls can be used as evidence of election fraud in any country depends on the likely nature of selection bias in the exit poll - either by the polling agency or self-selection by the voters refusing to participate. Mitofsky says that there was apparently a greater tendency of Bush voters than Kerry voters to avoid being interviewed- which seems a plausible hypothesis given the hostility of Republicans to the "liberal media," but it would be nice to have direct evidence of some kind for this.

In a country where a party in power allows a contested election, what is the expected nature of bias in exit polling? Voters for the opposition might be reluctant to say they voted against the party in power, and avoid talking to

the interviewers, causing the exit poll to overestimate the pro-regime vote; so if the exit polls show the opposition winning while the party in power counts the votes and claims victory, the exit polls might be evidence of voting-count fraud. Can one make a case that the pro-regime voters would be even less cooperative with exit polls than the opposition? It seems unlikely.

If exit polls were a strictly probability sample (e.g. if every nth exiting voter were actually interviewed), and if all interviewees were truthful about for whom they voted. the exit polls could be used as evidence of fraud if the vote counted varied from the poll well beyond the confidence limits of the poll sample. Given that exit polls are not strict probability samples, one has to have plausible hypotheses about self-selection bias among respondents to evaluate whether discrepancies between official counts and exit poll results are evidence of anything being wrong with the official count. Is it plausible that pro-regime voters ducked the pollsters more than anti-regime voters?

All this assumes that the exit polls are not deliberately mis-sampled or miscounted because of the political purposes of the pollsters. Here one has to know something about the reputation of the polling agency.

Allen Barton Chapel Hill, NC

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

From: Jeanne Anderson <Ande271@AOL.COM>

Sent: Jan 22, 2005 5:36 PM

To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

Subject: Re: 2004 Exit Poll Evaluation

In a message dated 20/01/2005 18:10:55 Eastern Standard Time, dhenwood@PANIX.COM writes:

Yen, Wei wrote:

>exit polls should not be used to project election winners

Should exceptions be made for elections in foreign countries that the U.S. is passing judgment on?

--

Doug Henwood

Left Business Observer

38 Greene St - 4th fl.

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

Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

No, no exceptions should be made. Observers of elections in foreign countries do not project results, and do not need to. We must distinguish between pre-election polls, which may be useful for monitoring but perhaps should not be made public, and exit polls. Exit poll results can be compared with actual counts, but after the close of the polls. Thorough analysis to ascertain whether the election was conducted according to regulations may involve reference to exit poll data, but only when the reliability of the latter has been determined.

Exit poll sponsors who try to be the first to announce poll results do not contribute anything to the democratic process in so doing. That does not mean that they do not contribute to the democratic process in other ways and at other times.

Jeanne Anderson
(Formerly) Principal
Jeanne Anderson Research.

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Allen H. Barton, 118 Wolf's Trail, Chapel Hill, NC 27516
Phone/fax: 919 933 4003 allenbarton@mindspring.com

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Sat, 22 Jan 2005 21:24:39 -0500
Reply-To: Colleen Porter <cporter@PHHP.UFL.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Colleen Porter <cporter@PHHP.UFL.EDU>
Subject: Re: Non-Student Interviewers at University Centers
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit
Content-disposition: inline

I hope Chase will summarize responses for the list, because this is an interesting issue that influences an organization's ability to do good data collection. Non-student interviewers can be incredibly helpful to an academic center in providing stability and institutional memory, and a different kind of voice for refusal conversions.

Beyond the mentioned issues of benefits, etc., one concern is the "fatigue" factor from dealing with the public. Some centers won't allow

interviewers work more than a certain number of hours in a given day in order to keep them from being too burned out by the end--so it becomes an issue of hours per day as much as hours per week. (Although I haven't seen any hard data on that; just an assumption that interviewers may become less effective after more than a certain number of hours on the job).

I've also known centers with workloads diverse enough that they could meet the employees' need for more work hours, yet also limit the actual interview contact time, by having the employee spend part of their work week doing coding of open-ended responses, entering mail responses into CATI for a mixed-mode project, or other such tasks.

Colleen K. Porter
cporter@phhp.ufl.edu
Research Specialist
University of Florida
Dept. of Health Services Research, Management and Policy
phone: 352\273-6068, fax: 352\273-6075
Location: 101 Newell Drive, Rm. 4148
US Mail: P.O. Box 100195, Gainesville, FL 32610-0195

>>> "Harrison, Chase" <chase.harrison@UCONN.EDU> 01/19/05 12:07 PM >>>
Colleagues, particularly those at university research centers;

We're a university survey research center employing a mixture of student interviewers and non-student interviewers. We limit our student interviewers to 20 hours per week of work. Some of our non-student interviewers are interested in working more than 20 hours per week.

We're wondering what other survey center policies are in this regard. Do you allow non-student interviewers to work more than 40 hours per week? Do you provide them with benefits such as health insurance and retirement plans?

Thanks to all for your time.

Chase Harrison

Chase H. Harrison

Chase.Harrison@UConn.edu

Chief Methodologist

Center for Survey Research and Analysis

University of Connecticut

341 Mansfield Rd.; Room 242

Storrs, CT 06268

Voice: (860) 486-0653

FAX: (860) 486-6655

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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

=====
Date: Sun, 23 Jan 2005 12:00:09 -0500
Reply-To: Doug Henwood <dhenwood@PANIX.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Doug Henwood <dhenwood@PANIX.COM>
Subject: Re: 2004 Exit Poll Evaluation
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To:
<25915708.1106435198056.JavaMail.root@wamui08.slb.atl.earthlink.net>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed

Allen Barton wrote:

>Whether exit polls can be used as evidence of election fraud in any
>country depends on the likely nature of selection bias in the exit
>poll - either by the polling agency or self-selection by the voters
>refusing to participate. Mitofsky says that there was apparently a

>greater tendency of Bush voters than Kerry voters to avoid being
>interviewed- which seems a plausible hypothesis given the hostility
>of Republicans to the "liberal media," but it would be nice to have
>direct evidence of some kind for this.

Yes it would be nice to have some evidence of that. And if it did happen, was it new to the 2004 election, or has it been around for a while? It is a little hard to believe that Bush voters wouldn't want to brag about their choice to the liberal media, in that in-your-face way that's so chic among conservatives these days.

--

Doug Henwood
Left Business Observer
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email <mailto:dhenwood@panix.com>
web <http://www.leftbusinessobserver.com>

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

=====
Date: Sun, 23 Jan 2005 14:23:47 -0500
Reply-To: Ande271@AOL.COM
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Jeanne Anderson <Ande271@AOL.COM>
Subject: Re: 2004 Exit Poll Evaluation
Comments: To: dhenwood@PANIX.COM, AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

In a message dated 23/01/2005 12:25:20 Eastern Standard Time,
dhenwood@PANIX.COM writes:

Allen Barton wrote:

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>country depends on the likely nature of selection bias in the exit
>poll - either by the polling agency or self-selection by the voters
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web <http://www.leftbusinessobserver.com>

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
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I wonder if the refusals and/or non-contacts were greater proportionally at polling places in precincts that were predominantly Republican.

Jeanne Anderson

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

=====
Date: Sun, 23 Jan 2005 16:25:58 -0500
Reply-To: jwerner@jwdp.com
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Jan Werner <jwerner@JWDP.COM>
Organization: Jan Werner Data Processing
Subject: Re: 2004 Exit Poll Evaluation
Comments: To: Ande271@AOL.COM
Comments: cc: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <199.372d32df.2f2553c3@aol.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Some of the questions speculated about on AAPORNET are addressed in the report issued by Edison/Mitofsky. For example, on pages-36-37, you will find data on the completion rates and total error distributed by the level of partisanship of sample precincts. One finds that the completion rate is not much different, but that the skew to Kerry in total error is most pronounced in in strong Bush precincts.

In addition to a wealth of data, the report provides some insightful commentary on the findings. It is well worth reading carefully before jumping to conclusions about why the exit polls failed to accurately predict the winner in the presidential race.

<http://exit-poll.net/election-night/EvaluationJan192005.pdf>

Jan Werner

Jeanne Anderson wrote:

> In a message dated 23/01/2005 12:25:20 Eastern Standard Time,
> dhenwood@PANIX.COM writes:

>
> Allen Barton wrote:

>
>
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>
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> Doug Henwood
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>
> -----
> Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
> Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

>
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> polling places in precincts that were predominantly Republican.

>
> Jeanne Anderson

>
> -----
> Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
> Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

>

>

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
=====

Date: Sun, 23 Jan 2005 17:43:57 -0500
Reply-To: Warren Mitofsky <mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Warren Mitofsky <mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM>
Subject: Re: 2004 Exit Poll Evaluation
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <p06200703be1987990e2d@[192.168.1.101]>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

To answer Doug's question, there is some evidence that there was a differential response rate. First, there was the same problem in several other exit polls conducted in 2004. Fritz Scheuren wrote about the problem in New Mexico and attributed it to differential response rate.

The second bit of evidence are the correlations between interviewer characteristics and the Within Precinct Error. It was suggested to me that the consistency among these measures argues for a construct validity.

To answer Alan Barton I would suggest that all other things being equal, it is a lot easier to argue for validity of an estimate compared to an official count when the completion rates are close to 90 percent, as they are in some emerging democracies, than the 50 percent they are in the U.S. While the U.S. estimates may be accurate for some elections one cannot always rely on the estimates not to have a bias.

Colleen Porter's question is answered in our report.
warren mitofsky

>Yes it would be nice to have some evidence of that. And if it did
>happen, was it new to the 2004 election, or has it been around for a
>while? It is a little hard to believe that Bush voters wouldn't want
>to brag about their choice to the liberal media, in that in-your-face
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Kurdistan, the Kurdish Democratic party and other smaller groups at 22%.

SNIP

Yet as the elections draw near, Dulame and his team at the Iraq Centre for Research and Strategic Studies are making it their professional duty to call the results as accurately as possible.

Conducting Iraq's equivalent of the Gallup or ICM polls is not easy: in insurgent-prone Sunni areas, would-be focus groups responded to the centre's researchers with threats of violence.

But after roping in tribal sheikhs to vouch for his staff, Dulame, who has a PhD in social psychology and political behaviour at Manchester University, eventually managed a poll of 3,000 people in Baghdad and southern Iraq.

With the dire security situation preventing any polls by international organisations, it is the closest indicator of how the new government might look.

The Sunni Muslim presence will be very low, thanks to a combination of voter intimidation and the refusal of Sunni-allied parties to participate until security conditions improve.

Yet the clear winners, he says, will be the Shi'ite Iraqi Unity List - a block of mainstream Shi'ite Islamic parties which ranges from moderates such as the Dawa party to overtly religious sects like the Supreme Council for the Islamic Revolution in Iraq (SCIRI).

SNIP

--

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

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Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
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=====

Date: Mon, 24 Jan 2005 15:16:05 -0500
Reply-To: Warren Mitofsky <mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Warren Mitofsky <mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM>
Subject: Re: 2004 Exit Poll Evaluation
Comments: To: elizabeth.ann.martin@census.gov
Comments: cc: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <OFC5C2E1D0.1F79ECE7-ON85256F93.0052A1AB-85256F93.00549E96@census.gov>
MIME-version: 1.0

Content-type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"; format=flowed
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Betsy,

I suspect the problem in those states is a discrepancy about whether we are comparing apples and apples. We used the vote returns reported to us on election night. We are not sure at this time if the absentees were included in the precinct returns. We have not verified the vote data as yet.

In three of the four states you name the sample sizes were very small. That does nothing to argue against your observation. The differences are sizeable along with the t-score. Only PA had a large sample size, however the difference was modest and the sampling error was very small.

The problem in MS and PA is that the absentee data are supposed to be included in the precinct. We do not know if the absentees were factored in at the time we received the vote reports. The absentees are in the state totals that we compared to.

In ID and KS the absentees are not in the precinct totals but they are in the state totals. When we compare an estimate based on precincts that exclude the absentee we are comparing apples and bananas.

On election night all estimates were adjusted for the missing absentee vote in the precincts either from surveys of absentee voters or another means.
warren

At 10:24 AM 1/24/2005, elizabeth.ann.martin@census.gov wrote:

>This report is welcome. I've been working my way through it, and find it >interesting, useful and worthwhile.

>

>I did have a question about one of your conclusions. You rule out sample >selection as a source of the inaccuracies in the exit poll results, >presumably because the discrepancies between the outcomes for the sample of >precincts and the states are very small, when averaged over states, both >for the full sample and the subsample (as shown on pp. 29-30).

>

>Yet, in four states (Idaho, Kansas, Miss., Pennsylvania) there are very >large and significant ($p < .01$) discrepancies between the outcomes for the >full sample of precincts and the state as a whole. By chance, one in a >hundred, or at most one state, should show such large differences.

>

>These findings suggest to me that the full samples in these four states may >be suspect. What leads you to decide that they are not?

>

>Betsy Martin

>

>

>

>
>=20
>
> Warren=20
> Mitofsky=20
>
> <mitofsky@MINDSPR To: AAPORNET@asu.edu=
=20
>
> ING.COM> cc:=20
>
> Sent by: AAPORNET Subject: 2004 Exit Poll=20
> Evaluation
> <AAPORNET@asu.edu=20
>
> >=20
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>=20
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>=20
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> 01/19/2005=20
> 10:18=20
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> AM=20
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> Please respond=20
> to=20
>
> Warren=20
> Mitofsky=20
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>=20
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>
>This morning we made public our complete report evaluating the 2004 exit
>polls. It is available on www.exit-poll.net Also available there are
>methods statements, questionnaires and completion rates.
>
>The individual respondent level data for all 51 states and the nation are
>being sent today to the Roper Center at UConn and to ICPSR at UMichigan. It
>
>will be available as soon as they can set it up. We are told that will be
>about two weeks for Roper and a month or more for ICPSR.
>
>The executive summary from the report is posted below.
>
>Thanks for your patience since the election while we put this together. It
>took a number of us a fair bit of work to put this together.
>
>Joe Lenski and Warren Mitofsky

>
>
>Executive Summary
>
>
>On November 2, 2004, the Election System created by Edison Media Research
>and Mitofsky International for the National Election Pool (NEP) produced
>election estimates and exit poll data for analysis in 120 races in all 50
>states and the District of Columbia. In addition, between January and
>March 2004, Edison and Mitofsky conducted exit polls for 23 Democratic
>Primaries and Caucuses. For every election, the system delivered on its
>main goals: there were no incorrect NEP winner projections, and the exit
>poll data produced on election day were used on-air and in print by the six
>
>members of the NEP (AP, ABC, CBS, CNN, FOX and NBC) as well as several
>dozen media organizations who subscribed to that data. However, the
>estimates produced by the exit poll data on November 2nd were not as
>accurate as we have produced with previous exit polls.
>
>Our investigation of the differences between the exit poll estimates and
>the actual vote count point to one primary reason: in a number of precincts
>
>a higher than average Within Precinct Error most likely due to Kerry voters
>
>participating in the exit polls at a higher rate than Bush voters. There
>have been partisan overstatements in previous elections, more often
>overstating the Democrat, but occasionally overstating the
>Republican. While the size of the average exit poll error has varied, it
>was higher in 2004 than in previous years for which we have data. This
>report measures the errors in the exit poll estimates and attempts to
>identify the factors that contributed to these errors.
>
>The body of this report contains the details of our analysis of the
>performance of the exit polls and the election system. In addition to the
>information included in this report, exit poll data from this election is
>being archived at the Roper Center at the University of Connecticut and at
>the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan and is
>available there for review and further analysis. This is the procedure
>that we have followed for all previous exit polls, which are also available
>
>at the Roper Center and ISR. The description of the methodology of the
>exit polls has already been posted on our Web site =AD
><<http://www.exit-poll.net/>>www.exit-poll.net - along with all
>questionnaires used on election day and the completion rates nationally and
>
>by state.
>
>Here is a brief summary of our findings:
>
>1. Exit Poll Estimates
>
>The exit poll estimates in the 2004 general election overstated John
>Kerry=E2=80=99s share of the vote nationally and in many states. There=
were 26

>states in which the estimates produced by the exit poll data overstated the
>
>vote for John Kerry by more than one standard error, and there were four
>states in which the exit poll estimates overstated the vote for George W.
>Bush by more than one standard error. The inaccuracies in the exit poll
>estimates were not due to the sample selection of the polling locations at
>which the exit polls were conducted. We have not discovered any systematic
>
>problem in how the exit poll data were collected and processed. Exit polls
>
>do not support the allegations of fraud due to rigging of voting equipment.
>
>Our analysis of the difference between the vote count and the exit poll at
>each polling location in our sample has found no systematic differences for
>
>precincts using touch screen and optical scan voting equipment. We say this
>
>because these differences are similar to the differences for punch card
>voting equipment, and less than the difference for mechanical voting
>equipment.
>
>
>Our detailed analysis by polling location and by interviewer has identified
>
>several factors that may have contributed to the size of the Within
>Precinct Error that led to the inaccuracies in the exit poll
>estimates. Some of these factors are within our control while others are
>not.
>
>It is difficult to pinpoint precisely the reasons that, in general, Kerry
>voters were more likely to participate in the exit polls than Bush voters.
>There were certainly motivational factors that are impossible to quantify,
>but which led to Kerry voters being less likely than Bush voters to refuse
>to take the survey. In addition there are interactions between respondents
>and interviewers that can contribute to differential non-response
>rates. We can identify some factors that appear to have contributed, even
>in a small way, to the discrepancy. These include:
>
> * Distance restrictions imposed upon our interviewers by election
>officials at the state and local level
>
> * Weather conditions which lowered completion rates at certain polling
>locations
>
> * Multiple precincts voting at the same location as the precinct in=
our
>
>sample
>
> * Polling locations with a large number of total voters where a=
smaller
>
>portion of voters was selected to be asked to fill out questionnaires
>

> * Interviewer characteristics such as age, which were more often
>related to precinct error this year than in past elections

>
>We plan further analysis on the following factors:

>
> * Interviewer training and election day procedures

>
> * Interviewing rate calculations

>
> * Interviewer characteristics

>
> * Precinct characteristics

>
> * Questionnaire length and design

>
>We also suggest the following changes for future exit polls:

>
> * Working to improve cooperation with state and local election
>officials

>
> * Improvements in interviewing training procedures

>
> * Changes in our procedures for hiring, recruiting and monitoring
>interviewers

>
>Even with these improvements, differences in response rates between
>Democratic and Republican voters may still occur in future
>elections. However, we believe that these steps will help to minimize the
>discrepancies.

>
>It is also important to note that the exit poll estimates did not lead to a
>
>single incorrect NEP winner projection on election night. The Election
>Night System does not rely solely on exit polls in its computations and
>estimates. After voting is completed, reported vote totals are entered
>into the system. Edison/Mitofsky and the NEP members do not project the
>outcome of close races until a significant number of actual votes are
>counted.

>
>As in past elections, the final exit poll data used for analysis in 2004
>was adjusted to match the actual vote returns by geographic region within
>each state. Thus, the discrepancy due to differing response rates was
>minimized and did not significantly affect the analysis of the vote. The
>exit polls reliably describe the composition of the electorate and how
>certain demographic subgroups voted.

>
>2. Survey Weighting

>
>Early in the afternoon on November 2nd, preliminary weightings for the
>national exit poll overstated the proportion of women in the
>electorate. This problem was caused by a programming error involving the
>gender composition that was being used for the absentee/early voter portion
>
>of the national exit poll. This error was discovered after the first two

>sets of weighting; subsequent weightings were corrected. This adjustment
>was made before NEP members and subscribers used exit poll results on-air
>or in print.

>
>After election day, we adjusted the exit poll analysis data in three states
>
>(Tennessee, Texas, and Washington) to more accurately reflect the
>proportion of absentee ballots that came from each geographic region in
>those states. We have implemented a change to the survey weighting program
>
>to take into account the geographic distribution of the absentee votes in
>the future.

>
>3. Technical Performance

>
>While the computer system performed well for most of the night, a database
>server problem led to NEP member and subscriber screens freezing=
up=
>shortly after 10:35 PM ET election night. This problem caused disruptions
>in the system until shortly after midnight when we switched to a backup
>server for the rest of the night. There was a second occurrence of this
>problem at approximately 2:45 AM ET. Details of the data server problems
>and other technical issues are outlined in the technical performance report
>
>being distributed to the NEP Technical Committee. We have isolated the
>reasons behind the database server problem and list several recommended
>technical changes in this report to help avoid a repeat of this problem in
>future elections.

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Date: Mon, 24 Jan 2005 17:56:53 -0800
Reply-To: "Jon A. Krosnick" <krosnick@STANFORD.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Jon A. Krosnick" <krosnick@STANFORD.EDU>
Subject: 2005 Summer Institute in Political Psychology
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed

Announcing

THE 2005 SUMMER INSTITUTE IN POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY

at Stanford University

July 10-29, 2005

Stanford University is very pleased to announce that it will host the 2005 Summer Institute in Political Psychology, reviving a tradition that was created by Margaret Hermann and carried out at the Ohio State University each summer from 1991 through 2002.

This year's Institute is sponsored by the National Science Foundation, Stanford's new Institute for Research in the Social Sciences (IRiSS), the Office of the Dean of Stanford's School of Humanities & Sciences, the International Society of Political Psychology, and the American Political Science Association.

The Summer Institute this year will offer 3 weeks of training in political psychology to up to 60 participants, including graduate students, faculty, professionals, and advanced undergraduates. The activity schedule will include, lectures by world-class faculty, discussion groups, research/interest group meetings, group projects, and an array of social activities.

Political psychology is an exciting and thriving interdisciplinary specialty that explores the origins of political behavior and the causes of political events, with a special focus on the psychological mechanisms at work. The principal contributors to the field include political scientists, psychologists, sociologists, psychiatrists, and other researchers who cross bridges between disciplines in efforts to enrich their scholarship.

A wide range of topics are explored, including terrorism, the causes and dynamics of war, the determinants of election outcomes, public perceptions of the legitimacy of their governments, the influence of the news media on political affairs, processes of individual and collective decision-making by political elites, bargaining and negotiation between and within

nations, the impact of leaders' personalities on their actions, and much more.

The faculty offering lectures throughout the 3 weeks will include faculty from Stanford, as well as faculty from nearby west-coast universities and faculty from other universities across the country.

Stanford University is home of one of the founders of the field of political psychology, Professor Alexander George, and currently includes to a large group of faculty experts studying political psychology, including Larry Bobo (public opinion, racial attitudes), Lee Ross (bargaining, negotiation, international relations), Shanto Iyengar (political cognition and news media influence), James Fishkin (deliberative democracy), Paul Sniderman (political attitude formation and change, racial attitudes), Jon Krosnick (public opinion, voting behavior), Robert Zajonc (genocide), Hazel Markus (cultural influences on political attitudes), Albert Bandura (moral disengagement), Phil Zimbardo (terrorism), Douglas McAdam (social movements and protest), Karen Cook (social exchange and trust), Deborah Gruenfeld (political organizations, bargaining and negotiation), Jon Bendor (political decision-making under uncertainty), Rod Kramer (collective identity, leadership), and others as well.

Applications from interested participants will be accepted beginning on February 1 and are due by April 1, 2005, at the latest. Qualified applicants will be admitted on a first come, first served basis, and all admissions decisions will be finalized by April 7.

For more information on the 2005 Summer Institute, please visit <http://www.stanford.edu/group/sipp> or email sippstanford@stanford.edu

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Date: Tue, 25 Jan 2005 11:15:48 -0500
Reply-To: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Subject: Voting Rights For D.C. Get 82% Backing
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Voting Rights For D.C. Get 82% Backing
Advocates to Release Nationwide Survey

By Spencer S. Hsu

Washington Post Staff Writer

Tuesday, January 25, 2005; Page B01

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A33746-2005Jan24.html>

A group advocating voting rights for the District plans to release a nationwide survey today showing that eight in 10 Americans support congressional voting representation for the city.

DC Vote, an advocacy group founded in 1998, will meet today with Washington philanthropic organizations to seek financial support for a national media campaign. The group has raised \$700,000 toward a \$1 million goal for the campaign, which is aimed at winning full representation in Congress for the District. The District now elects only a House delegate, who is permitted to vote in committees but not on the floor.

DC Vote's national survey of 1,007 people found that a majority of respondents were unaware of the District's status. For example, 78 percent thought that D.C. residents have voting rights in Congress equal to those of residents of the 50 states.

SNIP

The \$15,000 poll was conducted by KRC Research, a nonpartisan opinion research firm, from Jan. 14 to 16 and has a margin of error of plus or minus 3 percentage points. KRC Senior Vice President Mark David Richards said he believed that Americans' support for District voting rights is higher because of the war in Iraq and the U.S.-backed election Sunday to select a national legislature in Iraq.

SNIP

About 82 percent of survey respondents said the nearly 600,000 D.C. residents should have equal voting rights, after being told that District residents serve in the military and pay local and federal taxes but have no voting representative in the House or Senate. Support was strong among self-identified Republicans (77 percent) and Democrats (87 percent).

Thirteen percent said D.C. should not have full voting rights, and 5

percent said they did not know. Of those who opposed equal voting rights, 28 percent favored granting the District at least a vote in the House.

Richards acknowledged that the poll did not pose any counter-argument against representation, which is not provided for in the U.S. Constitution, and that the question's wording may have influenced the responses. But he said the percentage of Americans supporting equal representation has increased from 72 percent in 2000, when he conducted a survey for Bisconti Research Inc.

The new results are in line with those of earlier surveys. In 1987, a national survey by President Ronald Reagan's pollster, Richard Wirthlin, found that 78 percent backed equal voting rights for the District and that 52 percent supported a bill to grant D.C. statehood. In that survey, three-fourths thought that the District was fully represented in Congress, and about one-fourth believed that the District was a state.

In 1978, the ABC News-Lou Harris Poll found that 57 percent of Americans nationwide favored a pending constitutional amendment to give the District two votes in the Senate and one vote in the House and that 32 percent opposed it. Congress passed the amendment, but it expired in August 1985 without winning ratification by the necessary 38 states.

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Research Director
Art & Science Group, LLC
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Date: Tue, 25 Jan 2005 10:35:18 -0800
Reply-To: draughon.research@insightbb.com
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Katherine Draughon, PhD, MPH" <draughon.research@INSIGHTBB.COM>
Subject: Consultants and small business owner interest group at upcoming
conference
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 8BIT

Calling all consultants and small research business owners.

If you are interested in meeting with other consultants and small business owners to share ideas and discuss issues related to being a consultant/small business in the public opinion research arena – I would like to hear from you.

I would like to schedule a special interest group breakfast or lunch on Saturday during the conference for individuals like myself.

If you are interested in this, please contact me directly.

Kat Lind Draughon

=====
Katherine "Kat" Lind Draughon, PhD, MPH

Draughon Research
draughon.research@insightbb.com

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Date: Tue, 25 Jan 2005 14:03:07 -0500
Reply-To: Frank Rusciano <rusciano@RIDER.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Frank Rusciano <rusciano@RIDER.EDU>
Subject: Re: Voting Rights For D.C. Get 82% Backing
Comments: To: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Comments: cc: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <0IAV00DEOS2A8J@chimmx05.algx.net>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; format=flowed; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

One has to acknowledge that the problem here is that any representation for D.C. would almost certainly be Democratic, adding one Democratic House Seat and two Democratic Senate seats. As a consequence, it would disturb (but not shift) the partisan balance in both houses, at least a bit, for the foreseeable future. Hence, it is unlikely that any such move would pass a Republican controlled Congress.

The last time representation was added was when states were added, and they were added with expectation that they would not affect the partisan balance-- i.e. when Hawaii and Alaska were added, it was expected that one would go Democratic and one would go Republican. They were right, but they got the states' leanings wrong. Everyone thought the rich in Hawaii would make the state go Republican, while the "rugged" workers in Alaska would make it go Democratic. Exactly the opposite happened. Political calculations are a tough business....

Frank Rusciano

Leo Simonetta wrote:

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Date: Tue, 25 Jan 2005 14:26:30 -0500
Reply-To: Brian Dautch <bdautch@CMOR.ORG>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Brian Dautch <bdautch@CMOR.ORG>
Subject: Re: Voting Rights For D.C. Get 82% Backing
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <41F697EB.3070907@rider.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

As a DC resident, I know that our Congressional delegate, Eleanor Holmes Norton, has been working on a bipartisan plan to try and account for some of these problems. The most commonly suggested format would leave us with one vote and Utah with one additional vote. This is because Utah is about as likely to lean Republican as we are to lean Democratic (85-90%, historically speaking).

Such efforts are routinely stalled, though, and are considered unlikely to seriously advance. This is in part due to Congressmen who fear the repercussions mentioned by Frank...what if there's a shift in one state or another?

Brian

Brian Dautch

Director of Government Affairs

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu]On Behalf Of Frank Rusciano

Sent: Tuesday, January 25, 2005 2:03 PM

To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

Subject: Re: Voting Rights For D.C. Get 82% Backing

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Date: Tue, 25 Jan 2005 16:01:15 -0500
Reply-To: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Subject: Remember that change of venue survey . . .
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Report faults professor for survey work

By Melanie Turner / The Modesto Bee

Stephen Schoenthaler, the professor who oversaw a tainted survey that factored into the Scott Peterson double-murder trial being moved and also was involved in the case against a man accused of murdering a Fresno County sheriff's deputy, committed academic and scientific misconduct, an investigation committee has concluded.

The committee has recommended that he be suspended for a semester without pay, demoted to associate professor from full professor at California State University, Stanislaus, and placed on probation for three years.

SNIP

The three-member investigation committee also found that Schoenthaler violated university policy, failed to exercise appropriate professional judgment and had good reason to believe that some data were fabricated before testifying at the Peterson change-of-venue hearing.

SNIP

Fresno Bee staff contributed to this report. The reporter can be reached at mtturner@modbee.com or (209) 578-2366.

<http://www.fresnobee.com/local/story/9826151p-10685998c.html>

<requires registration>

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Date: Tue, 25 Jan 2005 17:47:35 -0500
Reply-To: "Butterworth, Michael" <MXB@CBSNEWS.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Butterworth, Michael" <MXB@CBSNEWS.COM>
Subject: Re: 2004 Exit Poll Evaluation
Comments: To: "jwerner@jwdp.com" <jwerner@jwdp.com>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain

This relation between Precinct Partisanship and Within Precinct Error is prominent. I think it is an artifact. The table on page 34 shows little difference as the percentage voting for Kerry varies from 20% to 80%. But for the two extreme groups, the exit poll results are less extreme than the vote: shifted toward Kerry in Republican precincts, and toward Bush in Democratic precincts. (This is somewhat obscured by overall shift toward Kerry.)

Within precinct errors larger than 20% are not unusual. In the middle 3 groups, they can go in either direction and average out to the observed shift toward Kerry. But in a precinct where Bush has 90% of the tabulated vote, the shift toward Bush can be at most 20% (10% increase for Bush plus the 10% decrease for Kerry). So there is nothing to cancel the large shifts toward Kerry. The opposite effect applies to the most Democratic precincts.

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

From: Jan Werner [mailto:jwerner@JWDP.COM]
Sent: Sunday, January 23, 2005 4:26 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: 2004 Exit Poll Evaluation

Some of the questions speculated about on AAPORNET are addressed in the report issued by Edison/Mitofsky. For example, on pages-36-37, you will find data on the completion rates and total error distributed by the level of partisanship of sample precincts. One finds that the completion rate is not much different, but that the skew to Kerry in total error is most pronounced in in strong Bush precincts.

In addition to a wealth of data, the report provides some insightful commentary on the findings. It is well worth reading carefully before jumping to conclusions about why the exit polls failed to accurately predict

the winner in the presidential race.

<http://exit-poll.net/election-night/EvaluationJan192005.pdf>

Jan Werner

Jeanne Anderson wrote:

> In a message dated 23/01/2005 12:25:20 Eastern Standard Time,
> dhenwood@PANIX.COM writes:

>
> Allen Barton wrote:

>
>
>> Whether exit polls can be used as evidence of election fraud in any
>> country depends on the likely nature of selection bias in the exit
>> poll - either by the polling agency or self-selection by the voters
>> refusing to participate. Mitofsky says that there was apparently a
>> greater tendency of Bush voters than Kerry voters to avoid being
>> interviewed- which seems a plausible hypothesis given the hostility
>> of Republicans to the "liberal media," but it would be nice to have
>> direct evidence of some kind for this.

>
>
> Yes it would be nice to have some evidence of that. And if it did
> happen, was it new to the 2004 election, or has it been around for a
> while? It is a little hard to believe that Bush voters wouldn't want
> to brag about their choice to the liberal media, in that in-your-face
> way that's so chic among conservatives these days.

> --
>
> 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>
> Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

>
>
>
> I wonder if the refusals and/or non-contacts were greater
> proportionally at polling places in precincts that were predominantly
> Republican.

>
> Jeanne Anderson

>

> -----
> Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
> Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
>
>

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

=====
Date: Tue, 25 Jan 2005 16:23:29 -0800
Reply-To: Kurt Lang <lang@u.washington.edu>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Kurt Lang <lang@U.WASHINGTON.EDU>
Subject: 2004 Exit Poll Evaluation
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="Windows-1252"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Jan Werner noted -- quite correctly -- "completion rate is not much =
different, but that the skew to Kerry in total error is most pronounced =
in in strong Bush precincts." But how can we square the hypothesis about =
greater resistance by Reps to being interviewed with the fact (p.37) that =
completion rates in High-Rep precincts were higher than in High Dem =
precincts?
Is this an instance of ecological fallacy? Were resistant Reps =
disproportionately concentrated in high Dem precincts? Or what? If this =
is so, should not Dems in high-Rep precincts be equally intimidated.
Problem of generalizing from rates but probably the best we can do with =
the data..

Kurt Lang
Prof. emeritus, Univ. Washington
Home: 1249 20th Ave E.
Seattle, WA 98112-3530
Tel. (206) 325-4569
Fax (at UW) (206) 543-2516=

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

=====
Date: Tue, 25 Jan 2005 16:57:13 -0800
Reply-To: Mark David Richards <mark@MARKDAVIDRICHARDS.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Mark David Richards <mark@MARKDAVIDRICHARDS.COM>
Subject: Re: Voting Rights For D.C. Get 82% Backing
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <JBEDKAIABLANFCDKJEIIEDICLAA.bdautch@cmor.org>

MIME-version: 1.0

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

Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Today, the AFL-CIO, the Girl Scouts, the National League of Cities, and other organizations joined DC Vote's coalition to raise awareness and build ACTIVE support outside Washington.

In recent years it seems there is a bit more agreement on Capitol Hill, across political party, that there IS a problem with keeping the national capital citizenry disenfranchised. Following is a statement made by Rep. Tom Davis' (R-VA) today:

"I got it in Hong Kong with the vice-mayor when I brought up democracy in Hong Kong because we had been briefed on that by Martin Lee [Hong Kong's leading pro-democracy leader] and the vice-mayor said to us: 'Give your nation's capital the right to vote and then come talk to us about democracy in Hong Kong.'" Davis called the situation a national embarrassment.

Although there seems to be more agreement in principle, there is a lot of disagreement on the remedy for the reasons stated by Frank Rusciano. Also, many Republicans have a different view of the role of Congress and entitlement in DC than Democrats do. Whereas they hold local self-government in high regard elsewhere, in DC they consider themselves as much the local government as the ones DC citizens elect. (The tone started to change around the time of President Taft. See <http://letsfreedc.org/issue/president_role.php>) Most are simply not going to give up the power they currently hold--legislative, judicial, and budgetary authority--unless there is a national outcry. Nobody's holding their breath.

Rep. Davis represents an area in Virginia (Arlington County) that was a part of the District of Columbia before it retroceded to Virginia in 1846. He is chair of the Committee on Government Reform, which is one of the committees with jurisdiction over DC. He has a bill that would grant DC the right to vote in the House only, via simple legislation. The bill would also give Utah another vote to balance the playing field. He created this bill based on the Hawaii/Alaska model to eliminate partisan gain. His bill is called The District of Columbia Fairness in Representation Act. The Democratic leadership does not like it because it could allow Republicans to redistrict a Democrat out of office in Utah. Some think Democrats don't want Republicans to get any credit for solving "the last civil rights issue." But it is unclear if there is any support among the Republican leadership either. Davis said that if President Bush would support his bill, doors would open. Norton said she doesn't

support his bill because she has her own bill, but she seemed to signal today that if his bill were moving she would go along. Democracy activists in DC are nervous about supporting a vote in the House only ("half loaf"), but quite a few also want to live long enough to win the right to vote.

Congresswoman Norton has a bill that would provide equal voting rights in the Senate and House, also by simple legislation. Congressional Republicans are not interested in her bill because it would give Democrats seats in the Senate, where DC could command the courtesies extended to states and Congress would not be able to micromanage the District on pet issues. Many Democrats

have signed on to her bill.

There are two other bills -- one for partial retrocession (DC would remain an independent jurisdiction for the purposes of voting in the House, but would vote with Maryland in the Senate) and one for full retrocession to Maryland. Neither DC nor Maryland is interested in these approaches at this time. The balance of power would be upset in Maryland. The populated suburbs in Maryland outside of DC are already shifting the power in that state.

Some believe that Congress does not have the power to grant DC voting rights by simple legislation and that a Constitutional amendment is required. This is a relatively new legal theory that has been endorsed by high-ranking Democrats and Rep. Davis, who published a legal opinion on his committee website:

<<http://reform.house.gov/GovReform/Legislation/DocumentSingle.aspx?DocumentID=6231>>

<<http://reform.house.gov/UploadedFiles/111904DinhOpinionDC.pdf>>

Nothing is likely to move any time soon, but the fact that there are four bills (with different remedies) in Congress and interest among one of the highest ranking Republicans in the House is noteworthy.

Mark

DC Vote: <http://www.dcvote.org/>

Brian Dautch <bdautch@CMOR.ORG> wrote:

As a DC resident, I know that our Congressional delegate, Eleanor Holmes Norton, has been working on a bipartisan plan to try and account for some of these problems. The most commonly suggested format would leave us with one vote and Utah with one additional vote. This is because Utah is about as likely to lean Republican as we are to lean Democratic (85-90%, historically speaking).

Such efforts are routinely stalled, though, and are considered unlikely to seriously advance. This is in part due to Congressmen who fear the repercussions mentioned by Frank...what if there's a shift in one state or another?

Brian

Brian Dautch
Director of Government Affairs

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bdautch@cmor.org

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Frank Rusciano

Sent: Tuesday, January 25, 2005 2:03 PM

To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

Subject: Re: Voting Rights For D.C. Get 82% Backing

One has to acknowledge that the problem here is that any representation for D.C. would almost certainly be Democratic, adding one Democratic House Seat and two Democratic Senate seats. As a consequence, it would disturb (but not shift) the partisan balance in both houses, at least a bit, for the foreseeable future. Hence, it is unlikely that any such move would pass a Republican controlled Congress.

The last time representation was added was when states were added, and they were added with expectation that they would not affect the partisan balance-- i.e. when Hawaii and Alaska were added, it was expected that one would go Democratic and one would go Republican. They were right, but they got the states' leanings wrong. Everyone thought the rich in Hawaii would make the state go Republican, while the "rugged" workers in Alaska would make it go Democratic. Exactly the opposite happened. Political calculations are a tough business....

Frank Rusciano

Leo Simonetta wrote:

>Voting Rights For D.C. Get 82% Backing

>Advocates to Release Nationwide Survey

>By Spencer S. Hsu

>Washington Post Staff Writer

>Tuesday, January 25, 2005; Page B01

><http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A33746-2005Jan24.html>

>

>A group advocating voting rights for the District plans to release a nationwide survey today showing that eight in 10 Americans support congressional voting representation for the city.

>

>DC Vote, an advocacy group founded in 1998, will meet today with Washington philanthropic organizations to seek financial support for a national media campaign. The group has raised \$700,000 toward a \$1 million goal for the campaign, which is aimed at winning full representation in Congress for the District. The District now elects only a House delegate, who is permitted to vote in committees but not on the floor.

>

>DC Vote's national survey of 1,007 people found that a majority of respondents were unaware of the District's status. For example, 78 percent thought that D.C. residents have voting rights in Congress equal to those of residents of the 50 states.

>

>SNIP

>

>The \$15,000 poll was conducted by KRC Research, a nonpartisan opinion
>research firm, from Jan. 14 to 16 and has a margin of error of plus or
>minus 3 percentage points. KRC Senior Vice President Mark David Richards
>said he believed that Americans' support for District voting rights is
>higher because of the war in Iraq and the U.S.-backed election Sunday to
>select a national legislature in Iraq.

>
>SNIP

>
>About 82 percent of survey respondents said the nearly 600,000 D.C.
>residents should have equal voting rights, after being told that District
>residents serve in the military and pay local and federal taxes but have no
>voting representative in the House or Senate. Support was strong among
>self-identified Republicans (77 percent) and Democrats (87 percent).

>
>Thirteen percent said D.C. should not have full voting rights, and 5
>percent said they did not know. Of those who opposed equal voting rights,
>28 percent favored granting the District at least a vote in the House.

>
>Richards acknowledged that the poll did not pose any counter-argument
>against representation, which is not provided for in the U.S. Constitution,
>and that the question's wording may have influenced the responses. But he
>said the percentage of Americans supporting equal representation has
>increased from 72 percent in 2000, when he conducted a survey for Bisconti
>Research Inc.

>
>The new results are in line with those of earlier surveys. In 1987, a
>national survey by President Ronald Reagan's pollster, Richard Wirthlin,
>found that 78 percent backed equal voting rights for the District and that
>52 percent supported a bill to grant D.C. statehood. In that survey,
>three-fourths thought that the District was fully represented in Congress,
>and about one-fourth believed that the District was a state.

>
>In 1978, the ABC News-Lou Harris Poll found that 57 percent of Americans
>nationwide favored a pending constitutional amendment to give the District
>two votes in the Senate and one vote in the House and that 32 percent
>opposed it. Congress passed the amendment, but it expired in August 1985
>without winning ratification by the necessary 38 states.

>
>C 2005 The Washington Post Company

>
>--
>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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Mark David Richards

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
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Date: Tue, 25 Jan 2005 16:24:04 -0800
Reply-To: John Nienstedt <john@CERC.NET>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: John Nienstedt <john@CERC.NET>
Organization: CERC
Subject: Re: Most Iraqis Remain Committed to Elections, Poll Finds
Comments: To: Marc Sapir <marcsapir@COMCAST.NET>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <[002801c5005d\\$dcaab260\\$4a8cb443@RetroPoll](mailto:002801c5005d$dcaab260$4a8cb443@RetroPoll)>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Re taking the under: Is Leo's "under" adjusted for the social desirability bias we see in all surveys which ask people to self-report their intent to turnout?

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 Marc Sapir
Sent: Saturday, January 22, 2005 12:39 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Most Iraqis Remain Committed to Elections, Poll Finds

Ah yes, miraculous indeed. Whereas, the fundamental question that no pollster (certainly not the "International Republican Institute)needs to ask--because the answer is too inherently obvious--is whether any election held under the auspices of an occupying military power, conducted by a government appointed by the occupying power, and led by an employee of the intelligence apparatus of that occupying power can, in any regard, be considered a free and fair election, regardless of its outcome or who appears to vote or not vote? Democracy? Or farce to the third power?

Marc Sapir MD, MPH

Executive Director
Retro Poll
www.retropoll.org

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Leo Simonetta
Sent: Friday, January 21, 2005 11:39 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Most Iraqis Remain Committed to Elections, Poll Finds

(I'll take the under, please.)

Most Iraqis Remain Committed to Elections, Poll Finds
Despite Insurgent Threats and Lack of Democratic Tradition, 80 Percent
Say
They Are Likely to Vote
By Karl Vick
Washington Post Foreign Service
Friday, January 21, 2005; Page A13
<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A24674-2005Jan20.html>

BAGHDAD, Jan. 20 -- An overwhelming majority of Iraqis continue to say they intend to vote on Jan. 30 even as insurgents press attacks aimed at rendering the elections a failure, according to a new public opinion survey.

The poll, conducted in late December and early January for the International Republican Institute, found 80 percent of respondents saying they were likely to vote, a rate that has held roughly steady for months.

The 64 percent who said they were "very likely" to vote represented a dip of about 7 percentage points from a November survey, while those "somewhat likely" to vote increased 5 points.

Western specialists involved with election preparations said they were struck by the determination and resilience of ordinary Iraqis as they anticipate their country's first free election in half a century.

"Despite the efforts of the terrorists, Iraqis remain committed to casting their vote on election day," IRI President Lorne Craner said in a statement. The organization, which is funded by Congress through the National Endowment for Democracy and the U.S. Agency for International Development, commissioned the poll, which surveyed 1,900 Iraqis in all but two of the country's 18 provinces. Poor security made two in the far north, Nineveh and Dohuk, inaccessible. The margin of error was plus or minus 3

percentage points.

SNIP

Methodology brief is at
<http://www.iri.org/pdfs/1-20-05Iraqpollpresentation.ppt#307,2>, Methodology
in Brief

Powerpoint at
<http://www.iri.org/pdfs/1-20-05Iraqpollpresentation.ppt>

--

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

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=====
Date: Wed, 26 Jan 2005 03:18:20 -0600
Reply-To: Robert Godfrey <rgodfrey@FACSTAFF.WISC.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Robert Godfrey <rgodfrey@FACSTAFF.WISC.EDU>
Subject: Re: 2004 Exit Poll Evaluation
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <[00c801c5033d\\$49ad26e0\\$1b02a8c0@www.lib.washington.edu](mailto:00c801c5033d$49ad26e0$1b02a8c0@www.lib.washington.edu)>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii" ; format="flowed"

[http://www.emergingdemocraticmajorityweblog.com/donkeyrising/archives/001029.p
hp](http://www.emergingdemocraticmajorityweblog.com/donkeyrising/archives/001029.php)
EDM Newsletter Donkey Rising by Ruy Teixeira

January 25, 2005

That Cleared Up Everything, Right?

Edison/Mitofsky released their massively-detailed evaluation of the
2004 NEP exit poll last week. As Mark Blumental of Mystery Pollster

observes, there is much useful data in the report, even if much of it is presented in fairly arcane fashion.

Among other things we learn the following:

1. There was, in fact, more error in this exit poll than in previous exit polls and data are presented on WPE (within-precinct error) that pretty much clinch the case. The increased level of error meant that, after the exit poll data were initially processed and corrected, they had to be further weighted, to a greater degree than in previous exit polls, to correspond to the actual election outcome. Hence the Kerry 51-48 popular vote win in the initial exit poll data that became a 51-48 popular vote defeat upon final weighting.
2. There seem to have been serious problems with inexperienced and poorly-trained interviewers, who were not able to administer the questionnaires in the fashion intended by Edison/Mitofsky.
3. There seem to have been serious sampling problems ("clustering effects") with the national exit poll that, for example, contributed to the 44 percent support figure for Bush among Hispanic respondents, which Edison/Mitofsky appears to be backing away from.

The problem with all these admissions and the copious data in the Edison/Mitofsky report is that nowhere to they really make much of a stab at answering the underlying questions that are raised by the report's findings.

1. If there was higher error than normal, why was that? What makes this election different and will the next election be even more different? If Kerry voters were more willing to be interviewed (or Bush voters less willing), which appears to be Edison/Mitofsky's primary rationale for the high error level, why was this and why would this kind of behavior be particularly common in this election? And how does this square with the lack of variation in response rates across precincts that voted heavily for Kerry, heavily for Bush and in between? (See Mystery Pollster's good discussion of this issue.)
2. If so many interviewers did so poorly, why was that? Did Edison/Mitofsky do an exceptionally poor job of selecting and training interviewers and, if so, why was that? Or is exit polling just getting harder to do, so interviewers that might have been adequate 4-8 years ago are not adequate today?
3. If the sampling problems were so serious, why was that? Were they worse than in previous years and, if so, why? Did Edison/Mitofsky do a poor job of dealing with these problems or was there nothing they could have done? Should we have been using aggregated state data instead of the national data for relatively small demographic groups all along like they imply we should with this year's data? Or, again, is there something about the way the country's changing that's making always-existing sampling problems of the exit polls worse?

I don't know the answers to these questions. But I think they deserve

answers, hopefully sooner rather than later, while there's still time to restore faith in an exit polling system that is now faced with widespread skepticism.

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Wed, 26 Jan 2005 08:35:39 -0500
Reply-To: Warren Mitofsky <mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Warren Mitofsky <mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM>
Subject: Re: 2004 Exit Poll Evaluation
Comments: To: Kurt Lang <lang@u.washington.edu>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <00c801c5033d\$49ad26e0\$1b02a8c0@www.lib.washington.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

Michael Butterworth's observation that the larger error in the most Republican precincts is an artifact is the right answer. His explanation is one I agree with.
warren mitofsky

At 07:23 PM 1/25/2005, you wrote:

>Jan Werner noted -- quite correctly -- "completion rate is not much
>different, but that the skew to Kerry in total error is most pronounced in
>in strong Bush precincts." But how can we square the hypothesis about
>greater resistance by Reps to being interviewed with the fact (p.37) that
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>
>Kurt Lang
>Prof. emeritus, Univ. Washington
>Home: 1249 20th Ave E.
>Seattle, WA 98112-3530
>Tel. (206) 325-4569
>Fax (at UW) (206) 543-2516

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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Wed, 26 Jan 2005 11:57:27 -0500
Reply-To: jwerner@jwdp.com
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Jan Werner <jwerner@JWDP.COM>

Organization: Jan Werner Data Processing
Subject: Re: 2004 Exit Poll Evaluation
Comments: To: Warren Mitofsky <mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM>
Comments: cc: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <6.2.0.14.2.20050126083339.0315acb0@pop.mindspring.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

I agree that the larger signed WPE error in High Republican districts is surely an artifact. I only noted that skew to Kerry was most pronounced in Bush districts in response to suggestions that the skew might have been caused by voters in highly partisan districts trying to influence the exit poll results.

I don't think the direction of the WPE error tells us much about what happened, except that wherever bias existed, it tended to be in Kerry's direction. That indicates differential non-response (unless one is a conspiracy theorist), but is not enough by itself to tell us much about just why the exit polls exhibited such large error to begin with.

The great value of the report provided by Edison/Mitofsky is that it provides us with information on the WPE, both absolute and signed, broken out by a variety of relevant factors. The tables that strike me as important in addressing these issues in future polls are not those that pertain to partisanship, but those that document logistical hurdles facing the interviewers, such as larger sampling intervals, being kept at a distance from the exit and multiple precincts at one location.

Although Edison/Mitofsky have suggested that better training procedures might help resolve these logistical difficulties, I am somewhat dubious. I believe a better approach would be to use teams of interviewers in precincts with sampling intervals greater than 2 or multiple precincts in one location. However, it has been pointed out to me that the cost of this approach might well be prohibitive.

I would like to suggest that the NEP pool, should they continue to fund the exit polls, consider providing for an experiment to be conducted the next time around on a small number of precincts within the overall poll, comparing 2-person teams vs. single interviewers while controlling for various conditions and external factors.

Jan Werner

Warren Mitofsky wrote:

- > Michael Butterworth's observation that the larger error in the most
- > Republican precincts is an artifact is the right answer. His explanation is
- > one I agree with.
- > warren mitofsky
- >
- > At 07:23 PM 1/25/2005, you wrote:
- >

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>> different, but that the skew to Kerry in total error is most
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>> Problem of generalizing from rates but probably the best we can do with
>> the data..

>>
>> Kurt Lang
>> Prof. emeritus, Univ. Washington
>> Home: 1249 20th Ave E.
>> Seattle, WA 98112-3530
>> Tel. (206) 325-4569
>> Fax (at UW) (206) 543-2516

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> -----
> Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
> Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

=====
Date: Wed, 26 Jan 2005 09:19:27 -0800
Reply-To: Marc Sapir <marcsapir@COMCAST.NET>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Marc Sapir <marcsapir@COMCAST.NET>
Subject: Re: 2004 Exit Poll Evaluation
Comments: To: Warren Mitofsky <mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <6.2.0.14.2.20050126083339.0315acb0@pop.mindspring.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Mitofsky and Butterworth's explanation that the -10 point WPE average in the Kerry <20% precincts is an artifact is a statistically consistent viewpoint. But that doesn't make it true. Warren may have before him more detailed data that supports that assertion (such as there being the same proportion of precincts with + and - WPE in the Kerry <20% precincts and the Kerry >80% precincts--and those proportions being similar to the more typically spread precincts) but if Warren is arguing based upon additional data he should say so. Otherwise, calling this

finding "artifact" is still just speculation consistent with, but not necessarily due to, the explanation given.

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

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Warren Mitofsky
Sent: Wednesday, January 26, 2005 5:36 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: 2004 Exit Poll Evaluation

Michael Butterworth's observation that the larger error in the most Republican precincts is an artifact is the right answer. His explanation is one I agree with.
warren mitofsky

At 07:23 PM 1/25/2005, you wrote:

>Jan Werner noted -- quite correctly -- "completion rate is not much
>different, but that the skew to Kerry in total error is most pronounced
in
>in strong Bush precincts." But how can we square the hypothesis about
>greater resistance by Reps to being interviewed with the fact (p.37)
that
>completion rates in High-Rep precincts were higher than in High Dem
precincts?
>Is this an instance of ecological fallacy? Were resistant Reps
>disproportionately concentrated in high Dem precincts? Or what? If this
is
>so, should not Dems in high-Rep precincts be equally intimidated.
>Problem of generalizing from rates but probably the best we can do with
>the data..

>
>Kurt Lang
>Prof. emeritus, Univ. Washington
>Home: 1249 20th Ave E.
>Seattle, WA 98112-3530
>Tel. (206) 325-4569
>Fax (at UW) (206) 543-2516

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

Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Wed, 26 Jan 2005 14:00:22 -0500
Reply-To: "Butterworth, Michael" <MXB@CBSNEWS.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Butterworth, Michael" <MXB@CBSNEWS.COM>
Subject: Re: 2004 Exit Poll Evaluation
Comments: To: Marc Sapir <marcsapir@COMCAST.NET>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain

Since I proposed this theory, I will take the liberty of responding to this question addressed largely to Warren.

Let me be clear that what I think is an artifact is only the relation between extreme precinct partisanship and WPE: namely that compared to the reported vote Kerry does best in the exit polls when the reported vote is extremely pro Bush; and vice versa. In fact the explanation as artifact depends on the assumption that there are sources of error other than random sampling. I only claim that the partisanship effect doesn't tell us much about what those sources are. Also Kerry generally does better in the exit polls than in the reported vote; that is not an artifact, but again the partisanship effect does not tell us why.

Any large errors, whether in exit polls or in the precinct count, would cause the observed pattern. Whether the effect is probably an artifact depends on two things:

1) Are there enough precincts with large errors to account for the size of the effect?

The report states that the standard deviation of WPE was 18.2% (p. 34), much larger than the 10.3% that would have been caused by random sampling error alone (p. 31).

2) Are there other explanations?
I can't think of anything obvious.

Since an arithmetical effect is a likely explanation for the relation of extreme partisanship and WPE, I wouldn't read more into it.

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

From: Marc Sapir [mailto:marcsapir@COMCAST.NET]
Sent: Wednesday, January 26, 2005 12:19 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: 2004 Exit Poll Evaluation

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so. Otherwise, calling this finding "artifact" is still just speculation consistent with, but not necessarily due to, the explanation given.

Marc Sapir MD, MPH
Executive Director
Retro Poll
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-----Original Message-----

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Warren Mitofsky
Sent: Wednesday, January 26, 2005 5:36 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: 2004 Exit Poll Evaluation

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is
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>Problem of generalizing from rates but probably the best we can do with
>the data..
>
>Kurt Lang
>Prof. emeritus, Univ. Washington
>Home: 1249 20th Ave E.
> Seattle, WA 98112-3530
>Tel. (206) 325-4569
>Fax (at UW) (206) 543-2516
>-----
>Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
=====

Date: Wed, 26 Jan 2005 13:29:49 -0800
Reply-To: Elena Caudle <yeah4me07@YAHOO.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
Comments: DomainKeys? See <http://antispam.yahoo.com/domainkeys>
From: Elena Caudle <yeah4me07@YAHOO.COM>
Subject: Push Poll Legislation
Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

Thought you all might be interested in this Dear
Colleague that someone from the Hill forwarded to
me...

January 25, 2005

Combat "Push Poll" Campaigns with Strong Disclosure

Dear Colleague:

Later this week, I will re-introduce
legislation to require greater disclosure of the use
of "push polls" by candidates for federal office. I
invite you to be an original cosponsor of this bill.

Push polls actually are not polls at all.
During a push poll, a caller claiming to be taking a
poll spreads negative, and generally false,
information concerning some terrible act on a
candidate's part. When the respondent is asked if his
or her support for candidate "X" would continue if
they knew he had never paid any taxes, or some other
such charge, it makes little difference if the
allegation is true because the negative idea has been
planted. This practice should be regulated for what
it is, a campaign practice, and an abusive one at
that.

My bill, the Push Poll Disclosure Act of 2005,
requires that all polls conducted for federal
candidates which contact more than 1,200 homes
disclose to each respondent the identity of the poll's
sponsor. For polls which will not be made public, the
cost of the poll, a count of the households contacted,
and a transcript of the poll's questions must be filed
with the Federal Election Commission. These rules
will not place an undue regulatory burden on

legitimate polling as those surveys use sample sizes well below 1,200 households.

This simple bill will go a long way toward cleaning up an obnoxious campaign abuse. Those of us who have been the subject, or victim, of a push poll know that it is not a legitimate campaign tool. Ideally, campaigns should provide an open forum for the discussion of each candidate's views and qualifications. Push polls, conducted under a cloak of anonymity, move us ever further from that ideal.

This is a small piece of campaign reform which should be bipartisan and noncontroversial. If you would like to cosponsor this bill, or would like more information, please contact me or have your staff contact Richard Markowitz at 5-2476.

Sincerely,

/s Thomas E. Petri

Member of Congress

Do you Yahoo!?
The all-new My Yahoo! - What will yours do?
<http://my.yahoo.com>

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Wed, 26 Jan 2005 14:11:37 -0800
Reply-To: Marc Sapir <marcsapir@COMCAST.NET>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Marc Sapir <marcsapir@COMCAST.NET>
Subject: Re: Push Poll Legislation
Comments: To: Elena Caudle <yeah4me07@YAHOO.COM>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <20050126212950.30322.qmail@web53008.mail.yahoo.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

"it makes little difference if the allegation is true..." Congressman

Petri's statement suggests that using truthful statements to discredit an opponent may be as bad as using lies when the poll itself is a deception. I see his point and we can all agree with him that misrepresenting a candidate's campaign effort as a poll is worth outlawing, but doesn't it also make more than a little difference in any context (not just polls) if people are also lying in the content of their messages. Lying continually or continuously has the potential to make rational public discourse impossible, as we have seen with the Iraq war justifications and the effort to legalize torture, none of which the agents responsible are willing to admit involved deceiving Congress and the public and abrogating U.S. and international laws. Every systematic public lie diminishes the system's capacity for democratic governance. I'd wager that most people haven't considered that a state can hardly be called democratic if much of the public discourse is based upon public deception--our current state of affairs. Opinions based upon intentionally spread falsehoods are devoid of social value except for the self-aggrandizement of those who promulgate the lies in the first place. And Mr. Petri's legislation barely touches the tip of that iceberg.

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

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Elena Caudle
Sent: Wednesday, January 26, 2005 1:30 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Push Poll Legislation

Thought you all might be interested in this Dear Colleague that someone from the Hill forwarded to me...

January 25, 2005

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Dear Colleague:

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candidate's part. When the respondent is asked if his or her support for candidate "X" would continue if they knew he had never paid any taxes, or some other such charge, it makes little difference if the allegation is true because the negative idea has been planted. This practice should be regulated for what it is, a campaign practice, and an abusive one at that.

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This simple bill will go a long way toward cleaning up an obnoxious campaign abuse. Those of us who have been the subject, or victim, of a push poll know that it is not a legitimate campaign tool. Ideally, campaigns should provide an open forum for the discussion of each candidate's views and qualifications. Push polls, conducted under a cloak of anonymity, move us ever further from that ideal.

This is a small piece of campaign reform which should be bipartisan and noncontroversial. If you would like to cosponsor this bill, or would like more information, please contact me or have your staff contact Richard Markowitz at 5-2476.

Sincerely,

/s Thomas E. Petri

Member of Congress

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The all-new My Yahoo! - What will yours do?

<http://my.yahoo.com>

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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

=====
Date: Wed, 26 Jan 2005 17:45:36 -0500
Reply-To: Scott Keeter <skeeter@PEWRESEARCH.ORG>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Scott Keeter <skeeter@PEWRESEARCH.ORG>
Subject: Pew Research Center Trends 2005
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Dear Colleagues:

To celebrate the merger of the Pew information projects (Pew Research = Center for the People and the Press, Pew Global Attitudes Project, Pew = Hispanic Center, Pew Internet and American Life Project, Pew Forum on = Religion and Public Life, and Stateline.org) under the umbrella of the = Pew Research Center, the center has just released a book entitled = "Trends 2005."=20

This book draws on research conducted by each of the projects over the = past year, including some new survey work previously unreleased. = Although intended to serve as a reference book, Trends 2005 also offers = analysis and interpretation on many topics of interest to AAPORites. The = entire book, or selected chapters, can be downloaded at = <http://pewresearch.org/trends/>

If you would like a hard copy of the book, it is available free. Send a = request to trends@pewresearch.org.

Please pardon this promotional message... but I think the book will be = of interest to many people on this list.

Scott

Please note new address and contact information

=A0--=20

Scott Keeter

Pew Research Center for the People and the Press

1615 L St., NW, Suite 700

Washington, DC 20036

=A0=A0Voice 202 419 4362

=A0=A0Personal fax 206 600 5448

E-mail skeeter@pewresearch.org
Web site <http://pollcats.net>

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
=====

Date: Wed, 26 Jan 2005 23:16:42 +0000
Reply-To: Bob Worcester <Bob.Worcester@MORI.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Bob Worcester <Bob.Worcester@MORI.COM>
Subject: Re: Pew Research Center Trends 2005
Comments: To: Scott Keeter <skeeter@PEWRESEARCH.ORG>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Hey Scott, and everybody at Pew and all their fans
You guys are fantastic! What a team, and what a wonderful donor.
Best regards from one of your greatest fans.
Bob Worcester
PS, you bet I'd like a book! As Andy knows, I quote your stuff to the Brits all the time!

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

From: Scott Keeter [mailto:skeeter@PEWRESEARCH.ORG]
Sent: 26 January 2005 22:46
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Pew Research Center Trends 2005

Dear Colleagues:

To celebrate the merger of the Pew information projects (Pew Research Center for the People and the Press, Pew Global Attitudes Project, Pew Hispanic Center, Pew Internet and American Life Project, Pew Forum on Religion and Public Life, and Stateline.org) under the umbrella of the Pew Research Center, the center has just released a book entitled "Trends 2005."

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If you would like a hard copy of the book, it is available free. Send a request to trends@pewresearch.org.

Please pardon this promotional message... but I think the book will be of interest to many people on this list.

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

Date: Wed, 26 Jan 2005 17:07:34 -0800
Reply-To: Mark David Richards <mark@MARKDAVIDRICHARDS.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Mark David Richards <mark@MARKDAVIDRICHARDS.COM>
Subject: Re: Voting Rights For D.C. Get 82% Backing
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <20050126005713.72797.qmail@web53607.mail.yahoo.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

See today's Washington Post editorial cartoon by Tom Toles:
<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/opinion/tolestom/>

Mark David Richards

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

=====

Date: Thu, 27 Jan 2005 09:14:46 -0500
Reply-To: Jack Bishop <jbishop@FLOYD.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Jack Bishop <jbishop@FLOYD.EDU>
Subject: info
Comments: To: "AAPORNET@asu.edu" <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain

I am new to the list and need some advice. I am putting together a poll in an area where many households are using cell phones as their sole telephone. How does one correct for this problem in structuring a sample?

Thanks

Jack...

Jack Bishop
Director Office of Institutional Effectiveness,
Planning and Research
Floyd College

3175 Hwy 27 South
Rome, GA 30162
706-802-5403

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Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: aapornet-request@asu.edu
=====

Date: Thu, 27 Jan 2005 09:28:10 -0600
Reply-To: "Moore, David" <David_Moore@GALLUP.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Moore, David" <David_Moore@GALLUP.COM>
Subject: AAPOR Student Paper Competition Deadline
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

The deadline for submission of student papers for the AAPOR Student Paper Competition is February 1.=20

Any paper submitted to the regional chapters can still be submitted to the national competition.=20

Please send any submissions to me via email, preferably in either WORD or .pdf format. Also, send a brief description explaining your student status.

The winner will be announced no later than March 1.

David W. Moore
AAPOR Associate Program Chair
David_moore@gallup.com

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

Date: Thu, 27 Jan 2005 09:38:39 -0600
Reply-To: Nick Panagakis <mail@MARKETSHARESCORP.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Nick Panagakis <mail@MARKETSHARESCORP.COM>
Organization: Market Shares Corporation
Subject: Re: Pew Research Center Trends 2005
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <FB166154BCF1004D9510D6FD9E53273B014225E1@EXCHANGE.mori.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=windows-1252; format=flowed
Content-transfer-encoding: 8BIT

Chapter Three supports the theory of differential partisan participation in November's exit poll.

Here is the summary.

From Chapter Three: More Voices, Less Credibility

- > At the same time, public discontent with the news media has increased
- > dramatically. Americans find the mainstream media much less credible
- > than they did in the mid- 1980s. They are even more critical of the
- > way the press collects and reports the news. More ominously, the
- > public also questions the news media's core values and morality. A
- > short-lived upswing in the media's image in the immediate aftermath of
- > the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, served only to cast these
- > negative attitudes into sharp relief.
- >
- > Today's vast array of news choices gives Americans an opportunity to
- > do more than just vent their displeasure with the news media — they
- > can also turn to news outlets that reflect their own ideology and
- > political beliefs. The latest news consumption survey by the Pew
- > Research Center for the People & the Press showed a striking rise in
- > the politicization of cable TV news audiences.
- >
- > This pattern is most apparent with the fast-growing Fox News Channel.
- > Since 2000, Fox's audience has increased by nearly half, and much of
- > that growth has come among Republicans and conservatives. At the same
- > time, CNN, Fox's principal rival, has a more Democratic-leaning
- > audience than in the past. Such sorting out by partisan affiliation is
- > not occurring among readers of daily newspapers and viewers of network
- > newscasts; those media sources have retained a broad audience mix
- > that, while smaller than it used to be, still roughly matches the
- > partisan leanings of the population as a whole.
- >
- > However, opinions of the credibility of the news media, in all its
- > forms, also have
- > become more politically polarized. For years, the credibility ratings
- > of mainstream
- > news organizations have been in decline. Now this skepticism is taking
- > on an
- > increasingly partisan cast; Republicans give most news outlets far
- > lower ratings for
- > credibility than do Democrats.

>

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

>From: Scott Keeter [mailto:skeeter@PEWRESEARCH.ORG]

>Sent: 26 January 2005 22:46

>To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

>Subject: Pew Research Center Trends 2005

>

>Dear Colleagues:

>

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>

>Scott

>

>

>

>

>Please note new address and contact information

> --

>Scott Keeter

>Pew Research Center for the People and the Press

>1615 L St., NW, Suite 700

>Washington, DC 20036

> Voice 202 419 4362

> Personal fax 206 600 5448

>E-mail skeeter@pewresearch.org

>Web site <http://pollcats.net>

>

>-----

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

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>or respond to this e-mail with WRONG RECIPIENT in the title line.

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>

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

Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: aapornet-request@asu.edu

=====

Date: Thu, 27 Jan 2005 11:48:42 -0500

Reply-To: "DeBell, Matthew" <MDeBell@AIR.ORG>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: "DeBell, Matthew" <MDeBell@AIR.ORG>

Subject: Re: Voting Rights For D.C. Get 82% Backing

Comments: To: Mark David Richards <mark@MARKDAVIDRICHARDS.COM>, AAPORNET@asu.edu

MIME-version: 1.0

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

Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Mark David Richards wrote:

"Rep. Davis represents an area in Virginia (Arlington County) that was a part of the District of Columbia before it retroceded to Virginia in 1846."

Just a little correction to an interesting post. All of Arlington County is represented by Jim Moran. Tom Davis's district is in Fairfax County, immediately west of Arlington, and Prince William County.

--

Matthew DeBell, Ph.D.

Research Analyst

Education Statistics Services Institute

American Institutes for Research

1990 K St., NW, Suite 500

Washington, DC 20006

tel. 202-403-6503=20

mdebell@air.org

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

Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: aapornet-request@asu.edu

Date: Thu, 27 Jan 2005 14:45:57 -0500
Reply-To: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Subject: International reaction to other presidents
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

I was looking at some of the raft of available data on how the world views George Bush and I was wondering if there was any publicly accessible data on previous presidents?

--

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>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: aapornet-request@asu.edu

Date: Thu, 27 Jan 2005 16:18:27 -0500
Reply-To: ckreider@kreiderresearch.com
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: ckreider <ckreider@KREIDERRESEARCH.COM>
Subject: Gathering data in Iraq
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

As the person who alerted me to this said "Kind of puts "fielding a survey" in a whole new light."

<http://chronicle.com/temp/email.php?id=m1xpmsnaou9dypw8fzvh0npjf9ssei8f>

Christine E. Kreider, MPA
Kreider Research & Consulting
(207) 866-5912
ckreider@kreiderresearch.com

Sent via the WebMail system at kreiderresearch.com

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

Date: Fri, 28 Jan 2005 09:03:13 -0500
Reply-To: Andrew A Beveridge <andy@TROLL.SOC.QC.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Andrew A Beveridge <andy@TROLL.SOC.QC.EDU>
Subject: Wall Street's Bonus Babies
Comments: To: "Qcsoclis@Qc. Edu" <qcsoclis@qc.edu>, CUNY UFS Discussion Forum <SENATE-FORUM@LISTSERV.CUNY.EDU>, AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>, Community Urban List <comurb_r21@email.rutgers.edu>
Comments: cc: Craig Gurian <craiggurian@antibiaslaw.com>, Susan Weber <weber@troll.soc.qc.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Dear All:

My Current Gotham Gazette Column on Wall Street Bonus Babies was put up today. I am sending the complete column in html format since they are having a few web site problems.. For those using text e-mail the link is below. Text only e-mail will screw-up the tables.

Gotham Gazette - <http://www.gothamgazette.com/print/1306>

Wall Street Bonus Babies
by Andrew Beveridge
28 Jan 2005

<<http://www.dfw.com/mld/dfw/business/10491947.html>> Every year at this time, wine sellers take out their \$500 bottles of Bordeaux; car dealers expect a rush on \$100,000 Bentleys, Porsches and Lamborghinis; real estate agents witness perfectly normal-looking people plunking down several million dollars -- in cash -- to buy an apartment. "I call them ego apartments," one agent told the New York Sun.

It is bonus time on Wall Street, and this year in particular, there are some very happy people, from luxury suit salesmen to municipal tax collectors; the <<http://www.osc.state.ny.us/press/releases/dec04/bonuschart.pdf>> total estimated amount of bonuses (In PDF format) given out this quarter for work done in 2004 is expected to be the second biggest in history -- \$15.9 billion.

Officially, the average bonus on Wall Street is \$100,000. But this is an example of when statistics bear little relationship to reality. The truth is that there are a relative handful of people who work on Wall Street who get bonuses, and what they get can be astronomical.

So who are the Wall Street bonus babies?

Overwhelmingly they are involved in securities and investments, according to an analysis of Census and other data. They either help make markets, make sales, make deals, or give advice - brokers, investment bankers, traders, financial analysts, financial advisers, portfolio managers, and a few chief executive officers.

Working on Wall Street does not guarantee a high income, as most any Wall Street secretary, food service worker, or techie can attest. So can the average auditor and accountant; one-quarter of the 11,000 auditors and accountants who work in the investment and securities industries in Manhattan make \$38,500 or less; the worst-paid brokers make little more than that:

Income of Financial Occupations in Investment and Securities in Manhattan

Occupation	
Number	
Bottom Quartile	
Median	
Top Quartile	
CEO	
3,652	
\$75,000	
\$120,000	
\$347,000	
General Manager	
2,111	
\$47,000	
\$95,300	
\$130,000	
Financial Executive	
8,782	
\$60,000	
\$100,000	
\$347,000	
Account, Auditor	
11,068	
\$38,500	
\$62,004	
\$100,000	
Financial Analyst	
6,074	
\$40,000	
\$81,000	
\$321,000	

Personal Financial Analyst

8,289

\$44,500

\$80,000

\$321,000

Other financial Occupation

1,096

\$46,000

\$70,000

\$321,000

Broker

42,039

\$40,000

\$80,000

\$321,000

Based Upon 2000 Census Data

The median income for the 23,000 highest earners on Wall Street - the ones most likely to get a year-end bonus - is so high that the U.S. Census Bureau stops counting after \$347,000. For 2004, merger specialists expect to receive

<http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=10000087&sid=a0hH2oi8OmZc&refer=top_world_news> total compensation on average of \$900,000, while commodities traders in oil and gas can expect to earn \$1.3 million or more. Compare this to the median income for all other earners in the securities and investments industries - a mere \$60,000. (The median income for all other workers in Manhattan was \$35,000).

Bonus babies (many far from babies) are much more likely to be white, male and married, as the accompanying table makes clear. They are virtually all college graduates.

Workers in Financial Jobs in Securities and Investment Sector and Others in Manhattan

Top Earners

Other Earners

Other Manhattan Workers

Median Income

More Than \$347,000

\$60,000

\$35,000

% White

93

79

59

% Hispanic

2
6
18
% Married with Spouse
75
46
44
% Male
86
65
57
% Born in United State
84
80
63
% At Least 4 Years College
93
79
48

Based Upon 2000 Census Data

And they almost all work in Manhattan. Pay in the financial services industry in Manhattan towers above that in all the other 3042 counties in the United States. Manhattan is the center of this whole industry. During the first quarter of 2003, the average wages paid in that industry in Manhattan was \$5,680 per month. (about \$300,00 a year) Fairfield County in Connecticut, which includes Greenwich, was a distant second at \$1,492.

The annual bonus can easily be 90 percent of the average investment banker's or bond trader's total annual income. An investment banking analyst right out of college will make about \$65,000 salary, plus a \$35,000 bonus, while an associate just out of business school might make \$85,000 in salary and \$115,000 in bonus. At the other end of the career ladder is Lloyd Blankfein, president and chief operating officer of Goldman Sachs, who made \$20.1 million in 2003 -- only \$600,000 of which was salary. That same year, E. Stanley O'Neal, chief executive of Merrill Lynch, made \$500,000 in salary, but received a bonus of \$13.5 million.

Since so much of their compensation is based upon bonuses, some of these highly paid executives and financial professionals have very volatile incomes. One year they make their base and several times that in bonuses; other years the bonuses may be much less than their base salaries, and during real down turns (such as existed in 2000 through 2002). they may face lay-offs.

The bonus-setting process is highly political and largely secret. Each group or division in a firm argues for bonuses based upon their "contributions" to earnings; then each professional argues for his or her share. So the relative size of each bonus indicates an employee's worth, while the money can affect his or her life-style immensely.

Members of the financial community are quite close mouthed when it comes to compensation, yet using the information we have we can make an educated guess about the size of an average or median bonus for a high earner in this sector. Let us assume that the 23,000 high earners split about three quarters of the \$15.9 billion of bonuses. This would mean that the median bonus on Wall Street would be approximately a half a million dollars. But even here, one would expect a great deal of inequality. Some will make multi-million dollar bonuses; others will have to settle for a few hundred thousands. So these 23,000 very privileged New York workers really did find their fortune on Wall Street.

<http://www.sociaexplorer.com/Andrew_Beveridge.htm> Andrew A. Beveridge has taught sociology at Queens College since 1981, done demographic analyses for the New York Times

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
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=====
Date: Fri, 28 Jan 2005 09:44:20 -0500
Reply-To: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Subject: A new column in the Wall Street Journal quotes some AAPORistas
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

THE NUMBERS GUY

By CARL BIALIK

http://online.wsj.com/public/article/0,,SB110685703771738323,00.html?mod=to_days_free_feature

A Survey Probes the Back Seats Of Taxis, With Dubious Results
January 28, 2005

This is the third installment of The Numbers Guy, a new column on the way numbers and statistics are used - and abused - in the news, business and politics. I welcome your questions and comments, and will post and respond to your letters soon. Write to me at numbersguy@wsj.com and read other Numbers Guy columns. This column is, and will remain, free to nonsubscribers.

SNIP

* * *

KNOCKING ON DOORS IN IRAQ: A poll conducted in Iraq a few weeks ago found that about 80% of Iraqis are "somewhat" or "very likely" to vote in the

Jan. 30 election. This surprisingly upbeat survey -- albeit with some qualifications -- was reported widely, including by the Associated Press, the Boston Globe and in a front-page story in Thursday's Wall Street Journal.

But the poll, by the pro-democracy, nonprofit International Republican Institute, begs the question, how do you get accurate results in a war zone?

Roughly speaking, there are three crucial ingredients necessary for a poll to be reliable. First, the pollsters must have a truly random sample -- if those people they choose to interview don't represent the broader population, their responses can't be extrapolated. Second, the pollsters must make every effort to interview those people in their random sample. Third, interviewees must feel comfortable answering the questions; if they don't feel candid and give responses out of fear or a desire to please the interviewer, the poll may be worthless. All three of these ingredients are highly difficult to attain amid war, violence and fear.

Nonetheless, that's not to say it's impossible to conduct surveys in Iraq. In February 2004, ABC News worked with Oxford Research International, a British group with a long history of working in trouble zones, to survey Iraqis' attitudes. Using census data, the researchers chose Iraqis randomly by geography to ensure that all Iraqis over the age of 15 had an equal chance of being surveyed. University-educated and trained Iraqis conducted the survey. Marc Blumenthal, a Democratic pollster in Washington, D.C., and author of the MysteryPollster.com Web log, saw a detailed presentation about the survey and said it was based on a "highly reliable, true probability sample." (See the ABC News release about the poll, and its methodology.)

But in the year since ABC News conducted its survey, the situation in Iraq has deteriorated markedly. The New York Times reported Thursday that, according to a study conducted for the newspaper by two private security firms, "more than half the Iraqis live in districts -- roughly the equivalent of large counties in the U.S. -- that suffered an average of at least one attack every three days in the 30 days ending Jan. 22." There is now a dearth of reliable data about Iraqis' attitudes towards the U.S. and the election.

I asked Gary Langer, who worked on the ABC News study last year and vets survey research data before it airs on the network, if it would have been feasible to conduct a follow-up survey in the run-up to the election, in light of current conditions. He replied, "It didn't seem to us like it was."

Yet IRI, which gets most of its funding from the nonprofit National Endowment for Democracy -- which in turn is funded by the U.S. government -- said it interviewed 1,903 Iraqis face-to-face between Dec. 26 and Jan. 7. The Washington, D.C.-based group's PowerPoint presentation about the study has only a brief slide on methodology, omitting the name of the Iraqi polling firm that conducted the study, the response rate and the technique used to choose a random sample. (IRI didn't report levels of support for specific parties or candidates; the group found that only 38% of

respondents knew what offices they would be voting for.)

IRI spokeswoman Lisa Gates said the group won't disclose the name of the polling firm for security reasons. Ms. Gates said the response rate on the most recent poll was 86.5%, and said the rate for the other Iraq polls has been between 85% and 90%.

IRI, like Oxford Research, broke down Iraq into geographical areas and then chose households randomly. Within each selected household, interviewers asked for the resident with the most recent birthday. Interviewers, who were trained Iraqis, worked in pairs of one male and one female, IRI said.

While the methodology appears sound, the ongoing violence in Iraq still poses problems for poll accuracy. Two of the country's 18 governorates -- Ninewah (Mosul) and Dohuk -- weren't included for security reasons. And it's impossible to know whether respondents felt comfortable enough to be candid. The turnout in Sunday's election will give some indication as to whether IRI was able to overcome the challenges of war-zone polling.

Nancy Belden, president of the American Association for Public Opinion Research, said she hadn't seen the IRI study, but said of Iraqi surveys generally, "There are lots of reasons to be careful and wonder about how possible it is to get people to participate and get a meaningful sample, and to get people to be candid."

University of Michigan associate research professor Mick Couper, chair of standards for Aapor, draws a parallel between Iraqi polling and his efforts for a group funded by the South African government in the early 1980s. He said his group's attempt to determine the level of support for Nelson Mandela was necessarily skewed by interviewers' reluctance to visit certain dangerous areas at night, and by respondents' fears of answering correctly. Though the data could be used to examine trends, "We knew we were underestimating support for antigovernment [viewpoints]," said Mr. Couper.

SNIP

Write to me at numbersguy@wsj.com. I'll post and respond to selected letters here soon. You can also sign up to receive an e-mail notice when new Numbers Guy columns are published.

--

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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
=====

Date: Mon, 31 Jan 2005 08:55:11 -0600
Reply-To: Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>
Subject: Job Opportunity
Comments: To: Aapornet@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

The University of Michigan is seeking applicants with PhDs and college teaching experience to manage U-M's off-campus program in DC (see relevant links below).

<http://www.michiganinwashington.lsa.umich.edu/MichInWash/>
<BLOCKED::http://www.michiganinwashington.lsa.umich.edu/MichInWash/> =20
http://websvcs.its.umich.edu/jobnet/job_posting.php?postingnumber=3D041839
3
9
<BLOCKED::http://websvcs.its.umich.edu/jobnet/job_posting.php?postingnumber=3D041839> =20
=20

The Washington Manager (WM) is the senior on-site administrator for the University of Michigan's Michigan-in-Washington (MIW) program, a semester-long experience for undergraduates (fall and winter terms) that combines an internship with academic classes. The WM position is a full-time position located in Washington, D.C.; the WM will report to the Faculty Director of MIW. We anticipate a start date in Spring 2005 with our first group of undergraduates in Washington, D.C. during Fall term 2005.=20

* * * * * =20

Donna Parmelee, Ph.D., Administrative Associate=20
International Institute=20
Center for Russian and East European Studies=20
University of Michigan=20
Suite 4668, 1080 S. University, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1106=20
Phone 734.647.2238; Fax 734.763.4765=20
<http://www.umich.edu/~iinet/> <BLOCKED::http://www.umich.edu/~iinet/> =20
<http://www.umich.edu/~iinet/crees>
<BLOCKED::http://www.umich.edu/~iinet/crees> =20

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

Date: Mon, 31 Jan 2005 17:04:53 +0100
Reply-To: "Holleman, Bregje" <Bregje.Holleman@LET.UU.NL>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Holleman, Bregje" <Bregje.Holleman@LET.UU.NL>
Subject: CALL EASR on Cognitive Models of Survey Research (Barcelona, July 18-22)
Comments: To: "AAPORNET@ASU.EDU" <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0

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

CALL FOR PAPERS

Special Session on Cognitive Models of Survey Research

The organizers of the Special Session on Cognitive Models of Survey Research seek submissions for oral presentations. This session will be held during the First European Association for Survey Research (EASR) Conference in Barcelona. July 18-22 2005, URL: <http://www.easr.upf.edu/>

Models like that by Tourangeau, Rips and Rasinski (2000) and others suggest that people do not have a readily available response in their memory but that they "sample" beliefs from memory on the basis of which they create a judgment which is next expressed in a response. Many of these models assume that a response to a survey question is created in four steps:

1. Comprehension of the question
2. Retrieval of information
3. Deriving a judgment
4. Formulating a response

Others emphasize the unconscious aspects of this process (e.g. Lodge & McGraw 1995) or focus on the interactivity of the first and last stage (e.g. Maynard, Schaeffer, Houtkoop and Van der Zouwen 2002).

For this session we would like to invite researchers who are working on modelling and validations of such cognitive approaches. Suitable topics are, for example:

- the measurement of cognitive processes underlying survey answers, e.g. with reaction times, (correlational) experiments, interactional data, and other methods from cognitive science.
- mathematical and connectionist modelling of these processes
- the application of existing cognitive models of question answering processes

Please send an abstract for a 15 minutes oral presentation (and 5 minutes discussion, i.e. 20 minutes total) before May 1st 2005 to the organizers of this session: Bregje Holleman (bregje.holleman@let.uu.nl), Jaap Murre (jaap@murre.com). Final decision about the rejection/acceptance of the proposals will be made by May 31st.

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

Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Mon, 31 Jan 2005 11:26:36 -0500

Reply-To: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>

Subject: Press release says: Prominent Statisticians Refute 'Explanation' of 2004 U.S. Exit Poll Discrepancies

Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

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

Prominent Statisticians Refute 'Explanation' of 2004 U.S. Exit Poll
Discrepancies in New Edison/Mitofsky Report and Urge Investigation of U.S.
Presidential Election Results

<http://www.emediawire.com/releases/2005/1/emw203331.htm>

SNIP

Their paper titled "Response to Edison/Mitofsky Election System 2004 Report" notes that the Edison/Mitofsky report offers no evidence to support their conclusion that Kerry voters "participated in the exit polls at a higher rate than Bush voters". In fact, the data provided in the Edison/Mitofsky report suggests that the opposite may have been true: Bush strongholds had slightly higher response rates than Kerry strongholds.

The statisticians' study is available online at:
http://uscountvotes.org/ucvAnalysis/US/USCountVotes_Re_Mitofsky-Edison.pdf

SNIP

--

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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

=====
Date: Mon, 31 Jan 2005 11:59:21 -0500
Reply-To: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Subject: Survey Finds First Amendment Is Being Left Behind in U.S. High
Schools

Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Survey Finds First Amendment
Is Being Left Behind in U.S. High Schools
http://www.knightfdn.org/default.asp?story=news_at_knight/releases/2005/2005_01_31_firstamend.html

WASHINGTON, D.C. - A new national study, the largest of its kind, says
America's high schools are leaving the First Amendment behind.

In particular, educators are failing to give high school students an appreciation of the First Amendment's guarantees of free speech and a free press, say researchers from the University of Connecticut, who questioned more than 100,000 high school students, nearly 8,000 teachers, and more than 500 administrators and principals.

The two-year, \$1 million research project, titled "The Future of the First Amendment," was commissioned by the John S. and James L. Knight Foundation.

SNIP

Methodology at:

http://www.knightfdn.org/default.asp?story=news_at_knight/releases/2005/2005_01_31_methodology.html

--

Leo G. Simonetta
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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

=====
Date: Mon, 31 Jan 2005 09:17:24 -0800
Reply-To: chappers <chappers@MAIL.SDSU.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: chappers <chappers@MAIL.SDSU.EDU>
Subject: field services
Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed

Our survey unit is heavily contracted and we may need to sub-contract some telephone interviewing. We would appreciate any recommendations for high quality field services. We are especially interested to learn about any reputable Canadian firms. Thanks in advance.

Catherine J. Happersett
Coordinator, Research Services
Social Science Research Laboratory
San Diego State University
5500 Campanile Dr.
San Diego, CA 92182-4540
619-594-1363

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
=====

Date: Mon, 31 Jan 2005 12:26:34 -0500
Reply-To: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Subject: Re: Survey Finds First Amendment Is Being Left Behind in U.S.
High Schools

Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <0IB6007WSY30GG@chimmx05.algx.net>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Since that URL is so long, this one takes you to the Knight front page from which the report and methodology are accessible:

<http://www.knightfdn.org/default.asp>

--

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

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

> From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Leo Simonetta
> Sent: Monday, January 31, 2005 11:59 AM
> To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
> Subject: Survey Finds First Amendment Is Being Left Behind in
> U.S. High Schools

>
> Survey Finds First Amendment
> Is Being Left Behind in U.S. High Schools
> http://www.knightfdn.org/default.asp?story=news_at_knight/releases/2005/2005_01_31_firstamend.html

>
> WASHINGTON, D.C. - A new national study, the largest of its
> kind, says America's high schools are leaving the First
> Amendment behind.

>
> In particular, educators are failing to give high school
> students an appreciation of the First Amendment's guarantees
> of free speech and a free press, say researchers from the
> University of Connecticut, who questioned more than 100,000
> high school students, nearly 8,000 teachers, and more than
> 500 administrators and principals.

>
> The two-year, \$1 million research project, titled "The Future
> of the First Amendment," was commissioned by the John S. and
> James L. Knight Foundation.

>

> SNIP
>
> Methodology at:
> http://www.knightfdn.org/default.asp?story=news_at_knight/rele
> [ases/2005/200](http://www.knightfdn.org/default.asp?story=news_at_knight/rele)
> [5_01_31_methodology.html](http://www.knightfdn.org/default.asp?story=news_at_knight/rele)
>
>
> --
> 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>
> Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
>

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Mon, 31 Jan 2005 13:06:52 -0600
Reply-To: "Newport, Frank" <Frank_Newport@GALLUP.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Newport, Frank" <Frank_Newport@GALLUP.COM>
Subject: Gallup analysis of party support 2004
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

GALLUP POLL MANAGING EDITOR JEFFREY JONES HAS CONDUCTED AN INTERESTING =
ANALYSIS OF PARTISANSHIP BASED ON OVER 37,000 INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED IN =
2004. =20

=20
THE COMPLETE ANALYSIS IS AT =
<http://www.gallup.com/poll/content/?ci=3D14746>

=20
=20
January 31, 2005
Gallup Review: Party Support in 2004
Utah, Idaho are most Republican states; Massachusetts most Democratic

by Jeffrey M. Jones

A review of all Gallup national polling from 2004, a total of more than =
37,000 individual interviews, finds 34% of Americans identifying =
themselves as Republicans, 34% as Democrats, and 31% as independents. =
When independents are asked if they "lean" toward either party, the =
Democrats pick up an additional 14 percentage points of support (to a =

total of 48% identifiers and "leaners") while Republican support = increases to 45%. The remaining 7% identify themselves as independents = and profess no leaning toward either party.

In 2003, equal percentages of Americans (45%) identified with or leaned = toward each of the two major parties, the same result as in 2002. So the = latest data suggest an increase in Democratic support over the past = couple of years, with no change in Republican support. (The basic party = identification numbers -- which do not take into account independents' = leanings -- also show about a three-point increase in Democratic = identification compared with 2003, from 31% to 34%. Republican = identification increased from 32% to 34%, while independent = identification dropped from 36% to 31%.)=20

However, despite the Democratic gains, Republicans were more likely to = turn out in the 2004 elections, wiping out the three-point Democratic = advantage in party support among all adults. According to Gallup's = estimates, 48% of likely voters were Republicans or leaned toward the = Republican Party, and 48% were Democrats or leaned toward the Democratic = Party.=20

=20

.....=20

=20

The data show that Utah and Idaho rate as the most Republican states, = with roughly 65% of residents in both states identifying themselves as = Republicans or saying they lean toward the Republican Party. Four other = states have 55% or more of their residents on the Republican side of the = ledger: Kansas (59%), Wyoming (59%), Texas (56%), and South Dakota = (55%). Eleven additional states have majority Republican identification: = Montana, Maine, Nebraska, Indiana, Virginia, Arizona, Mississippi, = Georgia, South Carolina, Nevada, and North Dakota.=20

The most Democratic states are Massachusetts (61%) and Vermont (60%). = The District of Columbia is also strongly Democratic, apparently more so = than those states, but that is based on a limited sample of capital = residents.

Seventeen states have majority Democratic identification. In addition to = Massachusetts and Vermont, the states having more than 50% Democratic = supporters are Rhode Island, Maryland, New York, Illinois, Iowa, = Washington, Connecticut, Minnesota, Wisconsin, California, Louisiana, = Kentucky, New Jersey, Arkansas, and Pennsylvania.=20

The most competitive states -- those with nearly equal percentages of = Democratic and Republican supporters -- include Missouri, Florida, West = Virginia, Tennessee, New Hampshire, Colorado, and North Carolina. In all = those states, neither party has more than a two percentage-point = advantage over the other.=20

=20

.....

While for the most part, the strongly Democratic states went for =
Democratic presidential nominee John Kerry and the strongly Republican =
states went for Bush, the election outcomes in the states did not show a =
perfect relationship to the states' partisanship. For example, Tennessee =
was one of the two most evenly balanced states in terms of party =
support, but Bush won comfortably there. Thus, the state partisanship =
data displayed above can give an indication of where the candidates did =
better or worse than could be expected on the basis of the prevailing =
party leanings of the state.=20

The graph plots the larger states (those in which Gallup conducted 280 =
or more interviews in 2004, that is, states with a margin of sampling =
error of =B16 percentage points or less) on two dimensions: the relative =
advantage of one party over the other on state partisanship, and the =
difference between the parties' relative strengths and the outcome of =
the 2004 election.

=20

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=====
Date: Mon, 31 Jan 2005 14:41:05 -0500
Reply-To: "Miriam L. Gerver" <miriam@WAM.UMD.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Miriam L. Gerver" <miriam@WAM.UMD.EDU>
Subject: Essex Summer School in Social Science Data Analysis and
Collection
Comments: To: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
In-Reply-To: <0IB000AJ6DS0L6@asu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII; format=flowed

Hi,

I'm a student at U. of Maryland (in the Joint Program in Survey
Methodology), and am considering taking a class or two at University of
Essex Summer School in Social Science Data Analysis and Collection Program
this summer. Do any of you know anything about this program? Are there any
students (or former students) on this list who have taken classes there?
Apologies if this is the second time you're seeing this message -- I sent
it to another listserv last week.

Thanks,
Miriam Gerver
M.S. Student
Joint Program in Survey Methodology
University of Maryland

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

Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Mon, 31 Jan 2005 17:38:31 -0500
Reply-To: DivaleBill@AOL.COM
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: William Divale <DivaleBill@AOL.COM>
Subject: Re: Essex Summer School in Social Science Data Analysis and
Collection
Comments: To: miriam@WAM.UMD.EDU, AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Miriam

I may be wrong but I thought the University of Essex was a diploma mill, or perhaps used to be one. I met a fellow years ago who bought a Ph.D. in Psychology from there. Check their web site to see if they are accredited. If I am wrong, I apologize to the university.

Bill

William Divale, Ph.D.
Professor of Anthropology
Survey Research Laboratory, Director
York College, CUNY
Jamaica, NY 11451
www.york.cuny.edu (<http://www.york.cuny.edu/>)
718-262-2982
H: 845-528-0237
divalebill@aol.com

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Mon, 31 Jan 2005 17:47:58 -0500
Reply-To: Andrew A Beveridge <andy@TROLL.SOC.QC.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Andrew A Beveridge <andy@TROLL.SOC.QC.EDU>
Subject: Re: Essex Summer School in Social Science Data Analysis and
Collection
Comments: To: DivaleBill@AOL.COM, AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <144.3e5bf688.2f300d67@aol.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Bill--

There are many schools that use names of well known colleges, e.g. Berkeley

University accredited by Liberia, but the Essex Summer School in Social Science Data Analysis is a premier operation. Think the ICPSR of the UK.

Andy Beveridge
Queens College CUNY

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of William Divale
Sent: Monday, January 31, 2005 5:39 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Essex Summer School in Social Science Data Analysis and Collection

Miriam

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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

=====
Date: Mon, 31 Jan 2005 22:46:39 +0000
Reply-To: Bob Worcester <Bob.Worcester@MORI.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Bob Worcester <Bob.Worcester@MORI.COM>
Subject: Re: Essex Summer School in Social Science Data Analysis and Collection

Comments: To: DivaleBill@AOL.COM, AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Wow,=20Bill,=20you=20should=20certainly=20apologise,=20and=20quick!
The=20University=20of=20Essex=20is=20not=20only=20accredited,=20but=20the=20=
long-lived=20site
of=20the=20Survey=20Archives=20sponsored=20by=20the=20ESRC,=20Britain's=20=
equivalent=20to
the=20SSRC,=20has=20an=20outstanding=20faculty=20with=20a=20number=20of=20=
fine=20survey
specialists,=20and=20is=20renown=20in=20this=20country=20for=20producing=20=
excellently
trained=20survey=20trained=20graduates.
And=20I'm=20a=20Governor=20of=20LSE=20and=20was=20for=2012=20years=20visit=
ing=20professor=20of
government=20at=20LSE=20(now=20at=20Warwick=20and=20Kent)
Sounds=20like=20a=20bad=20case=20of=20ready,=20fire,=20aim=20to=20me.
Bob=20Worcester

-----Original=20Message-----

From:=20William=20Divale=20[mailto:DivaleBill@AOL.COM]=20
Sent:=2031=20January=202005=2022:39
To:=20AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject:=20Re:=20Essex=20Summer=20School=20in=20Social=20Science=20Data=20=
Analysis=20and
Collection

Miriam

I=20may=20be=20wrong=20but=20I=20thought=20the=20University=20of=20Essex=20=
was=20a=20diploma=20mill,
or
perhaps=20used=20to=20be=20one.=20=20I=20met=20a=20fellow=20years=20ago=20=
who=20bought=20a=20Ph.D.=20in
Psychology=20from=20there.=20=20Check=20their=20web=20site=20to=20see=20if=
=20they=20are
accredited.=20=20If=20I
am=20wrong,=20I=20apologize=20to=20the=20university.

Bill

William=20=20Divale,=20Ph.D.
Professor=20of=20Anthropology
Survey=20Research=20Laboratory,=20=20Director
York=20College,=20CUNY
Jamaica,=20NY=2011451
www.york.cuny.edu=20(http://www.york.cuny.edu/
718-262-2982
H:=20=2020845-528-0237
divalebill@aol.com

Archives:=20http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html
Please=20ask=20authors=20before=20quoting=20outside=20AAPORNET.

On Mon, 31 Jan 2005, Andrew A Beveridge wrote:

> Bill--
>
> There are many schools that use names of well known colleges, e.g. Berkeley
> University accredited by Liberia, but the Essex Summer School in Social
> Science Data Analysis is a premier operation. Think the ICPSR of the UK.
>
> Andy Beveridge
> Queens College CUNY
>
> -----Original Message-----
> From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of William Divale
> Sent: Monday, January 31, 2005 5:39 PM
> To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
> Subject: Re: Essex Summer School in Social Science Data Analysis and
> Collection

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>
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> perhaps used to be one. I met a fellow years ago who bought a Ph.D. in
> Psychology from there. Check their web site to see if they are accredited.
> If I
> am wrong, I apologize to the university.

> Bill
>
> William Divale, Ph.D.
> Professor of Anthropology
> Survey Research Laboratory, Director
> York College, CUNY
> Jamaica, NY 11451
> _www.york.cuny.edu_ (<http://www.york.cuny.edu/>)
> 718-262-2982
> H: 845-528-0237
> divalebill@aol.com

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> -----
> Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
> Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Alice Robbin, Associate Professor
School of Library & Information Science

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1320 East 10th Street
Bloomington, IN 47405-3907
Office: (812) 855-5389 Fax: (812) 855-6166
Email: arobbin@indiana.edu
Web Page: <http://ella.slis.indiana.edu/~arobbin/>

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
=====

Date: Mon, 31 Jan 2005 19:10:27 -0600
Reply-To: "Charles H. Franklin" <franklin@POLISCI.WISC.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Charles H. Franklin" <franklin@POLISCI.WISC.EDU>
Subject: Re: Essex Summer School in Social Science Data Analysis and
Collection
Comments: To: "Miriam L. Gerver" <miriam@WAM.UMD.EDU>
Comments: cc: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <Pine.GSO.4.61.0501311428350.18284@rac1.wam.umd.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; format=flowed; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

I teach in both the ICPSR and Essex summer programs. Would be happy to answer questions about either program off-list.

Charles

Charles H. Franklin
Professor, Political Science
University of Wisconsin, Madison

chfrankl@wisc.edu
franklin@polisci.wisc.edu

Miriam L. Gerver wrote:

> Hi,
>
> I'm a student at U. of Maryland (in the Joint Program in Survey
> Methodology), and am considering taking a class or two at University of
> Essex Summer School in Social Science Data Analysis and Collection Program
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> Apologies if this is the second time you're seeing this message -- I sent
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> Thanks,
> Miriam Gerver
> M.S. Student
> Joint Program in Survey Methodology

> University of Maryland
>
> -----
> Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
> Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
>

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
=====

Date: Mon, 31 Jan 2005 21:27:24 -0500
Reply-To: DivaleBill@AOL.COM
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: William Divale <DivaleBill@AOL.COM>
Subject: Re: Essex Summer School in Social Science Data Analysis and
Collection
Comments: To: franklin@POLISCI.WISC.EDU, AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Charles

I guess I was wrong about Essex and I apologize. Bill

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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
=====

Date: Mon, 31 Jan 2005 21:47:48 -0600
Reply-To: "Charles H. Franklin" <franklin@POLISCI.WISC.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Charles H. Franklin" <franklin@POLISCI.WISC.EDU>
Subject: NEP Exit Poll data available at ICPSR
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; format=flowed; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

From <http://www.mysterypollster.com/>

NEP Data Available Online

Unfortunately, my blogging time is short today but want to quickly pass on one bit of news (thanks to Rick Brady of Stones Cry Out for the tip):

The so-called "raw" data from the National Election Pool exit polls are now available on-line through the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), based at the University of Michigan. (The same data are also due to be released by the Roper Center Archives, based at the University of Connecticut, within the next few weeks)

[snip]

(See Mysterypollster for his full comments.)

The ICPSR Link is <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/org/announce.html#nep>

Charles H. Franklin
University of Wisconsin, Madison
chfrankl@wisc.edu
franklin@polisci.wisc.edu

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