

From: LISTS.ASU.EDU LISTSERV Server (16.0) [LISTSERV@asu.edu]
Sent: Saturday, May 28, 2011 6:10 PM
To: Shapard Wolf
Subject: File: "AAPORNET LOG0608"

Date: Tue, 1 Aug 2006 08:36:18 -0400
Reply-To: Scott Keeter <skeeter@PEWRESEARCH.ORG>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Scott Keeter <skeeter@PEWRESEARCH.ORG>
Subject: Pew biennial media consumption report (plus cell-only analysis)
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Some AAPORites may be interested in the Pew Research Center's latest media consumption survey (we do this study every two years). Among other topics, this year's report looks at the online audience for newspapers.=20

=20

For those of us concerned about the growing number of cell-phone-only households, this year's study included interviews with cell-only respondents (see pp. 53-54 in Section 6 for an analysis of this component of the study).

=20

<http://people-press.org/reports/display.php3?ReportID=3D282>

=20

=20

Scott Keeter

Pew Research Center=20

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> <BLOCKED::http://pollcats.net/>=20

=20

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html> .
Unsubscribe? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
signoff aapornet
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Tue, 1 Aug 2006 10:01:26 -0400
Reply-To: Chris Lee <clee@CMOR.ORG>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Chris Lee <clee@CMOR.ORG>
Subject: Re: Mail surveys to kids
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <[014201c6b4e5\\$0cc3d930\\$5b00a8c0@BRICORP.com](mailto:014201c6b4e5$0cc3d930$5b00a8c0@BRICORP.com)>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Paul,

There are no Federal laws governing mail surveys sent to children.

The Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA) regulates using the Internet to collect personally identifiable information from children under the age of 13.

COPPA only applies to information collected via web sites or online services.

COPPA does not to paper mail surveys.

Best wishes,

Christopher Lee
Director of Government Affairs and Counsel
CMOR
7475 Wisconsin Ave.
Suite 300
Bethesda, MD 20814
301-654-6601
clee@cmor.org

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

From: AAPORNET [<mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu>] On Behalf Of Paul Braun
Sent: Monday, July 31, 2006 5:05 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Mail surveys to kids

Has anyone ever done mail surveys to children under the age of 9 or 12? Is this even permitted?

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

Office: (609) 279-1600
Fax: (609) 279-1318
Cell: (609) 658-1434
pbraun@braunresearch.com

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On your return send this: set aapornet mail
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=====
Date: Tue, 1 Aug 2006 10:42:33 -0400
Reply-To: "James P. Murphy" <jpmurphy@JPMURPHY.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "James P. Murphy" <jpmurphy@JPMURPHY.COM>
Subject: Re: Mail surveys to kids
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

While not addressed exclusively to the survey research industry or to =
protection of children, USPS regulations regarding use of the mail for =
fraud, obscenity, trademark infringement, libel and other offenses are =
obviously applicable. There are limits to what you can do or send =
through the mail and I have always felt that the public's awareness of =
that contributes to the perceived legitimacy of professional mail =
surveys -- notwithstanding the many and growing challenges.

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

----- Original Message -----=20
From: "Chris Lee" <clee@CMOR.ORG>
To: <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
Sent: Tuesday, August 01, 2006 10:01 AM

Subject: Re: Mail surveys to kids

> Paul,
>=20
> There are no Federal laws governing mail surveys sent to children.
>=20
> The Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA) regulates using =
the
> Internet to collect personally identifiable information from children =
under
> the age of 13.
>=20
> COPPA only applies to information collected via web sites or online
> services.
>=20
> COPPA does not to paper mail surveys.
>=20
> Best wishes,
>=20
> Christopher Lee
> Director of Government Affairs and Counsel
> CMOR
> 7475 Wisconsin Ave.
> Suite 300
> Bethesda, MD 20814
> 301-654-6601
> clee@cmor.org
>=20
>=20
>=20
>=20
> -----Original Message-----
> From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Paul Braun
> Sent: Monday, July 31, 2006 5:05 PM
> To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
> Subject: Mail surveys to kids
>=20
> Has anyone ever done mail surveys to children under the age of 9 or =
12? Is
> this even permitted?
> =20
> Paul A. Braun
> Braun Research Inc.
> 271 Wall Street
> Princeton, NJ 08540
> =20
> Office: (609) 279-1600=20
> Fax: (609) 279-1318
> Cell: (609) 658-1434
> pbraun@braunresearch.com
> =20
>=20
> -----

> Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
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> On your return send this: set aapornet mail
> Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
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aapornet-request@asu.edu
>=20

> -----
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> =

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Unsubscribe? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
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Date: Tue, 1 Aug 2006 11:03:59 -0400
Reply-To: Jonathan Brill <brillje@UMDNJ.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Jonathan Brill <brillje@UMDNJ.EDU>
Subject: Re: Mail surveys to kids
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu, Chris Lee <clee@CMOR.ORG>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit
Content-disposition: inline

Just to provide some clarification regarding Chris's information, please be advised that, while there may not be a specific Federal statute regarding the sending of a mail questionnaire to children, guidelines for conducting research among human subjects as outline in the Belmont Report do apply. The issue is consent and the protected class that children represent. Consent in the form of completing the questionnaire and mailing it back may satisfy a reasonable person's standards for what constitutes appropriate informed consent, but the nature of the questions asked and the information sought would be highly relevant to the ethical considerations outlined by the Belmont Report.

Regards,
Jonathan

Jonathan E. Brill, Ph.D.
Principal Investigator and General Manager, ORANJ BOWL(sm)
Associate Director, Database & Panel Research
NEW JERSEY INSTITUTE FOR SUCCESSFUL AGING
School of Osteopathic Medicine
University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey
42 East Laurel Road, UDP Suite 2300

Stratford, New Jersey 08084
Telephone (direct): 856.566-6727
Fax (research group): 856.566-6874
E-mail: brillje@umdnj.edu

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>>> Chris Lee <clee@CMOR.ORG> 08/01/06 10:01 AM >>>
Paul,

There are no Federal laws governing mail surveys sent to children.

The Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA) regulates using the Internet to collect personally identifiable information from children under the age of 13.

COPPA only applies to information collected via web sites or online services.

COPPA does not to paper mail surveys.

Best wishes,

Christopher Lee
Director of Government Affairs and Counsel
CMOR
7475 Wisconsin Ave.
Suite 300
Bethesda, MD 20814
301-654-6601
clee@cmor.org

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

From: AAPORNET [<mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu>] On Behalf Of Paul Braun

Sent: Monday, July 31, 2006 5:05 PM

To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

Subject: Mail surveys to kids

Has anyone ever done mail surveys to children under the age of 9 or 12?

Is

this even permitted?

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

Office: (609) 279-1600
Fax: (609) 279-1318
Cell: (609) 658-1434
pbraun@braunresearch.com

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Date: Tue, 1 Aug 2006 13:15:30 -0400
Reply-To: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Subject: Richard Morin and Adam Clymer discuss poll on the Marc Steiner
show on WYPR
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

I just caught part of it live but it should be available for those who listen to podcasts on their website in the next 48 hours. Among the topics I heard were; non-response rates, exit polling and question wording.

From the WYPR website=20
Tuesday, August 1st
Noon - 1:00=20
Every election year, the public's opinions are charted in a number of

polls. But how accurate are these polls? Do they measure public opinion, or shape it? Guest host Brian Morton discusses the issue with Patrick E. Gonzalez, President of Gonzalez Research and Marketing Strategies; Adam Clymer, former reporter at the New York Times where he was also in charge of their polls; and Richard Morin, Senior Editor at the Pew Research Center and former polling editor, staff writer, and columnist for the Washington Post.=20

http://www.wypr.org/M_Steiner.html

--=20

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

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=====
Date: Tue, 1 Aug 2006 22:09:44 +0000
Reply-To: kfuse@MCHSI.COM
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Koji Fuse <kfuse@MCHSI.COM>
Subject: Re: Agribusiness
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: TEXT/PLAIN
Content-transfer-encoding: 8BIT

I'm looking for some fairly recent information about (1) factors that affect farmers' and ranchers' purchase decisions (e.g., seeds, farm equipment) and (2) the timing of their decision making--in what months they typically make such decisions. I searched the Department of Agriculture's Web site, electronic databses, etc., but I couldn't find good sources. Does anyone know the results of a survey, personal interviews, or focus groups? I'd greatly appreciate it if you could guide me to a right direction. Thank you very much in advance.

Koji Fuse
Drake University

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=====
Date: Tue, 1 Aug 2006 22:05:29 -0400
Reply-To: "Burkom, Diane R" <burkom@BATTELLE.ORG>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Burkom, Diane R" <burkom@BATTELLE.ORG>

Subject: Re: Evaluations vs. Surveys?
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <s4ce9585.079@smtppnc.umdj.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

I think "generalizeable knowledge" may be key here. If the only use of the evaluations is to modify one specific conference, then I believe the activity is not defined as research by OHRP, since it is not generalizable. I am not sure how OMB would view it, however.

Diane
Diane Burkom, MA
Senior Project Director
Battelle Centers for Public Health Research and Evaluation
6115 Falls Road, Suite 200
Baltimore, MD 21209
(410) 372-2702
(410) 377 -6802 (fax)
burkom @ battelle.org

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Jonathan Brill
Sent: Monday, July 31, 2006 11:42 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Evaluations vs. Surveys?

Cory:
=20

I would think collecting opinions for evaluative purposes constitutes the essence of an opinion survey. It fits the accepted definition of research; you are collecting information with the goal of developing generalizable knowledge about a phenomenon of interest (in this case, the phenomena of interest is the program and its perceived performance/value).

=20

Regards,
Jonathan

=20

Jonathan E. Brill, Ph.D.
Principal Investigator and General Manager, ORANJ BOWL(sm) Associate
Director, Database & Panel Research NEW JERSEY INSTITUTE FOR SUCCESSFUL
AGING School of Osteopathic Medicine University of Medicine and
Dentistry of New Jersey
42 East Laurel Road, UDP Suite 2300
Stratford, New Jersey 08084
Telephone (direct): 856.566-6727
Fax (research group): 856.566-6874
E-mail: brillje@umdnj.edu=20

=20

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>>> Cory Fleming <cfleming@ICMA.ORG> 07/31/06 4:56 PM >>>

A colleague of mine recently posed a dilemma to me. He is working with a federal agency on the implementation of a project. The agency is interpreting an evaluation of a project to be a "survey" and therefore have decided it falls under the confines of the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA). As a result, they are reluctant to pay for any type of evaluation that involves questions directed to 10 or more respondents; for example, conference and meeting evaluations, requesting customer/client feedback, etc. In an era when accountability and performance measurements play an increasingly important role in showing the results of government spending, this interpretation does not seem right to me. =20

I wonder if some of you could speak to the differences between evaluations and surveys and give us some pertinent points for working on this issue with the agency.

Thank you.

(Ms.) Cory Fleming, Senior Project Manager

International City/County Management Association

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=====

Date: Wed, 2 Aug 2006 03:47:59 +0000
Reply-To: "mpcohen@juno.com" <mpcohen@JUNO.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "mpcohen@juno.com" <mpcohen@JUNO.COM>
Subject: Re: Evaluations vs. Surveys?
Comments: To: cfleming@ICMA.ORG
Comments: cc: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable
Content-disposition: inline

Whether it is a survey or not, it still falls under PRA. The Office of Management and Budget will consider the purpose of the data collection as a part of its review process.

Michael P. Cohen
1615 Q Street NW #T-1
Washington DC 20009-6310
mpcohen@juno.com

-- Cory Fleming <cfleming@ICMA.ORG> wrote:
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u=

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Unsubscribe? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
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Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
=====

Date: Wed, 2 Aug 2006 12:51:03 +0000
Reply-To: "Caplan, James R CIV DMDC" <James.Caplan@OSD.PENTAGON.MIL>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Caplan, James R CIV DMDC" <James.Caplan@OSD.PENTAGON.MIL>
Subject: Re: Evaluations vs. Surveys?
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain

As I wrote Cory offline, it only needs OMB review if it is a data collection from the general public. If it involves agency employees, for example, it would be handled internally by the agency's Information Management Control Officer.

Regards,

Jim

Ref:

James R. Caplan, Ph.D.

Chief, Survey Technology Branch

DMDC

Department of Defense

1600 Wilson Blvd.

Arlington, VA 22209

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of mpcohen@juno.com

Sent: Tuesday, August 01, 2006 11:48 PM

To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

Subject: Re: Evaluations vs. Surveys?

Whether it is a survey or not, it still falls under PRA. The Office of Management and Budget will consider the purpose of the data collection as a part of its review process.

Michael P. Cohen

1615 Q Street NW #T-1

Washington DC 20009-6310

mpcohen@juno.com

-- Cory Fleming <cfleming@ICMA.ORG> wrote:

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Thank you.

(Ms.) Cory Fleming, Senior Project Manager

International City/County Management Association

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Date: Wed, 2 Aug 2006 10:07:14 -0400

Reply-To: Ande271@AOL.COM

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: Jeanne Anderson <Ande271@AOL.COM>

Subject: Inquiry to manager of server

Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

MIME-version: 1.0

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

Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Sorry to bother everyone with this, but I tried writing to _LISTSERV@asu.edu (mailto:[LISTSERV@asu.edu](mailto:_LISTSERV@asu.edu)) and got the advice to write to "HELP."

I wrote a reply regarding the distinction between surveys and evaluation and should have received a copy of my own message but didn't. I would like to know how to address the manager of the server to find out why the message was lost.

Anyone who knows can write to me offline.

Jeanne Anderson

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

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Date: Wed, 2 Aug 2006 15:19:17 +0100

Reply-To: Iain.NOBLE@DFES.GSI.GOV.UK

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: Iain Noble <Iain.NOBLE@DFES.GSI.GOV.UK>

Subject: Re: Mail surveys to kids

Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

MIME-version: 1.0

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

Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Regardless of what is prescribed by law or ethical codes I think, as someone who has a lot of experience surveying young people, that it's common sense to assume that parents will want to be at least informed at the same time of what you're trying to do. For children of 12 or below I think a substantial minority, possibly a majority, of parents would object most strongly to someone attempting (no matter what organisation they're from) to contact their child direct through the mail (or any other means) rather than through them.

Safety first here says find a method which means you can bring parents in to the study as well.

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

Strategic Analysis: RM1 (YCS and Next Steps Study), W606, Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 4PQ.
0114 20259 201180
For information about the Next Steps Study go to
www.dfes.gov.uk/research

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=====

Date: Wed, 2 Aug 2006 10:17:34 -0700
Reply-To: "Pollack, Lance" <Lance.Pollack@UCSF.EDU>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Pollack, Lance" <Lance.Pollack@UCSF.EDU>
Subject: Re: Mail surveys to kids
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: A <8CD5D9A623A40E4BAB9DD7531EBDEDBB022F27B4@MFEXC01.AD.HQ.DEPT>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

My understanding is that by definition minor children CANNOT give consent. One must obtain consent from the parent/legal guardian AND assent from the minor child. Absence of either precludes inclusion in the study.

Lance M. Pollack, PhD
University of California, San Francisco
Center for AIDS Prevention Studies (CAPS)
50 Beale Street, Suite 1300
San Francisco, CA 94105
tel: 415-597-9302
fax: 415-597-9213
email: Lance.Pollack@ucsf.edu

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU] On Behalf Of Iain Noble
Sent: Wednesday, August 02, 2006 7:19 AM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: Mail surveys to kids

Regardless of what is prescribed by law or ethical codes I think, as someone who has a lot of experience surveying young people, that it's common sense to assume that parents will want to be at least informed at the same time of what you're trying to do. For children of 12 or below I think a substantial minority, possibly a majority, of parents would object most strongly to someone attempting (no matter what organisation they're from) to contact their child direct through the mail (or any other means) rather than through them.

Safety first here says find a method which means you can bring parents in to the study as well.

Iain Noble=20
Department for Education and Skills=20
Creating opportunity, releasing potential, achieving excellence=20
Strategic Analysis: RM 1 (YCS and Next Steps Study),=20
W606, Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 4PQ.=20
0114 259 1180=20
For information about the Next Steps Study go to
www.dfes.gov.uk/research=20

The original of this email was scanned for viruses by Government Secure Intranet (GSI) virus scanning service supplied exclusively by Cable &

Wireless in partnership with MessageLabs.

On leaving the GSI this email was certified virus free.

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

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

=====
Date: Wed, 2 Aug 2006 19:43:22 +0200
Reply-To: Edith de Leeuw <edithl@XS4ALL.NL>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Edith de Leeuw <edithl@XS4ALL.NL>
Subject: Re: Mail surveys to kids
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <s4cf352b.088@smtpnpc.umdnj.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed

The most extensive guidelines for surveying children are those published by Esomar. See their website: www.esomar.org section codes and guidelines, surveying children and adolescents.

Best Edith

Dr. Edith D. de Leeuw, MethodikA
Plantage Doklaan 40, NL-1018 CN Amsterdam
tel + 31 20 622 34 38 fax + 31 20 330 25 97
e-mail edithl@xs4all.nl

God do you still have a blue print of my cat?
J.B. Charles (Willem Hendrik Nagel 1910-1982)

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

>>From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Paul Braun

>>Sent: Monday, July 31, 2006 5:05 PM

>>To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

>>Subject: Mail surveys to kids

>

>>Has anyone ever done mail surveys to children under the age of 9 or 12?

> Is

>this even permitted?
>
>Paul A. Braun
>Braun Research Inc.
>271 Wall Street
>Princeton, NJ 08540
>
>Office: (609) 279-1600
>Fax: (609) 279-1318
>Cell: (609) 658-1434
>pbraun@braunresearch.com
>
>

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

>-----
>Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html> .
>Unsubscribe? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
>signoff aapornet
>Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
>

>-----
>Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html> .
>Unsubscribe? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
>signoff aapornet
>Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

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

Date: Wed, 2 Aug 2006 20:23:56 +0200
Reply-To: Edith de Leeuw <edithl@XS4ALL.NL>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Edith de Leeuw <edithl@XS4ALL.NL>
Subject: mode differences across cultures
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu, WAPOR@UNL.EDU, SRMSNET@LISTSERV.UMD.EDU,
bms-rc33@services.cnrs.fr
Comments: cc: A.DeBeuckelaer@fm.ru.nl
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed

Apologies for cross-posting.

A colleague asked me a very intriguing question, but unfortunately I could not give him a detailed answer, except the suggestion, to look up Internet

penetration in each country, and treat this as a proxy of 'being acquainted/used to Internet technology in a specific country.

I am posting his question below. Please send your reply to him directly.

A.DeBeuckelaer@fm.ru.nl

I will ask him to send me a summary of answers to share with the list again.

Thanking you on his behalf, Edith

Dr. Edith D. de Leeuw, Methodika
Plantage Doklaan 40, NL-1018 CN Amsterdam
tel + 31 20 622 34 38 fax + 31 20 330 25 97
e-mail edithl@xs4all.nl

God do you still have a blue print of my cat?

J.B. Charles (Willem Hendrik Nagel 1910-1982)

_____text question_____

I am struggling with the following issue:

Topic: Are between-mode (survey) effects expected to be **CONDITIONAL** on culture/nation?

In the literature on mixed-mode surveys (in particular: online and paper-and-pencil), the issue of measurement equivalence of a survey instrument across both modes of data collection has been (and still is) highly debated. Although many empirical studies in the U.S. (and Spain) have reported no violations of measurement equivalence of the survey across online and paper-and-pencil surveys (e.g., Stanton, 1998; Buchanon & Smith, 1999; Vispoel et al., 2001; Cole et al., 2006), some studies actually did find some important differences (e.g., Taylor, 2000 in terms of choosing extreme responses with Likert-type of scales; Ployhart et al., 2003 showing differential effects in mean- and variance structures, internal consistency of measures, and item correlations).

I am wondering whether the literature has provided any "STRONG" ARGUMENT to believe that the extent of between-mode effects (online and

paper-and-pencil) would show substantial cross-cultural or cross-national variation. So far, I did not find such strong arguments in the literature.

One possible argument could relate to differential familiarity with the Internet (as a research tool) across nations or cultures. As the population

I am investigating is highly 'computer literate', this argument is not relevant for my study.

Actually, I just wonder whether a **STRONGER ARGUMENT** could be given (based on cross-cultural or cognitive psychology). Please help me (if you can).

Please send your reaction to: A.DeBeuckelaer@fm.ru.nl

THANKS A LOT!

Alain DE BEUCKELAER, PhD
Radboud University Nijmegen
Nijmegen School of Management
Thomas van Aquinostraat 1
6500 HK Nijmegen
The Netherlands
A.DeBeuckelaer@fm.ru.nl
T +31 (0)24 361 14 67

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

Date: Wed, 2 Aug 2006 13:28:15 -0700
Reply-To: Shapard Wolf <shapwolf@MSN.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Shapard Wolf <shapwolf@MSN.COM>
Subject: Re: Inquiry to manager of server
Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu
Comments: cc: Ande271@aol.com
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Jeanne,
I help with management of the AAPORnet Listserv, and I'm sure there are =
many who would like a reminder about how to write the AAPORnet managers, =
so I'll answer your question on the list.

First, problems should be addressed to =
aapornet-request@asu.edu<<mailto:aapornet-request@asu.edu>> or the general =
AAPOR address aapor-info@goamp.com<<mailto:aapor-info@goamp.com>>.

Second, the best way to check if your message has been received by =
Listserv and posted to AAPORnet is to check the archives at =
<http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html><<http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>>. If your message is there, it was sent out. There is of =
course often a lag in messages getting from your mail server to ASU due =
to the vagaries of the Internet.

The particular message you refer to is not in the archives and did not =
trigger an error message to the owners, so it must have been lost in =
transit. Or it may have been sent back to you and been caught in one of =
your own filters.

If anyone would like to receive both an acknowledgment message from the =
Listserv server and a copy of their own posting, the way to set their =
account for that is to send a one-line email (no signature attached) to: =
listserv@asu.edu<<mailto:listserv@asu.edu>> with this text:
set aapornet ack repro

You will receive back a confirmation message with your current settings =
for AAPORnet. Note that the [aapornet-request](mailto:aapornet-request@asu.edu) and archives addresses are =
included in the footers of aapornet messages for your convenience on a =
rotating basis.

Best,
Shapard Wolf
Arizona State University

On 8/2/06, Jeanne Anderson <Ande271@aol.com> wrote:
Sorry to bother everyone with this, but I tried writing to =
LISTSERV@asu.edu
and got the advice to write to "HELP."

I wrote a reply regarding the distinction between surveys and =
evaluation and
should have received a copy of my own message but didn't. I would =
like to
know how to address the manager of the server to find out why the =
message was
lost.

Anyone who knows can write to me offline.

Jeanne Anderson

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

=====
Date: Wed, 2 Aug 2006 17:03:54 -0400
Reply-To: "Carlson, Lynda T" <lcarlson@NSF.GOV>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Carlson, Lynda T" <lcarlson@NSF.GOV>
Subject: Job Opening
Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

The Division of Science Resources Statistics, National Science Foundation, which is a federal statistical agency with responsibility for the science and engineering enterprise, has an opening for a Social Scientist/Survey Statistician or Economist which is advertised both as a GS-14 and an AD-3. Candidates should apply to both announcements. See: <http://www.nsf.gov/pubs/2006/e20060117/e20060117.txt>

NSF is an excellent place to work and we encourage all eligible individuals to apply

Lynda T. Carlson, Ph.D.=20
Director, Division of Science Resources Statistics=20
National Science Foundation=20
4201 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 965=20
Arlington, VA 22230=20
Tel: 703-292-7766=20

Fax: 703-292-9092=20

All SRS products are available at=20

<<http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/>>=20

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

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

=====
Date: Wed, 2 Aug 2006 16:55:16 -0500

Reply-To: Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>

Subject: Job Opportunity No. 1

Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

Comments: cc: cmahrens2@wisc.edu

MIME-version: 1.0

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

Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

School of Journalism and Mass Communication

University of Wisconsin-Madison

=20

Tenure-Track Position

=20

The University of Wisconsin-Madison's School of Journalism and Mass Communication seeks a full-time assistant professor with a demonstrated commitment to excellence in research, teaching, and service for appointment beginning August 27, 2007.=20

=20

We seek applications from communication scholars committed to teaching strategic communication. By "strategic communication," we mean concepts and skills integral to marketing communications; advertising; public relations; information, health, and political campaigns; and social movements. Our new colleague will teach a mix of professional courses in strategic communication and conceptual courses related to the person's scholarly interests. The standard load is four courses per academic year. Responsibilities will include supervising highly motivated masters and doctoral students.

=20

We encourage applications from researchers dedicated to the study of mass communication. The School is a community of productive scholars who value collaborative, creative, and substantive scholarship from various

conceptual, methodological, and analytical perspectives. Our faculty's interests and strengths focus on media psychology, sociology of communication, political communication, health and science communication, law and history of mass media, international communication, media studies of race and gender, and the exploration of new media technologies. These faculty are also involved in teaching an integrated journalism and strategic communication undergraduate curriculum.=20

=20

Required: Ph.D. completed or expected by August 2007 in a field related to the research and teaching area; research and publications commensurate with experience or evidence of ability to carry out a high-quality research program; evidence of or potential for teaching excellence. Professional experience in strategic communications is strongly preferred.

=20

The University of Wisconsin is home to one of the oldest schools of journalism and mass communication in the United States. The School, which celebrated its centennial during the 2004-05 academic year, has approximately 20 faculty and instructional staff. These instructors direct 400 undergraduates and 100 graduate students. At the graduate level, the School provides a professional and research MA and shares a leading doctoral program with the Department of Life Sciences Communication.

=20

The School operates in one of the nation's finest public universities and enjoys outstanding resources, including libraries, teaching and research laboratories, and various sources of research support. Housed within the College of Letters and Science, it is also home to the Mass Communication Research Center, the Center for Communication and Democracy, and Frank Thayer Center for the Study of Mass Communication Law and Management. The School's faculty has close relationships with other leading departments on campus. Employees of the university enjoy excellent athletic facilities and a thriving entertainment and cultural environment. Madison, the state capital, consistently ranks among the top American cities for its quality of life.

=20

Telephone and email inquiries to discuss this position are welcome. Contact Prof. Dhavan Shah, Search Committee Chair, (608) 262-0388; dshah@wisc.edu. To apply, send a letter of interest, curriculum vitae, a list of references, three letters of reference, and samples of scholarly work to:

=20

Prof. Dhavan Shah

Chair, Search Committee

School of Journalism and Mass Communication

University of Wisconsin-Madison

821 University Avenue

Madison, WI 53706-1497

=20

Review of applications will begin October 16, 2006. Please submit materials by that date for full consideration.

=20

Unless confidentiality is requested in writing, information regarding the applications must be released upon request. Finalists cannot be guaranteed confidentiality. The University of Wisconsin-Madison is an Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action Employer. We actively seek a diverse faculty.

=20

=20

=20

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

Date: Wed, 2 Aug 2006 16:58:20 -0500
Reply-To: Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>
Subject: Job Opportunity No. 2
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Comments: cc: ahessabi@neetworksolutions.com
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Job Title: Marketing Analyst II, Marketing Research=20

Location: Herndon, VA=20

Department: Market Insights (Market Research)=20

Job Description:=20

The Market Insights team at Network Solutions is responsible for providing customer and market information and feedback to internal stakeholders in Marketing and Customer Experience groups. We conduct a wide variety and a large volume of research studies with our customers and the market. Our cumulative learning on customer and market needs, attitudes, and behaviors strongly impacts our company's tactical and strategic direction.

The Marketing Research Analyst will contribute to administration and reporting of primary market research projects. Position will assist Marketing Research Managers in all aspects of managing and conducting quantitative and qualitative market research projects. The most common types of research projects at Network Solutions are:

- * Brand and customer satisfaction tracking=20
- * Product development and positioning=20
- * Messaging=20
- * Pricing=20
- * Concept testing=20
- * Product usage and new product satisfaction=20
- * Usability testing=20

The Marketing Research Analyst will be organizing and managing in-house quantitative primary research projects (online surveys) and possible qualitative research efforts (bulletin boards and online focus groups) with our customer panel and customer base. Responsibilities will include writing questionnaires and guides, programming the survey on an online survey design tool, and conducting data analysis and reporting using SPSS, Excel, and Power Point. For market studies, this person will assist in coordinating with outside vendors and communicating research needs and requirements to the vendors.

Requirements:=20

- * Bachelor's degree or higher in a related field with 2-4 years of related market research experience (client side or supplier side)=20
- * Ability to seek out the most effective and efficient ways to gain desired learning=20
- * Working knowledge of SPSS and some knowledge of multivariate and other more advanced analytical techniques=20
- * Detailed-oriented with excellent

verbal and written communication skills and experienced in conducting market research projects=20

* Exceptional analytical skills to interpret data and develop conclusions relative to the market, customer and competition=20

* Ability to communicate well with internal stakeholders and assess their business issues that drive research needs and communicate and present results internally=20

If you would like to apply for this position please send your resume to ahessabi@networksolutions.com.

=20

=20

=20

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

=====
Date: Wed, 2 Aug 2006 17:00:55 -0500
Reply-To: Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>
Subject: Job Opportunity No. 3
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Comments: cc: ahessabi@networksolutoins.com
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Job Title: Marketing Manager II, Marketing Research=20

Location: Herndon, VA=20

Department: Market Insights (Market Research)=20

Job Description:=20

The Market Insights team at Network Solutions is responsible for providing customer and market information and feedback to internal stakeholders in Marketing and Customer Experience groups. We conduct a wide variety and a large volume of research studies with our customers and the market. Our cumulative learning on customer and market needs, attitudes, and behaviors strongly impacts our company's tactical and strategic direction.

The Marketing Research Manger will manage and carry out quantitative and

qualitative primary market research projects. Responsibilities will include working with Marketing Research Senior Manager as well as internal sponsors to translate business challenges and needs to research initiatives that produce actionable results. The most common types of research projects at Network Solutions are:

- * Brand and customer satisfaction tracking=20
- * Product development and positioning=20
- * Messaging=20
- * Pricing=20
- * Concept testing=20
- * Product usage and new product satisfaction=20
- * Usability testing=20

The Marketing Research Manager will be organizing and managing in-house quantitative primary research projects (online surveys) and some qualitative research efforts (bulletin boards and online focus groups) with our customer panel, customer base, and the market. Responsibilities will include defining study goals and target groups, writing questionnaires and guides, and conducting data analysis and reporting using SPSS, Excel, and Power Point. If needed, this person will be coordinating with and communicating research needs and requirements to outside vendors. This person will also be presenting research findings to internal clients to ensure clear understanding of information and marketing/business implications.

Requirements:=20

- * Bachelor's degree or higher in a related field with 3-5 years of related market research experience (client side or supplier side)=20
- * Ability to seek out the most effective and efficient ways to gain desired learning=20
- * Excellent project management skills=20
- * Detailed-oriented with excellent verbal and written communication skills and experience managing research projects and outside research vendors=20
- * Working knowledge of SPSS and some knowledge of multivariate and other more advanced analytical techniques=20
- * Exceptional analytical skills to interpret data and develop conclusions relative to the market, customer

and competition=20

* Ability to communicate well with internal stakeholders and assess their business issues that drive research needs and communicate and present results internally is desired.=20

If you would like to apply for this position please send your resume to ahessabi@networksolutions.com.

=20

=20

=20

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

=====
Date: Thu, 3 Aug 2006 12:24:23 +0100
Reply-To: Iain.NOBLE@DFES.GSI.GOV.UK
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Iain Noble <Iain.NOBLE@DFES.GSI.GOV.UK>
Subject: Re: Mail surveys to kids
Comments: To: Lance.Pollack@UCSF.EDU, AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

A=20slight=20quibble:=20parents=20should=20be=20asked=20first=20if=20their=
=20child(ren)=20can
be=20asked=20if=20they=20wish=20to=20take=20part=20in=20the=20survey=20-
the=20child=20is=20the=20one
who=20then=20makes=20the=20decision=20on=20participation=20not=20the=20par=
ent.=20But=20it
amounts=20to=20the=20same=20thing.=20

Another=20note=20on=20sensitivity

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

Strategic=20Analysis:=20RM=201=20(YCS=20and=20Next=20Steps=20Study),=20
W606,=20Moorfoot,=20Sheffield,=20S1=204PQ.=20
0114=20259=201180=20

For=20information=20about=20the=20Next=20Steps=20Study=20go=20to
www.dfes.gov.uk/research=20

>-----Original=20Message-----

>From:=20AAPORNET=20[mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu]=20On=20Behalf=20Of=20Pollack=

,=20Lance

>Sent:=2002=20August=202006=2018:18

>To:=20AAPORNET@asu.edu

>Subject:=20Re:=20Mail=20surveys=20to=20kids

>

>My=20understanding=20is=20that=20by=20definition=20minor=20children=20CAN=

NOT=20give

>consent.=20One=20must=20obtain=20consent=20from=20the=20parent/legal=20gu=

ardian=20AND

>assent=20from=20the=20minor=20child.=20Absence=20of=20either=20precludes=20=

inclusion=20in

>the=20study.

>

>Lance=20M.=20Pollack,=20PhD

>University=20of=20California,=20San=20Francisco

>Center=20for=20AIDS=20Prevention=20Studies=20(CAPS)

>50=20Beale=20Street,=20Suite=201300

>San=20Francisco,=20CA=2094105

>tel:=20=20415-597-9302

>fax:=20415-597-9213

>email:=20Lance.Pollack@ucsf.edu

>-----Original=20Message-----

>From:=20AAPORNET=20[mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU]=20On=20Behalf=20Of=20Iain=20=

Noble

>Sent:=20Wednesday,=20August=202002,=202006=2007:19=20AM

>To:=20AAPORNET@ASU.EDU

>Subject:=20Re:=20Mail=20surveys=20to=20kids

>

>Regardless=20of=20what=20is=20prescribed=20by=20law=20or=20ethical=20code=

s=20I=20think,=20as

>someone=20who=20has=20a=20lot=20of=20experience=20surveying=20young=20peo=

ple,=20that=20it's

>common=20sense=20to=20assume=20that=20parents=20will=20want=20to=20be=20a=

t=20least=20informed

at

>the=20same=20time=20of=20what=20you're=20trying=20to=20do.=20For=20childr=

en=20of=2012=20or=20below

I

>think=20a=20substantial=20minority,=20possibly=20a=20majority,=20of=20par=

ents=20would

>object=20most=20strongly=20to=20someone=20attempting=20(no=20matter=20wha=

t=20organisation

>they're=20from)=20to=20contact=20their=20child=20direct=20through=20the=20=

mail=20(or=20any

>other=20means)=20rather=20than=20through=20them.

>

>Safety=20first=20here=20says=20find=20a=20method=20which=20means=20you=20=

can=20bring=20parents

>in=20to=20the=20study=20as=20well.

>

>Iain=20Noble

>Department=20for=20Education=20and=20Skills

>Creating=20opportunity,=20releasing=20potential,=20achieving=20excellence=

>Strategic=20Analysis:=20RM=201=20(YCS=20and=20Next=20Steps=20Study),
>W606,=20Moorfoot,=20Sheffield,=20S1=204PQ.
>0114=20259=201180
>For=20information=20about=20the=20Next=20Steps=20Study=20go=20to
>www.dfes.gov.uk/research

>
>
>
>
>The=20original=20of=20this=20email=20was=20scanned=20for=20viruses=20by=20=
Government=20Secure
>Intranet=20(GSi)=20=20virus=20scanning=20service=20supplied=20exclusively=
=20by=20Cable=20&
>Wireless=20in=20partnership=20with=20MessageLabs.
>On=20leaving=20the=20GSI=20this=20email=20was=20certified=20virus=20free.=

>The=20MessageLabs=20Anti=20Virus=20Service=20is=20the=20first=20managed=20=
service=20to
>achieve=20the=20CSIA=20Claims=20Tested=20Mark=20(CCTM=20Certificate=20Num=
ber
>2006/04/0007),=20the=20UK=20Government=20quality=20mark=20initiative=20fo=
r
information
>security=20products=20and=20services.=20=20For=20more=20information=20abo=
ut=20this=20please
>visit=20www.cctmark.gov.uk

>-----
>Archives:=20http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html=20.
>Please=20ask=20authors=20before=20quoting=20outside=20AAPORNET.
>Unsubscribe?-don't=20reply=20to=20this=20message,=20write=20to:
>aapornet-request@asu.edu

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>Please=20ask=20authors=20before=20quoting=20outside=20AAPORNET.
>Unsubscribe?-don't=20reply=20to=20this=20message,=20write=20to:
aapornet-request@asu.edu

>PLEASE=20NOTE:=20THE=20ABOVE=20MESSAGE=20WAS=20RECEIVED=20FROM=20THE=20IN=
TERNET.
>On=20entering=20the=20GSI,=20this=20email=20was=20scanned=20for=20viruses=
=20by=20the
Government=20Secure=20Intranet
>(GSI)=20virus=20scanning=20service=20supplied=20exclusively=20by=20Cable=20=
&=20Wireless
in=20partnership=20with
>MessageLabs.
>In=20case=20of=20problems,=20please=20call=20your=20organisational=20IT=20=
Helpdesk.
>The=20MessageLabs=20Anti=20Virus=20Service=20is=20the=20first=20managed=20=
service=20to
achieve=20the=20CSIA

>Claims=20Tested=20Mark=20(CCTM=20Certificate=20Number=202006/04/0007),=20=
the=20UK
Government=20quality
>mark=20initiative=20for=20information=20security=20products=20and=20servi=
ces.=20=20For
more=20information=20about
>this=20please=20visit=20www.cctmark.gov.uk

The=20original=20of=20this=20email=20was=20scanned=20for=20viruses=20by=20=
Government=20Secure=20Intranet=20(GSi)=20=20virus=20scanning=20service=20s=
upplied=20exclusively=20by=20Cable=20&=20Wireless=20in=20partnership=20wit=
h=20MessageLabs.
On=20leaving=20the=20GSI=20this=20email=20was=20certified=20virus=20free.
The=20MessageLabs=20Anti=20Virus=20Service=20is=20the=20first=20managed=20=
service=20to=20achieve=20the=20CSIA=20Claims=20Tested=20Mark=20(CCTM=20Cer=
tificate=20Number=202006/04/0007),=20the=20UK=20Government=20quality=20mar=
k=20initiative=20for=20information=20security=20products=20and=20services.=
=20=20For=20more=20information=20about=20this=20please=20visit=20www.cctma=
rk.gov.uk

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On your return send this: set aapornet mail
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=====
Date: Thu, 3 Aug 2006 09:09:47 -0400
Reply-To: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Subject: One third of Americans suspect feds knew in advance or assisted
in the 9/11 attacks
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-Ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

(Of course in the same survey 38% believe that it is very or somewhat
likely the federal government is withholding proof of the existence of
intelligent life from other planets)

Press release at=20
http://www.newspolls.org/story.php?story_id=3D55
or
<http://tinyurl.com/k82a5>

Was 9/11 an 'inside job'?
http://seattlepi.nwsourc.com/national/279827_conspiracy02ww.html?source=3Dmypi
or

<http://tinyurl.com/gzb9n>

By THOMAS HARGROVE AND GUIDO H. STEMPEL III
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Suspicions that the 9/11 attacks were "an inside job" -- the common phrase used by conspiracy theorists on the Internet -- quickly have become nearly as popular as decades-old conspiracy theories that the federal government was responsible for President John F. Kennedy's assassination and that it has covered up proof of space aliens.
SNIP

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Twelve percent suspect the Pentagon was struck by a military cruise missile in 2001 rather than by an airliner captured by terrorists.

SNIP

The survey also found that people who regularly use the Internet but who do not regularly use so-called "mainstream" media are significantly more likely to believe in 9/11 conspiracies. People who regularly read daily newspapers or listen to radio newscasts were especially unlikely to believe in the conspiracies.

"We know that there are a lot of people now asking questions," said Janice Matthews, executive director of 911Truth.org, one of the most sophisticated Internet sites raising doubts about official explanations of the attacks. "We didn't have the Internet after Pearl Harbor, the Gulf of Tonkin or the Kennedy assassination. But we live in different times now."

The survey was conducted by telephone from July 6-24 at the Scripps Survey Research Center at the University of Ohio under a grant from the Scripps Howard Foundation. The poll has a margin of error of 4 percentage points.

Thomas Hargrove is a reporter for Scripps Howard News Service. Guido H. Stempel III is director of the Scripps Survey Research Center at Ohio University.

--=20
Leo G. Simonetta
Director of Research
Art & Science Group, LLC
6115 Falls Road, Suite 101
Baltimore MD 21209

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=====
Date: Thu, 3 Aug 2006 09:36:01 -0400
Reply-To: Joseph.Bauer@CANCER.ORG
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Joseph E. Bauer" <Joseph.Bauer@CANCER.ORG>
Subject: Re: One third of Americans suspect feds knew in advance or
assisted in the 9/11 attacks
Comments: To: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Comments: cc: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To:
<3248A9B21DD5574785FE5E2C8E521684502EFD@exchange.local.artsience.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII

Are we then to assume that those same 38% provide evidence to reject the null hypothesis - that there is intelligent life on this planet??? ; -)

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

Leo Simonetta

<Simonetta@ARTSCI
.COM>
Sent by: AAPORNET AAPORNET@asu.edu
<AAPORNET@asu.edu cc
>

Subject

One third of Americans suspect feds

08/03/2006 09:09 knew in advance or assisted in the
AM 9/11 attacks

Please respond to
Leo Simonetta
<Simonetta@ARTSCI
.COM>

(Of course in the same survey 38% believe that it is very or somewhat likely the federal government is withholding proof of the existence of intelligent life from other planets)

Press release at
http://www.newspolls.org/story.php?story_id=55
or
<http://tinyurl.com/k82a5>

Was 9/11 an 'inside job'?
http://seattlepi.nwsourc.com/national/279827_conspiracy02ww.html?source=myipi
or
<http://tinyurl.com/gzb9n>

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--

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

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Date: Thu, 3 Aug 2006 09:40:28 -0500
Reply-To: Jan Kiley <jankiley@SOLTEC.NET>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Jan Kiley <jankiley@SOLTEC.NET>
Subject: FW: Agribusiness
Comments: To: Aapornet <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Sorry, everyone is receiving this, but there was no email listing for Fuse.

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

From: Edgar County Farm Bureau [<mailto:edgarcfb@midwestfirst.com>]
Sent: Thursday, August 03, 2006 8:38 AM
To: 'Jan Kiley'
Subject: RE: Agribusiness

The factors that affect their purchasing decisions are:

1. Cost
2. Proven results--especially in the seed industry. Farmers and

ranchers typically will read the literature that seed companies publish about results of their test plots and results that other farmers have had. The farmers are always looking for seed that will "fix" their problem whether it is getting a higher yield; having a seed variety that is resistant to a chemical, bugs, etc.; or a seed variety that is grown for a specific purpose i.e. food grade corn, high oil soybeans, hard endosperm corn, etc.

The timing of such decisions are usually away from planting and harvest. Typically most of them purchase the seed, fertilizer, and chemicals in

November, December, and January.

I hope this helps.

Sarah Virgin, Manager
Edgar County Farm Bureau

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

From: Jan Kiley [mailto:jankiley@soltec.net]
Sent: Tuesday, August 01, 2006 5:35 PM
To: Sarah Virgin
Subject: FW: Agribusiness

Do you know anything about this? If so, let me know. Thanks. JK

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu]On Behalf Of Koji Fuse
Sent: Tuesday, August 01, 2006 5:10 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Agribusiness

Im looking for some fairly recent information about (1) factors that affect farmers and ranchers' purchase decisions (e.g., seeds, farm equipment) and (2) the timing of their decision making--in what months they typically make such decisions. I searched the Department of Agriculture's Web site, electronic databses, etc., but I couldn't find good sources. Does anyone know the results of a survey, personal interviews, or focus groups? Id greatly appreciate it if you could guide me to a right direction. Thank you very much in advance.

Koji Fuse
Drake University

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On your return send this: set aapornet mail
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: aapornet-request@asu.edu
=====

Date: Thu, 3 Aug 2006 12:28:19 -0400
Reply-To: Amy Flowers <aflowers@MARKETDECISIONS.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Amy Flowers <aflowers@MARKETDECISIONS.COM>
Subject: Re: One third of Americans suspect feds knew in advance or
assisted in the 9/11 attacks
Comments: To: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To:
<3248A9B21DD5574785FE5E2C8E521684502EFD@exchange.local.artscience.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Or they may be the 38% who read yesterday's Washington Post:

9/11 Panel Suspected Deception by Pentagon
Allegations Brought to Inspectors General

By Dan Eggen
Washington Post Staff Writer
Wednesday, August 2, 2006; Page A03

Some staff members and commissioners of the Sept. 11 panel concluded =
that
the Pentagon's initial story of how it reacted to the 2001 terrorist =
attacks
may have been part of a deliberate effort to mislead the commission and =
the
public rather than a reflection of the fog of events on that day, =
according
to sources involved in the debate.

[http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/08/01/AR2006080=
101
300.html](http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/08/01/AR2006080=101300.html)

or the tiny url:

<http://tinyurl.co.uk/we3k>

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Leo Simonetta
Sent: Thursday, August 03, 2006 9:10 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: One third of Americans suspect feds knew in advance or assisted =
in
the 9/11 attacks

(Of course in the same survey 38% believe that it is very or somewhat
likely the federal government is withholding proof of the existence of
intelligent life from other planets)

Press release at=20

http://www.newspolls.org/story.php?story_id=3D55

or

<http://tinyurl.com/k82a5>

Was 9/11 an 'inside job'?

http://seattlepi.nwsourc.com/national/279827_conspiracy02ww.html?source=3Dmypi

or

<http://tinyurl.com/gzb9n>

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SNIP

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SNIP

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--=20
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Director of Research
Art & Science Group, LLC
6115 Falls Road, Suite 101
Baltimore MD 21209

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Date: Thu, 3 Aug 2006 13:59:38 -0400
Reply-To: lindeman@BARD.EDU
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Mark Lindeman <lindeman@BARD.EDU>
Subject: Re: One third of Americans suspect feds knew in advance or assisted in the 9/11 attacks
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <[OF3226485C.BB2AE37A-ON852571BF.004A992B-852571BF.004AB5B9@cancer.org](mailto:OF3226485C.BB2AE37A-ON852571BF.004A992B-852571BF.004AB5B9@ cancer.org)>
MIME-version: 1.0

Content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: 8bit

For others who can't stand reading about a poll without seeing the question wording etc., the home page for the survey (apparently including a link to the data in SPSS formats) is http://www.newspolls.org/survey.php?survey_id=23

The headliner:

[There are also accusations being made following the 9/11 terrorist attack. One of these is:]

People in the federal government either assisted in the 9/11 attacks or took no action to stop the attacks because they wanted to United States to go to war in the Middle East.*

Very likely 16%
Somewhat likely 20%
Not likely 59%
Don't know 5%

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=====
Date: Thu, 3 Aug 2006 15:24:26 -0400
Reply-To: jwerner@jwdp.com
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Jan Werner <jwerner@JWDP.COM>
Organization: Jan Werner Data Processing
Subject: Senator Lieberman aims to show pollsters they are wrong
Comments: To: AAPORNET <aapornet@asu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; format=flowed
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

A Quinnipiac poll released today shows Senator Joseph Lieberman trailing challenger Ned Lamont by 41% to 54% (MOE 3%) in the Connecticut Democratic primary to be held next Tuesday.

The Associated Press quotes Lieberman as saying in response:

"I'm asking my voters to come out and vote and show the pollsters that this one was wrong," he said. "You always hope that a poll like this will shake up my voters to come out and vote."

Full article at:

http://news.yahoo.com/s/ap/20060803/ap_on_el_se/connecticut_senate;_ylt=AvRnYo8D3r8QCnm5GnecbD6yFz4D;_ylu=X3oDMTA2Z2szazkxBHNlYwN0bQ--

or

<http://tinyurl.com/prfax>

Jan Werner

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

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=====
Date: Thu, 3 Aug 2006 15:43:51 -0400

Reply-To: MMBlum@AOL.COM

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: Mark Blumenthal <MMBlum@AOL.COM>

Subject: Job Opportunity

Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

MIME-version: 1.0

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

Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

I have an immediate opening in Washington DC for a full-time, entry-level analyst/researcher/assistant to work exclusively on an expanded version of the

MysteryPollster blog site ([_www.mysterypollster.com_](http://www.mysterypollster.com)

(<http://www.mysterypollster.com>)). Applicants need to have good writing and proofreading skills,

strong attention to detail and, ideally, a junkie's obsession with political polling. Previous experience in survey research, statistical analysis or web site development or administration is a strong plus but not a requirement.

If you are interested and would like more details on this unique opportunity, please email me at [_mysterypollster@aol.com_](mailto:_mysterypollster@aol.com) (<mailto:mysterypollster@aol.com>) and attach a resume.

Thank you!

Mark Blumenthal

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

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=====
Date: Fri, 4 Aug 2006 10:30:15 -0700

Reply-To: "Miriam L. Gerver" <miriam@WAM.UMD.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Miriam L. Gerver" <miriam@WAM.UMD.EDU>
Subject: literature on qualitative/cognitive interviews and surveys with
firefighters

Hi,

I am looking for literature on face-to-face (or qualitative, cognitive, etc.) interviews and surveys with firefighters. This is for a project I'm conducting to determine why firefighters are and are not submitting applications for a particular grant designed to assist firefighters. I've searched and searched and come up with nothing! Everything I've seen with regard to interviews or surveys with firefighters focuses on a particular content area, such as post-traumatic stress, gender differences, etc., and I haven't seen anything focusing on methodology. I've used all the obvious key words such as firefighters, fire officers, surveys, respondents, establishment surveys, business surveys, etc. I've also searched with protective service workers, emergency service workers, high risk occupations, first responders.

I'm also interested in any literature dealing with cognitive interviews with people who have applied for grants, and ideally, the problems that people run into when applying for grants.

If you know of anything that could help me, please let me know.

Thank you,
Miriam Gerver

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=====
Date: Fri, 4 Aug 2006 15:38:57 -0600
Reply-To: Corinne Kirchner <corinne@AFB.NET>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Corinne Kirchner <corinne@AFB.NET>
Subject: FW: New Vacancy Announcement
Comments: To: AAPORnet@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Hi Colleagues --=20
=20

I apologize if this is a duplicate announcement, but I don't recall =
seeing it on AAPORnet and thought it would be of interest here. I =
received the message below, about an available position, from the Census =
Bureau and know nothing more about it than is provided there, so please =
use their contact info if you want to follow up.

=20

Best,
Corinne

=20

Corinne Kirchner, Ph.D.
Senior Research Scientist
American Foundation for the Blind

From: patricia.a.ellis@census.gov [mailto:patricia.a.ellis@census.gov]
Sent: Wed 8/2/2006 8:21 AM

from the Desk of Jeri Green

Dear Advisory Committee Members,
Attached is a vacancy announcement that our Population Division has =
asked
us to send to you for the widest possible distribution to your networks.

We are excited to announce a new vacancy posting on USAJOBS for a =
position
in the Population Division of the U.S. Census Bureau. The incumbent =
will
serve as the Assistant Division Chief (ADC) for Special Population
Statistics. The ADC for Special Population Statistics is responsible =
for
planning, organizing, and directing Population Division activities
concerning: statistics on ethnic, racial, and national origin groups; =
and
homeless, group quarters, and other special population groups. The
announcement opened on August 1, 2006, and will close 11:59 p.m. Monday,
August 14, 2006.

The announcement can be viewed on USAJOBS (<http://www.usajobs.opm.gov/>) =
by
using the following Internet link:

http://jobsearch.usajobs.opm.gov/jobsearch.asp?brd=3D3876&q=3DPOP&jts=3D&=jbf522=3D1530&jbf574=3DCM63%2CCMXX&salmin=3D&salmax=3D&paygrademin=3D15&p=aygrademax=3D15&FedEmp=3DY&tm=3D&sort=3Drv&vw=3Dd&brd=3D3876&ss=3D0&FedPu=b=3DY&caller=3D%2Fadvanced_search.asp&SUBMIT1.x=3D91&SUBMIT1.y=3D15

Please share this announcement with others. The Department of Commerce =
and
the US Census Bureau are Equal Opportunity Employers and encourage
applications from all sources.

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Date: Sun, 6 Aug 2006 16:11:01 -0700

Reply-To: lawton@techsociety.com

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: Leora Lawton <lawton@TECHSOCIETY.COM>

Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

MIME-version: 1.0

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

Content-transfer-encoding: 8BIT

There are three positions available at FactorTG, a research and marketing consulting company in San Francisco with a proprietary web-based data collection platform.

1. Director of Research & Analytics
2. Senior Consulting Analyst, Research & Analytics
3. Manager, Quantitative Analytics

For all positions, send a cover letter and resume directly to renee.jean@factorTG.com, or mail to

FactorTG

601 Montgomery Street, Suite 810

San Francisco, CA 94111

Attn: jobs

DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH AND ANALYTICS

Job Description:

We are building a team of marketing analytic professionals and are looking for a Director to help build and lead the team. This team will work in analyzing areas involving:

- Cross-media campaign measurement
- Marketing and advertising effectiveness
- Brand measurement
- Media profiling analysis
- Web site effectiveness analysis

Responsibilities/Duties:

- Point person for all analytic needs for the consulting organization
- Recruit, train, coach, develop, and lead a team of analytic professionals
- Lead for defining the vision, strategy, tactics, and requirements for Marketing Analytics
- Define roles, direction, and key competencies
- Participate in analysis projects as required
- Manage outsource data processing and tabulations vendor; manage execution of contract, evaluation and management

- Vendor and contract evaluation and management: evaluate products and vendors and make recommendations for products and personnel to facilitate analytic needs

Requirements:

- Bachelors Degree or Masters Degree in Statistics, Mathematics, psychology, sociology, political science or a related field is preferred
- 5-7 years significant market research analysis experience (both quantitative and qualitative) for top-tier companies or services providers.
- 5-7 years demonstrated experience and skill in advanced programming using SPSS, SAS, SQL and/or B.I. Tools
- Experience with marketing-related analytic problems (marketing effectiveness, wallet share, customer segmentation, customer value, etc.)
- Demonstrated ability to build and lead a team of analytic professionals
- Detail-oriented, analytical, and accurate
- Strong analytical, problem solving, negotiation and organizational skills
- Thorough knowledge of data analysis methods
- Strong verbal and written communications skills
- Strong project management skills
- High energy and creativity; openness to new ideas/approaches
- Ability to conduct basic statistical tests
- Experience with online survey data collection

SENIOR CONSULTING ANALYST, Research & Analytics

Factor TG, a marketing performance measurement company headquartered in San Francisco, California has an opening for a Marketing Analyst.

Key Responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- Support the Consulting team in analyzing consumer, category & competitive data utilizing survey response data as well as syndicated media and sales data
- Perform data preparation (including hygiene), tabulations, and statistical analyses
- Develop insights from data
- Prepare test results for reporting
- QA other analysts' deliverables
- Identify research & resolve data issues that arise on an on-going basis.
- Work with other Research team members to update goals based on findings.

Qualifications: The following are preferred or desired unless specifically stated:

- 4-year degree in Finance, Marketing, Economics or Business or similar background. Advanced degree preferred.
- 3-5 years experience in marketing analysis/financial analysis.
- Consumer packaged goods brand management and/or category management experience. Retail data analytics and/or media experiences a plus.
- Strong analytical experience: statistical models, market analysis, competitive analysis and ROI analysis.
- Advanced PC skills in MS Office (Excel, PowerPoint, Word, Access).
- Experience with statistical software applications such as SPSS or SAS and tabulation applications such as WinCross

- Able to handle multiple assignments and manage competing priorities with tight deadlines.
- Ability to analyze large amounts of data and identify key trends/results
- Solid client service focus, demonstrating a high degree of initiative and a sense of urgency.
- Excellent verbal, written and presentation skills.
- Positive attitude and a strong team player with an eagerness to learn.
- Working knowledge of syndicated data is helpful.

MANAGER, QUANTITATIVE ANALYTICS

Job Description:

Our Company is currently seeking a Manager, Analytics in the Research & Analytics Group. Factor TG is a marketing measurement company focused on measuring brand performance across campaigns, tactics, media, and creative.

Initial responsibilities will be to develop analysis for our marketing measurement solutions. In this first role you will be responsible for survey data, analysis, data quality checks, and general statistical support for the delivery and further development of the various survey products. This position will work very closely with the consulting engagement teams, facilitating development of the client solutions and providing expert advice about quantitative capabilities as well as best practices. This is a client delivery, client-facing role.

The successful candidate will have a background in quantitative analysis and market research preferably with graduate training in statistics, mathematics, or sciences. Business experience is required and direct experience supporting internal clients is highly desired. Other desired skills include programming skills in SAS, SPSS, and SQL. The position requires a detail-oriented person who enjoys doing quantitative work in a team environment. This is a hands-on position.

Responsibilities:

- Oversee development of statistical procedures and ensure they meet client needs.
- Coordinate and participate in ad hoc analyses to address client inquiries and resolve anomalies
- Evaluate and participate in the optimization of current processes
- Monitor trends in key sample attributes and principal survey results
- Extend the quality control environment up- and down- stream for quicker identification of anomalies and deeper service to our clients

Qualifications:

- Bachelors degree with graduate level training in statistics from a statistics, social sciences, or hard sciences program or the equivalent.
- At least 5 years work experience in quantitative analysis, preferably with significant survey research
- Proficiency in programming languages, preferably SAS, SPSS, SQL, or Visual Basic (in that order)
- High level of proficiency with MS Excel
- Excellent organizational, communication, and interpersonal skills

- Experience supporting senior-level clients
- Ability to identify, initiate, and manage research projects, translate the results into business-relevant findings
- Ability to manage multiple projects and under tight timelines
- Excellent analytical problem solving skills and attention to detail

--

Leora Lawton, Ph.D.
TechSociety Research
'Custom social science and customer research'
2342 Shattuck Avenue #362, Berkeley, CA 94704
T: 510-548-6174; F: 510-548-6175; C: 510-928-7572
www.techsociety.com

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set aapornet nomail
On your return send this: set aapornet mail
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: aapornet-request@asu.edu

Date: Mon, 7 Aug 2006 12:13:31 -0400
Reply-To: Colleen Porter <CPORTER@DENTAL.UFL.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Colleen Porter <CPORTER@DENTAL.UFL.EDU>
Subject: Re: Mail surveys to kids
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit
Content-disposition: inline

I enjoyed reading the thoughtful comments on this thread.

My input comes as a parent of a teenager enrolled in a longitudinal study at our local medical college. My daughter's study started with a telephone survey conducted with me when she was in second grade. She is now in high school, and more recently we are interviewed separately, each given a battery of standardized instruments. These have to be done in person because of the use of flashcards.

It is interesting to watch the various forms of consent and they dynamics that go on, and how things change through the years as she grows up. We have two more visits in the series, the last to be scheduled when she is a young adult. Even at age 15, they had to call ME and ask me if SHE wanted to participate in this round. And they somehow seemed to expect ME to make that decision--when I said I would have to discuss it with her and get back to them, they were fine--but it was MY suggestion not theirs. I would have liked to see them ask her directly.

This time, the incentive was a \$30 gift card for me, \$20 for her--either Walmart, Target, or movies. That's a decent chunk of change for 45 minutes of tests, and I can't help wondering during this expensive back-to-school season if parents ever pressure their kids to do the study for the money?

Once we got there, they did have her sign the consent form as well, which is getting to be standard for children over 12. But overall, I felt there was a big gap between the apparent legal requirements for child involvement versus an age-appropriate method of seeking the child's cooperation directly, without undue parental influence.

But then, my personal parenting style is to let children make their own decisions. (And so yes, my middle-schooler did wear cat ears when she came to work with me a few weeks ago....)

Colleen

Colleen K. Porter, M.A.
Research Program Manager (Pain Lab)
University of Florida College of Dentistry
Community Dentistry and Behavioral Science
US Mail: PO Box 103628
FedEx: 1329 SW 16th St. (1329 Bldg.), Ste. 5180
Gainesville, Florida 32610-3628
(352) 273-5979, phone
(352) 273-5985, fax
cporter@dental.ufl.edu

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=====
Date: Mon, 7 Aug 2006 14:45:08 -0400
Reply-To: Chris Lee <clee@CMOR.ORG>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Chris Lee <clee@CMOR.ORG>
Subject: United States Sentencing Commission, Director of Research and Data
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

<http://www.ussc.gov/JOBS/06-19.html>

United States Sentencing Commission

Vacancy Announcement

POSITION:

Director of Research and Data

ANNOUNCEMENT NO.:

#06-19

SALARY RANGE:

Equivalent to SES-0301-01 (\$147,082) to SES-0301-03 (\$152,000)

OPENING DATE:

Tuesday, August 1, 2006

CLOSING DATE:

Open Until Filled (1st cutoff date for review of applications: Friday, August 18, 2006)

AREA OF CONSIDERATION:

All Sources

ORGANIZATION LOCATION:

U.S. Sentencing Commission, Office of Research and Data Collection,
Washington, DC

ABOUT THE COMMISSION:

The U.S. Sentencing Commission is an independent federal agency in the Judicial Branch of government consisting of seven members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate and two non-voting ex-officio members. The agency staff consists of approximately 100 employees. The Commission develops and revises guidelines for federal district court judges to consider in sentencing offenders convicted of federal crimes. The Commission monitors and evaluates the use of the guidelines; conducts research and education programs on guideline application and sentencing matters generally, and recommends improvements in federal sentencing practices.

BENEFITS AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT:

Federal life insurance, health insurance, long term care insurance, retirement, the Thrift Savings Plan, the federal leave program, unemployment and workers' compensation benefits are applicable. The Commission participates in the mass transit subsidy program and the Judiciary's Flexible Spending Benefit Program. This position is in the excepted service and does not carry the tenure rights of positions in the competitive Civil Service. All employees must serve a one year probationary period. Employment is contingent upon a favorable background check.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

Serves as the director of the Office of Research and Data (ORD), leads and manages programs and activities and oversees staff in the collection, analysis, and reporting of the Commission's sentencing data, and implementation and execution of the Commissioners' research agenda. Leads the Commission's engagement with other judicial branch agencies, academia, and the research and development community, in search of new and improved technologies and best practices to collect and monitor data. Leads the development, coordination, and oversight of short and long-term data intensive projects relating to data collection and analysis, guidelines, policy analysis, and sentencing related research issues. Provides leadership, management support, supervision, and direction to the deputy directors and staff in the ORD.

Duties include but are not limited to: (1) coordinating and overseeing assignments of ORD staff, including data collection and analysis, conducting studies on research topics, and providing information, data and analysis on specific criminal justice issues at the request of the Commission, Congress, the Courts, other federal agencies and research entities; (2) leading and overseeing the development and implementation of methods for collecting, analyzing, and performing quality control of the Commission's data; (3)

developing policies and procedures to collect and utilize Commission data and ensuring that responses to statistical data requests from the Commissioners and staff are accurate and timely; (4) defining and communicating organizational vision, objectives, initiatives and issues and ensuring the Commission's practices and methods for data collection, analytical processing of the data, and quality control are consistent with industry standards; (4) recommending topics for Commission research and developing research conferences and workshops; and (5) preparing and presenting materials for commission meetings, conferences, and Congress.

MANDATORY QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:

Applicants must have demonstrated leadership abilities and extensive management experience which is directly related to the line of work of this position and which has equipped the applicant with the particular knowledge, skills, and abilities to carry out the duties of this position.

Progressively responsible administrative experience in public service or business which provides a thorough understanding of organizational, procedural and human aspects in managing an organization is required.

Applicants must possess a graduate or post-graduate (i.e. masters, juris doctorate and/or Ph.D, preferably in business, public administration, criminal justice, social science, or law) degree. Applicants must have demonstrated work experience related to the mandatory requirements listed below and must address the executive core qualification requirements in an attached cover letter or separate narrative. In addition, applicants who are current or former federal employees must have at least one year of specialized experience equivalent to GS-15. Highly competitive applicants will have experience and/or education in all or most of the following areas:

Applicants must address the following executive core qualification requirements in a cover letter or separate narrative statement:

(1) Effective leadership and management skills, gained through training and previous assignments in formal and informal leadership roles, which includes the:

- a. Ability to lead and work effectively with diverse, cross-functional teams.
- b. Ability to effectively define, develop, and communicate organizational vision, objectives, initiatives, and issues.
- c. Ability to inspire and motivate others to achieve the mission.
- d. Ability to foster a collaborative work environment across the organization, understanding the dynamics and differences in roles to motivate and build team cohesiveness and encouraging information sharing, constructive feedback, and cooperation from others.

e. Ability to effectively delegate activities to achieve desired results.

f. Ability to evaluate the performance and skills of subordinates and provide coaching and developmental feedback on an ongoing basis.

(2) Knowledge of advanced statistical procedures including familiarity with theoretical, methodological, and practical concerns that are present in performing social science research projects and report preparation. Ability to design methods for collecting, analyzing, and checking the accuracy of data with multiple variables.

(3) Ability to effectively manage resources, as demonstrated by the ability to address training and career development needs of individuals and teams to maximize workforce potential. Ability to anticipate the changing demands for enhanced skills and to meet those future demands. Ability to manage competing priorities and work requirements by continuously evaluating the needs of the organization's mission against ongoing work. Skill in planning and scheduling own and unit's workload so that projects are completed on time. Ability to effectively lead and manage work teams by defining and communicating organizational vision, objectives, initiatives and issues.

(4) Ability to effectively develop and present information tailored to a variety of audiences, including judges, attorneys, academics, and members of Congress. Effective presentation skills in business meetings and public forums.

(5) Demonstrated ability to lead and work effectively with others in an atmosphere of collaboration, encouraging information sharing, constructive feedback, and cooperation with others across organizational boundaries. Demonstrated ability to articulate (verbally and in writing) complex problems and to present solutions in clear and concise terms for decision-making.

(6) Demonstrated ability to work with senior officials in a dynamic and fast-paced environment. Ability to serve as a spokesperson for the agency and to develop and maintain harmonious and effective working relationships with a variety of Federal organizations, key individuals and interest groups.

HOW TO APPLY:

Applicants must submit a cover letter and a resume, addressing the executive qualification requirements in the cover letter or in a separate narrative statement. If available, also submit a recent review of job performance to:

United States Sentencing Commission
Office of Human Resources, ATTN: Announcement # 06-19
One Columbus Circle, N.E. Suite 2-500

Washington, D.C. 20002-8002

Applications may be E-mailed (WordPerfect 7.0-12.0 or MSWord 2000 format only) to Vacancy2@ussc.gov. Applicants who submit applications or resumes via E-mail must specify the vacancy announcement number in the subject line of the E-mail. Application materials will not be accepted via facsimile. For additional information or a copy of this vacancy announcement, please visit our Internet web site [HTTP://www.ussc.gov](http://www.ussc.gov). Application and enclosure(s) will not be returned. Applicants must be a U.S. citizen or eligible to work in the United States as mandated by the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. Employees are required to participate in electronic fund transfer, mandated by the Federal Compensation Act.

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Date: Mon, 7 Aug 2006 16:27:43 -0400
Reply-To: elena caudle <ecaudle@GMAIL.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: elena caudle <ecaudle@GMAIL.COM>
Subject: VoIP phones in RDD samples?
Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; format=flowed
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit
Content-disposition: inline

Does anyone out there know whether VoIP telephone services such as those provided by Vonage, Comcast Digital Voice, etc. would be included in an RDD telephone sample? If so, under what circumstances?

For example, I know that cell phone exchanges are removed, but do VoIP numbers exist in blocks of designated exchanges the same way, or are they sprinkled throughout all telephone exchanges as people have abandoned traditional landline phones but transferred their numbers to VoIP services? What about new VoIP subscribers--Where do those numbers come from and would they be included in a typical RDD frame?

Just curious if anyone else has thought this one through or looked into it (and I'm sure if anyone has, they are on this list!)

Thanks in advance!

Elena

Elena Caudle

Senior Research Analyst

Consumer Electronics Association

ecaudle@ce.org

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=====
Date: Mon, 7 Aug 2006 17:41:30 -0400

Reply-To: Jonathan Brill <brillje@UMDNJ.EDU>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: Jonathan Brill <brillje@UMDNJ.EDU>

Subject: Re: VoIP phones in RDD samples?

Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu, elena caudle <ecaudle@GMAIL.COM>

MIME-version: 1.0

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

Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

This is a very good question which, I think, represents two separate possibilities. One situation concerns numbers transferred to a VoIP service provider while the other concerns new telephone numbers that are newly assigned with the establishment of new VoIP service.

In the first case, transferred numbers would surely be included in RDD sample. For example, I now have my home telephone service using a VoIP provider (Comcast), but I transferred by number from my previous provider (Verizon), so this phone number should have the potential to be included in RDD samples.

But the crux of the matter would seem to be the second case. Are VoIP phone numbers that are new (not transferred) special and assigned/reserved in the same way that cell phone numbers are? If so, they could be ignored by RDD generation methods.

Anybody know?

Regards,
Jonathan

Jonathan E. Brill, Ph.D.
Principal Investigator and General Manager, ORANJ BOWL(sm)
Associate Director, Database & Panel Research
NEW JERSEY INSTITUTE FOR SUCCESSFUL AGING
School of Osteopathic Medicine
University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey
42 East Laurel Road, UDP Suite 2300
Stratford, New Jersey 08084
Telephone (direct): 856.566-6727

Fax (research group): 856.566-6874
E-mail: brillje@umdnj.edu

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>>> elena caudle <ecaudle@GMAIL.COM> 08/07/06 4:27 PM >>>

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Thanks in advance!

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Elena Caudle

Senior Research Analyst

Consumer Electronics Association

ecaudle@ce.org

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Date: Mon, 7 Aug 2006 18:17:49 -0400
Reply-To: Linda Piekarski <linda_piekarski@SURVEYSAMPLING.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Linda Piekarski <linda_piekarski@SURVEYSAMPLING.COM>
Subject: Re: VoIP phones in RDD samples?
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

VoIP numbers that are new (not transferred) are already in POTS exchanges. VoIP numbers are not assigned or reserved in any special way and are assigned in POTS exchanges. Telcos and cable companies that also provide regular telephone service (Verizon, Comcast, etc) have their own pool of numbers, exchanges or 1000-blocks, from which they can assign numbers. If there are directory listed numbers in those exchanges or blocks, then they will be in RDD samples. Non-telcos (Vonage) must obtain blocks of numbers from a telco. Since VoIP numbers are assigned in POTS exchanges, these numbers will appear in RDD samples if and when they appear in directories, are compiled and included in frames built by sample providers.=20

Linda B. Piekarski
Vice President
Database and Research
Survey Sampling International, LLC
203.255.4200.358=20

Visit us on the web
www.surveysampling.com

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Jonathan Brill
Sent: Monday, August 07, 2006 5:42 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: VoIP phones in RDD samples?

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=20

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=20

Anybody know?

=20

Regards,

Jonathan

=20

Jonathan E. Brill, Ph.D.

Principal Investigator and General Manager, ORANJ BOWL(sm)

Associate Director, Database & Panel Research

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42 East Laurel Road, UDP Suite 2300

Stratford, New Jersey 08084

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Fax (research group): 856.566-6874=20

E-mail: brillje@umdnj.edu=20

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>>> elena caudle <ecaudle@GMAIL.COM> 08/07/06 4:27 PM >>>

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Thanks in advance!

Elena

Elena Caudle

Senior Research Analyst

Consumer Electronics Association

ecaudle@ce.org=20

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Date: Mon, 7 Aug 2006 18:37:20 -0400
Reply-To: Chris Lee <clee@CMOR.ORG>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Chris Lee <clee@CMOR.ORG>
Subject: Re: VoIP phones in RDD samples?
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <367f4e7c0608071327q621d6b53y2f9d3f6f938bd663@mail.gmail.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

In 2004, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) took the position that "...an entirely Internet-based VoIP service was an unregulated information service."

Over the past two years, the FCC has established limited regulation of VoIP telephone services. In 2005, the FCC required VoIP service providers to offer enhanced 911 emergency contact service. In 2006, the FCC found

Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement (CALEA) Act applied to VoIP telephone service. CALEA allows law enforcement to obtain a court-approved search warrant to tap into VoIP telephone service used for alleged criminal activities.

Beyond these two areas, neither the FCC nor the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) has clearly indicated whether the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, the Telemarketing Do-Not-Call Registry or related regulations apply to VoIP telephone service. In the absence of any clear regulatory language, it is reasonable to assume that these regulations do not apply.

However, to prevent alienating potential respondents, CMOR recommends treating VoIP users the same as traditional landline users.

Based on personal observation, VoIP phone lines are included in RDD telephone samples. But I do not know the scope and extent of the application. VoIP service providers such as Vonage and Comcast may have internal policies addressing this situation. But I have not been able to identify any Federal regulations governing this matter.

Christopher Lee
Director of Government Affairs and Counsel
CMOR
7475 Wisconsin Ave.
Suite 300
Bethesda, MD 20814
301-654-6601
clee@cmor.org

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of elena caudle
Sent: Monday, August 07, 2006 4:28 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: VoIP phones in RDD samples?

Does anyone out there know whether VoIP telephone services such as those provided by Vonage, Comcast Digital Voice, etc. would be included in an RDD telephone sample? If so, under what circumstances?

For example, I know that cell phone exchanges are removed, but do VoIP numbers exist in blocks of designated exchanges the same way, or are they sprinkled throughout all telephone exchanges as people have abandoned traditional landline phones but transferred their numbers to VoIP services? What about new VoIP subscribers--Where do those numbers come from and would they be included in a typical RDD frame?

Just curious if anyone else has thought this one through or looked into it (and I'm sure if anyone has, they are on this list!)

Thanks in advance!

Elena

Elena Caudle

Senior Research Analyst

Consumer Electronics Association

ecaudle@ce.org

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=====
Date: Tue, 8 Aug 2006 08:03:50 -0400

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

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

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

Subject: FW: VoIP phones in RDD samples?

Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

MIME-version: 1.0

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

Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

=20

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

From: Dale Kulp=20

Sent: Monday, August 07, 2006 6:11 PM

To: 'elena caudle'

Subject: RE: VoIP phones in RDD samples?

What may be confusing is the distinction between VoIP for private network purposes (say peer-to-peer through PC connections over the internet), VoIP as your long distance provider (traditional VONAGE-type service) and the VoIP equivalent of traditional local phone service offered by other vendors (like your cable company). With the latter type of service, which is becoming more prevalent, the subscriber has a ten-digit phone number just like anyone else purchasing local telephone service from a traditional Telco. They can even "port" their old Telco telephone number to their new service provider - like the cable company. And yes, these NXXs are included in the RDD frame as they reach the normal working bank thresholds. You always need a ten-digit number to get local telephone service.

Hope this helps,

Dale W. Kulp
President & CEO
Marketing Systems Group/GENESYS Sampling Systems 215-653-7100

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

From: elena caudle [mailto:ecaudle@GMAIL.COM]
Sent: Monday, August 07, 2006 4:28 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: VoIP phones in RDD samples?

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Consumer Electronics Association

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=====
Date: Tue, 8 Aug 2006 13:50:51 -0400
Reply-To: LDElia@SCARBOROUGH.COM
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Lisa D'Elia <LDElia@SCARBOROUGH.COM>

Subject: donating to charities
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII

Does anyone know of any research (literature, papers, etc..) that has been done on the use of donating to charities versus a monetary incentive,,,,,?
I am specifically looking to support the point that among younger respondents ,age 18-34, that donating to a charity is not as effective as a monetary incentive....

Please email me with any information you may know of regarding this - thanks!

Thanks,
Lisa D'Elia
Sr. Research Analyst
Scarborough Research
770 Broadway 13th floor
New York, NY 10003-9595
(646) 654-8418

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=====
Date: Tue, 8 Aug 2006 15:02:46 -0400
Reply-To: "Lavrakas, Paul" <Paul.Lavrakas@NIELSENMEDIA.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Lavrakas, Paul" <Paul.Lavrakas@NIELSENMEDIA.COM>
Subject: Call Center Director opening at Nielsen Media Research
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

From our HR Department.=20

=20
Please pass this along to any qualified candidates who you believe would be interested.=20

=20
Thanks, PJL

=20
=20
Nielsen Media Research, the leading provider of television audience measurement and advertising services, has an immediate opening for an action-oriented Call Center Director. Nielsen has call centers in two locations and operates 360 days per year and an average of 20 hours per day.

=20

Key Responsibilities:

- * Ability to balance existing production demands while leading strategic direction of the department
- * Responsible for all aspects of survey research telephone operations which includes the management of over 1600 staff members
- * Accountable for time-sensitive and high-quality deliverables
- * Lead and motivate staff while recognizing and implementing process improvements
- * Works within business code of conduct and company guidelines to direct and lead the team to accomplish departmental and company initiatives
- * Represents Nielsen and participates within the local community in community relations efforts
- * Responsible for identifying opportunities for process improvements and efficiencies
- * Ensures compliance with departmental/corporate guidelines
- * Responsible for infrastructure management, staff management, project management and daily production

=20

Required Qualifications:

- * 10 years of direct operations/people management at a senior level
- * Demonstrated ability to lead, motivate, and develop large, cross-functional, geographically-split staff
- * Proven ability to deliver high-quality business results in a rapidly changing environment
- * Ability to develop and implement departmental strategic vision
- * Strong analytical and problem solving skills
- * Strong project management skills (including technical and process/staffing projects)
- * Commitment to continuous quality improvement and process reengineering
- * Ability to efficiently manage resources while meeting/beating financial goals

- * Excellent oral, presentation and written communication skills
- * Bachelors degree or higher in related field (examples may include but are not limited to Psychology, Business, Statistics, etc)
- * Extensive knowledge and practice of HR/Legal guidelines
- * Ability to travel

=20

Desired Qualifications:

- * Experience with & knowledge of survey research

=20

=20

To apply, please visit www.nielsenmedia.com

<<http://www.nielsenmedia.com/>> , click on Job Seekers, Job Search.

=20

Nielsen Media Research is a subsidiary of VNU, Inc., one of the world's leading publishing and information companies (www.vnu.com <outbind://9/Documents%20and%20Settings/BlackbKN/Local%20Settings/Temporary%20Internet%20Files/OLK424/www.vnu.com>). EOE/M/F/D/V

=20

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=====
Date: Tue, 8 Aug 2006 15:25:08 -0400

Reply-To: Jonathan Brill <brillje@UMDNJ.EDU>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: Jonathan Brill <brillje@UMDNJ.EDU>

Subject: Re: donating to charities

Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu, Lisa D'Elia <LDElia@SCARBOROUGH.COM>

MIME-version: 1.0

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

Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Content-disposition: inline

Lisa:

I do not know of any specific published study on this.

For whatever it is worth, however, I can tell you that my sole

experience with charitable donation promises was with a mail survey about investment services among physicians during the mid to late 1980s.

In this case, we offered to make a donation to one of four charities (American Heart Association, Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Foundation, American Cancer Society, and one other health charity I cannot remember) that the respondent could designate when returning a completed questionnaire. We promised to send a copy of the acknowledgment letters from the charities to each respondent (and we did so). While we did not conduct an experiment to compare the effectiveness of this charitable donation strategy with providing a prepaid incentive, my department had a lot of experience conducting surveys about financial subjects with this audience and, based on our department staff's subjective judgment, the charity strategy struck us all as being more effective than the use of prepaid incentives.

Of course, physicians are perhaps a different breed than a general collection of 18 to 34 year olds. And perhaps today's generational cohorts react differently regarding charitable donation promises than those of yesteryear.

Regards,
Jonathan

Jonathan E. Brill, Ph.D.
Principal Investigator and General Manager, ORANJ BOWL(sm)
Associate Director, Database & Panel Research
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School of Osteopathic Medicine
University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey
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E-mail: brillje@umdnj.edu

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>>> Lisa D'Elia <LDElia@SCARBOROUGH.COM> 08/08/06 1:50 PM >>>

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done on the use of donating to charities versus a monetary incentive,,,,,?

I am specifically looking to support the point that among younger respondents ,age 18-34, that donating to a charity is not as effective as a

monetary incentive....

Please email me with any information you may know of regarding this -
thanks!

Thanks,
Lisa D'Elia
Sr. Research Analyst
Scarborough Research
770 Broadway 13th floor
New York, NY 10003-9595
(646) 654-8418

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Date: Tue, 8 Aug 2006 12:55:23 -0700
Reply-To: Stephen Mistler <smistler99@YAHOO.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Stephen Mistler <smistler99@YAHOO.COM>
Subject: Re: donating to charities
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <OF3262EB84.AE6F49C1-ON852571C4.005F3831-852571C4.00620A0E@vnuinc.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: 8BIT

I came across the following works recently when examining the literature on
incentive use. I hope they help.

Hubbard, Raymond, and Eldon L. Little. "Promised contributions to charity
and mail survey responses: replication with extension." *Public Opinion
Quarterly* 52.n2 (Summer 1988): 223(8).

Kropf, M.E., Scheib, J., & Blair, J. (2000) The Effect of Alternative
Incentives on Cooperation and Refusal Conversion in a Telephone Survey. Paper
presented at the annual conference of the American Statistical Association's
Survey Methods Research Section.

Robertson, D., and D. Bellenger. 1978. "A new method of increasing mail
survey responses: Contributions to charity." *Journal of Marketing Research*
15:632-633.

Lisa D'Elia <LDElia@SCARBOROUGH.COM> wrote:

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Please email me with any information you may know of regarding this - thanks!

Thanks,
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Date: Tue, 8 Aug 2006 20:26:35 -0700
Reply-To: "Dillman, Don A" <dillman@WSU.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Dillman, Don A" <dillman@WSU.EDU>
Subject: Re: donating to charities
Comments: To: Jonathan Brill <brillje@UMDNJ.EDU>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

It has been my impression overall that when experimental comparisons have been made that token cash incentives sent in advance do significantly better in stimulating response across nearly all populations than do donations to charity, material incentives and payments afterwards. This is an important issue, and I'm wondering if

anyone has specific experimental evidence to the contrary.=20

Don

*****=20

Don A. Dillman, Regents Professor
Social and Economic Sciences Research Center
133 Wilson Hall
Washington State University
Pullman, Washington 99164-4014
dillman@wsu.edu
<http://www.sesrc.wsu.edu/dillman/>

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Jonathan Brill
Sent: Tuesday, August 08, 2006 12:25 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: donating to charities

Lisa:

I do not know of any specific published study on this. =20

For whatever it is worth, however, I can tell you that my sole experience with charitable donation promises was with a mail survey about investment services among physicians during the mid to late 1980s. In this case, we offered to make a donation to one of four charities (American Heart Association, Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Foundation, American Cancer Society, and one other health charity I cannot remember) that the respondent could designate when returning a completed questionnaire. We promised to send a copy of the acknowledgment letters from the charities to each respondent (and we did so). While we did not conduct an experiment to compare the effectiveness of this charitable donation strategy with providing a prepaid incentive, my department had a lot of experience conducting surveys about financial subjects with this audience and, based on our department staff's subjective judgment, the charity strategy struck us all as being more effective than the use of prepaid incentives. =20

Of course, physicians are perhaps a different breed than a general collection of 18 to 34 year olds. And perhaps today's generational cohorts react differently regarding charitable donation promises than those of yesteryear.

Regards,
Jonathan

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

42 East Laurel Road, UDP Suite 2300
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Telephone (direct): 856.566-6727
Fax (research group): 856.566-6874=20
E-mail: brillje@umdnj.edu=20

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>>> Lisa D'Elia <LDElia@SCARBOROUGH.COM> 08/08/06 1:50 PM >>>

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770 Broadway 13th floor
New York, NY 10003-9595
(646) 654-8418

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Date: Tue, 8 Aug 2006 21:43:03 -0700
Reply-To: David Stewart <David.Stewart@MARSHALL.USC.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: David Stewart <David.Stewart@MARSHALL.USC.EDU>
Subject: Re: donating to charities
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <432A6C93164609419EF29181F343C46A405F08@EXCHANGEVS-02.ad.wsu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Many years ago my colleagues and I examined this issue.

See Monetary Incentives Versus Promised Contribution to Charity: New Evidence on Mail Survey Response, Journal of Marketing Research, 19, August 1982, 375-380 by David Furse and David W. Stewart.

On 8/8/06 8:26 PM, "Dillman, Don A" <dillman@WSU.EDU> wrote:

> It has been my impression overall that when experimental comparisons
> have been made that token cash incentives sent in advance do
> significantly better in stimulating response across nearly all
> populations than do donations to charity, material incentives and
> payments afterwards. This is an important issue, and I'm wondering if
> anyone has specific experimental evidence to the contrary.

> Don

> *****

> Don A. Dillman, Regents Professor
> Social and Economic Sciences Research Center
> 133 Wilson Hall
> Washington State University
> Pullman, Washington 99164-4014
> dillman@wsu.edu
> <http://www.sesrc.wsu.edu/dillman/>

> *****

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

> From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Jonathan Brill
> Sent: Tuesday, August 08, 2006 12:25 PM
> To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
> Subject: Re: donating to charities

> Lisa:

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>

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>
> Regards,
> Jonathan

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

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>
>
>>>> Lisa D'Elia <LDElia@SCARBOROUGH.COM> 08/08/06 1:50 PM >>>>
> Does anyone know of any research (literature, papers, etc..) that has
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> I am specifically looking to support the point that among younger
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> as a
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>
> Please email me with any information you may know of regarding this -
> thanks!
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>
> Thanks,
> Lisa D'Elia
> Sr. Research Analyst
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> 770 Broadway 13th floor
> New York, NY 10003-9595
> (646) 654-8418
>
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David W. Stewart, Ph.D.
Robert E. Brooker Professor of Marketing
Chair, Department of Marketing
Marshall School of Business
3660 Trousdale Parkway
306 Accounting Bldg.
University of Southern California
Los Angeles, CA 90089-0443
Telephone: (213) 740-5037
Facsimile: (866) 834-5492
E-Mail: david.stewart@marshall.usc.edu

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=====

Date: Wed, 9 Aug 2006 09:54:10 -0400
Reply-To: Colleen Porter <CPORTER@DENTAL.UFL.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: Colleen Porter <CPORTER@DENTAL.UFL.EDU>
Subject: Re: donating to charities
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit
Content-disposition: inline

>>> David Stewart <David.Stewart@MARSHALL.USC.EDU> 08/09/06 12:43 AM

>>>
> Many years ago my colleagues and I examined this issue.
>
> See Monetary Incentives Versus Promised Contribution to Charity: New
> Evidence on Mail Survey Response, Journal of Marketing Research, 19,
August
> 1982, 375-380 by David Furse and David W. Stewart.

It would be good to look at this and also track forward and see who has cited it lately, but I think it should be noted that the original poster asked about young adults under age 35. The young adults in this 1982 study would have been baby boomers.

It's pretty well established that baby boomers give to charity at a rate much higher than Gen Xers. See for example "Tracking Giving Across Generations" from the Center on Philanthropy at Indiana University, #8 at http://www.philanthropy.iupui.edu/working_papers.html

What is not elucidated in the studies I have seen is whether those differences in giving patterns is due to (1) the younger people being less well off and having less money for charitable giving, when one considers not just incomes but also factors like health benefits (both my grandchildren are on Medicaid), being on the wrong side of two-tier salary/retirement plans, and having to buy a house in an inflated market.

Or whether these differences in giving are due to (2) differences in attitude, with the baby boomers being more idealistic, having heard JFK tell us to "ask what YOU can do for your country," knowing people who served in the Peace Corps or lived on communes or participated in coops for gardening/natural food, etc. Whereas the post-boomers grew up with the ideal of Madonna's "material girl" and Alex Keaton on Family Ties who personified me-first capitalism.

If the differences in charitable contributions are simply due to (1) above, then an opportunity to contribute to a favorite charity by doing a survey would be a great incentive. If it is more of a (2) issue, then it may not work at all.

I thought we'd had someone on the list from the center at Indiana, and was hoping they would chime in on this--they seem to do good work. And #34 on the list of working papers might also be of interest to AAPOR members who do mail surveys with organizations or elites--it confirmed the experiments with FedEx vs. mail in reaching dentists that I

presented at AAPOR a few years ago.

Colleen

Colleen K. Porter, M.A.
Research Program Manager (Pain Lab)
University of Florida College of Dentistry
Community Dentistry and Behavioral Science
US Mail: PO Box 103628
FedEx: 1329 SW 16th St. (1329 Bldg.), Ste. 5180
Gainesville, Florida 32610-3628
(352) 273-5979, phone
(352) 273-5985, fax
cporter@dental.ufl.edu

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=====
Date: Wed, 9 Aug 2006 13:21:07 -0500
Reply-To: Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>
Subject: Position Opening - Research Specialist
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Comments: cc: cross@case.org
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

=20

Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE) is recruiting for a full-time staff person to serve as Research Specialist. CASE is the premier international association for alumni relations, communications, and fund-raising professionals at educational institutions. CASE is a leading resource and advocate for professional development, information, standards, and diversity in educational advancement. More than 3,200 colleges, universities, independent schools, and educationally related nonprofit organizations in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and nearly 50 countries belong to CASE. CASE, an EEO employer and a non-smoking office, seeks a diverse candidate pool for all open positions.

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The core functions of this position include but are not limited to the

following:

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Program/Project Management

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1. Responsible for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating data on institutional advancement practices obtained through a variety of CASE surveys. Uses online survey tools to collect information. Applies basic statistics and database management principles to research problem-solving. Assists with preparation of written reports, memos, issue briefs, news items, and other products based on research. Helps convey and interpret key findings for dissemination through different media and for different audiences.

=20

2. Assists with any other member-related specific research topics as shall arise from time to time or be suggested by CASE advisory groups, CASE executive staff committee, or the vice president for research and information.=20

=20

3. Performs research activities with CASE staff in other divisions, and serves as a resource on survey design, and data possibilities. =20

=20

4. Communicates with external service providers, vendors, and partners to ensure that such relationships culminate in the delivery of desired end products.

=20

5. Meets regularly with appropriate staff and key team members to review findings and make recommendations. Participates in goal-setting, work planning, project scoping, and research design, in support of the Research and Information Division's contribution to the CASE overall organizational and strategic plan.

=20

6. Is accountable to the Director of Research for all aspects of work, including the provision of measures of personal activity, progress on projects towards deadlines, effectiveness, and quality of outcomes.

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7. Works enthusiastically and responsibly within a flexible, customer-driven, technology-intensive, collaborative research environment. =20

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Fiscal Management/Budget Responsibilities/Judicious Use of Resources=20

=20

1. Assists the Director in gathering information and preparing budget estimates as needed. =20

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=20

Image Responsibilities

=20

1. Ensures that CASE is well represented to the outside world by exercising a high degree of professionalism, accuracy, and ethics, in all activities, services, and products.

=20

=20

Liaison Responsibilities

=20

1. Works cooperatively and supportively with all CASE teams and volunteer groups to which this position is related.=20

=20

=20

Performs Other Duties and Responsibilities As Assigned By the Supervisor

=20

=20

=20

=20

Position Requirements:

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Education and Experience: BS/BA in statistics, education, economics, sociology, public administration, political science, or related discipline required. Online survey research experience within a member-organization environment preferred. Professional experience with data analysis and result presentation using statistical packages preferred.

=20

Skills and Abilities: (1) Ability to identify, collect, integrate, analyze, summarize, report on, and interpret, a variety of quantitative and qualitative information, for members and customers. (2) Survey planning, construction, implementation, using online tools. (3) Survey database management and analysis capability, using statistical analysis software packages, with knowledge of the importance of security and confidentiality. (4) Project maintenance, accountability, time management, and continuous improvement skills. (5) Ability to distill results and interpret findings at a variety of scales, and through a variety of media. (6) Ability to manage multiple tasks and projects simultaneously, according to research plan, budget, and deadlines. (7) Ability to work as a team player in a rapid response research environment. =20

=20

=20

=20

Title: Research Specialist

=20

Division: Research and Information Services

=20

Reports to: Director of Research

=20

Level: Specialist/Senior Coordinator

=20

Status: Full-time, exempt=20

=20

Posting Date: July 27, 2006

=20

Email: Cross@case.org

=20

Contact: Box Research Specialist Search=20

CASE

1307 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 1000

Washington, DC 20005-4701

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Fax: 202-387-4973

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Online: www.case.org

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

Date: Wed, 9 Aug 2006 15:39:27 -0400
Reply-To: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Subject: CBS News/New York Times Connecticut Exit Poll
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-Ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

A 9 page .pdf on the Connecticut Democratic primary exit poll.

CBS News/New York Times Exit Poll
For release: August 9, 2006
2:00 P.M. EDT
THE CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY

http://www.cbsnews.com/htdocs/CBSNews_polls/ctexitpoll.pdf
or

<http://tinyurl.com/rvkno>

--=20
Leo G. Simonetta
Director of Research
Art & Science Group, LLC
6115 Falls Road, Suite 101
Baltimore MD 21209

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

Date: Thu, 10 Aug 2006 10:59:00 -0400
Reply-To: Peyton Craighill <pcraighill@PEWRESEARCH.ORG>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Peyton Craighill <pcraighill@PEWRESEARCH.ORG>
Subject: DC-AAPOR: Understanding Hispanic Respondents
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0

Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

A note to all AAPOR members in the Washington, DC area:

=20

DC AAPOR has organized a special session on Understanding Hispanic Respondents at the Pew Research Center on Thursday August 17 at 4 pm. Our guests will be Roberto Suro, Director of the Pew Hispanic Center, and Manuel Benitez, Director of Operations at Latino Opinions. Roberto and Manuel will provide insights into understanding the complexity of Hispanic survey respondents and the special challenges of sampling this group.

=20

For all AAPOR members in the DC area who are not members of DC AAPOR, this is an excellent chance to find out more about the great events we offer. Membership is a bargain at only \$10. If you would like more information about joining DC AAPOR you can visit our website at <http://www.dc-aapor.org/>. =20

=20

If you would like to attend the session on Hispanic Respondents, please RSVP on the DC AAPOR website (<http://www.dc-aapor.org/events2.php>). The Pew Research Center is located at 1615 L Street, NW Suite 700. We look forward to seeing you all there! =20

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Date: Thu, 10 Aug 2006 11:51:22 -0500
Reply-To: Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>
Subject: Public Opinion Pros - August/September
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Dear AAPOR members -

=20

The August/September issue of Public Opinion Pros is now posted at our website at

=20

www.PublicOpinionPros.com

=20

Features this month include the second part of our two-part series on the reputation of political parties, an analysis of Americans' beliefs regarding evolution versus creationism, and advice to Democrats on the "right" way to use polling data to win back Congress in the fall.

=20

We are currently looking for article submissions for our October, November, and December issues. Please contact the editor directly with your manuscripts or proposals at editor@publicopinionpros.com.

=20

Best wishes -

=20

Lisa

=20

Lisa Ferraro Parmelee, Ph.D.

Manager, LFP Editorial Enterprises, LLC

Editor, Public Opinion Pros

www.PublicOpinionPros.com=20

=20

=20

=20

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Date: Thu, 10 Aug 2006 13:58:16 -0400

Reply-To: Ron Rapoport <rbrapo@WM.EDU>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: Ron Rapoport <rbrapo@WM.EDU>

Subject: Purchasing web survey questions

Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu

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

I have a colleague who would like to buy a set of 4 or 5 questions on a national web survey, but he needs to do the survey sometime in the next month if at all possible.

The questions are all straightforward with no skip patterns and with closed-ended answers.

Can anyone suggest whom he might contact. His budget is somewhat limited (about \$200/question).

Ron Rapoport
Department of Government
College of William and Mary
Ron Rapoport
Chair
Department of Government
College of William and Mary

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=====

Date: Thu, 10 Aug 2006 12:01:37 -0700
Reply-To: Leora Lawton <lawton@TECHSOCIETY.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Leora Lawton <lawton@TECHSOCIETY.COM>
Subject: CATI advice needed
Comments: To: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Hi,

I am analyzing data collected using CATI in telephone interviews (not sure which system but I can find out). there are a number of questions where we asked respondents to select reasons for doing (or not doing) something. Now, I'm used to 'select all that apply' web-based surveys where each selected value becomes its own variable (e.g., one separate column of data). But in this data set, each choice becomes the variable. So if they were given 3 choices out of a list of 10 possible values, there are only 3 variables, and the values range from 1,...,10, instead of 10 variables with a 'selected/not selected' value set. It seems to me that I now have to recode all of these variables and convert them from 'choice' variables to 'value' variables by counting the number of '1's in var1, var2, var3, and then the number of '2's and so forth. Certainly can be done, and syntax helps, but still.

Is this the only way CATI does these kind of multiple select variables?

Reply off-list, no reason to clutter up the list with this technical question.

thanks
leora

Dr. Leora Lawton
TechSociety Research
"Custom Social Science and Consumer Behavior Research"
2342 Shattuck Avenue PMB 362, Berkeley, CA 94704
(510) 548-6174; fax (510) 548-6175; cell (510) 928-7572
www.techsociety.com

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=====
Date: Thu, 10 Aug 2006 13:06:26 -0700
Reply-To: Leora Lawton <lawton@TECHSOCIETY.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Leora Lawton <lawton@TECHSOCIETY.COM>
Subject: Re: CATI advice needed
Comments: To: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
In-Reply-To: <s4db5656.021@smtppnc.umdj.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

thanks everybody, I got wonderful responses to my query!

leora

Dr. Leora Lawton
TechSociety Research
"Custom Social Science and Consumer Behavior Research"
2342 Shattuck Avenue PMB 362, Berkeley, CA 94704
(510) 548-6174; fax (510) 548-6175; cell (510) 928-7572
www.techsociety.com

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=====
Date: Fri, 11 Aug 2006 08:48:59 -0500
Reply-To: Barbara Burrell <TI0BCB1@WPO.CSO.NIU.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Barbara Burrell <TI0BCB1@WPO.CSO.NIU.EDU>
Subject: Connecticut exit poll
Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0

Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit
Content-disposition: inline

I believe someone the other day provided a link to exit poll data from this week's Connecticut Democratic primary. I mistakenly deleted that message. Would someone be able to send it to me?

Thank you.

Barbara Burrell

Barbara Burrell
Associate Director
Public Opinion Laboratory
and
Associate Professor
Political Science
Northern Illinois University
DeKalb, Illinois 60115
815-753-9657

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Date: Fri, 11 Aug 2006 08:35:27 -0700
Reply-To: draughon.research@insightbb.com
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Katherine Draughon, PhD, MPH" <draughon.research@INSIGHTBB.COM>
Subject: Defining / Measuring "Adult Educational Attainment"
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: 8bit

I am looking for information on how different organizations and states define and measure "Adult Educational Attainment".

Adult meaning age 25 and older and education could include post-secondary schooling as well as trade schools, apprenticeships, certifications, etc -- but exactly what others use in their definition/measure is what I'm trying to find out.

This is not an area I am familiar with and have had little luck finding anything on the web.

I would appreciate any help. (You can email me directly at draughon.research@insightbb.com)

Dr. Katherine "Kat" Draughon

Draughon Research, LLC
www.draughonresearch.com

draughon.research@insightbb.com

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html> .
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Date: Fri, 11 Aug 2006 11:14:20 -0500
Reply-To: Barbara Burrell <TI0BCB1@WPO.CSO.NIU.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Barbara Burrell <TI0BCB1@WPO.CSO.NIU.EDU>
Subject: Connecticut exit poll data
Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit
Content-disposition: inline

Several people have send me the PDF or the link for this report that I requested earlier today.

Thank you all very much.

Barbara Burrell

Barbara Burrell
Associate Director
Public Opinion Laboratory
and
Associate Professor
Political Science
Northern Illinois University
DeKalb, Illinois 60115
815-753-9657

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

Date: Fri, 11 Aug 2006 13:34:40 -0400
Reply-To: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>

Subject: USA's Muslims under a cloud
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-Ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

USA Today Gallup Poll

USA's Muslims under a cloud

SNIP

"Thirty-nine percent of respondents to the USA TODAY/Gallup Poll said they felt at least some prejudice against Muslims. The same percentage favored requiring Muslims, including U.S. citizens, to carry a special ID "as a means of preventing terrorist attacks in the United States." About one-third said U.S. Muslims were sympathetic to al-Qaeda, and 22% said they wouldn't want Muslims as neighbors."

SNIP

The USA TODAY/Gallup Poll suggests Americans have greater fear of Muslim men than women: 31% said they'd feel more nervous flying if a Muslim man was on the plane; 18% said they'd be more nervous with a Muslim woman. The poll, conducted July 28-30, has a margin of error of plus or minus 3 percentage points.=20

SNIP

http://www.usatoday.com/news/nation/2006-08-09-muslim-american-cover_x.htm
or
<http://tinyurl.com/fkvn4>

--=20

Leo G. Simonetta
Director of Research
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: Fri, 11 Aug 2006 16:01:03 -0400
Reply-To: Yvonne Shands <shandsyv@UMDNJ.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Yvonne Shands <shandsyv@UMDNJ.EDU>
Subject: Codes 4.10 through 4.80 in Calculating RRs, COOPs, REFs, and CONs
Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu

MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit
Content-disposition: inline

We are conducting a list assisted RDD study in which only about 65% of sample phone numbers are working, residential numbers. Thus, about 35% will be coded as 4.20 (fax/data line) or 4.30 (non-working and disconnected numbers), 4.40 (special technological circumstances), or 4.50 (nonresidences).

Of the remaining 65% of the numbers, only about 30% include a household member who fits the age criteria to be eligible to be a respondent in our study. So, 70% of those households with whom a screening is completed will be coded as 4.70 (housing units with no eligible respondents). It is unlikely but possible we will target some subgroups, thus creating the potential for another small percentage to get coded as 4.80.

I am hoping that someone can help me understand what, if anything, I do with "Not Eligible" Codes 4.10 through 4.80 when calculating Response Rates, etc. in the AAPOR formulae.

Yvonne E. Shands
Manager, Data Collection Services
UMDNJ - SOM, New Jersey Institute for Successful Aging
University Doctors Pavilion, Suite 2300
42 East Laurel Road
Stratford, NJ 08084

Email: shandsyv@umdnj.edu
Phone: 856.566.7074
Fax: 856.566.6874

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Date: Fri, 11 Aug 2006 15:50:57 -0700
Reply-To: John Nienstedt <john@CERC.NET>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: John Nienstedt <john@CERC.NET>
Subject: Job Oppportunity -- Research Production Manager
Comments: To: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

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www.cerc.net) has been collecting data, analyzing and reporting on things
that matter since 1987. We provide our clients with custom-designed, timely
and accurate public opinion research (political, public affairs, market and
civic). CERC and its 65-station interviewing center is located adjacent to
downtown San Diego and near the Pacific Ocean.

The position reports to and works closely with the Principal of a
close-knit, politically conservative research firm. The position manages
the research process and related personnel and is responsible for data
preparation using SPSS; questionnaire programming; proofreading, editing,
charting and compilation of research reports; sampling; and consistently
adding value for clients. Assisting in ensuring data integrity, client
interface and interviewer evaluation is also part of the job.

The successful candidate must possess:

- ~A Bachelor's Degree in Political Science, Marketing, Sociology, or related
field
- ~Minimum 2 years survey research experience
- ~At least one year in results-driven personnel management
- ~The ability to multi-task against inflexible deadlines
- ~Strong attention to detail
- ~Strong knowledge of SPSS
- ~Strong Microsoft Word and/or WordPerfect capabilities
- ~Strong math and organizational skills
- ~Ability to quickly learn new software

Preferred qualifications:

- ~Spanish language skills
- ~Political experience
- ~Mapping skills
- ~Understanding of the statistics used in public opinion research

For the right individual, this is a fantastic opportunity in one of the best
cities in the world. If interested, please visit our website and e-mail
your resume to info@cerc.net.

John E. Nienstedt, Sr.

800-576-CERC x1

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Date: Fri, 11 Aug 2006 17:07:45 -0700
Reply-To: Leora Lawton <lawton@TECHSOCIETY.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Leora Lawton <lawton@TECHSOCIETY.COM>
Subject: Re: CATI advice needed
Comments: To: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
In-Reply-To: <[005401c6bcc5\\$690321f0\\$5cd9ac80@GRACELAN.prod.srl.vcu.edu](mailto:005401c6bcc5$690321f0$5cd9ac80@GRACELAN.prod.srl.vcu.edu)>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Hi everyone,

I was asked to share my responses, so let me summarize the results to my query:

1. Does CATI provide this other option of programming multiple select variables?
 - A. Yes, definitely, but you have to specify, which I didn't.
 - B. The data collection company should have known how to give me the data. When I asked about it, they said they could provide it, but only in an ascii file, not in an spss formatted file.
 - C. Several people thought the CATI programmer should have done it the way I expected from the get-go, one going so far as to calling it a mistake.
 - D. On the other hand, I could have written the q'nnaire explicitly as a 'yes/no' structure, to avoid this problem.
 - E. Paul Schroeder also pointed out an advantage over the multiple response format I have, versus the dichotomous format I wanted: "The categorical variables are helpful in that they always store the first mentioned option in the first variable, the second mentioned in the second variable and so on. This is information you cannot deduce from the dichotomous variables."

2. What do I do now?

- F. In the end, I wrote the syntax for converting them all, because we'll have 3 more waves on this data, so I can use it again anyhow.
- G. I learned a new SPSS trick, too: Analyze - Multiple Response will generate frequencies of all these set variables. Very handy.
- H. On top of that, I realized that they didn't give separate values for questions with no answer (e.g., '99' for refused) and for those that had been skipped (e.g., '96'). Again, more syntax to write on my part. (Once upon a time, I had worked in a web survey software company, Informative, and instructed the product design team to include this capability.)

About a dozen or so people responded with helpful comments. Again, thanks to you all!

leora

>> Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2006 3:02 PM

>> To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU

>> Subject: CATI advice needed

>>

>> Hi,

>>

>> I am analyzing data collected using CATI in telephone interviews (not sure which system but I can find out). there are a number of questions where we asked respondents to select reasons for doing (or not doing) something.

>> Now, I'm used to 'select all that apply' web-based surveys where each selected value becomes its own variable (e.g., one separate column of data). But in this data set, each choice becomes the variable. So if they were given 3 choices out of a list of 10 possible values, there are only 3 variables, and the values range from 1,...,10, instead of 10 variables with a 'selected/not selected' value set. It seems to me that I now have to recode all of these variables and convert them from 'choice' variables to 'value' variables by counting the number of '1's in var1, var2, var3, and then the number of '2's and so forth. Certainly can be done, and syntax helps, but still.

>>

>> Is this the only way CATI does these kind of multiple select variables?

>>

>> Reply off-list, no reason to clutter up the list with this technical question.

>>

>> thanks

>> leora

>>

>> Dr. Leora Lawton

>> TechSociety Research

>> "Custom Social Science and Consumer Behavior Research"

>> 2342 Shattuck Avenue PMB 362, Berkeley, CA 94704

>> (510) 548-6174; fax (510) 548-6175; cell (510) 928-7572

>> www.techsociety.com

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Date: Sat, 12 Aug 2006 14:34:30 -0400

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

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

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

Subject: Job opening at Nielsen Media Research in Methodological Research dept.

Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu, SRMSNET@LISTSERV.UMD.EDU

Comments: cc: "Johncola, Tonya" <Tonya.Johncola@NielsenMedia.com>,

"Holden, Rosemary" <Rosemary.Holden@NielsenMedia.com>,

"Bennett, Mildred" <Mildred.Bennett@NielsenMedia.com>,

"Trussell, Norman" <Norman.Trussell@NielsenMedia.com>

MIME-version: 1.0

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

Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Please feel free to pass this along to anyone qualified who may be interested. Thanks.

=20

=20

Job Title Methodological Research Analyst II

Company Nielsen Media Research

Contact Email Tonya.Johncola@tvratings.com

Job Description Methodological Research Analyst II. Reference Code: 200603320-TJ. =20

Position is responsible for assisting in the design of and conducting research projects that are new and unique. The main functions of this position include:=20

* Assist in the design of quantitative and qualitative research projects

* Correspond with internal support departments and external suppliers regarding project requirements and schedules

* Monitor progress of research projects for accurate and timely completion=20

* Construct moderately complex questionnaires and supporting materials

* Provide sample design requirements and CATI scripts for surveys at NMR's Call Center =20

* Write and maintain project documentation =20

* Contribute to the design of the analysis plan and help produce research reports =20

- * Assist in the design of communications to sampled households =20
- * Help develop cost details for research projects =20
- * Help the implementation of new research methods into production, including providing necessary documentation and support =20
- * Help train others in procedures used in gaining cooperation and compliance from sampled households

REQUIREMENTS:

- * Education: B.S./B.A. in Social Sciences, Marketing Research, Statistics or equivalent.
- * Related Experience: 4 years experience related to quantitative and/or qualitative research. =20
- * Special Training: Knowledge of sampling methods and the mechanics of research design for telephone, mail, in-person, and web-based survey research. Knowledge of questionnaire construction and flowcharting. Knowledge of data analysis including: coding and editing of raw data; tabulation of data.=20
- * Equipment/Software Skills: PC, spreadsheet, word processing, statistical analysis, PowerPoint

DESIRED:

- * Bilingual capabilities, i.e., Spanish or Asian speaking / reading / writing capability=20
- * Quark software ability=20

NMR's Methodological Research department reports to Paul J. Lavrakas, Ph.D. and is part of the company's Research division that includes more than 100 staff working in statistics, methodology, and demography. Currently, Methodological Research has 16 researchers (most of whom hold master's degrees in the social sciences or marketing research) and two administrative associates. These staff are based in Oldsmar FL in the Tampa Bay area. The department is made up of three subdivisions, each with its own director: a Person Meter/Set Meter/Out of Home Meter group, a Diary group, and a Mailable Meter group. Each group is responsible for (a) devising and testing new research methodologies to improve the quality of the data that NMR gathers for its various measurement services, (b) directing NMR's Operating departments in implementing the proven new methodologies, as well as (c) continuously maintaining and monitoring existing methodological procedures. Participation in the dissemination of knowledge about the results of NMR's methodological studies through professional associations and publications is encouraged.

Nielsen Media research is an equal opportunity employer.

For immediate consideration, please submit your resume as a Word document directly online at www.nielsenmedia.com
<outbind://10/Local%20Settings/Temporary%20Internet%20Files/OLKF1/www.nielsenmedia.com> , select "Job Seekers" (bottom left) and then "Job Search-Field" (bottom left under "Careers"). Please apply to requisition number 200603320-TJ.=20

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set aapornet nomail
On your return send this: set aapornet mail
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Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: aapornet-request@asu.edu
=====

Date: Sun, 13 Aug 2006 09:36:25 -0400
Reply-To: "Lavrakas, Paul" <Paul.Lavrakas@NIELSENMEDIA.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Lavrakas, Paul" <Paul.Lavrakas@NIELSENMEDIA.COM>
Subject: Re: Codes 4.10 through 4.80 in Calculating RRs, COOPs, REFs, and CONs
Comments: To: Yvonne Shands <shandsyv@UMDNJ.EDU>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <D32ECDFCB22DEF40BDE938EA4584FBC209B611AD@NMR001OLDMSX02.enterprisenet.org>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Yvonne,

If I understand your question correctly, here is what you should do with each of the outcomes that are coded 4.10-4.80 for an RDD survey when calculating RR1 (for example):

4.10 OUT OF SAMPLE: do not include in the formula

4.20 FAX/DATA LINE: if you asked each HH whether the phone line you reached them on is used only for personal reasons (as opposed to being also or exclusively used for business) then use this variable to help estimate what proportion of these outcomes should be added to the denominator as known households. The rest of the fax/data line ONLY numbers do not get included in the formula. If you didn't gather this variable from respondents' then you still need to estimate what portion of you numbers you've coded 4.20 reached an eligible HH and include that in the denominator.

4.30 NON-WORKING/DISCONNECTED: do not include in the formula

4.31: ditto

4.32: ditto

4.33 TEMPORARY DISCONNECT: You need to estimate what proportion of the numbers that were this outcome on the time they were called would be working HH numbers at the end of your field period and add them to the denominator. If you called all these numbers on the last day of the field period and they ended as 4.33 then do not put them in the formula unless they previously were another outcome like a refusal or call-back. If so, use this previous outcome at the "final outcome" and place them in the denominator.

4.40 SPECIAL TECH CIRCUMSTANCE: estimate what portion of these were a temporary status at the last time you encounter this outcome and if that was not on the last day of the field period then add them to the denominator.

4.41 NUMBER CHANGED: Do not call the new number in an RDD survey and don't include it in the formula.

4.42 CELL PHONE: depending on whether your survey eligibility rules include or do not include HHs reached on a cell phone you either should or should not have conducted an interview and thus should or should not include these outcomes in the formula. This is primarily an issue with cell phone only HHs. If you reach someone on their cell phone and they are not a cell phone only HH then you'd not complete an interview in RDD sampling and not include them in the formula.

4.43 CALL FORWARDING: If the number you reached was forwarded from the number you dialed then you should have tried to interview the eligible respondent assuming s/he still lives at the household where the number you dialed exists. Thus these types of Call Forwarding numbers would be entered into the denominator. In contrast, if a number not in your RDD sample was forwarded to a number in your sample, then you should not have conducted an interview (as the original HH is not eligible because it wasn't really sampled) and these numbers should not be included in the formula. If the number you dialed is a business and it's forwarded to a residence, then it's not eligible and doesn't enter the formula.

4.44 PAGERS: Do not include in formula

4.50 NONRESIDENCE: Do not include in formula

4.51: ditto

4.52: ditto

4.53: ditto

4.70 NO ELIGIBLE RESPONDENT: for example, in survey of adults and you reach a HH with no member 18 years of age for older. Do not include in formula

4.80 QUOTA FILLED: do not include in formula

Tom Smith has written several papers about how to make estimates about the proportion of numbers reached in which the eligibility is ambiguous.

I'd advise seeking those to help with your estimates.

PJL

=20

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

From: Lavrakas, Paul=20
Sent: Friday, August 11, 2006 5:24 PM
To: Yvonne Shands
Cc: Lavrakas, Paul
Subject: RE: Codes 4.10 through 4.80 in Calculating RRs, COOPs, REFs, and CONs

As one of the authors of the codes, I'll do my best to answer you over the weekend unless someone else answers first.=20

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Yvonne Shands
Sent: Friday, August 11, 2006 4:01 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Codes 4.10 through 4.80 in Calculating RRs, COOPs, REFs, and CONs

We are conducting a list assisted RDD study in which only about 65% of sample phone numbers are working, residential numbers. Thus, about 35% will be coded as 4.20 (fax/data line) or 4.30 (non-working and disconnected numbers), 4.40 (special technological circumstances), or 4.50 (nonresidences).

Of the remaining 65% of the numbers, only about 30% include a household member who fits the age criteria to be eligible to be a respondent in our study. So, 70% of those households with whom a screening is completed will be coded as 4.70 (housing units with no eligible respondents). It is unlikely but possible we will target some subgroups, thus creating the potential for another small percentage to get coded as 4.80.

I am hoping that someone can help me understand what, if anything, I do with "Not Eligible" Codes 4.10 through 4.80 when calculating Response Rates, etc. in the AAPOR formulae.

Yvonne E. Shands
Manager, Data Collection Services
UMDNJ - SOM, New Jersey Institute for Successful Aging University
Doctors Pavilion, Suite 2300
42 East Laurel Road
Stratford, NJ 08084

Email: shandsyv@umdnj.edu

Phone: 856.566.7074
Fax: 856.566.6874

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Unsubscribe? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
signoff aapornet
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=====
Date: Sun, 13 Aug 2006 10:24:30 -0400
Reply-To: aaa1@COLUMBIA.EDU
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Angela A Aidala <aaa1@COLUMBIA.EDU>
Subject: interviewer effects on cohort attrition
Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <Pine.GSO.4.63.0604051140580.16157@pineapple.cc.columbia.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII; format=flowed

Anyone know of recent studies of interviewer effects on cohort attrition? Especially for studies of sensitive topics: HIV/AIDS, sex and drug behaviors, etc?

Thanks.

Angela Aidala, PhD
Research Scientist
Mailman School of Public Health
Columbia University
722 W 168th St, Suite 1119
New York, NY 10032

tel: 212-305-7023
fax: 212-305-3702
email: aaa1@columbia.edu

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Date: Mon, 14 Aug 2006 08:45:20 -0500
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

Job Title Methodological Research Analyst II

Company Nielsen Media Research

Contact Email Tonya.Johncola@tvratings.com

Job Description Methodological Research Analyst II. Reference Code:
200603320-TJ. =20

Position is responsible for assisting in the design of and conducting
research projects that are new and unique. The main functions of this
position include:=20

- * Assist in the design of quantitative and qualitative research
projects
- * Correspond with internal support departments and external suppliers
regarding project requirements and schedules
- * Monitor progress of research projects for accurate and timely
completion=20
- * Construct moderately complex questionnaires and supporting materials
- * Provide sample design requirements and CATI scripts for surveys at
NMR's Call Center =20
- * Write and maintain project documentation =20
- * Contribute to the design of the analysis plan and help produce
research reports =20
- * Assist in the design of communications to sampled households =20
- * Help develop cost details for research projects =20

* Help the implementation of new research methods into production, including providing necessary documentation and support =20

* Help train others in procedures used in gaining cooperation and compliance from sampled households

REQUIREMENTS:

* Education: B.S./B.A. in Social Sciences, Marketing Research, Statistics or equivalent.

* Related Experience: 4 years experience related to quantitative and/or qualitative research. =20

* Special Training: Knowledge of sampling methods and the mechanics of research design for telephone, mail, in-person, and web-based survey research. Knowledge of questionnaire construction and flowcharting. Knowledge of data analysis including: coding and editing of raw data; tabulation of data.=20

* Equipment/Software Skills: PC, spreadsheet, word processing, statistical analysis, PowerPoint

DESIRED:

* Bilingual capabilities, i.e., Spanish or Asian speaking / reading / writing capability=20

* Quark software ability=20

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Nielsen Media research is an equal opportunity employer.

For immediate consideration, please submit your resume as a Word document directly online at www.nielsenmedia.com

<outbind://10/Local%20Settings/Temporary%20Internet%20Files/OLKF1/www.nielsenmedia.com> , select "Job Seekers" (bottom left) and then "Job

Search-Field" (bottom left under "Careers"). Please apply to requisition number 200603320-TJ.=20

=20

=20

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=====

Date: Mon, 14 Aug 2006 15:32:53 -0400
Reply-To: Paul Braun <pbraun@BRAUNRESEARCH.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Paul Braun <pbraun@BRAUNRESEARCH.COM>
Subject: Letter received from Idaho Attorney General
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

=20

To all:

=20

I own survey research call centers throughout the country. I am posting =
this
on AAPOR net because I was concerned about the not-so-subtle pressure =
that
was being brought to bear. I have copied this letter word for word:

=20

Enclosed is a copy of a complaint we have received from a consumer =
regarding

Braun Research, Inc.=20

=20

=20

I was puzzled by the AG office asking me to stop a legal practice. I am
also a member of CMOR and will present this to them as well. =20

=20

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

=20

Office: (609) 279-1600=20

Fax: (609) 279-1318

Cell: (609) 658-1434

pbraun@braunresearch.com

=20

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

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Date: Mon, 14 Aug 2006 15:37:15 -0400
Reply-To: Jonathan Brill <brillje@UMDNJ.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Jonathan Brill <brillje@UMDNJ.EDU>
Subject: Re: Letter received from Idaho Attorney General
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu, Paul Braun <pbraun@BRAUNRESEARCH.COM>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit
Content-disposition: inline

I got no link nor any attachment.

Regards,
Jonathan

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

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>>> Paul Braun <pbraun@BRAUNRESEARCH.COM> 08/14/06 3:32 PM >>>

To all:

I own survey research call centers throughout the country. I am posting this on AAPOR net because I was concerned about the not-so-subtle pressure that was being brought to bear. I have copied this letter word for word:

Enclosed is a copy of a complaint we have received from a consumer regarding

Braun Research, Inc.

I was puzzled by the AG office asking me to stop a legal practice. I am also a member of CMOR and will present this to them as well.

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

Office: (609) 279-1600
Fax: (609) 279-1318
Cell: (609) 658-1434
pbraun@braunresearch.com

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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html> .
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Date: Mon, 14 Aug 2006 15:44:57 -0400
Reply-To: Paul Braun <pbraun@BRAUNRESEARCH.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Paul Braun <pbraun@BRAUNRESEARCH.COM>
Subject: FW: Can you believe this?
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Apology to the group...
This is the AG complaint letter...

Paul A. Braun
Braun Research Inc.
271 Wall Street

Princeton, NJ 08540

Office: (609) 279-1600

Fax: (609) 279-1318

Cell: (609) 658-1434

pbraun@braunresearch.com

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

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Date: Mon, 14 Aug 2006 15:38:07 -0400

Reply-To: C Blake <caremail2@YAHOO.COM>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: C Blake <caremail2@YAHOO.COM>

Subject: Re: Letter received from Idaho Attorney General

Comments: To: Paul Braun <pbraun@BRAUNRESEARCH.COM>, AAPORNET@asu.edu

In-Reply-To: <[013a01c6bfd8\\$747147e0\\$5b00a8c0@BRICORP.com](mailto:013a01c6bfd8$747147e0$5b00a8c0@BRICORP.com)>

MIME-version: 1.0

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

Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Nothing enclosed/attached

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

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

Sent: Monday, August 14, 2006 3:33 PM

To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

Subject: Letter received from Idaho Attorney General

To all:

I own survey research call centers throughout the country. I am posting this on AAPOR net because I was concerned about the not-so-subtle pressure that was being brought to bear. I have copied this letter word for word:

Enclosed is a copy of a complaint we have received from a consumer regarding Braun Research, Inc.

I was puzzled by the AG office asking me to stop a legal practice. I am also a member of CMOR and will present this to them as well.

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

Office: (609) 279-1600

Fax: (609) 279-1318

Cell: (609) 658-1434
pbraun@braunresearch.com

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html> .
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Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html> .
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=====
Date: Mon, 14 Aug 2006 15:53:12 -0400
Reply-To: "Wolf, James G" <jamwolf@IUPUI.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Wolf, James G" <jamwolf@IUPUI.EDU>
Subject: Re: Letter received from Idaho Attorney General
Comments: To: Paul Braun <pbraun@BRAUNRESEARCH.COM>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: A <[013a01c6bfd8\\$747147e0\\$5b00a8c0@BRICORP.com](mailto:013a01c6bfd8$747147e0$5b00a8c0@BRICORP.com)>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Paul,

It is possible that you may be reading too much into the sentence
(unless there was more to the AG's letter than what ended up in your
post).

I read the short note to mean the AG's office is not taking any action
against you but someone there thought this was important enough to bring
to your attention. No one is asking you to stop.

If you didn't do anything wrong, carry on.

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-=3D-=3D

Jim Wolf jamwolf@iupui.edu
Director, Survey Research Center at IUPUI (317) 278-9230

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU] On Behalf Of Paul Braun
Sent: Monday, August 14, 2006 3:33 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Letter received from Idaho Attorney General

=20

To all:

=20

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on AAPOR net because I was concerned about the not-so-subtle pressure

that
was being brought to bear. I have copied this letter word for word:
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Enclosed is a copy of a complaint we have received from a consumer
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Braun Research, Inc.=20
=20

=20
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also a member of CMOR and will present this to them as well. =20
=20

Paul A. Braun
Braun Research Inc.
271 Wall Street
Princeton, NJ 08540
=20
Office: (609) 279-1600=20
Fax: (609) 279-1318
Cell: (609) 658-1434
pbraun@braunresearch.com
=20

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

=====
Date: Mon, 14 Aug 2006 16:02:51 -0400
Reply-To: John McCarty <mccarty@TCNJ.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: John McCarty <mccarty@TCNJ.EDU>
Subject: Re: FW: Can you believe this?
Comments: To: Paul Braun <pbraun@BRAUNRESEARCH.COM>
Comments: cc: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <016101c6bfd823ec92005b00a8c0@BRICORP.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; format=flowed
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Still does not seem to have anything attached.

John McCarty

Paul Braun wrote:
> Apology to the group...
> This is the AG complaint letter...

Although Braun Research Inc. may be exempt to Idaho's no-call law (Idaho code 48-1003a) as a matter of courtesy, it may want to consider not = calling those Idaho households whose phone numbers are listed on the Federal = Trade Commissions national do-not-call registry. The Idahoans who have = registered their telephone numbers are people who generally value their privacy at = home and they would probably appreciate not being called.

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

From: Paul Braun [mailto:pbraun@BRAUNRESEARCH.COM]=20
Sent: Monday, August 14, 2006 3:45 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: FW: Can you believe this?
Importance: High

Apology to the group...
This is the AG complaint letter...
=20
=20

=20
=20
=20
=20
Paul A. Braun
Braun Research Inc.
271 Wall Street
Princeton, NJ 08540
=20
Office: (609) 279-1600=20
Fax: (609) 279-1318
Cell: (609) 658-1434
pbraun@braunresearch.com
=20

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

Date: Mon, 14 Aug 2006 16:31:12 -0400
Reply-To: Paul Braun <pbraun@BRAUNRESEARCH.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Paul Braun <pbraun@BRAUNRESEARCH.COM>
Subject: Re: Letter received from Idaho Attorney General
Comments: To: "Wolf, James G" <jamwolf@IUPUI.EDU>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <A32055BDEA88C34BB3DBBCD229380778292C1B@iu-mssg-mbx109.ads.iu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

James,

I don't read it that way. There are two items specifically that trouble me:

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2 - They ask that I not call people on the do-not-call list. They should not extend themselves by asking me to stop a legal practice. =20

I agree that on the whole the letter is a warning and not a threat, but it is a threat to this industry and we need to take these seriously. This letter comes from a AG office. Don't be too careful.

Paul

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

From: Wolf, James G [mailto:jamwolf@IUPUI.EDU]=20
Sent: Monday, August 14, 2006 3:53 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Letter received from Idaho Attorney General

Paul,

It is possible that you may be reading too much into the sentence (unless there was more to the AG's letter than what ended up in your post).

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=3D=3D

Jim Wolf jamwolf@iupui.edu
Director, Survey Research Center at IUPUI (317) 278-9230

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU] On Behalf Of Paul Braun
Sent: Monday, August 14, 2006 3:33 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Letter received from Idaho Attorney General

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To all:

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=20

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I was puzzled by the AG office asking me to stop a legal practice. I am
also a member of CMOR and will present this to them as well. =20

=20

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

=20

Office: (609) 279-1600=20
Fax: (609) 279-1318
Cell: (609) 658-1434
pbraun@braunresearch.com

=20

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html> .
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to this message, write to: aapornet-request@asu.edu

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Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

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

Date: Mon, 14 Aug 2006 16:57:02 -0400
Reply-To: "Wolf, James G" <jamwolf@IUPUI.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Wolf, James G" <jamwolf@IUPUI.EDU>
Subject: Re: Letter received from Idaho Attorney General
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: A <019f01c6bfe0\$998a8750\$5b00a8c0@BRICORP.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

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It is my understanding that CMOR and AAPOR lobbied strongly to exclude survey research from the "no-call" lists. The FCC and FTC regs are no secret. CMOR has good summaries:

http://www.cmor.org/ga/tr_resources.cfm?q=3D1

You may want to diplomatically let the AG's office know that there is nothing wrong with what you are doing.

=3D-=3D=

Jim Wolf jamwolf@iupui.edu
Director, Survey Research Center at IUPUI (317) 278-9230

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU] On Behalf Of Paul Braun
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To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: Letter received from Idaho Attorney General

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Sent: Monday, August 14, 2006 3:33 PM
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Paul A. Braun

Braun Research Inc.

271 Wall Street
Princeton, NJ 08540
=20
Office: (609) 279-1600=20
Fax: (609) 279-1318
Cell: (609) 658-1434
pbraun@braunresearch.com
=20

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

=====
Date: Mon, 14 Aug 2006 17:00:59 -0400
Reply-To: Diane Bowers <dbowers@casro.org>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Diane Bowers <dbowers@CASRO.ORG>
Organization: CASRO
Subject: Re: Letter received from Idaho Attorney General
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; format=flowed; charset=iso-8859-1; reply-
type=original
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Paul: I have included below some of CASRO's advice relating to complaints that are received from respondents, Attorneys General, Consumer Affairs departments, etc. The letter your received affirms the concerns that CASRO has had from the beginning: that is, research is not EXEMPT from the DNC, it is not INCLUDED or COVERED for the simple fact that research is not "telemarketing/sales," but rather "informational" (so says the FTC). Exemptions apply to telemarketers whom the government believes should have special dispensation, e.g., charities and political fundraisers. Since research isn't sales in the first place, we can't be covered by laws that apply specifically to telemarketing, direct marketing, advertising, or

sales.***

In responding to a complaint it is better to adopt a more (perhaps) conciliatory position: "while research is not covered by the DNC, nevertheless, we respect your decision not to participate in this survey. We would like to be able to call you at another time to see if you would be willing to participate in an opinion survey on a subject that may be of more interest to you." If he/she still asks to be placed on your internal--Braun Research--do-not-call list, it would be prudent to acknowledge that request. Almost every research company I know has an internal DNC list, although I know there are exceptions in the academic and government research community. If you would like more details, we have model "letters," "language," and, even if necessary, amicus briefs to respond to court, class action, or individual complaints.

***The argument is not semantic: our government affairs monitoring and lobbying has shown that among the first "items" that states go after when developing more restrictive state legislation than the feds National DNC Registry, are the exemptions. Therefore, if legitimate telephone research is not classified as an "exemption" (and, why should we be, if we don't market or sell--we're a separate industry?), then there is less of a "red flag" for state leg/reg'ors to zero in on.

Hope this is helpful.

Regards, Diane

Diane K. Bowers
President
CASRO (Council of American Survey Research Organizations)
170 North Country Road, Suite 4
Port Jefferson, New York 11777
631.928.6954
www.casro.org

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

From: "Wolf, James G" <jamwolf@IUPUI.EDU>
To: <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
Sent: Monday, August 14, 2006 3:53 PM
Subject: Re: Letter received from Idaho Attorney General

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It is possible that you may be reading too much into the sentence (unless there was more to the AG's letter than what ended up in your post).

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To all:

I own survey research call centers throughout the country. I am posting this on AAPOR net because I was concerned about the not-so-subtle pressure that was being brought to bear. I have copied this letter word for word:

Enclosed is a copy of a complaint we have received from a consumer regarding Braun Research, Inc.

I was puzzled by the AG office asking me to stop a legal practice. I am also a member of CMOR and will present this to them as well.

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

Office: (609) 279-1600
Fax: (609) 279-1318
Cell: (609) 658-1434
pbraun@braunresearch.com

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Date: Mon, 14 Aug 2006 17:50:17 -0400
Reply-To: Diane Bowers <dbowers@casro.org>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Diane Bowers <dbowers@CASRO.ORG>
Organization: CASRO
Subject: Re: Letter received from Idaho Attorney General
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; format=flowed; charset=iso-8859-1; reply-type=original
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Jim: Slight Correction: AAPOR, CMOR, and CASRO argued together for the "constitutionality" of the National DNC Registry. CASRO and AAPOR Counsel, Duane Berlin, wrote a compelling amici brief on behalf of these three associations in opposition to the Denver federal court's ruling that the FTC's National Do-Not-Call Registry was unconstitutional mainly because it singled out telemarketers, rather than being applicable to "related" industries, like survey research, that make unsolicited calls.

These associations plus MRA contributed money to a lobbying effort headed by Jim Robinson, Director of CASRO's Government & Public Affairs Program and using CASRO's lobbyist in Washington to ensure that telephone research would continue to be outside of the reckoning for regulation by federal legislators (something that would definitely have occurred had the Appeals Court ruled in favor of the telemarketing industry.)

The Appeals Court ruled that the FTC had the authority to establish and implement the DNC registry AND that the DNC was constitutional and a valid commercial speech regulation . . .so the telemarketers' first amendment freedoms were not deemed violated by the DNC.

CASRO still holds a strong commitment to our own self-regulation based: (1) on the informational, social utility of our work; (2) on the respect for respondents (few public complaints are directed at legitimate telephone researchers); (3) that we don't sell, market, advertise, so we're not a part of the telemarketing industry (so we can't be exempt from the DNC); (4) that we're not "commercial" speech, even though the research industry includes "businesses;" and (5) that our mandatory codes (AAPOR's and CASRO's) prohibit respondent abuse, harassment, or deception.

I'd be glad to send you the report of our work together on this issue. Subsequently, CASRO and AAPOR joined in on another submission of "public comments" regarding the CAN SPAM Act, which resulted in the FTC specifically writing that "research is informational."

Thanks, Diane

Diane K. Bowers
President
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From: "Wolf, James G" <jamwolf@IUPUI.EDU>
To: <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
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It is my understanding that CMOR and AAPOR lobbied strongly to exclude survey research from the "no-call" lists. The FCC and FTC regs are no secret. CMOR has good summaries:

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

=====

Date: Mon, 14 Aug 2006 15:57:01 -0600
Reply-To: danjones@DJASURVEY.COM
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Dan Jones <danjones@DJASURVEY.COM>
Subject: Focus Group Moderators in Moscow and St. Petersburg Russia
Comments: To: "AAPORNET@asu.edu" <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; format=flowed
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit
Content-disposition: inline

Hi,

Does anyone know a good focus group moderator in Moscow and St.
Petersburg Russia.

Please reply directly to danjones@djasurvey.com

Thanks for your help

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

=====

Date: Mon, 14 Aug 2006 15:15:00 -0700

Reply-To: Charles DiSogra <charlesd@FIELD.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Charles DiSogra <charlesd@FIELD.COM>
Subject: advance letter cost-effectiveness
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit
Content-disposition: inline

Hello all,

Does anyone have any data or aware of any published articles on the cost-effectiveness of using advance letters (no dollar incentive) in an RDD general population adult survey. I have some data on letters enhancing response rates (by about 9%) in one statewide survey but not cost-effectiveness per se (although that can be implied). Any help would be appreciated.

Thanks.

Charles

Charles A. DiSogra, DrPH, MPH
Vice President and Senior Research Director
Field Research Corporation
222 Sutter Street, Suite 700
San Francisco, CA 94108-4458

tel: 415.392.5763

email: charlesd@field.com
fax:415.434.2541
http://www.field.com/

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

Date: Tue, 15 Aug 2006 12:16:10 +0200
Reply-To: Edith de Leeuw <edithl@XS4ALL.NL>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Edith de Leeuw <edithl@XS4ALL.NL>
Subject: Re: advance letter cost-effectiveness
Comments: To: Charles DiSogra <charlesd@FIELD.COM>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <s4e093a0.051@svr1.field.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed

We recently finished a meta-analysis summarizing 29 studies on the effect of advance letters on response in telephone surveys. We investigated both lists and RDD. Advance letters work (although the average effect for RDD is around 5%. This does not mean that 9 % is not feasible in special

cases, partly depending on the matching rate. The 5% is just the 'average' over all RDD studies.).

We presented it on the TSMII conference.

For more info contact me or co-author Mario Callegaro

But the rock bottom is advance letters do work

Best Edith

At 03:15 PM 8/14/2006 -0700, Charles DiSogra wrote:

>Hello all,

>

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>Thanks.

>

>Charles

>

>Charles A. DiSogra, DrPH, MPH

>Vice President and Senior Research Director

>Field Research Corporation

Dr. Edith D. de Leeuw, Methodika

Plantage Doklaan 40, NL-1018 CN Amsterdam

tel + 31 20 622 34 38 fax + 31 20 330 25 97

e-mail edithl@xs4all.nl

God do you still have a blue print of my cat?

J.B. Charles (Willem Hendrik Nagel 1910-1982)

<http://www.xs4all.nl/~majicou/page5.html>

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

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

set aapornet nomail

On your return send this: set aapornet mail

Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

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

Date: Tue, 15 Aug 2006 06:20:45 -0400

Reply-To: dgillin@cmor.org

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: Donna Gillin <dgillin@CMOR.ORG>

Organization: CMOR

Subject: Re: Letter received from Idaho Attorney General

Comments: To: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
In-Reply-To: <AAPORNET%200608142100012083.BB90@LISTS.ASU.EDU>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

As Paul noted, he contacted CMOR about this issue - our Government Affairs staff will be working with him on it. I agree with Paul, that this letter is more of a warning, and that there is some potential for concern (especially since the first paragraph notes: "in accordance with ... [the state and federal do not call laws] .. please ensure that this consumer does not receive any future calls from Braun Research"). CMOR has dealt with similar state issues in the past. In response, we have provided assistance to the industry member in his/her response to the government agency about the true scope of the law (and its non-applicability to research-related calls) and have corresponded directly with the state, to further educate it about the research process and its clear distinction from sales-related activities.

On a related note -- if you do have an internal do-not-call policy (as Diane noted, many in the profession do) - make sure:

1) you are clear about that policy and 2) you abide by it.

What do your interviewers (or does your privacy policy) say about the do-not-call policy? Do they (or the written policy) tell respondents they will be put on your do-not-call list? If so, what does that mean? Does that mean Braun Research will never call the respondent again (does it only apply to this study - if so, that should be noted). We should be cognizant that respondents (like lawmakers/regulators) are aware of the do-not-call laws (which we do not have to comply with) and are likely aware that some of these laws require telemarketers to comply with a do-not-call request for years. They may assume we are likewise complying for the same duration. Further, as the FTC has noted, privacy promises must be fulfilled: "A key part of the Commission's privacy program is making sure companies keep the promises they make to consumers about privacy ... Using its authority under Section 5 of the FTC Act, which prohibits unfair or deceptive practices, the Commission has brought a number of cases to enforce the promises in privacy statements."

You can contact the CMOR Government Affairs staff directly if you have any additional questions - Chris Lee, CMOR Director of Government Affairs at clee@cmor.org; LaToya Rembert, State Legislative Coordinator, at lrembert@cmor.org.

Best Regards,

- Donna

Donna Gillin
Director of Operations
CMOR
4011 Old Stone Rd.
Charlotte, NC 28226
ph: 704-609-0448
fax: 704-341-1937
dgillin@cmor.org

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

Date: Tue, 15 Aug 2006 07:23:51 -0400
Reply-To: "Ehrlich, Nathaniel" <Nathaniel.Ehrlich@SSC.MSU.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Ehrlich, Nathaniel" <Nathaniel.Ehrlich@SSC.MSU.EDU>
Subject: Re: advance letter cost-effectiveness
Comments: To: Charles DiSogra <charlesd@FIELD.COM>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain

POQ Vol. 69, #2, Summer 2005
"The Cost-effectiveness of Alternative Advance Mailings in a Telephone Survey", Hembroff et al.

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

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

From: AAPORNET [<mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu>] On Behalf Of Charles DiSogra
Sent: Monday, August 14, 2006 6:15 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: advance letter cost-effectiveness

Hello all,

Does anyone have any data or aware of any published articles on the cost-effectiveness of using advance letters (no dollar incentive) in an RDD general population adult survey. I have some data on letters enhancing response rates (by about 9%) in one statewide survey but not cost-effectiveness per se (although that can be implied). Any help would be appreciated.

Thanks.

Charles

Charles A. DiSogra, DrPH, MPH
Vice President and Senior Research Director
Field Research Corporation

222 Sutter Street, Suite 700
San Francisco, CA 94108-4458

tel: 415.392.5763

email: charlesd@field.com

fax:415.434.2541

http://www.field.com/

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

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On your return send this: set aapornet mail

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=====
Date: Tue, 15 Aug 2006 07:58:12 -0400

Reply-To: Andrew Beveridge <Andrew.Beveridge@QC.CUNY.EDU>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: Andrew Beveridge <Andrew.Beveridge@QC.CUNY.EDU>

Organization: Queens College and Grad Center CUNY

Subject: Position at Queens College CUNY

Comments: To: comurb_r21@email.rutgers.edu

Comments: cc: AAPORNET@asu.edu, H-Net Historical Demography List

<H-DEMOG@H-NET.MSU.EDU>

MIME-version: 1.0

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

Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Dear All:

The following job is authorized. Based upon the newly signed contract and the commitment of the sociology department and Dean of Social Sciences, we expect to make the terms of this position broadly competitive with the conditions at a research university in terms of course load, research support, and the like. Opportunities for affiliation with the CUNY Graduate Center exist, as well as with the newly formed CUNY Demography Research Institute. We hope that this notice is widely circulated, and if anyone either a candidate or sponsor would like further information they should contact me at Queens.

Andy Beveridge, Professor of Sociology Queens College and Grad Center CUNY
and Chair, Queens College Sociology

718-997-2848 andrew.beveridge@qc.cuny.edu

Queens College, City University of New York. The Department of Sociology seeks to hire a tenure-track Assistant Professor beginning Fall 2007. Queens College is located in Flushing, New York and has a diverse student body of 18,000 students, is one of the Senior College's in the CUNY system. More information is available at www.qc.cuny.edu. Candidates must have scholarly publications, a well-defined research program, and a commitment to excellence in research and undergraduate teaching. Candidates must have a Ph.D. in hand at time of appointment. The department will consider highly qualified candidates in a wide variety of specialties, especially candidates focusing on urban issues, education, health, politics, or deviance. Applicants should send to arrive by November 15th (1) curriculum vitae, (2) samples of scholarly writing, (3) statement outlining research and teaching interests, and (4) three current letters of reference Search Committee, Department of Sociology, Queens College, 65-30 Kissena Blvd., Flushing, NY 11367-1597 or email materials to: andrew.beveridge@qc.cuny.edu. Please put Assistant Professor Search in the subject line.

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=====
Date: Tue, 15 Aug 2006 05:45:47 -0700
Reply-To: Jonathan Best <jonathan.best@PSRA.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Jonathan Best <jonathan.best@PSRA.COM>
Subject: Re: advance letter cost-effectiveness

I'm curious about why researchers send advance letters to boost response rates for RDD surveys. I've done it myself so I'm asking me, too. Clearly if I'm using RDD sample I'm concerned enough about listing bias not to use listed sample. But I can only send advance letters to the households where I can get a mailing address - the listed households. So I may boost the response rate, but really only for the listed households. That makes my final sample more "listed," not necessarily more representative. In fact, I would argue that an advance letter to RDD samples could make the final sample less, not more, representative.

Jonathan Best
Princeton Survey Research International

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On your return send this: set aapornet mail
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Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: aapornet-request@asu.edu

=====
Date: Tue, 15 Aug 2006 10:41:24 -0400
Reply-To: Colleen Porter <CPORTER@DENTAL.UFL.EDU>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Colleen Porter <CPORTER@DENTAL.UFL.EDU>
Subject: Re: advance letter cost-effectiveness
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit
Content-disposition: inline

The bias Jonathan mentions is one of the reasons I prefer a followup letter rather than a pre-alert letter, for studies that will be in the field long enough to accomodate a call in the beginning, then a letter, then a followup call. At least everyone is getting the same initial treatment.

The "listed" hit rates seem to be going down steadily in our state. In the Hembroff et al. article in last summer's POQ, they seemed to have listings for about 62% of their sample (if I am reading it correctly), and also observed that they expected "less than a quarter" of those numbers would be working numbers.

I wonder what kind of listing rates others are finding, and how one quantifies an estimate of what percentage of the unlisted might be working numbers?

This is a challenge for us, that we've had no way to differentiate unlisted numbers that belong to folks who have their number intentionally unlisted, versus nonworking numbers and the "ghost" numbers that are assigned to households with more than one line (but not more than one phone number, for households who have call waiting and/or conference calling capability).

And those unknowns are certainly a major factor in the "representativeness" issue that Jonathan raises. If the unknowns are mostly not working residential numbers, than the representativeness of the overall sample is not much impacted.

Colleen

Colleen K. Porter, M.A.
Research Program Manager (Pain Lab)
University of Florida College of Dentistry
Community Dentistry and Behavioral Science
US Mail: PO Box 103628
FedEx: 1329 SW 16th St. (1329 Bldg.), Ste. 5180
Gainesville, Florida 32610-3628
(352) 273-5979, phone
(352) 273-5985, fax
cporter@dental.ufl.edu

>>> Jonathan Best <jonathan.best@PSRA.COM> 08/15/06 8:45 AM >>>
I'm curious about why researchers send advance letters to boost response rates for RDD surveys. I've done it myself so I'm asking me, too.

Clearly if I'm using RDD sample I'm concerned enough about listing bias not to use listed sample. But I can only send advance letters to the households where I can get a mailing address - the listed households. So I may boost the response rate, but really only for the listed households. That makes my final sample more "listed," not necessarily more representative. In fact, I would argue that an advance letter to RDD samples could make the final sample less, not more, representative.

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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: Tue, 15 Aug 2006 07:47:22 -0700
Reply-To: Stephen Mistler <smistler99@YAHOO.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Stephen Mistler <smistler99@YAHOO.COM>
Subject: International Business Surveys
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: 8bit

Hello all,

I am searching for any literature that may be available on conducting international surveys of businesses, but am having very little luck so far. I also have been unable to find literature on conducting international surveys or on conducting business surveys separately. Does anyone have recommendations for literature on the above subjects? Thanks.

Stephen Mistler
Research Assistant

AIR Federal Statistics Program
202-403-6176
smistler@air.org

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=====
Date: Tue, 15 Aug 2006 11:05:55 -0400
Reply-To: Jonathan Brill <brillje@UMDNJ.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Jonathan Brill <brillje@UMDNJ.EDU>
Subject: Re: Letter received from Idaho Attorney General
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu, Donna Gillin <dgillin@cmor.org>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit
Content-disposition: inline

Regarding internal do not call lists:

Our CATI Lab has the following policy:

If we get a clear (typically abusive or, at least, angry) request to never call again, we put that telephone number on our internal Do Not Call list and date it. We then remove the phone number from our Do Not Call list in 2 years on the rationale that phone numbers are not permanent and are subject to reassignment while, if the number has not been reassigned, calling again after at least a 2 year waiting period is not disrespectful and a reasonable compromise.

Regards,
Jonathan

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

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>>> Donna Gillin <dgillin@CMOR.ORG> 08/15/06 6:20 AM >>>

As Paul noted, he contacted CMOR about this issue - our Government Affairs

staff will be working with him on it. I agree with Paul, that this letter is

more of a warning, and that there is some potential for concern (especially

since the first paragraph notes: "in accordance with ... [the state and

federal do not call laws] .. please ensure that this consumer does not receive any future calls from Braun Research"). CMOR has dealt with

similar

state issues in the past. In response, we have provided assistance to the

industry member in his/her response to the government agency about the true

scope of the law (and its non-applicability to research-related calls) and

have corresponded directly with the state, to further educate it about the

research process and its clear distinction from sales-related activities.

On a related note -- if you do have an internal do-not-call policy (as Diane

noted, many in the profession do) - make sure:

1) you are clear about that policy and 2) you abide by it.

What do your interviewers (or does your privacy policy) say about the do-not-call policy? Do they (or the written policy) tell respondents

they

will be put on your do-not-call list? If so, what does that mean? Does that

mean Braun Research will never call the respondent again (does it only apply

to this study - if so, that should be noted). We should be cognizant that

respondents (like lawmakers/regulators) are aware of the do-not-call laws

(which we do not have to comply with) and are likely aware that some of

these laws require telemarketers to comply with a do-not-call request for

years. They may assume we are likewise complying for the same duration.
Further, as the FTC has noted, privacy promises must be fulfilled: "A key part of the Commission's privacy program is making sure companies keep the promises they make to consumers about privacy ... Using its authority under Section 5 of the FTC Act, which prohibits unfair or deceptive practices, the Commission has brought a number of cases to enforce the promises in privacy statements."

You can contact the CMOR Government Affairs staff directly if you have any additional questions - Chris Lee, CMOR Director of Government Affairs at clee@cmor.org; LaToya Rembert, State Legislative Coordinator, at lrembert@cmor.org.

Best Regards,

- Donna

Donna Gillin
Director of Operations
CMOR
4011 Old Stone Rd.
Charlotte, NC 28226
ph: 704-609-0448
fax: 704-341-1937
dgillin@cmor.org

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

Date: Tue, 15 Aug 2006 10:52:57 -0700
Reply-To: Charles DiSogra <charlesd@FIELD.COM>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Charles DiSogra <charlesd@FIELD.COM>
Subject: Re: advance letter cost-effectiveness
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu, Colleen Porter <CPORTER@DENTAL.UFL.EDU>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit
Content-disposition: inline

The advance letter strategy to a household where the eligible respondent is yet to be identified helps the interviewer obtain cooperation and helps legitimize the research. Data show that it does enhance response rates for these households. It is not unreasonable to believe that this gives an edge for listed households, although the use of address-matching vendor databases can go beyond just "white page" directory listings which are generally known to be different from households that opt not to be listed in the white pages. When non-listed households are contacted, the same letter can be offered via mail, fax, or Web-site access. Ironically, it is more common to encounter a listed household where the person we are talking to has no knowledge of the letter that was sent, or if they recall, don't remember exactly what it was about. Thus, the impact dynamics are complicated (the existence of the letter, the fact that "something" was sent, the details of the study or its sponsor, the characteristics of being a listed household, the comfort/confidence level of the interviewer???). One could certainly measure bias, along available dimensions, for letter and no/letter respondents but without knowing the role the letter played in getting a completed interview, the bias measurement will always be suspect. Certainly, something happened because we get a boost in the response rate when an advance letter is mailed. Perhaps looking at response rates between listed and non-listed households when no advance letter is used is a good place to start. I would bet that that's been done, I just haven't found it yet.

Charles

>>> Colleen Porter <CPORTER@DENTAL.UFL.EDU> 8/15/2006 7:41 AM >>>

The bias Jonathan mentions is one of the reasons I prefer a followup letter rather than a pre-alert letter, for studies that will be in the field long enough to accomodate a call in the beginning, then a letter, then a followup call. At least everyone is getting the same initial treatment.

The "listed" hit rates seem to be going down steadily in our state. In the Hembroff et al. article in last summer's POQ, they seemed to have listings for about 62% of their sample (if I am reading it correctly), and also observed that they expected "less than a quarter" of those numbers would be working numbers.

I wonder what kind of listing rates others are finding, and how one quantifies an estimate of what percentage of the unlisted might be

working numbers?

This is a challenge for us, that we've had no way to differentiate unlisted numbers that belong to folks who have their number intentionally unlisted, versus nonworking numbers and the "ghost" numbers that are assigned to households with more than one line (but not more than one phone number, for households who have call waiting and/or conference calling capability).

And those unknowns are certainly a major factor in the "representativeness" issue that Jonathan raises. If the unknowns are mostly not working residential numbers, than the representativeness of the overall sample is not much impacted.

Colleen

Colleen K. Porter, M.A.
Research Program Manager (Pain Lab)
University of Florida College of Dentistry
Community Dentistry and Behavioral Science
US Mail: PO Box 103628
FedEx: 1329 SW 16th St. (1329 Bldg.), Ste. 5180
Gainesville, Florida 32610-3628
(352) 273-5979, phone
(352) 273-5985, fax
cporter@dental.ufl.edu

>>> Jonathan Best <jonathan.best@PSRA.COM> 08/15/06 8:45 AM >>>

I'm curious about why researchers send advance letters to boost response rates for RDD surveys. I've done it myself so I'm asking me, too. Clearly if I'm using RDD sample I'm concerned enough about listing bias not to use listed sample. But I can only send advance letters to the households where I can get a mailing address - the listed households. So I may boost the response rate, but really only for the listed households. That makes my final sample more "listed," not necessarily more representative. In fact, I would argue that an advance letter to RDD samples could make the final sample less, not more, representative.

Jonathan Best
Princeton Survey Research International

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=====
Date: Tue, 15 Aug 2006 14:34:09 -0400
Reply-To: Mike Battaglia <Mike_Battaglia@ABTASSOC.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Mike Battaglia <Mike_Battaglia@ABTASSOC.COM>
Subject: Re: advance letter cost-effectiveness
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII

In this paper the effectiveness of the advance letter was examined by not mailing the letter to a sample of residential directory-listed numbers:

Camburn, Donald P., Lavrakas, Paul, J., Battaglia, Michael P., Massey, James T., and Wright, Robert A. 1995. Using advance letters in random-digit-dialing telephone surveys. 1995 Proceedings of the Section on Survey Research Methods, Alexandria, VA: American Statistical Association, pp. 969-974.

A more recent paper on the effectiveness of advance letters is:

Advance Letters as a Means of Improving Respondent Cooperation in Random Digit Dial Studies
A Multistate Experiment
Michael W. Link and Ali Mokdad
Public Opinion Quarterly 2005 69(4):572-587

In terms of raising the response rate for telephone numbers with a reverse match in the data base you are using to obtain residential addresses, your internal unit nonresponse adjustments to the sampling weights (e.g., the screener nonresponse adjustment) can use weighting cells based on the residential directory status of the telephone number (cross-classified with

other variables that you might normally use to form nonresponse adjustment cells).

Mike Battaglia
Abt Associates Inc.
55 Wheeler St.
Cambridge, MA 02138
617-349-2425
Fax: 617-349-2605
mike_battaglia@abtassoc.com

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=====

Date: Wed, 16 Aug 2006 07:20:04 +0200
Reply-To: Lyberg Lars VL-S <lars.lyberg@SCB.SE>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Lyberg Lars VL-S <lars.lyberg@SCB.SE>
Subject: SV: International Business Surveys
Comments: To: Stephen Mistler <smistler99@YAHOO.COM>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Dear Stephen,

Most of the official statistics on short-term indicators and other =
economic statistics within the European Statistical System is in fact =
generated by comparing and aggregating business surveys from EU =
countries. Usually the methodology can be found under headings such as =
input and output harmonization. You can look for those concepts on the =
web and you can also look at Eurostat's home page. Other organizations =
conducting international business surveys include OECD and IMF.

=20
As for general methodology on international surveys I recommend you to =
visit the CSDI website (just google "CSDI").

=20
If you are looking for methodology on or examples of international =
business surveys outside the official statistics sector you might want =
to contact the people who have developed the recent ISO standard on =
"Market, opinion and social research". Some of the marketing institutes =
involved in that work conduct international business surveys.

=20

Best regards,
=20
Lars Lyberg
Statistics Sweden and Stockholm University

Fr=E5n: AAPORNET genom Stephen Mistler
Skickat: ti 2006-08-15 16:47
Till: AAPORNET@asu.edu
=C4mne: International Business Surveys

Hello all,
=20

I am searching for any literature that may be available on conducting = international surveys of businesses, but am having very little luck so = far. I also have been unable to find literature on conducting = international surveys or on conducting business surveys separately. Does = anyone have recommendations for literature on the above subjects? = Thanks.

=20
=20

Stephen Mistler
Research Assistant
AIR Federal Statistics Program
202-403-6176
smistler@air.org

=20

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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: Thu, 17 Aug 2006 16:17:49 +0200
Reply-To: Edith de Leeuw <edithl@XS4ALL.NL>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: Edith de Leeuw <edithl@XS4ALL.NL>
Subject: Re: SV: International Business Surveys
Comments: To: Lyberg Lars VL-S <lars.lyberg@SCB.SE>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <DDF417C9CE8DF7468124C0D7E96AFFA3032BF4@exs13.scb.intra>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1; format=flowed
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Though not specific for business surveys, the Webpage Australian=20
Statistical Office at <http://www.sch.abs.gov.au/> contains a section on=20
international practices with links to best practice quality standards.=20
(click on national statistical services and then on statistical references=
=20
and international).

Edith

At 07:20 AM 8/16/2006 +0200, Lyberg Lars VL-S wrote:

>Dear Stephen,

>Most of the official statistics on short-term indicators and other=20
>economic statistics within the European Statistical System is in fact=20
>generated by comparing and aggregating business surveys from EU=20
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=20

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>visit the CSDI website (just google "CSDI").

>

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>business surveys outside the official statistics sector you might want to=
=20

>contact the people who have developed the recent ISO standard on "Market,=
=20

>opinion and social research". Some of the marketing institutes involved in=
=20

>that work conduct international business surveys.

>

>Best regards,

>

>Lars Lyberg

>Statistics Sweden and Stockholm University

>

>

>

>Fr=E5n: AAPORNET genom Stephen Mistler

>Skickat: ti 2006-08-15 16:47

>Till: AAPORNET@asu.edu

>=C4mne: International Business Surveys

>

>

>

>Hello all,
>
> I am searching for any literature that may be available on conducting=20
> international surveys of businesses, but am having very little luck so=20
> far. I also have been unable to find literature on conducting=20
> international surveys or on conducting business surveys separately. Does=
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> anyone have recommendations for literature on the above subjects? Thanks.

>
>
> Stephen Mistler
>Research Assistant
>AIR Federal Statistics Program
>202-403-6176
> smistler@air.org
>
>

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>

>-----
>Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
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Dr. Edith D. de Leeuw, MethodikA
Plantage Doklaan 40, NL-1018 CN Amsterdam
tel + 31 20 622 34 38 fax + 31 20 330 25 97
e-mail edithl@xs4all.nl

God do you still have a blue print of my cat?
J.B. Charles (Willem Hendrik Nagel=
1910-1982)

<http://www.xs4all.nl/~majicou/page5.html>

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Date: Mon, 21 Aug 2006 10:26:14 -0400
Reply-To: Janel Kasper-Wolfe <j_kasper-wolfe@ACS.ORG>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Janel Kasper-Wolfe <j_kasper-wolfe@ACS.ORG>
Subject: Job Announcement: Senior Research Associate
Comments: To: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain

Hi everyone,

Please pass this job announcement on to anyone you think might be interested. Email resumes to: employment@acs.org
Or fax (202) 872-4077

Thanks,

Janel Kasper-Wolfe

Senior Research Associate

Dept. of Member Research and Technology

American Chemical Society

1155 16th Street, NW

Washington, DC 20036

202-872-6120

j_kasper-wolfe@acs.org

American Chemical Society

Washington, DC

Position: Sr. Research Associate 06-92

Division: Membership

Department: Membership Marketing & Administration

Summary:

Manages a new series of member population studies such as: ongoing member satisfaction studies, demography of member chemists, international member needs, lapsed member studies, competitive analysis with other scientific

organizations, and younger chemist studies. Work involves the conduct of member surveys, preparing data, producing articles and reports, and interacting with other ACS divisions, and departments. Provides data and trend analysis based on available data to other interested ACS staff, governance groups, or outside organizations.

Minimum Qualifications:

Master's degree in social sciences or related fields; 5+ years of related experience. Survey research experience required. Must have knowledge of basic statistics and quantitative research methods as well as experience with SPSS or SAS. Ability to plan, organize, and carry survey and analysis projects and associated administrative tasks. Knowledge of and interest in demographic and population research is desirable. Proficiency analyzing data from federal sources is required. Must possess excellent oral and written communication skills, statistical analysis/methodological skills, ability to read and write statistical syntax, computational software skills.

Position Accountabilities:

1) Serves as member population data expert for the Membership Division. 2) Supervises the conduct of special studies 3) Produces articles, reports, and presentations on special study and demographic issues. 4) Produces special reports, makes presentations, and writes and edits articles for other groups within and outside ACS. 5) May serve as a liaison to a CEPA Subcommittee 6) Maintains the special studies budget.

Email resumes to: employment@acs.org

Or fax (202) 872-4077

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

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

=====
Date: Mon, 21 Aug 2006 21:27:30 -0400

Reply-To: stephanie@berganalytics.com

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: Stephanie Berg <stephanie@BERGANALYTICS.COM>

Organization: bergAnalytics

Subject: Contact needed at GMI

Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

MIME-version: 1.0

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

Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Does anyone have a contact or sales rep at GMI I can call to inquire about their physician panel? GMI - a panel provider - only offers email forms on

its web site. I've never been impressed with the efficiency of this method and need to speak to someone rather quickly.

Please reply off-list. Thank you,

stephanie berg
p 301.537.0817
f 703.940.4815

stephanie@berganalytics.com

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set aapornet nomail
On your return send this: set aapornet mail
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: aapornet-request@asu.edu

=====
Date: Tue, 22 Aug 2006 04:13:38 +0000
Reply-To: cji@columbus.rr.com
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Hugh Clark <cji@COLUMBUS.RR.COM>
Subject: Re: Contact needed at GMI
Comments: To: stephanie@berganalytics.com, AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <[004b01c6c58a\\$236ca800\\$6600a8c0@gallows.com](mailto:004b01c6c58a$236ca800$6600a8c0@gallows.com)>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain
Content-transfer-encoding: base64

SSBoYXZlIGp1c3QgYmVndW4gd29pcmtpbmcgd2l0aCB0aGVtLCBhbmQgYW0gbm90IHlldCBzdXJlIG9mIHRoZSBjYWxpYmVyIG9mIHRoZSBByZXN1bGx0LiBCdXQgb25lIHBvaW50IG9uIGVudHJ5IGlu dG8gdGhlaXIgcmlF0aGVyIGxheWVyZWQgb3JnYW5pemF0aW9uIGlzIGEgeW91bmcgbWlkLXdlc3Qg

202-872-6120

j_kasper-wolfe@acs.org

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signoff aapornet
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Wed, 23 Aug 2006 13:57:30 -0400
Reply-To: Mike Donatello <mike@DONATELLO.US>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Mike Donatello <mike@DONATELLO.US>
Subject: Questions on mail surveys
Comments: To: "AAPORNET@asu.edu" <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

I have not conducted a mail-based survey on a long time, but I'm considering using mail as a cost-friendly alternative to RDD in a general population survey exploring low-incidence behavior. Can anyone comment on recent experiences with large-scale mail surveys using nat-rep samples? Any idea of a typical CPM for sample? My only stratification variable would be geography; I'd want everything else to mirror the general adult population.

=20
Thanks.=20
=20
Mike Donatello

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

Date: Wed, 23 Aug 2006 15:47:36 -0400
Reply-To: hol294@AOL.COM
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: hol294@AOL.COM
Subject: Great Question Designer References?
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Lots of research firms do great work, but can anyone recommend a firm (and contact person) that is especially talented at writing brief, light-hearted

surveys for publicity purposes. In particular, I would like to hear about any great "question crafters"? (No need to "reply to all" please).

Many thanks,
Holly Jarrell
MSL PR

Check out AOL.com today. Breaking news, video search, pictures, email and IM.
All on demand. Always Free.

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Date: Wed, 23 Aug 2006 16:22:38 -0400
Reply-To: Janel Kasper-Wolfe <j_kasper-wolfe@ACS.ORG>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Janel Kasper-Wolfe <j_kasper-wolfe@ACS.ORG>
Subject: Looking for suggestions for report writers
Comments: To: "AAPORNET@asu.edu" <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain

Thanks everyone who sent me recommendations for data entry organizations.
I'm also looking for suggestions for good report writers. In particular,
someone with experience writing salary reports. You can email me directly.

Thanks,

Janel Kasper-Wolfe

Senior Research Associate

Dept. of Member Research and Technology

American Chemical Society

1155 16th Street, NW

Washington, DC 20036

202-872-6120

j_kasper-wolfe@acs.org

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

Date: Thu, 24 Aug 2006 09:12:46 -0400
Reply-To: Jim Bason <jbason@ARCHES.UGA.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Jim Bason <jbason@ARCHES.UGA.EDU>
Subject: Comparison of Opt In Web versus Mail/Other web
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

I have a colleague who is looking for any literature that compares =
results of an online survey where members opt in (e.g. go to a web site =
and then complete a survey on the host web site where anyone can access =
and complete the survey) with results using a specified frame such as a =
mail survey or web survey where invites are sent to potential =
respondents use a list assisted method. If anyone knows of any =
literature I would appreciate it. I'll be happy to post back to the list =
any responses I receive.

Thanks.

Jim

James J. Bason, Ph.D.
Director and Associate Research Scientist
303 Stegeman Coliseum
Survey Research Center
Office of Research Services
University of Georgia
Athens, GA 30602
706-542-9082
706-425-3029 FAX
jbason@uga.edu

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=====

Date: Thu, 24 Aug 2006 10:49:15 -0500
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: "Bielick, Stacey" <SBielick@air.org>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Job - Senior Research Analyst

Company - MacroSys Research and Technology

Contact - information@macrosysrt.com <<mailto:information@macrosysrt.com>>
; by fax to 202-955-6021; or by mail to MacroSys Research and
Technology, 888 17th Street NW, Suite 312, Washington, DC 20006.=20

MacroSys Research and Technology offers exciting careers for
professionals at all levels. If you are a hard-working team player and
like the challenges and opportunities available at a rapidly growing
small company, MacroSys wants to hear from you.=20

We currently have the following position available:=20

SENIOR RESEARCH ANALYST=20

- Doctoral degree, terminal degree, or equivalent experience in a social
science (e.g. sociology, economics, psychology, statistics, survey
methodology);=20
- Quantitative research skills, including experience with surveys,
statistics, and large datasets;=20
- Statistical programming experience with SPSS, SAS, or Stata with an
ability to recode and compute new variables, merge data files, transform
data, generate crosstabs and statistical analyses;=20
- Demonstrated ability to develop, review, and revise survey
questionnaires, survey design materials, and survey documentation;=20
- Adept in reviewing and critiquing sample design plans and survey
weighting adjustments;=20
- Strong written and verbal communication skills, editing, and attention
to detail;=20
- Able to make occasional presentations, such as presenting research
papers at professional conferences or leading training sessions for data
users;=20
- Able to respond to data user requests for information or technical
assistance and be responsive to external clients;=20
- Comfortable working with a team of researchers with diverse social
science backgrounds; and=20
- Expertise and/or interest in survey research methods, child
development, and/or education a plus.=20

MacroSys offers a competitive salary and an excellent benefits package,
including health, life, and disability insurance, a retirement plan, and
education assistance.=20

=20

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=20

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=====
Date: Thu, 24 Aug 2006 11:36:47 -0500

Reply-To: ALLAN L MCCUTCHEON <amccutch@UNLSERVE.UNL.EDU>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: ALLAN L MCCUTCHEON <amccutch@UNLSERVE.UNL.EDU>

Subject: Job Opportunity

Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

MIME-version: 1.0

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

Director, Statistics, Survey & Psychometrics (SSP) Core Facility

University of Nebraska-Lincoln

The University of Nebraska-Lincoln announces a unique opportunity for Director, Statistics, Survey, & Psychometrics (SSP) Core Facility. The SSP Core Facility has been charged and resourced by the Vice Chancellor for Research to foster social science and interdisciplinary research on campus. The Director will build the core facility by working with campus researchers to develop grant/contract proposals, conducting funded research, supervising core staff and graduate students in provision of SSP services, and building collaborative campus relationships. SSP services include program evaluation, needs assessment, survey research, research design, statistics, and psychometrics, and as such candidates with doctorates/expertise in any quantitative social science, education, or health-related discipline will be considered. Academic appointment commensurate with candidate's qualifications. Administrative experience, with excellent interpersonal, communication, and team-building skills; demonstrated academic expertise and record of productivity in research design, psychometrics, data analysis and collection, or statistics; and at least 5 years' experience conducting independent, quantitatively oriented, social science/health-related federally funded research with demonstrated grantsmanship expertise required, experience in consulting or interdisciplinary teams preferred. Screening of applications will begin October 15, 2006. Position will remain open until suitable candidate is found. Prospective candidates should complete the faculty/administrative form at <http://employment.unl.edu>, requisition #060510, and then submit via e-mail a letter of interest, a vita or rsum, and the names and contact information of three references. Applications should be sent to:

SEARCH COMMITTEE
Director, SSP Core Facility
University of Nebraska-Lincoln
303 Canfield Administration
Lincoln NE 68588-0433

Or UNLresearch@unl.edu

The University of Nebraska-Lincoln is committed to a pluralistic campus community through affirmative action and equal opportunity. We assure reasonable accommodation under the Americans with Disabilities Act. Contact Peg Filliez (402) 472-2851 for assistance.

Lincoln, Nebraska, a community of more than 250,000 people, offers the ambience of a friendly small town while offering attractions and entertainment opportunities of a metropolitan area. Lincoln is a young city with a bright future of planned growth and expansion. It is one of the fastest growing non-Sun Belt cities in the U.S. and one of the fastest growing metro areas in the Midwest.

The capital city of Nebraska, Lincoln is home to state government and the flagship campus of the University of Nebraska system. The city also hosts Nebraska Wesleyan University, Union College, Southeast Community College, Doane College-Lincoln and the Lincoln School of Commerce. Lincoln has an excellent educational system and ranks in the top 20 least stressful cities in the nation for children. Residents enjoy nationally ranked sporting events, world famous performing arts, and a variety of cultural activities. Among the attractions: the 2,200-seat Lied Center for Performing Arts, the Sheldon Memorial Art Gallery and Sculpture Garden, four history museums, a planetarium, observatory, many private art galleries, four live-stage theater venues, a civic auditorium, the 76,000 seat Memorial Stadium, 14,400 seat Devaney Center and new baseball stadium facilities.

Cost-of-living ranks 3 to 5 percent below the national average of comparable cities with among the nation's lowest health care costs, utility bills and insurance rates. Lincoln's low crime rate, efficient transportation, stable business environment and advanced health care technology are a few reasons why Lincoln ranks high in livability studies. You are invited to explore Lincoln on-line for the most current information.

www.unl.edu University of Nebraska-Lincoln homepage.

www.nebraska.edu Web site for the University of Nebraska four-campus system.

www.lped.com The Lincoln Partnership for Economic Development offers extensive information on demographics, education, health care, cost of living and tax structures.

www.lcoc.com The Lincoln Chamber of Commerce offers business and community information and a relocation directory.

www.lincoln.org The Lincoln/Lancaster County Convention and Visitors Bureau offers information on attractions, entertainment, recreation, dining, shopping and transportation.

www.state.ne.us The official web site of Nebraska State Government

www.ci.lincoln.ne.us The official site of Lincoln City Government.

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

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=====

Date: Thu, 24 Aug 2006 14:46:07 -0400

Reply-To: WCARTER@MCIC.ORG

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: "Woody (Ellwood) Carter" <WCARTER@MCIC.ORG>

Subject: SPSS routine that eliminates redundant survey questions

Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

At the last MAPOR, there was a presentation about an SPSS routine to take a set of questions and identify a subset that secures the same basic answers.

We have an employee attitude survey with too many questions, some of which seem redundant. I'd like to run this routine on the data and cut the respondent burden without much loss of information.

I can't remember who gave this talk or where the download is available. Anyone know?

Thanks,

Woody Carter

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

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=====

Date: Fri, 25 Aug 2006 09:46:25 -0500

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: "Streicher, Janet" <janet.streicher@citigroup.com>

MIME-version: 1.0

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

Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Research Manager: Citibank, N.A.

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* The Market Research Manager will manage all aspects of the research process from Problem Definition, sampling, questionnaire development and project execution for multiple marketing and strategy research projects for Citibank North America. Projects can span a range of consumer and small business content areas such as communications testing, customer loyalty, brand tracking, solution development and public policy. Additional responsibilities include:

=20

* Evaluate information needs involving both primary and secondary research for internal clients ranging from Senior Executives, Middle Managers, Product and Marketing management teams.=20

* Synthesize complex findings and detailed research into executive summaries and presentations that permit managerial decisions.=20

* Manage a variety of research vendors.=20

* Provide market analysis of syndicated secondary source information to compliment primary research or as a value-add to marketing inquiries.=20

* Develop effective Marketing-Briefings for National and Product Marketing staff that make them more informed and better at their jobs.

* Be able to work in multiple quantitative software environments such as SAS and SPSS is a plus.

* Ability to design good questions and read the significance of results with functional specialists is imperative.=20

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Qualifications

* 5-7 years experience in Market Research or Public Opinion Surveys.

* Understanding of financial data (balance sheets, income

statements, product profitability models)

- * Masters or MBA degree preferred.
- * Expertise and experience in multiple quantitative research methodologies, including solid statistical/analytic skills
- * Working knowledge of Microsoft Office, most notably PowerPoint, Word, and Excel required.
- * Ability to direct project work using quantitative packages and tools such as SPSS or SAS a plus.
- * Ability to work independently and communicate clearly and often with senior management.
- * Experience in Financial Services industry together with a passion for taking consumer insights to managerial action a plus.

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To be considered for this position and to view all our career opportunities, visit our career website: <http://careers.citigroup.com> <<http://careers.citigroup.com/>> . Click on Job Search and enter Req. No. 06027624 in keyword search.

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=====
Date: Fri, 25 Aug 2006 11:18:54 -0400
Reply-To: pd@kerr-downs.com
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Phillip Downs <pd@KERR-DOWNS.COM>
Organization: Kerr & Downs Research
Subject: Job opportunity
Comments: To: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Project Director, Market Research. Kerr & Downs Research, a boutique firm with national clients, seeks an experienced, high energy researcher to lead its growth. The ideal candidate will have at least 3 years experience in market research, and will possess exceptional problem solving, report writing, and client management skills. Expert quantitative skills a must - attention to detail and self motivation are critical.

Kerr & Downs Research provides value added research with marketing recommendations. Clients also include Fortune 500 companies and government agencies. Located in picturesque Tallahassee. Please email resumes to jobs@kerr-downs.com.

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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Unsubscribe? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
signoff aapornet
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Date: Fri, 25 Aug 2006 10:37:30 -0500
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: ALLAN L MCCUTCHEON <amccutch@unlserve.unl.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Director, Statistics, Survey & Psychometrics (SSP) Core Facility

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University of Nebraska-Lincoln

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SSP services, and building collaborative campus relationships. SSP services include program evaluation, needs assessment, survey research, research design, statistics, and psychometrics, and as such candidates with doctorates/expertise in any quantitative social science, education, or health-related discipline will be considered. Academic appointment commensurate with candidate's qualifications. Administrative experience, with excellent interpersonal, communication, and team-building skills; demonstrated academic expertise and record of productivity in research design, psychometrics, data analysis and collection, or statistics; and at least 5 years' experience conducting independent, quantitatively oriented, social science/health-related federally funded research with demonstrated grantsmanship expertise required, experience in consulting or interdisciplinary teams preferred. Screening of applications will begin October 15, 2006. Position will remain open until suitable candidate is found. Prospective candidates should complete the faculty/administrative form at <http://employment.unl.edu> <<http://employment.unl.edu>> , requisition #060510, and then submit via e-mail a letter of interest, a vita or rsum, and the names and contact information of three references. Applications should be sent to:

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SEARCH COMMITTEE

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University of Nebraska-Lincoln

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Or UNLresearch@unl.edu

=20

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=20

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www.state.ne.us The official web site of Nebraska State Government

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www.ci.lincoln.ne.us The official site of Lincoln City Government.

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 Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

=====
 Date: Fri, 25 Aug 2006 13:33:54 -0500
 Reply-To: alisu@email.com
 Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
 From: =?iso-8859-1?Q?Alis=FA_Schoua-Glusberg?= <Alisu@EMAIL.COM>
 Organization: Research Support Services
 Subject: Telephone Survey Center Assistant Manager Position --
 Columbia,MD
 Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
 In-Reply-To: <[013a01c6bfd8\\$747147e0\\$5b00a8c0@BRICORP.com](mailto:013a01c6bfd8$747147e0$5b00a8c0@BRICORP.com)>
 MIME-version: 1.0
 Content-type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
 Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

I am posting this position on behalf of IMPAQ International. Please =
 respond
 directly as indicated below.

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Survey Center Assistant Manager

Job Description

=20

Job Title

Location

City, State Zip

Post Date

Hiring Range

Reports to

Survey Center Assistant Manager

Headquarters

Columbia, MD 21044

08/15/06

\$40,000 to \$50,000

Survey Center Manager

=20

Overview

IMPAQ International, LLC specializes in providing exemplary research and consulting services for social program evaluations, economic research = and policy analysis in the United States and throughout the world. IMPAQ is located in Columbia, MD between Baltimore and Washington DC. Telephone interviewing is an opportunity to assist in collecting the data needed = for multiple federal social science research projects. The Survey Center Assistant Manager is essential to the efficient and effective day-to-day operation of the Survey Center.

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Job Profile

The Survey Center Assistant Manager is responsible for ensuring the = smooth operation of the Survey Center on a daily, shift-by-shift basis.

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Responsibilities

- * Manage staff shift schedules to ensure interviewer capacity required to meet production objectives.
- * Oversee performance monitoring to ensure production levels and survey accuracy. Handle performance issues as needed.
- * Provide support for hardware, such as telephone system, headsets, etc.
- * Manage training procedures for each project.
- * Encourage and motivate supervisors and interviewers to achieve maximum productivity in a pleasant work environment.
- * Oversee recruiting and interviewing of new staff.
- * Ensure enforcement of Survey Center Policies and Procedures. Handle

disciplinary issues.

- * Remain certified and cross-trained on all project surveys.
- * Oversee start-up and close-down procedures for production systems and building security.
- * Work closely with the Survey Center Manager to ensure operational efficiency and assist with other duties as assigned.

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Required Qualifications

Experience

- * College graduate preferred.
- * Prior call center or production environment management experience preferred
- * Knowledge of principles and processes of survey research/CATI a plus

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Skills

- * Must have excellent oral communication and comprehension skills
- * Bilingual in English and Spanish a plus
- * Must work well as a team leader and team player=20
- * Must be able to manage production schedules and productivity requirements
- * Must be able to multi-task

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Work Schedule

Full time, flex options available. Some evenings and weekend hours may be required.

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Contact IMPAQ International:

E-mail resume to ccinterviewers@impaqint.com. In e-mail subject line, indicate =93Survey Center Assistant Manager=94 application.

=20

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=====
Date: Fri, 25 Aug 2006 16:16:14 -0400

Reply-To: Allan Rivlin <arivlin@HARTRESEARCH.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Allan Rivlin <arivlin@HARTRESEARCH.COM>
Subject: Polling on Public Education
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <5647BFA1A58A3449B66CAFBB28A4510F054A846C@cerium.goAMP.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Gallup recently released the 38th Annual (wow!) Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools highlighting the finding that Americans give lower grades when evaluating the nations public schools as a whole, but they are much more positive when asked about schools in their local community, and even higher when parents grade their own child's school. Gallup pretty clearly indicates that they trust the views of parents and residents grading the schools they "know best" and Frank Newport suggests in his Gallup News Service Release that Bill and Melinda Gates may be solving a non-existent problem in our public schools.

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We completely corroborate the differential in the grades, but we do not see this as just a simple case of what Mark Mellman calls "I'm OK but your not" similar to the finding that congress stinks but my congressman is an exception.

We think the public is saying, "My kids school is an 'A' or 'B' but I can't give the same grade to all schools because I believe there are 'D' or 'F' schools in the inner city." In 2001 we asked the public to rate schools in high-income, middle-income, and low-income areas. 56% told us they believe schools in low-income areas were inadequate or in crisis. The finding was consistent across income groups.

Parents believe their own kids are in good schools because they have moved them to schools they believe are good. In this years ETS survey (find it at ETS.org) we found that 64% of public school parents had either moved their child from one school to another, moved their home to a better school district or selected their home to be in a good school district. Lower income parents were much less likely to report having done this, probably because they did not have that opportunity.

When Bill and Melinda worry about education it is in part that they agree with most Americans that schools in many urban and rural areas face daunting challenges, and in part that they agree with ETS and another group we work with, Achieve Inc. (Achieve.org), that the "good enough" standard in our "A" and "B" schools may no longer be good enough to compete with the best trained students from economic competitors like India and China, especially when it comes to the advanced math, science, and engineering skills needed in the new "flat earth" economy.

Allan Rivlin

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Date: Fri, 25 Aug 2006 16:35:12 -0400
Reply-To: Warren Mitofsky <mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Warren Mitofsky <mitofsky@MINDSPRING.COM>
Subject: Re: Polling on Public Education
Comments: To: Allan Rivlin <arivlin@HARTRESEARCH.COM>
Comments: cc: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <00d801c6c883\$51392b90\$840000a@allan>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

Allan,

Is there a political theme that you suspect behind the different conclusions? Or am I reading too much into your post?

warren mitofsky

At 04:16 PM 8/25/2006, Allan Rivlin wrote:

>Gallup recently released the 38th Annual (wow!) Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll
>of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools highlighting the finding
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>as a whole, but they are much more positive when asked about schools in
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>when it comes to the advanced math, science, and engineering skills needed
>in the new "flat earth" economy.

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>
>Allan Rivlin

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=====

Date: Fri, 25 Aug 2006 15:39:24 -0500
Reply-To: "Newport, Frank" <Frank_Newport@GALLUP.COM>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Newport, Frank" <Frank_Newport@GALLUP.COM>
Subject: Re: Polling on Public Education
Comments: To: Allan Rivlin <arivlin@HARTRESEARCH.COM>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

I appreciate Allan's insights based on his firm's research. The more we understand attitudes towards education, the better.=20

I did not imply that the Gates Foundation was spending money on a non-existent problem, and in fact noted -- among other things -- that since 9% of public school parents rate their own child's school with a D or an F, that on this basis alone there are plenty of deficient schools as perceived by the people involved themselves, schools that presumably could benefit from infusions of money from charitable foundations.

The point below that what parents or members of the community might perceive to be A or B schools really aren't (based on some competitive international standard) is an interesting one. That would imply that those close to schools aren't smart enough to evaluate them based on what others consider to be more realistic standards. I generally am wary of assumptions that discount the opinions of those we interview, but it's an interesting line of thought.=20

Thanks,

Frank Newport

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Allan Rivlin
Sent: Friday, August 25, 2006 4:16 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Polling on Public Education

Gallup recently released the 38th Annual (wow!) Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools highlighting the finding that Americans give lower grades when evaluating the nations public schools as a whole, but they are much more positive when asked about schools in their local community, and even higher when parents grade their own child's school. Gallup pretty clearly indicates that they trust the views of parents and residents grading the schools they "know best" and Frank Newport suggests in his Gallup News Service Release that Bill and Melinda Gates may be solving a non-existent problem in our public schools.

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Allan Rivlin

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Date: Fri, 25 Aug 2006 15:37:07 -0500
Reply-To: Smith-Tom <smitht@NORC.UCHICAGO.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Smith-Tom <smitht@NORC.UCHICAGO.EDU>
Subject: Re: Polling on Public Education
Comments: To: Allan Rivlin <arivlin@HARTRESEARCH.COM>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

The local/national school effect is neither new nor restricted to education as the following report indicates.

An Analysis of Public Evaluations of Neighborhoods,
Communities, and the Country

Tom W. Smith

National Opinion Research Center
University of Chicago

March, 1998

Version published in Public Perspectives.=20

Students are often given the grades A, B, C, D, and Fail to denote the quality of their work. Suppose the public schools themselves, in this community, were graded in the same way. What grade would you give the public schools here - A, B, C, D, or Fail?

How about the public schools in the nation as a whole? What grade would you give the public schools nationally -A, B, C, D, or Fail?

	Community	Nation
A	10%	2%
B	36	20
C	32	48
D	11	15
Fail	6	6
Don't Know	5	9

Gallup, 6/1997, n=3D1517

In the above example, 46% give community schools an honor grade, while only 22% award an A or B to the nation's schools. But how can this be when a national sample of people rating local schools are in effect rating a representative sample of schools in the nation? Since in the aggregate the parts make up the whole, how can people think the parts are much better than the whole? If this was an isolated result, we'd have an anomaly. But since this outcome appears in every one of over 60 comparisons, we are instead dealing with a well-established pattern. How can we reconcile the inconsistency of the comparison with the consistency of the results?

We'll examine this conundrum by first reviewing the empirical results and then considering a series of factors that might explain the disparity between local and national evaluations.

Data

Table 1 summarizes 61 paired comparisons in which some aspect is evaluated on both the community and national levels. 19 involve judgments about how conditions have changed in recent years. In these cases the local over national edge ranges from +14 to +35 percentage points and averages +21.9 points (i.e. the % saying that a problem increased nationally minus the % saying it increased locally). Another 52 compared current evaluations of local and national conditions. The local edge ranges from +8 points to +65 points and averages 29.7

percentage points.=20

The local-national differences are both quite substantial and robust. First, the local advantage prevails in all topical areas: crime and violence, drug abuse, poverty, moral standards and ethics, race relations, unemployment, family, the environment, churches, and schools. The magnitude of the effect varies with crime, violence, and drug abuse producing differences of 50 or more points and the environment and schools showing gaps in the +8 to +28 point range. The differences for race relations, economic conditions, morality, family, churches, and school violence are intermediate (+30 to 50 points). However, since the wordings are not standardized across topics, it not possible to credit the differences in magnitude just to the issues covered.

Second, the differences are consistent across surveys. The two Washington Post surveys in the Summer of 1996 show virtually identical results and adjoining surveys in the Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa school comparisons are very similar. (A trend in the school items is discussed below).

Third, the pattern shows up across different questionnaire contexts. It is reasonable to assume that the second geographic level being evaluated is compared, at least in part, to the first level. Thus, in local/country order it is likely that the country rating on whatever dimension is being judged (e.g. schools, crime) is at least partly a consideration of whether the country as a whole is better or worse-off than the just rated community (e.g. better/worse schools, more/less crime). The same would also be true in the reverse order. There is insufficient evidence to determine the magnitude and symmetry of any possible context effects, but it is clear that the local advantage prevails over national ratings under all orders (i.e local/national, national/local, split ballots, etc) and is not the product of any particular order.

Finally, a similar pattern emerges in five pairs involving neighborhoods and the nation and for four comparing neighborhoods and local communities (Table 2). In each case the smaller, more proximate unit is rated more highly than the larger, more remote entity. However, from the limited number of examples available, it appears that the gap is greater between communities and the country than between the neighborhoods and communities.

Reasons for the Gap

In considering why the ratings of communities (and neighborhoods) are routinely higher than those of the nation, four explanations will be examined: 1) the non-comparability of local and national comparisons, 2) the different inputs that people process to arrive at local vs. national judgements, 3) various perceptual and preference biases, and 4) the interaction of these factors.

First, national evaluations by a representative sample of people should be equivalent to local evaluations by a representative sample of people when the condition being rated exists in local communities and is distributed roughly proportional to population. Examples of such circumstances would be public schools, unemployment, and crime. The quality of public schools in the country should be the sum of the quality of all individual schools weighted by student population. Similarly, the change in the level of crime nationwide should be the

same as the change of crime in a representative sample of communities weighted by population size. Likewise, the national level of unemployment is the sum of local unemployment.=20

However, in other situations the match between the parts and the whole is not so direct. The correspondence between the national and local evaluations will breakdown when 1) the problem is not distributed across the country proportional to population, 2) people think of different aspects of the problem when different levels are specified, or 3) a national problem has little or no local manifestations.=20

1) unequal distribution of problems: Problems that occur in relatively unpopulated areas might be seen as greater nationally than local problems since the aggregate local judgments are proportional to population, but the national judgements do not have to be so constrained. Thus, few people could say that wilderness preservation was a problem in their neighborhood or community (since few areas include wilderness and few people live in the areas that do include wildernesses), but many people might consider wilderness preservation a national problem. Or people may judge a single occurrence in a single locality to constitute a serious national problem. Examples might be an unsafe nuclear reactor (e.g. Three Mile Island) or a high profile espionage case.

2) non-equivalence of parts and the whole: a national sample of sub-units will not aggregate to represent the whole when the target of the evaluation differs by level. If one asked separately about political corruption in local, state, and federal government, then there would no basis to aggregate the sub-units to represent the whole since each judgment would be on a separate level of government. Moreover, people may make their judgments on non-comparable groups even when that's not formally the case. Suppose that the question asked about political corruption in one's community, state, and the country as a whole. One might argue that the national judgment should then be the average of the local or state evaluations as in prior examples. But this is unlikely for two reasons. First, people are likely to confound levels of government with geographical levels. Their assessments of local political corruption are likely to be largely a judgment about local government (i.e. city or county offices and officials) and not all levels of government that are located in or represent their local area. Second, it is particularly unlikely that presidential corruption would be counted as part of their local or state assessments, since most people would probably consider the President as outside (or above) their community or state and not covered by their consideration of these sub-national units.

3) Some national and international problems have no local analogy: These would include foreign affairs, the space program, and presidential leadership. One can not meaningfully ask about such problems on the local level. (One could ask about community/neighborhood concern about these matters, but not what grade you'd give foreign affairs in your community or whether the space exploration program has improved in your neighborhood). However, the reverse is less true. The most parochial of problems (sidewalk repairs, relations between neighbors, zoning) could be asked in terms of the locality and the country. However, an item on the condition of sidewalks in the community would presumably make more sense than the parallel one on the condition of sidewalks in the country.

In sum, there are various conditions under which the local evaluations would not have to match the national judgments. However, such misalignments between local judgments weighted by population and the national judgments are unlikely to occur for most issues. None of the items in Tables 1 or 2 actually appear to be strong examples of non-comparable items.=09

A second and more general reason for divergence in local and national estimates has to do with the different information on which assessments are made. Knowledge of conditions in the neighborhood primarily comes from personal observation and direct communications from family members, neighbors, and other friends and acquaintances. Little probably comes from the mass media. For the local community knowledge comes less from personal observation and close informants and more from less intimate informants and from the mass media (mostly local). For the country as the whole, little comes from personal observation and close informants, in most cases relatively little from one's geographically extended network of family, friends, and acquaintances, and most from the local and especially national mass media. Thus, the data input for each judgment is different in both mode as well as origin.

The differences in inputs may shape evaluations in several ways.

1) biased media coverage of topics: If the media highlights problems and conflict more than successes and cooperation and gives the greatest attention to the rarest, but most sensational manifestation of problems (e.g. the Paducah and Jonesboro school killings), then one's information will substantiate the conclusion that it's worse "out there" (i.e. outside the neighborhood or community) than it is locally because of the previously discussed difference in inputs.

2) biased media coverage of areas: big cities are probably covered more than smaller areas. This is due to major newspapers and TV stations being located in large cities and to it being more economical to cover stories within a city. For example, a fire and a school board meeting could be covered by the same reporter within a city, but it would take two reporters to cover a fire and a school board meeting in two different, non-metropolitan communities.=20

3) biased news retention: Perhaps people tend to retain negative or sensational stories more than average stories. If there are a 100 stories about schools (reports of human interest events, school board elections, bilingual programs, changes in test scores, drug use, athletic accomplishments, and the Paducah and Jonesboro killings), does what is remembered disproportionately represent the atypical and sensational, rather than the typical and mundane?

Third, people may have certain perceptual biases that color their evaluations:

1) hometown favoritism: Boosterism may lead people to consider their community as superior to other communities and by extension to think less of the country as a whole since it is made up largely of "other communities". After all, even Garrison Keillor's self-effacing Norwegians think Lake Wobegone is superior to Millet and that all of their children are above average.

2) basis of localism: As one moves from neighborhood out to the country as the whole, one moves a) from personal contacts to non-contacts. The neighborhood is most likely to be populated by friends, family, and acquaintances, their share of the local community diminishes, and their proportion of the national population becomes

minuscule. For the nation as a whole 99%+ of the population are strangers. As Alexander Pope has remarked, "God loves from Whole to Parts: But the human soul/Must rise from the Individual to the Whole." b) similar to different. Neighborhoods tend to be homogenous. They are typically racially segregated and usually separated by SES and often by other variables such as life cycle and religion. Thus people in ones neighborhood and, to a lesser extent, ones community are more like a respondent than those outside their local areas. Since people tend to evaluate people like themselves more positively than members of out groups, it follows that people would tend to think of areas populated with people like themselves more positively and thus might rate local/similar areas more highly than more remote/dissimilar areas (such as the nation as a whole is made up of). c) Neighborhoods and communities become a source of identification. This has several repercussions. On this dimension it creates a completely homogenous match to the respondent (all people in the neighborhood are "neighbors" and R and them are all residents of the same entity -- e.g. Hyde Parkers, East Villagers). This also applies to the community level.

3) big city bias: people probably give more weight to stories about big cities than to news from smaller areas (because they know the cities are bigger and therefore deserve more attention). For example, a bad report on schools in Chicago would be given more weight than a report of good schools in Oak Park. But if Oak Park is a representative example of suburban schools, then giving it less attention may be wrong since suburban schools collectively may have more students and/or serve a large population than city schools do. Some evidence of such a bias comes from an item on risk of crime. Low risk is rated at 63% for ones neighborhood, 44% for ones city or town, 6% for the "largest city in your state," and 9% for the country as a whole.² The similarity between the biggest city ratings and the national ratings (and their great differences from local areas) may result from people rating the country in terms of what they believe prevails in large cities.³

4) associating scale with seriousness: problems in large units may be seen as more serious or larger because the unit is larger. For example, there's obviously more crime in the nation than in any community because the whole is bigger than any sub-part. People may be unable or unwilling to think in terms of crimes per capita, and instead make the judgment that crime in the nation is worse because in the absolute sense there's more of it. Thus, people may think that murder is more serious in the country than in their community because there were 24,000 murders nationwide, but only 20 in their community of 100,000, even though that represents 9.3 murders per 100,000 in the US and 20 per 100,000 in their city.

This tendency might be particularly prevalent if the question stresses a criteria such as seriousness or the "bigness" of a problem that is associated in people's minds (and judgments) with the nation rather than sub-units. This may explain why the Summer, 1996 Washington Post surveys which ask about "big problems" produce larger than average locality gaps.

5) is big always bad?: While all of the extant examples indicate that the country is rated more negatively than a sample of its communities, it is possible that the nation is not just thought of as worse-off than localities, but as differing in other aspects from local areas. For example, people may see the nation as more pluralistic than

the sum of its neighborhoods because much of the cultural variety that exists is between neighborhoods, not just within them. Another possible example is social mobility. If people limited their assessments of mobility to advancement within the confines of their local community, then local mobility should be less than total mobility since it would eliminate inter-community, social mobility. Or people may think that the nation is less dull/more exciting than the sum of its communities, because while nothing may be occurring in particular communities (e.g. no festivals, being off-season, nothing new, etc.), there are events, peak occurrences, new attractions somewhere in the country continually.=20

The results suggest that people view what is theirs, near, little, and/or part as better than what is others, away, big, and/or whole. But it is possible that people might also view the local as more limited or restricted and the national as broader and more open. If the latter is the true dynamic (at least in part), the advantage that local has over national should disappear when the evaluated dimension taps something related to openness, variety, or similar aspects. However, in the dozens of comparisons that are covered by existing questions no questions appear that find the nation better-off than its parts. This of course may be only because the right dimensions were not covered.

Fourth, the comparability of local and national evaluations, differences in informational inputs, and various perceptual perspectives probably interact to both create the over all effect and determine the magnitude of the effect.

For example, the larger than average gap on crime, violence, and drugs may result from their association with large cities and the problems of large cities may be highlighted in the public's mind due to both disproportionate media coverage as well as the public giving more weight to news about these areas. Similarly, research on context effects suggests that people are more likely to oversample extreme exemplars when they are making judgments about general rather than specific questions and the national/local dimension may show a similar dynamic. In addition, there will be more extreme exemplars for the national than for local evaluations.

The indication that the shift in judgments is more negative from community to nation than from neighborhood to community may reflect that a) the shift in the mix of informational sources are greater from community to country than from neighborhood to community (i.e. media only augments more personal sources as one shifts up from neighborhood to community, but largely replaces personal sources as one shifts from community to country) and/or b) the shift in scale may be greater (say an average neighborhood is one-tenth of a community, but an average community is four-ten thousands of the country).4=09

Summary

The country is consistently judged to be more troubled than the neighborhoods and communities that comprise the nation. This disagreement tells us something important about how society and the world are seen and evaluated. Because of a difference in inputs and certain perceptual biases, people see the local as better-off than the national. Both perspectives are real and valid ways of assessing the state of society and both should be measured to have a full understanding of perceived social conditions. To understand how

seriously problems are considered, one must assess them at both the national and local levels. Both the absolute level and relative rank of problems differ according to level of analysis. The value of the parallel analysis is illustrated by the series on schools. From the early 1980s to the mid-1990s the local-national gap grew from an average of +15.3 points to +22.5 points. This widening gap came about because community school ratings climbed by about 3.7 points, while national ratings slipped by 3.5 points. An understanding of the public views on education must consider and integrate these contradictory trends.

The local vs. national disagreements don't mean that people don't make sense. (Nor that surveys are wrong.) Instead they give us insight into just how people do make sense of the world.

=20

Table 1

Local Community vs. National Comparisons

Date	Topic	Wording	Order	Category	Ratings
------	-------	---------	-------	----------	---------

A. Changes in Conditions

1/94 + 15	Crime	1	CL	Increased	
1/96	Crime	1	CL	Increased	+ 13
5/95	School Violence	2	LC	Increased	+ 31
5/96	Teenage Crime	3	CL	Increased	+ 26
6/96	Racial Tensions	4	CL	Increased	+ 35
7/96	Racial Tensions	4	CL	Increased	+ 32
11/81 + 14	Air Quality	5	CL	Worse	
10/97	Race Relations	6	CL	Worse	+ 16
5/93 + 15	Crime	7	Exp.	Worse	

B. Current Conditions

6/96	Moral Standards	20	CXL	Big prob.	+ 44
7/96	Moral Standards	20	CXL	Big prob.	+ 46
6/96 + 24	White Racism	21	CXL	Big prob.	
7/96 + 24	White Racism	21	CXL	Big prob.	
6/96 + 25	Black Racism	22	CXL	Big prob.	
7/96 + 27	Black Racism	22	CXL	Big prob.	
6/96 + 63	Crime	23	CXL	Big prob.	
7/96 + 65	Crime	23	CXL	Big prob.	
6/96 + 28	Unemployment	24	CXL	Big prob.	

7/96 Unemployment	24	CXL	Big prob.	
+ 28				
6/96 Racism	25	CXL	Big prob.	
+ 41				
7/96 Racism	25	CXL	Big prob.	
+ 42				
6/96 Violence	26	CXL	Big prob.	
+ 66				
7/96 Violence	26	CXL	Big prob.	
+ 67				
6/96 Drug Abuse	27	CXL	Big prob.	
+ 56				
7/96 Drug Abuse	27	CXL	Big prob.	
+ 55				
3/97 Drug Abuse	10	CLXN	Serious+	
+ 47a				
6/96 Poverty	28	CXL	Big prob.	
+ 46				
7/96 Poverty	28	CXL	Big prob.	
+ 50				
5/97 Quality of Educ.	11	CL	Good+	+ 12b
8/97 Pol./Enviro.(Bus)	12	LC	1-5	
+ 13				
9/96 Pol./Enviro.(Gov)	19	LC	1-5	
+ 12				
9/96 Pol./Enviro.(Bus)	12	LC	1-5	
+ 22				
9/96 Pol./Enviro.(Gen)	31	LC	6+	
+ 11				
1/96 Churches	30	CL	Pleased+	+ 18
1/96 Economic Sit.	14	CXL	Pleased+	+ 39

Table 1 (continued)

1/96 Fam. Life/Am Fam.	15	CXL	Pleased+	+ 43
1/96 Eth&Moral Cond.	16	CXL	Pleased+	+ 36
1/96 Schools	17	CXL	Pleased+	
+ 18				
6/97 Race Relations	13	CL	Good	+ 34
12/96 Race Relations	13	CXL	Good	+ 42
5/92 Race Relations	13	CL	Good	+ 50
10/96 Public Schools	14	CL	Good+	+ 9
4/96 Public Schools	15	CXL	Good+	+ 9
5/96 Non-Public Schs.	17	LC	A+B	+ 8
5/81 Public Schools	16	LC	A+B	+ 16
5/82 Public Schools	16	LC	A+B	+ 15
5/83 Public Schools	16	LC	A+B	+ 12
5/84 Public Schools	16	LC	A+B	+ 17
5/85 Public Schools	16	LC	A+B	+ 16
4/86 Public Schools	16	LC	A+B	+ 13
4/87 Public Schools	16	LC	A+B	+ 17
4/88 Public Schools	16	LC	A+B	+ 17
5/89 Public Schools	16	LC	A+B	+ 21
5/91 Public Schools	16	CL	A+B	+ 21
8/92 Public Schools	16	LC	A+B	+ 22

5/93	Public Schools	16	LC	A+B	+ 28
5/94	Public Schools	16	LC	A+B	+ 22
5/95	Public Schools	16	LC	A+B	+ 21
5/96	Public Schools	16	LC	A+B	+ 22
3/97	Public Schools	16	LC	A+B	+ 21
6/97	Public Schools	16	LC	A+B	+ 24=20

CL=3DCountry/Local

CLXN=3DCountry/Local/Other/Neighborhood

CXL=3DCountry/Other/Local

Exp.=3DSplit ballot experiment

LC=3DLocal/Country

aParents of teens, 12-17.

bRegistered voters.

=20

Table 2

Other Geographical Comparisons

Neighborhood vs. National Comparison

12/96	Phys&Emt Healthy	9	NC	Most+	+ 28
3/97	Drug Abuse	10	CLXN	Serious+	
	+ 76a				
5/95	Public Schools	18	CXN	A+B	+ 35
6/84	Public Schools	18	CXN	A+B	+ 22
5/94	Public Schools	16	NC	A+B	+ 34

Neighborhood vs. Local Comparison

2/97	Place to Live	8	LXN	Excellent	+ 6
3/97	Drug Abuse	10	CLXN	Serious+	
	+ 29a				
5/94	Public Schools	18	LCXN	A+B	+ 6
5/95	Public Schools	18	LCXN	A+B	+ 7

CLXN=3DCountry/Local/Other/Neighborhood

CXN=3DCountry/Other/Neighborhood

LCXN=3DLocal/Country/Other/Neighborhood

LXN=3DLocal/Other/Neighborhood

NC=3DNeighborhood/Country

aParents of teens, 12-17.

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Allan Rivlin

Sent: Friday, August 25, 2006 3:16 PM

To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

Subject: Polling on Public Education

Gallup recently released the 38th Annual (wow!) Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup

Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools highlighting the finding that Americans give lower grades when evaluating the nations public schools as a whole, but they are much more positive when asked about schools in their local community, and even higher when parents grade their own child's school. Gallup pretty clearly indicates that they trust the views of parents and residents grading the schools they "know best" and Frank Newport suggests in his Gallup News Service Release that Bill and Melinda Gates may be solving a non-existent problem in our public schools.

Hart Research, originally paired with Bob Teeter and more recently with David Winston, in Surveys for the Educational Testing Service has collected the same results but have a different interpretation of what the public is saying about this. =20

We completely corroborate the differential in the grades, but we do not see this as just a simple case of what Mark Mellman calls "I'm OK but your not" similar to the finding that congress stinks but my congressman is an exception. =20

We think the public is saying, "My kids school is an 'A' or 'B' but I can't give the same grade to all schools because I believe there are 'D' or 'F' schools in the inner city." In 2001 we asked the public to rate schools in high-income, middle-income, and low-income areas. 56% told us they believe schools in low-income areas were inadequate or in crisis. The finding was consistent across income groups. =20

Parents believe their own kids are in good schools because they have moved them to schools they believe are good. In this years ETS survey (find it at ETS.org) we found that 64% of public school parents had either moved their child from one school to another, moved their home to a better school district or selected their home to be in a good school district. Lower income parents were much less likely to report having done this, probably because they did not have that opportunity.

When Bill and Melinda worry about education it is in part that they

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with most Americans that schools in many urban and rural areas face
daunting
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work
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Allan Rivlin
=20

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Date: Fri, 25 Aug 2006 17:40:27 -0400
Reply-To: Allan Rivlin <arivlin@HARTRESEARCH.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Allan Rivlin <arivlin@HARTRESEARCH.COM>
Subject: Re: Polling on Public Education
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <1EA2BFEDAD958A43AC3FD642F12CFC9B06E7B3C8@dtex1.norc.org>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

I was not suggesting that the result was new, in fact quite the contrary,
but really I was using the current release to raise the issue. I present
this finding every year and respond to the question of whether the
differential means we should discount the national assessment. That, Warren
is my only agenda here. And thanks Frank for understanding that I am not
meaning to attack your study.

I appreciate the paper Tom Smith sent because it broadens the discussion and
offers an impressive number of hypotheses to explain the effect, but unless
I missed it, it does not include the explanation I offer in this case, the

possibility that the whole need not aggregate to the sum of the parts if people have concerns for other's experiences, especially those least well off. Perhaps it fits as an "unequal distribution of the problem" although it is not like the examples given.

Imagine a room with 10 people, 9 in perfect health and 1 obviously in great physical distress, coughing, gasping, near death. Have each rate their own need for greater medical care, as well as the need of their community (of those in the room) and I think without bias, you would see the effect. This may explain the public's view on education, crime, and several other factors.

I think congress and moral values are a different animal. There, people are using different metrics because they have differences of opinion. If I had a congressional representative (I live in DC) I would like them if they were a Democrat but dislike Congress because there are too many Republicans. (This was just as true when Dems were a majority.) It is not a conundrum that most people think they are above average in their driving skills. I value confident, speedy drivers. That's how I drive and I get frustrated by the bad, slow drivers on the road. Someone else values safe, slow drivers and feels superior to me when I pass them, recklessly in their view. Perhaps this would fit in the paper under "various perceptual and preference biases" but it is not like the examples you give.

Just too much time on my hands these lazy days of August I suspect.

That's all from me, for now. I'm going on vacation. :)

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

From: Smith-Tom [mailto:smitht@norc.uchicago.edu]
Sent: Friday, August 25, 2006 4:37 PM
To: Allan Rivlin; AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: RE: Polling on Public Education

The local/national school effect is neither new nor restricted to education as the following report indicates...

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=====
Date: Mon, 28 Aug 2006 20:47:34 -0700
Reply-To: Trent Buskirk <tbuskirk@ASU.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Trent Buskirk <tbuskirk@ASU.EDU>
Subject: Re: Differences between AAPOR response rates and CASRO
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

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would you all answer?

=20

Any assistance would be fantastic.

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Trent Buskirk
St Louis University
School of Public Health

From: AAPORNET on behalf of Warren Mitofsky
Sent: Fri 8/25/2006 1:35 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Polling on Public Education

Allan,
Is there a political theme that you suspect behind the different
conclusions? Or am I reading too much into your post?

warren mitofsky

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>Allan Rivlin

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Date: Tue, 29 Aug 2006 02:37:47 -0400
Reply-To: Joseph.Bauer@CANCER.ORG
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Joseph E. Bauer" <Joseph.Bauer@CANCER.ORG>
Subject: Re: Differences between AAPOR response rates and CASRO
Comments: To: Trent Buskirk <tbuskirk@asu.edu>
Comments: cc: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <71C2EFE7EEA60D4487BF7697F309D9D6A8733F@EX05.asurite.ad.asu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII

Trent,

Are you in the process of moving to St. Louis University? (i.e. your by line)
You still have your ASU handle. Your question came up the other day - although I was more tangential to it - with respect to reporting the response rates for SCS. AAPOR was being used - which I am fine with - since that is generally pretty conservative - and I have used their computational algorithm in the Excel table (which can be downloaded from the AAPOR web site). However, I have been to the CASRO site and done a bit of reading - and I just posed a Devil's advocate question (as I am prone to do) - and I asked what if a Reviewer

Hello AAPORNET!

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Date: Tue, 29 Aug 2006 08:35:15 -0700
Reply-To: Harry Heller <hheller@RCASITE.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Harry Heller <hheller@RCASITE.COM>
Subject: Re: Differences between AAPOR response rates and CASRO
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

I'm not sure that there is a black and white answer to this issue because of the history of this computation.

In the 1980s a technical committee of CASRO and AAPOR members convened and developed a standard definition of response rates. This definition can be accessed on CASRO's website. Over time it was referred to

as the CASRO definition of response rates. Since then many changes have occurred in both the method and modality of doing research and this definition has been altered from time to time by essentially the same group of professionals in AAPOR, CASRO and other organizations. (I served on a committee in the mid 90s for CASRO, AAPOR and ARF that updated.) Most of these updates had the purpose of bringing new issues, definitions and interviewing techniques into the formulas.

At this point AAPOR has taken the lead in updating the definition and they have published their latest update on their website. Since it is a continuation of the original work with many of the committee members sharing memberships in all trade organizations, CASRO continues to endorse all of the updates to our members and their clients. Coincidentally, CASRO is in the process of endorsing and posting on its website a link to the

latest AAPOR update (www.casro.org)

Harry E. Heller, Ph.D.
Director of CASRO Communication=20
hheller@rcasite.com

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=====

Date: Tue, 29 Aug 2006 11:58:55 -0400
Reply-To: James Ellis <jmellis@VCU.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: James Ellis <jmellis@VCU.EDU>
Subject: Re: Differences between AAPOR response rates and CASRO
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <71C2EFE7EEA60D4487BF7697F309D9D6A8733F@EX05.asurite.ad.asu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Trent,

I see the AAPOR standards as being an extension of the CASRO standards but representing the "next generation." As I recall, for telephone surveys, AAPOR RR3 is the same as the CASRO computation in its logic IF you estimate "e" as the number of known eligibles that you observed in your survey divided by the sum of known eligibles and known ineligibles that you observed in your survey. The difference I remember between AAPOR and CASRO codes is that AAPOR is less generous about who can be considered to be ineligible (for example, language barriers are not ineligible in the AAPOR system). In many cases, this is a relatively small difference in the calculated rates, although of course it is not a trivial issue.

But once you have agreement on how to classify each dial, I think the only variations in computations have to do with who is considered to be eligible, how to treat partial completions, and how to estimate e (again, going off of recall here). These variations may create relatively small differences in response rates for some general population surveys for which almost every household contains an eligible respondent, but they can make a big difference in surveys where a lot of screening takes place to reach sub-groups. I think the main contribution of the AAPOR standards is that they address much more explicitly how to classify the different things that can happen when you dial the phone, which should lead to more of an apples-to-apples comparison across different surveys and survey houses.

Jim Ellis
Virginia Commonwealth University

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU] On Behalf Of Trent Buskirk
Sent: Monday, August 28, 2006 11:48 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: Differences between AAPOR response rates and CASRO

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>this as just a simple case of what Mark Mellman calls "I'm OK but your not"
>similar to the finding that congress stinks but my congressman is an
>exception.
>

>We think the public is saying, "My kids school is an 'A' or 'B' but I can't
>give the same grade to all schools because I believe there are 'D' or 'F'
>schools in the inner city." In 2001 we asked the public to rate schools in
>high-income, middle-income, and low-income areas. 56% told us they believe
>schools in low-income areas were inadequate or in crisis. The finding was
>consistent across income groups.

>
>Parents believe their own kids are in good schools because they have moved
>them to schools they believe are good. In this years ETS survey (find it
at
>ETS.org) we found that 64% of public school parents had either moved their
>child from one school to another, moved their home to a better school
>district or selected their home to be in a good school district. Lower
>income parents were much less likely to report having done this, probably
>because they did not have that opportunity.

>
>When Bill and Melinda worry about education it is in part that they agree
>with most Americans that schools in many urban and rural areas face
daunting
>challenges, and in part that they agree with ETS and another group we work
>with, Achieve Inc. (Achieve.org), that the "good enough" standard in our
"A"
>and "B" schools may no longer be good enough to compete with the best
>trained students from economic competitors like India and China, especially
>when it comes to the advanced math, science, and engineering skills needed
>in the new "flat earth" economy.

>
>
>Allan Rivlin

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=====
Date: Tue, 29 Aug 2006 15:04:48 -0400

Reply-To: NPSchiavone@AOL.COM

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: Nicholas Schiavone <NPSchiavone@AOL.COM>

Subject: On explaining the difference between Attitudes and Behaviors in
survey research

Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

MIME-version: 1.0

Content-type: text/plain; charset="UTF-8"

Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

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Dear AAPOR Friends,

=20

I have been approached to write a brief essay on how one ought to think

about the differences between reported attitudes and reported behaviors in

=20

survey research findings.

=20

Assuming that a survey has no methodological shortcomings, it is possible

and likely that such differences will occur even in the highest quality wor

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Research, like life, involves paradox -- as distinct from contradiction.

=20

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attitudes toward libraries and their roles in communities and a low frequen

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visits, membership and usage -- including book reading.

=20

The request comes from an organization that performs a pro-social service,

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e

differences between expressed attitudes and behaviors.

=20

In last Sunday's NYTimes, Jack Rosenthal wrote an essay called a "Reader's

Guide to Polls. It even referenced AAPOR and AAPOR members.

* OPINION | August 27, 2006 - NYTimes.com

The Public Editor: Precisely False vs. Approximately Right: A Reader's Guid

e

to Polls =20

By JACK ROSENTHAL

The Times recently issued a seven-page paper on polling standards for editors and reporters, but readers, too, need to know something about polls least enough to sniff out good polls from bad.

I reference the Times piece, because I am certain that this topic of concern has been formally addressed by AAPOR thought leaders in books and periodicals.

I would appreciate references that might help in avoiding the reinvention of the wheel and at the same time provide pithy and important guidance for all concerned about research and analytical quality.

Thank you all for your kind attention and whatever help you may be able to provide.

Enjoy the day!

Sincerely,

Nick

Nicholas P. Schiavone

-

Nicholas P. Schiavone, LLC

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The Core Principles of Management, Branding & Research

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Date: Tue, 29 Aug 2006 15:31:54 -0400
Reply-To: jwerner@jwdp.com
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Jan Werner <jwerner@JWDP.COM>
Organization: Jan Werner Data Processing
Subject: Re: On explaining the difference between Attitudes and Behaviors
in survey research
Comments: To: NPSchiavone@AOL.COM
Comments: cc: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <362.b397263.3225e9d0@aol.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=UTF-8; format=flowed
Content-transfer-encoding: 8BIT

One has to wonder what was in that seven page paper on polling standards distributed by the New York Times to its staff, given that the Rosenthal essay shows an utter lack of comprehension of the concept of sampling error and of the meaning of the reported "margin of error."

Jan Werner

Nicholas Schiavone wrote:

>
>
> Dear AAPOR Friends,
>
> I have been approached to write a brief essay on how one ought to think
> about the differences between reported attitudes and reported behaviors in
> survey research findings.
>
> Assuming that a survey has no methodological shortcomings, it is possible

On 8/29/06, Rockwell, Richard <richard.rockwell@uconn.edu> wrote:

- >
- > This is an enormous topic within the field of social psychology. There is
- > also a smaller literature within survey research, if that is taken apart
- > from social psychology.
- >
- > There is no particular reason to expect consistency between attitudes and
- > behaviors, partly because there is no particular reason to expect
- > consistency among attitudes themselves. People can and do hold conflicting
- > ("dissonant" or "discordant") attitudes. Sometimes we look for more
- > fundamental traits that we call "values," but even they can be
- > conflicting. A person's repertoire of behaviors may not even include
- > behaviors that are consonant with that person's attitudes.
- >
- > A place to start would be Wallace, Paulson, Lord, and Bond, "Which
- > Behaviors Do Attitudes Predict?" Review of General Psychology Vol 9 No. 3
- > September 2005. This will lead you back to some earlier work, which will
- > lead you back to classics, such as Festinger Theory of Cognitive Dissonance
- > and Alwin "Making Inferences from Attitude-Behavior Correlations." Another
- > starting point is <http://www.stanford.edu/~ramit/papers-academic.html>.
- >
- > There are also literatures specific to certain attitude-behavior
- > correlations, such as condom use, substance abuse, juror decisions, and
- > aggressive behavior. Don't be surprised to find that attitudes often do
- > not predict behavior very well. Just as in real estate, it's context,
- > context, context.
- >
- > Note also that the causal arrow can run in the other direction: behavior
- > can change attitudes. It is that premise that underlies some of our laws.
- >

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Date: Wed, 30 Aug 2006 10:30:52 -0400
Reply-To: James Lee <JLee@FABMAC.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: James Lee <JLee@FABMAC.COM>
Subject: Robo vs Human Interviewers literature
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Aware of any literature out there that compares telephone survey completion rates between Robotic interviewers and Human interviewers? Thanks.

James W. Lee

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Date: Wed, 30 Aug 2006 11:11:38 -0400
Reply-To: JAnnSelzer@AOL.COM
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "J. Ann Selzer" <JAnnSelzer@AOL.COM>
Subject: Re: On explaining the difference between Attitudes and Behaviors
in survey re...
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Three thoughts. Most of us do not catalog our daily behaviors in any organized sense. I recently participated in a survey about Yellow Pages use. I could recall having used the Yellow Pages in the past 30 days, but could not be more specific on the number of times and, to the interviewer's annoyance, what categories I had referenced.

Second, when I have a client who wants very precise measures of behavior, I alert them to the common sense wisdom that reports of behavior are often measures of attitudes. When I keep this in mind, I often design different questions that get at the same concept but without trying to pin down behaviors.

And sometimes, the difference between attitude and behavior is the difference between the hypothetical and reality. We recently conducted a poll examining attitudes among black and white residents of Central Indiana for the Indianapolis Star. One question was whether the country is ready for a black president. Whites were more likely than blacks to say yes. One editor said she just didn't understand that and maybe we should have asked a more behavioral question--would you vote for a black candidate for president. I responded that the reasonable answer to the question is "it depends on who the candidate is," given we have had Alan Keyes, Carol Mosely-Braun, and Al Sharpton run in recent years and that both Condoleezza Rice and Barak Obama are mentioned as future contenders.

In other words, many who share the same attitude have a different idea of what behavior matches the attitude.

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

visit our website: www.SelzerCo.com

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

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Date: Wed, 30 Aug 2006 16:05:44 -0400
Reply-To: fred goldner <goldner@BESTWEB.NET>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: fred goldner <goldner@BESTWEB.NET>
Subject: Re: On explaining the difference between Attitudes and Behaviors
in survey research
Comments: To: NPSchiavone@AOL.COM, AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; format=flowed; charset=utf-8; reply-type=original
Content-transfer-encoding: 8BIT

For those interested in getting at behavior, especially in the commercial field but also applicable to other issues I suggest Eric Marder's book : The Laws of Choice: Predicting Customer Behavior. The Free Press, 1997

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

From: "Nicholas Schiavone" <NPSchiavone@AOL.COM>
To: <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
Sent: Tuesday, August 29, 2006 3:04 PM
Subject: On explaining the difference between Attitudes and Behaviors in survey research

Dear AAPOR Friends,

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* OPINION | August 27, 2006 - NYTimes.com

The Public Editor: Precisely False vs. Approximately Right: A Reader's Guide

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By JACK ROSENTHAL

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Enjoy the day!

Sincerely,
Nick

Nicholas P. Schiavone

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Date: Wed, 30 Aug 2006 17:02:04 -0400
Reply-To: george.r.carter.iii@CENSUS.GOV
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: George Carter <george.r.carter.iii@CENSUS.GOV>
Subject: Re: On explaining the difference between Attitudes and Behaviors
in survey research

Comments: To: "Rockwell, Richard" <richard.rockwell@UCONN.EDU>

Comments: cc: AAPORNET@asu.edu

In-Reply-To:

<D5E378A9E781D4482EFB50B5A836CFF6724CE@EXCHANGE.B.mgmt.ad.uconn.edu>

MIME-version: 1.0

Content-type: text/plain; charset=UTF-8

Content-transfer-encoding: base64

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dXNzZWxsIEguICAxOTg2LiDiGJxIb3cgZG8gYXR0aXR1ZGVzIGd1aWRlIGJlaGF2aW9yP+KAnSBw
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byB0aGF0IHRoZSBjYXVzYWwgYXJyb3cgY2FuIHJ1biBpbiB0aGUgb3RoZXIgzGlyZWN0aW9uOiBi
ZWdhdmVvcg0KY2FuIGNoYW5nZSBhdHRpdHVkZXMuICBjZCBpcyB0aGF0IHByZW1pc2UgdGhhdCB1
bmRlcmxpZXMgc29tZSBvZiBvdXIgbGF3cy4NCg==

Date: Thu, 31 Aug 2006 10:51:51 -0400
Reply-To: "CASTANEDA, Isabela" <ICASTANEDA@LMI.ORG>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "CASTANEDA, Isabela" <ICASTANEDA@LMI.ORG>
Subject: Job Opportunity: Mid-level Survey Research Fellow
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

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The survey research fellow will manage all aspects of the research process from problem definition, sampling, questionnaire development, survey conduct, analysis of results, and presentation of the results to the client. Projects can span a range of consumer satisfaction with government services, quality of work life for employees, and a wide variety of other areas.=20

Additional responsibilities include:=20

Evaluate information needs involving both primary and secondary research for internal clients ranging from Senior Executives or Middle Managers, to management teams.=20

Synthesize complex findings and detailed research into executive summaries and presentations intended for managerial decisions.

Must possess excellent oral and written communication skills, statistical analysis/ methodological skills, computational software skills. Ability to read and write statistical syntax a plus.

Ability to design sound survey questions and read the significance of results with functional specialists is imperative. Demonstrated ability to develop, review, and revise survey questionnaires, survey design materials, and survey documentation. Contributes to the conceptualization and design of research projects. Designs questionnaires, interviews, or other data collection tools based on models from previous research studies.=20

Coordinate with other LMI units, vendors, team members, and clients to successfully implement the research project. Participate on multiple research project and functional teams, collaborating with others and taking responsibility for assigned tasks in order to achieve team goals and objectives.=20

Qualifications:

A minimum of 3 years experience in survey research.=20

Masters in social sciences or related fields; public opinion research or market research degree strongly preferred.=20

Ability to obtain a government security clearance.

Be able to work in multiple quantitative software environments with Excel and SPSS. Adept SPSS programmer preferred: recode and compute new variables, merge data files, transform data, generate crosstabs and statistical analyses. Expertise and experience in multiple quantitative research methodologies, including solid statistical/analytic skills used in public opinion research. Ability to direct project work using quantitative packages and tools such as SPSS. Ability to quickly learn new software.

Proficiency in Microsoft Office, most notably PowerPoint, Word, and Excel.=20

Ability to work independently and communicate clearly and often with senior management.=20

Must possess exemplary organizational skills, ability to balance multiple projects with changing priorities, working independently and in a team environment with attention to detail, strict adherence to deadlines and minimal supervision.=20

Ability to manage survey research projects from start to finish; design survey instruments, manage data collection, analysis and produce written reports of the research.=20

Must be able to produce briefings and written reports with content and conclusions drawn from sound empirical research from analysis of the survey results.=20

About LMI:=20

LMI is a strategic consultancy committed to helping government leaders and managers reach decisions that make a difference. As a not-for-profit organization, we are a trusted advisor to government-free of commercial or political bias and dedicated to our mission of advancing government management.

LMI offers exciting careers, a competitive salary and an excellent benefits package, including health, life, and disability insurance, a

retirement plan, and education assistance, for professionals at all levels. If you are a hard-working team player and like the challenges and opportunities available at a not-for-profit government consulting company, LMI wants to hear from you.=20

If interested, apply online at <http://www.lmi.org/> =20

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Date: Thu, 31 Aug 2006 13:50:31 -0400
Reply-To: JAnnSelzer@AOL.COM
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "J. Ann Selzer" <JAnnSelzer@AOL.COM>
Subject: SPSS guru to help with question about calculating weights
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

I haven't used SPSS since grad school, but I'm trying to help a novice get up to speed with weighting data. He was thrown for a loop for a request to weight two variables. Does SPSS not have some way of automatically calculating weights, as my tabulation package does? JAS

J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D.
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515.271.5700

visit our website: www.SelzerCo.com

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

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Date: Thu, 31 Aug 2006 16:40:43 -0400
Reply-To: JAnnSelzer@AOL.COM
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "J. Ann Selzer" <JAnnSelzer@AOL.COM>
Subject: Questions on right to work
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="UTF-8"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Does anyone have data for any state poll or national poll asking about becoming a right-to-work state? Currently, 27 states allow unions and management to have union-shop provisions in their labor contracts.

I'm just

wondering about data in those states that asks residents or voters about their attitude toward changing state law to become right-to-work states where employees

cannot be required to pay union dues when their job is covered by a union contract.

JAS

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Date: Fri, 1 Sep 2006 09:32:41 +1200

Reply-To: "Gendall, Philip" <P.Gendall@MASSEY.AC.NZ>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: "Gendall, Philip" <P.Gendall@MASSEY.AC.NZ>

Subject: Re: On explaining the difference between Attitudes and Behaviors
in survey research

Comments: To: george.r.carter.111@CENSUS.GOV, AAPORNET@asu.edu

MIME-version: 1.0

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

Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Ajzen's Theory of Planned Behaviour doesn't actually predict behaviour, it predicts behavioural intention, which is then assumed to predict behaviour. However, this is a very dubious assumption; the link between behavioural intention and behaviour is very weak. The same applies to much of the so-called attitude-behaviour research; the dependent variable is not behaviour at all but some cognitive precursor.

Commonly, attitudes and behavioural intentions are measured in the same survey. It is not surprising that the two are correlated. The interesting question, that is rarely asked, is whether attitudes predict actual behaviour, measured independently of the survey in which the attitudes were measured. Where this has been done, the predictive ability of attitude-based models such as the TPB is very poor.

Furthermore, the conditions under which the TPB accurately predicts behavioural intention are so restrictive that the theory has little practical value.

If you want a survey researcher's view on the attitude-behaviour link and on how to predict behaviour without using attitudes, you should read Patricia Labaw's "Advanced Questionnaire Design".

Phil Gendall

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