the polling company(tm), inc./WomanTrend, a full service market research, public affairs and political consulting firm headquartered in Washington DC, is looking to hire a Research Associate.

Job Description: The Research Associate will be responsible for working with project managers and directors, as well as other Associates on proposal development, program design, questionnaire construction, data analysis and report writing for quantitative and qualitative research. This individual will also be responsible for gathering secondary research data related to project objectives and assisting the company's President & CEO.

Qualifications: Applicants should have 1-3 years experience in a political, marketing, public affairs, or public opinion research company, be able to manage several tasks at the same time, and willing to work in a fast-paced, small group environment. Strong computer skills a must and knowledge of SPSS, Access and Excel encouraged. Exceptional writing skills and statistical knowledge required. Candidate must have a Bachelor's degree, and higher education a plus. Salary and benefits commensurate with experience.

Please send cover letter, resume, salary requirements, and references to Shelley West at swest@pollingcompany.com or fax them to (202) 467-6551. No phone inquiries please. For more information about the polling company(tm), inc./WomanTrend, please visit our website: www.pollingcompany.com.
Former AAPOR member and UVa colleague Chuck Denk has asked me to post this query to AAPORnet on his behalf. Please respond directly to Chuck, who's with the New Jersey Department of Health.

He writes:
I am interested in approaches to the issue of asking a new mother whether she planned (or expected or actively chose) to have a cesarean section for this birth. We already know if she had one, the medical reasons why, and whether she had ever had one previously. We do not know if this C-section was planned or an emergency, and that's what we need. The survey is mail with phone follow-up.

Due to space limitations, the more compact the better. Validation data would be wonderful.

Please respond directly to Charles.Denk@doh.state.nj.us. Thanks.

-------- End Forwarded Message --------

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

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Date:         Tue, 1 May 2007 18:00:03 -0400
Reply-To:     "Timmsferrara, Lois" <lois.timmsferrara@UCONN.EDU>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         "Timmsferrara, Lois" <lois.timmsferrara@UCONN.EDU>
Subject:      Mitofsky Award: Call for nominations
Comments: To: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Call for nominations for:

=20
The Warren J. Mitofsky Award for Excellence in Public Opinion Research

An annual award of The Roper Center

The Mitofsky award carries a cash prize and recognizes outstanding research or reporting that uses The Roper Center's public opinion data archive. The 2007 award prize is $1,000. The award recognizes important work on public opinion or survey methodology that has been published in a book, journal, magazine, or newspaper, or presented at a professional conference. Special consideration will be given to work that is based on data obtained by the researcher or author directly from the Roper archive, as well as to work that utilizes multiple data sources or compares survey results over time. The award recognizes both work published recently and work from the past that continues to have a significant impact on our understanding of society. The award will be celebrated this November at The Mitofsky Award Dinner in New York.

Anyone can make a nomination by submitting a statement that includes the full citation of the work and a brief description of the work's outstanding accomplishment and its use of the Roper Center's public opinion data archive.

For full consideration nominations must be received by June 30, 2007.

Please send nominations to:

Robert Y. Shapiro
Columbia University
Department of Political Science
420 W. 118th St., 730 IAB
New York, NY  10027
Tel: (212) 854-3944    Fax:  (212) 222-0598
E-Mail:  rys3@columbia.edu

Thank you.
The IRB board that I am currently working with has several members who are not familiar with focus group research. This IRB primarily does clinical trial review and does not have the opportunity to review much social and behavioral research. The IRB coordinator has asked me to suggest an article describing focus group research that she could distribute to the board along with my submission.

Does anyone have any good suggestions for articles that might be appropriate for this audience?

Thanks in advance.

Stacey Acton
The Group Depth Interview
Alfred E. Goldman
Journal of Marketing, Vol. 26, No. 3 (Jul., 1962), pp. 61-68

I challenge anyone reading this article by Al Goldman, former president of National Analysts, to name a piece of comparable length that is superior in describing the theoretical basis and technique of the group depth interview, commonly referred to by the misnomer, "focus group." Goldman years later published a short book on the same subject with co-author Susan Schwartz McDonald, also of NA. Like Al Gore and the internet, many have claimed to have invented focus groups. Ahead of his time, Goldman modestly made an enormous contribution that to this day is under-recognized, even if widely imitated. The earlier radio audience-related work of Lazarsfeld and others lacked the theoretical substance of Goldman's contribution, in my opinion. (Odd to hear oneself saying that about Paul Lazarsfeld.)

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

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Stacey Acton
Sent: Tuesday, May 01, 2007 9:20 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Request for article or reference describing focus group research

The IRB board that I am currently working with has several members who are not familiar with focus group research. This IRB primarily does clinical trial review and does not have the opportunity to review much social and behavioral research. The IRB coordinator has asked me to suggest an article describing focus group research that she could distribute to the board along with my submission.

Does anyone have any good suggestions for articles that might be appropriate for this audience?
Thanks in advance.

Stacey Acton

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Date: Wed, 2 May 2007 08:56:52 -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: John Nienstedt <john@cerc.net>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Competitive Edge Research & Communication, Inc. -- where we have been polling on things that matter since 1987 -- seeks a qualified, talented and motivated research analyst for work in San Diego, California beginning immediately. As the firm's name implies, we provide our clients custom-designed, accurate and timely public opinion research (political, public affairs, civic, customer satisfaction, etc.) and strategic advice.

Dealing with quantitative research, this position is for experienced analysts with excellent writing skills, a solid understanding of relevant statistics and the ability to translate the data into cogent findings. Travel is minimal. The analyst will work closely with the principal of our close-knit, GOP-oriented firm. Core responsibilities include:

Determining research objectives for each study
Assisting in research design, sample acquisition, questionnaire design
Setting up specs for data processor
Performing statistical analysis using regression, ANOVA, factor and other advanced statistical techniques
Conducting some research based on secondary sources

Writing reports and tailoring PowerPoint presentations for clients

Assisting in developing procedures and standards for future studies

Contributing value-added benefits and building strong relationships

Qualified candidates will possess:

A bachelor’s degree (at minimum) in political science or a related field

At least three years of work experience in the field and understand probability sampling, research methods, targeting (market segmentation) and relevant statistics

Keen analytic skills, curiosity and strong report writing skills

High motivation to enhance their research ability and add to their knowledge base

The ability to multi-task while being extremely detail-oriented

The ability to meet deadlines

Team spirit

The ability to take direction when necessary

Proficiency with SPSS and Microsoft Word or WordPerfect

Ability to draft winning research proposals

Also helpful:

Political campaign or public affairs experience

Extensive knowledge of California politics

Proficiency in Spanish

CATI programming and/or interviewing experience

Advanced degree

Ability to attract client base
Salary: $50,000 to $80,000 DOE. We also offer a competitive package of health benefits, profit sharing, on-site covered parking, two weeks paid vacation and performance bonuses.

If you want to work for a growing research firm where you can see the results of your research as well as the Pacific Ocean, Competitive Edge could be for you. Direct resumes to: info@cerc.net

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Stacey:

While there are many books and articles on the subject, most are practitioner oriented with little, if any, real attention to the theoretical bases of the group depth interview (focus group) methodology. There are three notable exceptions of which I am aware, however. They are:


I would direct your attention to Chapters 7 ("A Theoretical Foundation
for Group Interview Techniques") and 8 ("Participant Roles and Their Impact on Group Dynamics") in the Goldman and McDonald book. These 13 pages provide a fairly comprehensive discussion of underlying theory and tie roles of participants to social role theories developed by social psychologists and it is well referenced.

Though less academically oriented in its presentation, Chapter 1 in the Krueger book also provides a discussion regarding groups, group theory, and why focus groups work.

If you need a peer reviewed journal article rather than a book to really cement credibility with your IRB, the third reference is the one to choose.

Regards,
Jonathan

Jonathan E. Brill, Ph.D.
General Manager, ORANJ BOWL(sm) Panel Research Program
Associate Director, Database & Panel Research
NEW JERSEY INSTITUTE FOR SUCCESSFUL AGING
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42 East Laurel Road, UDP Suite 2300
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www.oranjbowl.info

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>>> Stacey Acton <staceyacton@EARTHLINK.NET> 05/01/07 9:19 PM >>>
The IRB board that I am currently working with has several members who are not familiar with focus group research. This IRB primarily does clinical trial review and does not have the opportunity to review much social and behavioral research. The IRB coordinator has asked me to suggest an article describing focus group research that she could distribute to the board along with my submission.

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Stacey Acton

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Using Public Opinion for Diplomacy
Doug Schoen
www.philly.com


"Pay attention to public opinion. Some of the most pressing problems facing the United States today can be attributed, at least in part, to its failure to take public opinion seriously.

In Iraq, even a rudimentary understanding of Islamic insurgents and the various sectarian factions continues to elude the United States. As journalists such as George Packer have pointed out, surveys and public opinion research should have featured prominently from the beginning.

The same hindsight can be applied to Iran. In 1997, a Western-oriented reformer, Mohammad Khatami, became president. His success would have transformed Iran and benefited the entire world. Yet the West allowed Khatami to fail and was then caught off guard when he was replaced by Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, a fundamentalist demagogue intent on securing nuclear weapons. As the United States considers how to respond to Iran's nuclear program, we would do well to spend as much time monitoring Ahmadinejad's domestic favorability ratings and cultivating pro-Western sentiment."

SNIP
The folks at the University of Minnesota's State Health Access Data =
Assistance Center (SHADAC) put together a phenomenally helpful collection =
of practical, easy-to-read resources at

http://www.sph.umn.edu/shadac/survey/focusgroups.html

When I submit to the medical IRB at my institution, I generally cite =
Richard Krueger's "Practical Guide..." book. =20

I totally relate to the issue of clinical trials, etc., because one of my =
focus group projects was approved by an oncologist who had no clue of the =
methodology; he called me and I walked him through the process and how I =
felt our protocol protected human subjects. =20

Best of luck,

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
The IRB board that I am currently working with has several members who are not familiar with focus group research. This IRB primarily does clinical trial review and does not have the opportunity to review much social and behavioral research. The IRB coordinator has asked me to suggest an article describing focus group research that she could distribute to the board along with my submission.

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Stacey Acton

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Dear Colleagues,

We are looking for a survey methodologist at the Dana Farber. Please contact the Dr. Barbeau directly.

Vish Viswanath

K. Viswanath, Ph. D.
Department of Society, Human Development and Health
Harvard School of Public Health
Department of Medical Oncology
Dana Farber Cancer Institute
Research Scientist/Survey Methodologist  
Data Core=20  
Division of Population Sciences, Medical Oncology  
Dana-Farber Cancer Institute

The Research Scientist/Survey Methodologist works with faculty Principal Investigators and their staff to identify appropriate design and operations of each survey research study to optimize reliability, validity, and credibility, given budget requirements. This position reports to the Data Core's Faculty Director.

Relevant training or experience:
* Advanced degree in the social sciences, statistics, or a related field.
* Minimum of several years experience directing large-scale data collection efforts
* Extensive knowledge of survey research methods.
* Strong management and client-relationship skills
* Excellent communication skills
* Ability to design and direct large, complex surveys
* Candidates should have an interest in public health and health care, health care policy and survey methods

Responsibilities
* Design questionnaires, management procedures, pretests and sampling procedures for major projects using single or multiple modes of data collection (mail, telephone, field, internet)
* Handle budget preparation and cost analyses
* Manage and direct survey teams for large-scale surveys
* Direct proposal efforts
* Design and perform analysis for methodological studies
* Participate in study design
* Consult on hiring, training, and management of interviewers
* Design specifications for data coding, editing, and imputation; weighting; and variance estimation
* Writing or editing documentation of data collection effort to insure consistency with scientific standards
* Hard money (non-grant) funds available

How to apply: Please submit a cover letter, resume, and names and contact information for three references to Dr. Elizabeth Barbeau, Population
Friends: with an esteemed senior colleague making plans for retirement soon, we are seeking to fill this newly defined senior position at CSR. I and several of my colleagues will be available at the Anaheim meetings of AAPOR to talk informally (and confidentially) with anyone who might be interested. Two of our staff members will also be around during Field Directors. Hope you'll pass this announcement to anyone you know who might be highly qualified and possibly interested in taking his or her career to one of the best places to live in America.

*****

Job Description
Director of Research, Center for Survey Research, University of Virginia

Leading academic survey research center seeks an experienced professional to serve as Director of Research. Position and qualifications are described below.
Job Description
1) Serve as Principal Investigator or Project Director on assigned projects, assuring quality and timeliness of deliverables, controlling costs, and managing client expectations.
2) Assist, train and mentor junior staff members in their project coordinator duties,
3) Initiate and design survey projects, draft survey budgets, prepare proposals, and develop survey specifications in consultation with CSR clients and prospective clients.
4) Oversee submission and modification of CSR study protocols through the IRB exemption or review process and University contract approval processes.
5) Coordinate and participate in the development, formatting, pre-testing, and administration of survey instruments in oral and self-administered modes.
6) Monitor progress of data collection on assigned projects, working with production and analysis staff members to assure that study requirements are met.
7) Select appropriate statistical techniques to analyze collected data. Responsible for developing written analysis plans and table specifications for assigned projects and working with the Senior Research Analyst in conducting timely, accurate, and appropriate statistical analysis.
8) Responsible for designing the report of findings, participating in writing the report, and working with the Senior Research Analyst to coordinate Research Analysts’ writing assignments.
9) Develop Power Point presentations and effectively present study results orally to clients and stakeholders to support their understanding of the study results, decision making, and organizational improvement.
10) Participate as a member of the CSR management team in management, supervision of junior staff, and strategic development of the organization.
11) Attend general staff meetings and management staff meetings

Qualifications: The competitive candidate will have a PhD in sociology, political science, economics, or related social science area or equivalent work experience, with a minimum of five years experience in survey research. Experience in academic survey research preferred. Requires experience in designing and testing data collection instruments, data analysis, project management, and writing reports. Understanding of advanced statistical techniques for the social sciences required. SPSS experience preferred. Requires strong management and organization skills, excellent research and technical writing skills, excellent interpersonal and team-building skills. Requires experience in successfully managing multiple projects simultaneously. Demonstrated ability to provide effective oral presentations for professional and nonprofessional audiences required.

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

This is a full time position, with benefits, on the U.Va. Administrative General Faculty. Position will remain open until filled, and review of applications will begin May 25, 2007. Applicants should send a cover letter, curriculum vitae, and a list of three references.

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

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

or respond by e-mail to
Thomas M. Guterbock, Director
Tmg1p@virginia.edu

The University of Virginia is committed to the diversity of its faculty and staff and is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. [EOP Approval Number: ACD-0631]

*******

Thomas M. Guterbock       Voice: (434)243-5223
Director                  CSR Main Number: (434)243-5222
Center for Survey Research FAX: (434)982-5524
University of Virginia    EXPRESS DELIVERY: 2400 Old Ivy Road
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Date:         Wed, 2 May 2007 21:14:09 -0700
Reply-To:     Marc Sapir <marcsapir@COMCAST.NET>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         Marc Sapir <marcsapir@COMCAST.NET>
Subject:      report on just completed poll attached.
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Attached is the press release from our April 20-29 poll on topics including the war on terrorism, the health care system, New Orleans, the war in Iraq, torture, Israel-Palestine and impeachment. The press release focuses only on one aspect of the results as this was the most interesting finding from our cross-tabs. Full answers, frequency tables, and relevant crosstabs will be going up on the web site soon, hopefully.

Marc

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

The Denial of Innocence and the Terror of Ignorance  (760 words)

Berkeley, CA-Last week, more than five years into the "War on Terrorism", Retro Poll asked a national sample of Americans this question: "Do you agree or not with the government's assertion that people seized and detained at Guantanamo are presumed to be dangerous terrorists or they would not have been seized in the first place?" A slightly different wording last October had garnered 37% agreement. In the current poll 48% agreed. We conclude that a substantial proportion of people do not grasp a key principle of democracy--when everyone is not presumed innocent under the law until he/she/we have been proven
guilty of a crime in a fair trial, dictatorial powers of government achieve supremacy. Civil rights exist not mainly to protect criminals, but to protect the public from arbitrary government abuse of authority. How come many don't know this, or are looking the other way?

Retro Poll data, based on small random samples—in this case 164 people—are not projected to precisely represent the general public on individual questions. Retro Poll instead focuses on statistically significant comparisons and unexpected findings within its random samples. In the current sample only 9 (9 out of 164) people could identify Maher Arar as the "Canadian citizen awarded $11 million for being tortured under the US extraordinary rendition." Two times that number (18) misidentified him as one of the 9/11 hijackers and 136 didn't know. Likewise 70% did not know that Italy has brought charges for kidnapping against 26 CIA agents in a case of "extraordinary rendition." Why are such important stories of extraordinary rendition, an anti-democratic if not outlawed process, not common knowledge? Where do people buy their ignorance and where is the source of this ignorance?

Lack of information is the tip of an iceberg. To get answers, Retropollsters asked the extent to which people believe various major corporate media organizations present the truth. The options were "usually", "mostly when it suits their interests", and "half the time or less." Whether asking about CNN, NYTimes, Fox, CBS, MSNBC, NBC or others, in every case less than 40% of the respondents thought the media "usually" tells the truth. Moreover, between 22 and 28 percent said that each outlet tells the truth "half the time or less." Retro Poll is a media critical group, but this can't be true. Even if the media manipulates, distorts, censors, its methods must be more subtle than to lie half the time. This latter response represents mass disaffection and mistrust of media.

Exploring the data further by cross-tabulating opinions on the media with responses to factual questions, the manipulation of the public becomes clearer. Not surprisingly, those who tended to "usually" trust Fox were consistently different in their political views from those other minorities who "usually" trust other corporate media outlets, or those who believe Fox tells the truth "half the time or less". In fact, those who think Fox usually tells the truth were consistently less aware or blind to important facts—for example, 2 out 3 claimed that the "U.S. opposes and does not teach, sanction or engage in torture" and more than 3 out of 4 denied that the Administration "fabricated intelligence on Iraq" before the war. By now these are facts so hard to deny that one must belong to an ideological support group or sect that thinks everything they read or hear is a conspiracy—perhaps against Mr. Bush or against themselves or against "America" or the "white race."

Regarding the presumption of innocence or guilt of Guantanamo prisoners, seventy-seven percent of Fox supporters (within the "usually truthful" group) held the presumption that captives are all terrorists. Surprisingly, adherents of other corporate media were not so highly different as on other questions with 40-52% also sustaining the government's position. In contrast, however, people who distrusted the
various other media—truth "less than half the time"—supported the
presumption of innocence. Presumption of guilt was only 10% for
distrusters of NBC, 13% for CBS and 23% for CNN. These statistically
significant results suggest that people who trust the Fox network tend
to be the most ignorant and susceptible to anti-democratic demagogy but
that many who trust other corporate media outlets—when compared with
people who do not trust the corporate media market in general—also
appear deceived and unprepared to defend their democratic rights.
Monitoring disaffection with corporate media may be a useful tool to
estimate support for public rights and democracy. The full
questionnaire, poll responses and links defending factual questions can
be found at www.retropoll.org <http://www.retropoll.org/>.

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

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Date: Thu, 3 May 2007 09:12:38 -0700
Reply-To: John Fries <jfries@ANR.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: John Fries <jfries@ANR.COM>
Subject: New Position Announcement at Alan Newman Research
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

All,

I am pleased to be posting a new job opening available at our company (see
below). We see this as a great opportunity for someone who is just
finishing graduate school and/or someone who has been in the industry a few
years and is looking to continue their growth at a stable and growing
research company on the East coast. ANR serves a wide range of clients that=
keep our feet firmly planted in both the academic and business worlds. =20

We envision this position offering a real opportunity for someone to spread
their wings a bit and take on greater project responsibilities, while also
working within a group that will provide direction and be a sounding board
for new ideas and challenges.

I will be at the AAPOR conference from Wednesday to Sunday and would be
happy to speak with anyone who is interested in this new position. All
conversations would be both informal and confidential. Please feel free to
email me either before or during the conference. Messages can also be left for me at the front desk of the Hyatt Regency.

Also, if there is anyone off-list you are aware of who may be interested in this opportunity, please feel free to forward this to them.

Best Wishes,

John Fries
Group Research Director
Alan Newman Research
jfries@anr.com

********************
POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT
********************

Alan Newman Research, Inc. (ANR) is seeking a skilled researcher and project manager to join our growing firm. For more than 25 years Alan Newman Research has been conducting consumer and public opinion research for a wide range of nationally recognized clients. Alan Newman Research is known for providing the highest quality research, using only the best research practices of both public opinion and marketing research, all in the most cost-efficient means possible. ANR offers an exciting, fast-paced, and professional work environment that seeks the very best of every staff member, every day.

Position Description:
Project Directors work with senior staff members to execute consumer and business-to-business research projects using a variety of methods. Project Directors assist in both the design and management of research projects and are primarily responsible for overseeing data collection, conducting statistical analysis, and preparing graphs, tables, and other aspects involved in report preparation.

Responsibilities include:
- Assist in the design of quantitative research projects
- Aid in the construction of questionnaires that meet research goals
- Check CATI programs or online surveys
- Research and identify appropriate sampling strategies
- Oversee data collection provided by outside vendors
- Conduct appropriate statistical analysis of primary data
- Prepare charts and tables to be used in the presentation of research findings
- Document research processes and provide written descriptions of methods
- Develop, prepare and/or proofread proposals, reports, and other documents
- Provide ad-hoc support to senior staff members
- Maintain ongoing communication with senior staff members and clients
- Conduct literature reviews on research methods and collect details about=
client industries in order to provide senior staff members with written summaries of the information

Requirements:
=95 A BA/BS in sociology, psychology, statistics, market research, marketing, business or related field with course work specifically involving quantitative research methods
=95 At least 2 years of marketing and/or public opinion research experience including the management of research projects and data analysis
=95 Strong inter-personal skills; Must be comfortable talking with clients including CEOs of large companies
=95 Command of phone and web survey methodologies
=95 Solid understanding of sampling methodologies including the advantages and disadvantages of RDD, List-assisted, and Listed samples.
=95 Demonstrated ability to convey research findings to a non-research audience both graphically and in writing
=95 Experience managing multiple projects, processes, and assignments at one time
=95 Very detail-oriented and self-starter
=95 Excellent computer skills with a high level of proficiency using Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, and Microsoft PowerPoint (Microsoft Access a plus)
=95 Working knowledge of SPSS or SAS including the ability to run univariate, bivariate, and basic multivariate analyses (such as OLS regression and factor analysis)
=95 Willingness to work outside normal business hours whenever necessary to meet client needs

Ideal Candidate:
In addition to the talents, knowledge, and skills listed above, the ideal candidate will be highly motivated and passionate about research with a demonstrated commitment to exceptional client service. The ideal candidate will also have an advanced degree involving the use of quantitative research methods and more than two years of practical experience conducting research projects for either internal or external clients. The ideal candidate will have conducted complex statistical analysis in SPSS as well as have some familiarity with other statistical programs. Finally, the ideal candidate will have superior oral and written communication skills, will enjoy being part of a team, and will appreciate the commitment and flexibility required to be part of an exceptional research firm.

ANR is a privately owned corporation located in Richmond, Virginia that offers competitive salaries, a comprehensive benefits package, flextime, and the opportunity to grow. Relocation assistance may be available to the successful candidate.
To be considered for this position, please send a cover letter, resume, salary requirements, and references to: jfries@anr.com. For questions or more detail about the position, please contact John Fries, Group Research Director, at 804.272.6100 x228. For more information about ANR, please see our website: http://www.anr.com.

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Date:         Fri, 4 May 2007 08:48:24 -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: Tresa Undem <tundem@lakeresearch.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Senior Analyst - Public Opinion Research

Lake Research Partners is looking for a Senior Analyst for our Bay Area, California office. The successful candidate will be ready to lead projects, produce client-ready qualitative and quantitative research products, step in for partners at public presentations, be an experienced writer, detail oriented, an excellent manager, and have working knowledge of statistics and the political process. The position's duties include: substantial project management, creating research designs, questionnaire development, data analysis, report/presentation and proposal writing, and client management. Organizational ability, management experience and strong interpersonal skills are a must. Email the Chief Operating Officer at jobs@lakeresearch.com or fax (202) 776-9074.
RTI International will again be hosting a booth in the conference Exhibit Hall and a recruiting suite at this year's AAPOR annual meeting. We invite conference attendees who would like to learn more about opportunities in survey research with RTI to stop by our booth anytime to meet with members of our Survey Research Division. We have openings at all levels.

If you would like to pre-schedule a meeting with a representative of RTI, please email your resume to Sheila Knight, Recruiting and Staffing Manager for RTI's Survey Research Division, at sknight@rti.org. Include your contact information, the position(s) in which you are interested (see below for "jobs" link), and the times that you will be available during the conference. The recruiting suite room number will be posted at various locations throughout the hotel, including the RTI booth--or ask anyone from RTI.

RTI International (www.rti.org) has more than 40 years of experience providing a full range of survey data collection services from one-on-one personal interviewing to leading-edge, computer-assisted methodologies.

Below is the link to some of our current opportunities. We offer locations in Research Triangle Park, NC; Chicago; Washington, DC; Rockville, MD; Waltham, MA; or Atlanta, GA.

In an era when the cost of high-quality surveys has gone up radically, it is good to see that someone thinks this most mundane of issues--motherhood--is worth polling about. Nice report at

http://pewresearch.org/pubs/468/motherhood=20

Sitting down to write my umpteenth editorial column about Mother's Day, it provided some interesting fodder, so thanks for releasing this in time for mainstream media to do something with it. Although in my case, this particular study makes me feel a bit schizoid, being both a mother with two children under age 18 (and a middle-school slumber party last night to prove it!), yet also someone who was "a mom 20-30 years ago." =20

One of the intriguing things about this report is the 10-year comparison. When this runs in various papers next Sunday, one of the key points will likely be that most women (71%) say it is more difficult to be a mother today than it was 20 or 30 years ago. But data from 1997 indicate that 81% of women thought it was more difficult to be a mother at that time than 20-30 years before. If any of the sociologist among us have ideas why this might be, I would love to hear your thoughts. =20

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
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(352) 273-5979, phone
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cporter@dental.ufl.edu

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Date: Sun, 6 May 2007 17:57:04 -0400
Reply-To: Claire Durand <Claire.Durand@UMONTREAL.CA>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Claire Durand <Claire.Durand@UMONTREAL.CA>
Subject: French polls and election results
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1; format=flowed
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Hi,
A word about the French polls for the second round of the presidential elections. The polls were rather good... except for the last three polls who put Sarkozy at 54.5, 55 and 55. Those were published just before the 24-hour ban, close to midnight on Friday. Some may say that people changed their minds during those last 24 hours but... in fact the polls did not vary at all in their prediction of results since the beginning of February. In such circumstances, it is rather easy to predict results.

The time-series analyses of the 115 polls conducted since January predicted Sarkozy at 53.5. He got 53.3. We have to understand, though, that the published polls between the two rounds are in fact estimates based on the results of the first round and the estimated transfer of votes from the candidates who did not make it to the second round.

Best,
P.S. for those interested, more information on my public depot (first link below).

Claire Durand
professeur titulaire

http://www.mapageweb.umontreal.ca/durandc
Département de sociologie,
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Montréal, H3C 3J7

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Date: Sun, 6 May 2007 20:26:18 -0700
Reply-To: Marc Sapir <marcsapir@COMCAST.NET>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Marc Sapir <marcsapir@COMCAST.NET>
Subject: retraction of press release
Comments: To: Becky O'Malley <bomalley@berkeleydailyplanet.com>,
            Berkeley Daily Planet <opinion@berkeleydailyplanet.com>
Comments: cc: Warren Gold <warren.gold@ucsf.edu>,
            mickeyhuff@mac.com, AAPORNET@asu.edu, Peter Phillips
            <peter.phillips@sonoma.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Becky and Staff (and others who have seen our May 3 press release),

I am sorry to report that I have detected an error in the data analysis from our poll that requires us to withdraw the press release/poll report from further public exposure. It shouldn't run in the Planet (or anywhere else at this time). Thanks for your understanding. You can imagine my regret at having to withdraw the article that you planned to print, but the data was not interpreted correctly, due a transposition of some data. The conclusions should be disregarded.

Thanks.

Marc

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

---

Leo G. Simonetta
An internal client of ours is interested in doing intercept surveys of consumers while they shop for Consumer Electronics products (or just as they exit an electronics retailer).

Does anyone out there know of an intercept survey firm that has built a relationship with CE retailers (Best Buy, Circuit City, Radio Shack, etc.) such that they could get permission to interview exiting customers? We are not interested in setting up these relationships ourselves--we would need a firm that can select locations, secure permission from the retailer, and then conduct intercept surveys as directed through a guide we generate.

Please reply off-list if you work for or are familiar with a firm that might be able to do this for us.

Thanks in advance!

Elena Caudle
Consumer Electronics Association
Here is a TinyURL to that story:

http://tinyurl.com/23jorh

(And may I be the first to wish all those who do political polls an uneventful upcoming election season.)

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

I have been doing some survey design consulting, but would like to be able to provide additional services, specifically, implementation of telephone surveys. Can any of you recommend specific call centers in the Washington, DC area? As someone who is new to the field of independent consulting, I would also greatly appreciate any advice you have about how to approach call centers with specific projects and how to work with call centers in general.

Thank you,
Miriam Gerver
22% Believe Bush Knew About 9/11 Attacks in Advance
Rasmussen Reports

Overall, 22% of all voters believe the President knew about the attacks in advance. A slightly larger number, 29%, believe the CIA knew about the attacks in advance. White Americans are less likely than others to believe that either the President or the CIA knew about the attacks in advance. Young Americans are more likely than their elders to believe the President or the CIA knew about the attacks in advance.

SNIP

http://www.rasmussenreports.com/public_content/politics/22 BELIEVE BUSH KNEW ABOUT 9_11 ATTACKS IN ADVANCE
Or
http://tinyurl.com/yurund

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

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As the 2008 election campaign continues to heat up, I am sure that there will be informed and incisive criticisms of polls from many observers.

The comments mentioned in the earlier message do not fit into this category.

Evans

--------------------------
Evans Witt
CEO
Princeton Survey Research Associates International
Washington, DC
Princeton, NJ

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Leo Simonetta
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2007 1:50 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: [AAPORNET] Ann Coulter Accuses Newsweek of Faking Poll Results

Complete with link to YouTube clip.
http://www.newshounds.us/2007/05/07/ann_coulter_accuses_newsweek_of_faking_poll_results.php

"I think this is Newsweek doing more push polling for Al Qaeda," Coulter told Geraldo Rivera. Rivera responded "You don't think they're making it up?" to which Coulter answered "Yes."

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

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Content-disposition: inline

Colleagues,

If you checked out Leo Simonetta's link to an interview of Ann Coulter on =
Fox News yesterday, you were probably as appalled as I was to hear her =
accuse Newsweek, and by extension AAPOR members at Princeton Survey =
Research Associates and Braun Research, of fabricating results and "doing =
push polling for Al-Qaeda."=

Newsweek, Paul Braun, and the folks at PARA may weigh in with their =
thoughts, but just a few minutes ago, AAPOR Communications Director Pat =
Lewis sent out this press release. I wanted you to know about it before =
you hear about it in the news media. It should be on our website later =
today, too.

I look forward to seeing you at the conference next week.

All best wishes,

Rob Daves, AAPOR president

For Immediate Release

Contact:
Pat Lewis
AAPOR Communications Director
703.527.5245
703.201.5070
plexis@aapor.org
www.aapor.org

Leading Professional Research Organization Counters Coulter remarks

Newsweek poll as "made up" has drawn the criticism of the American
Association for Public Opinion Research.

"Ann Coulter's kill-the-messenger assessment of the Newsweek poll
exceeds the bounds of professional reporting and commentary," said
AAPOR president Robert P. Daves, director of polling and strategic
research at the Star Tribune. "It's pure-and-simple mudslinging on
her part to question the ethics of a reputable polling firm and news
organization that abides by a longstanding Code of Professional Ethics
and Practices. Anyone who values solid public opinion research and
intelligent public discourse should be outraged and ignore Coulter's
irresponsible and groundless assertion that the results were
fabricated."

The poll, conducted for Newsweek by Princeton Survey Research Associates, is posted online and includes a description of the survey methodology.

Coulter's comment was made in response to a question from Geraldo Rivera; after she described the poll as "Newsweek doing more push polling for Al Qaeda," she answered his question about whether the results were made up as 'yes.'

She went on to say that in polls "where Republicans are actually allowed to vote," they "do a lot better," implying that the poll was not representative.

The American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) is the leading professional organization of public opinion and survey research professionals in the U.S., with 2,000 members from academia, media, government, the non-profit sector and private industry.

AAPOR is committed to the principle that public opinion research is essential to a healthy democracy, providing information crucial to informed policymaking and giving voice to the nation's beliefs, attitudes and desires. In order to ensure that it can continue to play this critical role, AAPOR promotes the sound and ethical conduct and use of public opinion research, along with greater public awareness of these standards.

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Rob,

Good to see a quick reply from AAPOR. The comments were outrageous and harmful to our profession.

Mickey Blum

Micheline Blum
Good afternoon:

I stand with Evans completely. It is my pleasure to work for him and for PSRA. I also appreciate the stimulating and intelligent conversations on how research studies are and should be managed and executed. When those absent of intellect or redeemable quality make uninformed statements, I consider the source and in this case move on.

To all those who have called me and written me in these past 24 hours, I humbly offer my appreciation for your continued confidence.

Regards

Paul

-----Original Message-----
From: Evans Witt [mailto:evans.witt@PSRA.COM]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2007 3:56 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Ann Coulter Accuses Newsweek of Faking Poll Results
As the 2008 election campaign continues to heat up, I am sure that there will be informed and incisive criticisms of polls from many observers.

The comments mentioned in the earlier message do not fit into this category.

Evans

----------------------
Evans Witt
CEO
Princeton Survey Research Associates International
Washington, DC
Princeton, NJ

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Leo Simonetta
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2007 1:50 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: [AAPORNET] Ann Coulter Accuses Newsweek of Faking Poll Results

Complete with link to YouTube clip.
http://www.newshounds.us/2007/05/07/ann_coulter_accuses_newsweek_of_faking_poll_results.php

"I think this is Newsweek doing more push polling for Al Qaeda," Coulter told Geraldo Rivera. Rivera responded "You don't think they're making it up?" to which Coulter answered "Yes."

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

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RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

Overview

The candidate for this work will support current and future project efforts for the Crime Surveys project. Work will include quality reviews of data files and documentation, statistical programming and creation of data tables, creation of statistical data files and documentation, ad-hoc data requests, writing of data reports, and other work requested by the client to support project efforts.

Responsibilities

Candidates for this work will provide full-time support (40 hours per week) to the National Center for Education Statistics Crime Surveys task. The primary purpose of this project is to assist NCES with survey operations, quality improvement, and data analysis for its two surveys on school crime and safety.

Qualifications:

Applicants selected will be subject to a government security investigation. A B.A./B.S. with significant work experience or a M.A./M.S. in fields such as education, sociology, psychology, criminology, or other related fields. Additional qualifications should include: ability to work autonomously as well as with others as part of a team; programming experience with statistical software (e.g., SAS); proficiency in Microsoft products (including Microsoft Word and Microsoft Excel; Microsoft Access is a plus); excellent oral and written communication skills; willingness to learn and apply Institute of Education Sciences statistical and publication standards; and a commitment to high-quality work.

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.

Interested candidates should email resumes and cover letters to information@macrosysrt.com, fax them to 202-955-6021, or mail them to MacroSys Research and Technology, 888 17th Street NW, Suite 312, Washington, DC 20006.

We look forward to hearing from you!

MacroSys offers exciting careers for professionals at all levels, a competitive salary, and an excellent benefits package, which includes health, life, and disability insurance, a retirement plan, and education assistance.

Should we invite Ann Coulter to be the keynote speaker at this year's AAPOR conference?

Fred
Fred Solop, Ph.D.
Director, Social Research Laboratory
Professor, Department of Political Science
Northern Arizona University
PO Box 15036
Flagstaff, AZ 86011
(928) 523-3135 - office
(928) 607-0488 - cell

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Date: Tue, 8 May 2007 20:05:05 -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: Ann Coulter for Keynote Speaker
Comments: To: Fred Solop <Fred.Solop@NAU.EDU>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <f54b37610705081409wff29c4dv9cd78d05d8f15d95@mail.gmail.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

I vote no. Any exposure she gets is a positive for her. She needs to be ignored, and treated as the nonentity that she truly is.

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 Fred Solop
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2007 5:09 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Ann Coulter for Keynote Speaker

Should we invite Ann Coulter to be the keynote speaker at this year's AAPOR conference?

Fred

----20
Fred Solop, Ph.D.
Director, Social Research Laboratory
Professor, Department of Political Science
Fred's suggestion to invite Ann Coulter to AAPOR as a plenary speaker is an interesting one. As many of you recall, Arianna Huffington's presence in Nashville generated considerable controversy, understandably so. But AAPOR members who attended that plenary are still talking about how memorable her talk was; these comments have emerged both in post-conference survey responses and in individual conversations I have had in planning Anaheim's conference.

Our 2007 plenary, eight days away, focuses on the how polls influence the practice of politics. It features three highly prominent strategists and analysts - Ron Brownstein of the Los Angeles Times, Mark Mellman of the Mellman Group, and Dave Sackett of the Tarrance Group - each of whom will be sharing his perspective on the relationship between polls and public policy. It would not surprise me if Coulter's remarks were to be a point of discussion at this plenary.

Coulter's remarks are unfortunate, to say the very least. I hope AAPOR's press release gets picked up widely, and that we can revisit push polls at next year's conference in New Orleans.

Best wishes,

Patricia Moy
2007 Conference Chair
I'd hate to dignify Ann Coulter's remarks with an invitation to AAPOR. She
does not have Arianna Huffington's poise and humor. Ann Coulter is more
like the Brittney Spears of right-wing commentators.

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

----- Original Message -----  
From: "P. Moy" <pmoy@U.WASHINGTON.EDU>  
To: <AAPORNET@asu.edu>  
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2007 7:50 PM  
Subject: Re: Ann Coulter for Keynote Speaker

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> an interesting one. As many of you recall, Arianna Huffington's presence
> in Nashville generated considerable controversy, understandably so. But
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press release gets picked up widely, and that we can revisit push polls at
next year's conference in New Orleans.

Best wishes,

Patricia Moy
2007 Conference Chair

Patricia Moy, Ph.D.
Christy Cresse Associate Professor
& Graduate Program Coordinator

Department of Communication
Adjunct Faculty, Political Science
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Earlier I retracted our May 3rd Retro Poll report because we detected a problem in the data analysis. Below is the revised report issued today. Sorry for any confusion.

Marc

For Immediate Release: May 8, 2007

Poll Report on the War on Terrorism

The Denial of Innocence and the War on Terrorism (700 words)

Berkeley, CA-The last week of April, more than five years into the "War on Terrorism", Retro Poll asked a national sample of Americans this question: "Do you agree or not with the government's assertion that people seized and detained at Guantanamo are presumed to be dangerous terrorists or they would not have been seized in the first place?" A slightly different wording last October had garnered 37% agreement. In the current poll 48% agreed. We conclude that a substantial proportion of people do not grasp a key principle of democracy--when everyone is not presumed innocent under the law until he/she/we have been proven guilty of a crime in a fair trial, dictatorial powers of government achieve supremacy. Civil rights exist not mainly to protect criminals, but to protect the public from arbitrary government abuse of authority. The War on Terrorism promotes the denial of this democratic tenet.

Retro Poll data, based on small random samples--in this case 164 people--are not projected to precisely represent the general public on individual questions. Retro Poll instead focuses on statistically significant comparisons and unexpected findings within its random samples. In the current sample only 9 (9 out of 164) people could identify Maher Arar as the "Canadian citizen awarded $11 million for being tortured under the US extraordinary rendition." Two times that number (18) misidentified him as one of the 9/11 hijackers and 136 didn't know. Likewise 70% did not know that Italy has brought charges for kidnapping against 26 CIA agents in a case of "extraordinary rendition." Why are such important stories of extraordinary rendition, an anti-democratic if not outlawed process, not common knowledge? Where do people buy their ignorance and where is the source of this ignorance?

To get answers, Retropollsters asked the extent to which people believe various major corporate media organizations present the truth. The options were "usually", "mostly when it suits their interests", and "half the time or less." Whether asking about CNN, NYTimes, Fox, CBS, MSNBC, NBC or others, in every case less than 40% of the respondents thought the media "usually" tells the truth. Moreover, between 22 and 28 percent said that each outlet tells the truth "half the time or
less." Retro Poll is a media critical group, but this can't be true. Even if the media manipulates, distorts, censors, its methods must be more subtle than to lie half the time. This latter response represents mass disaffection and mistrust of media. Indeed, it also turned out to be one marker of ignorance.

Those who think Fox "usually" tells the truth were consistently less aware or blind to important facts. For example, despite now overwhelming evidence, 2 out 3 claimed that the "U.S. opposes and does not teach, sanction or engage in torture" and more than 3 out of 4 denied that the Administration "fabricated intelligence on Iraq" before the war. Seventy-seven percent of these Fox supporters (within the "usually truthful" group) held the presumption that Guantanamo captives are terrorists. Yet the respondents who were most opposed to presumption of innocence (by 77-90%) were those disaffected who said that all the various corporate media lie half the time or more. This group (20-30% of our respondents) feel manipulated and have little trust in the reliability of public information. Their ignorance and disaffection combined make them susceptible to pure demagoguery about terrorism.

On the other hand, asked whether Homeland Security responded effectively to the tragedy after hurricane Katrina 2 out of 3 (79% of those responding) said no, a very high level of awareness. Likewise, 68% of respondents agreed that people cross U.S. borders without papers mainly because of enforced inequalities between nations. We conclude that most people are somewhat aware of contradictions and defects in national domestic policy regarding immigration, treatment of ethnic minorities and of poor Americans. Also, that many believe they are being manipulated by media, but often lack the tools to discern between false and accurate presentations of international events.

The full questionnaire, poll responses and links defending factual questions can be found at www.retropoll.org <http://www.retropoll.org/>.

Contact:
Marc Sapir, MD, MPH
Executive Director, Retro Poll
marcsapir@comcast.net
www.retropoll.org <http://www.retropoll.org/>
510-848-3826

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ABSOLUTELY NOT!

Fred Solop <Fred.Solop@NAU.EDU>
Sent by: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
05/08/2007 02:20 PM
Please respond to
Fred Solop <Fred.Solop@NAU.EDU>

To
AAPORNET@asu.edu
cc

Subject
Ann Coulter for Keynote Speaker

Should we invite Ann Coulter to be the keynote speaker at this year's AAPOR conference?

Fred

--
Fred Solop, Ph.D.
Director, Social Research Laboratory
Professor, Department of Political Science
Northern Arizona University
PO Box 15036
Flagstaff, AZ  86011
(928) 523-3135 - office
(928) 607-0488 - cell

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This is nuts. That formal statement by AAPOR along with the non-stop pounding on its website, including the loony-tune debate about her being a keynote speaker, could be called the Making of a Seven Figure Book Contract for Coulter. As someone pointed out earlier, she's not Arianna. Nobody who matters takes her seriously. This outpouring is like John Edwards standing on a soapbox and shouting, "I am not a faggot." He knew better than to take her bait. So should AAPOR.

The Huffington session was entertaining, but shows why it would be very unwise to do the same thing again, especially with Coulter.

For the benefit of those who weren't in Nashville, Huffington outlined her
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-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of P. Moy
Sent: 09 May 2007 01:50
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Ann Coulter for Keynote Speaker

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Coulter's remarks are unfortunate, to say the very least. I hope AAPOR's press release gets picked up widely, and that we can revisit push polls at next year's conference in New Orleans.

Best wishes,

Patricia Moy
2007 Conference Chair

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

Patricia Moy, Ph.D.
Christy Cressey Associate Professor
& Graduate Program Coordinator

Department of Communication
Adjunct Faculty, Political Science
University of Washington, Box 353740
Seattle, WA 98195-3740  U.S.A.
Date: Wed, 9 May 2007 09:32:06 -0400
Reply-To: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Subject: Coulter: Obama poll lead helps al-Qaida
Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable
Coulter: Obama poll lead helps al-Qaida

By ALAN FRAM, Associated Press Writer
Tue May 8, 11:12 PM ET
http://news.yahoo.com/s/ap/20070509/ap_on_el_pr/on_the2008_trail=

A recent Newsweek poll showing Democrat Barack Obama (news, bio, voting record) leading top Republican presidential hopefuls could have been made up and might help al-Qaida, conservative commentator Ann Coulter said in her latest verbal broadside.

SNIP

Coulter did not explain how the poll might help the terrorist group.
Since the attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, some Republicans have argued that their party would do a better job of protecting the U.S. against terrorism than Democrats.

Coulter's remark drew a response from Evans Witt, chief executive officer of Princeton Survey Research Associates International, which conducted the Newsweek survey.

"As the 2008 election campaign continues to heat up, I am sure that there will be informed and incisive criticisms of polls from many observers," he said. Coulter's comments "do not fit into this category," he added.

Newsweek spokeswoman Jan Angilella said the magazine would have no comment.

In March, Coulter used a gay slur about Democratic presidential candidate John Edwards.

------------------------------------------------------------------------
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Since it made the AP wire it is getting a fair amount of exposure - Google News show more than 80 hits for the headline.

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

------------------------------------------------------------------------
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On your return send this: set aapornet mail
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
Ah, I don't think there is a serious debate about Coulter as a keynote speaker -- just a joke that gave people a chance to reminisce about the Arianna affair.

Given Coulter's record, I doubt that she depends upon AAPOR formal statements to inspire or to justify her next large book contract. Whether it is worth responding to arrant slander when it comes from Coulter is open to dispute, but I think the response was measured and appropriate. (The analogy to Edwards invites us to revisit the politics of "swift-boating," but surely that is beyond the scope of the list!)

I might propose amending "Nobody who matters takes her seriously" to read "Nobody who takes her seriously, takes AAPOR seriously." I'm not sure that's true, but I suspect that it is.

Mark Lindeman

martin plissner wrote:
> This is nuts. That formal statement by AAPOR along with the non-stop
> pounding on its website, including the loony-tune debate about her being a
> keynote speaker, could be called the Making of a Seven Figure Book Contract
> for Coulter. As someone pointed out earlier, she's not Arianna. Nobody who
> matters takes her seriously. This outpouring is like John Edwards standing
> on a soapbox and shouting,"I am not a faggot." He knew better than to take
> her bait.. So should AAPOR. . .
> 
> >
> >
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> > Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
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> >
> > Archives: http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html
> > Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
> > set aapornet nomail
In a message dated 5/9/2007 3:58:32 A.M. Eastern Daylight Time, plissner@VERIZON.NET writes:

This is nuts. That formal statement by AAPOR along with the non-stop pounding on its website, including the loony-tune debate about her being a keynote speaker, could be called the Making of a Seven Figure Book Contract for Coulter.

I don't think we should give her further publicity, and I certainly agree that we should never invite her to speak. Unfortunately, however, she does get attention, her books sell, and some people believe her. As Senator Kerry learned about lies in 2004, it is not always wise to ignore outrageous accusations. Better to answer them quickly -- even if the answer is just a statement dismissing the accusations and the source as not worthy of serious discussion.

Huffington was uninformed and wrong about polling, but my impression of her at the Nashville meeting was that she was reasonably intelligent and honest, if wrong-headed. Ann Coulter is an unscrupulous liar about all opponents of the Bush administration and now about any professional researcher whose findings run counter to her obsessional belief system. Inviting her would be like inviting Billy the Kid to discuss the crime problem - she is a crazed hired gun who must by now be an embarrassment to the Republican establishment which hires her to smear the Democrats.

Allen Barton
"Polling - now more accurate than the election itself."

-----Original Message-----
>From: "Moon, Nick" <nick.moon@GFK.COM>
>Sent: May 9, 2007 5:02 AM
>To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
>Subject: Re: Ann Coulter for Keynote Speaker
>
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>Sent: 09 May 2007 01:50
>To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
>Subject: Re: Ann Coulter for Keynote Speaker
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Coulter's remarks are unfortunate, to say the very least. I hope AAPOR's press release gets picked up widely, and that we can revisit push polls at next year's conference in New Orleans.

Best wishes,

Patricia Moy
2007 Conference Chair

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

Patricia Moy, Ph.D.
Christy Cressey Associate Professor
& Graduate Program Coordinator

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Adjunct Faculty, Political Science
University of Washington, Box 353740
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Allen H. Barton, 118 Wolf's Trail, Chapel Hill, NC 27516
Phone/fax: 919 933 4003 allenbarton@mindspring.com

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

Date: Wed, 9 May 2007 07:47:31 -0700
Reply-To: Mike O'Neil <mike.oneil@ALUMNI.BROWN.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Mike O'Neil <mike.oneil@ALUMNI.BROWN.EDU>
Subject: Re: Ann Coulter for Keynote Speaker
Comments: To: Fred Solop <Fred.Solop@NAU.EDU>
Comments: cc: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <f54b37610705081409wff29c4dv9cd78d05d8f15d95@mail.gmail.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; format=flowed
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

I am sure Fred is grinning, having gotten several AAPORites to take the
bait in what was obviously a ploy to get them to do just that.

Kudos, Fred.

Mike O'Neil

Fred Solop wrote:
> Should we invite Ann Coulter to be the keynote
> speaker at this year's AAPOR conference?
> 
> Fred
> 
>
Ah, how history gets rewritten!

Nick's account of Huffington is mostly right
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In fact, she disappointed the event organizers by never truly presenting the full critiques of surveys that she had put in writing previously.

Over dinner before her presentation, she asked us lots of questions about how surveys are really done and why we're not worried about the methodological issues that seemed so serious to her.

Then she changed her presentation text accordingly.

When she spoke that evening, she did voice her complaint that major news media outlets had refused to reveal their response rates (and earned a booming standing ovation from the standing-room-only audience), but she did not say that low response rates and the power of question wording render surveys useless.

Instead, she focused her criticism on the misuse of surveys by politicians, blaming them and not us.

This took the wind out of the sails of what was not really a "good shoeing" in the end -
the discussants offered
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contrary to Huffington's published critiques,
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The greatest value of their comments was showing
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defense of what we do.

For those interested, I have reproduced
Will Lester's wonderful summary of the event below.

Jon Krosnick

The Associated Press State & Local Wire
May 17, 2003, Saturday

HEADLINE: Pollsters braced for their harshest
critic get charmed instead

BYLINE: By WILL LESTER, Associated Press

DATELINE: NASHVILLE, Tenn.

Pollsters came face to face with one of their
harshest critics prepared for the worst. They
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By the end of columnist Arianna Huffington's
low-key lecture asking them to use their skills for
the public good, they were applauding.

"Polls are being used to enable fanatical, foolish
leadership," Huffington told members of the
American Association for Public Opinion
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dangerous for democracy."

Huffington has written about the evils
of polling and has urged the public not to
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But speaking at the association's annual meeting,
she set aside her apocalyptic view of the polling
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their public opinion skills to focus politicians on
the nation's most serious problems at home -
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Huffington complained that poll results like
President Bush's high job approval numbers are misused by members of the media, who don't spend enough time digging beneath those results to find that the public has very mixed views on his performance on the economy and other domestic issues.

When Bush's job approval spiked above 90 percent after the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, she said, the poll result was not specifically about Bush's performance in office.

"We wanted to rally around the leader we had," she said, and the public was supporting an idea - of the kind of president the nation needed after the attacks.

Congress is considering more tax cuts even though earlier reductions pushed by the administration did not create jobs, she said. Those tax cuts aren't getting enough opposition from Democrats because "Democratic leaders are convinced the Americans want tax cuts," Huffington said.

The pollsters had prepared to counter Huffington's usual call for the public to refuse to help on public opinion surveys and her claim that those survey results are meaningless. Some pollsters had protested bringing Huffington to their meeting and a few said they would not attend her talk.

"She's a very serious critic of ours and a media hog," said veteran pollster Harry O'Neill, who refused to hear her speak. "She's a waste of our time and our money."

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"I'm now going to respond to a lot of charges that didn't get made," Tourangeau said to laughter. "I'll do that despite its irrelevance."
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Maybe it's another of those two nations things, but just because it was done with respect and good humour (sic) doesn't stop it being a good shoeing. I agree it was directed at what she had said previously rather than what she had said on the night, but the really sad thing is that she went back to her bad old ways so soon afterwards
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Patricia Moy
2007 Conference Chair

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

Patricia Moy, Ph.D.
Christy Cressey Associate Professor & Graduate Program Coordinator

Department of Communication
I will be fielding a U.S.-developed survey in the UK and a question has come up regarding the appropriateness of a variation of the GSS POLVIEWS item:

In general, how would you describe your political views? [FLIP ANSWERS]

Very conservative
Conservative
Moderate
Liberal
Very liberal

Does this work in a UK context? A party identification item like PtyAlleg from the British Social Attitudes survey would not be directly comparable to data collected from the U.S. and elsewhere.

I would be very grateful for any guidance list members could give me either on or off the list.

Many thanks,
Ben Phillips

--

Benjamin Phillips, Ph.D.
Senior Research Associate
Cohen Center for Modern Jewish Studies
& Steinhardt Social Research Institute
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P.O. Box 549110
Waltham, MA 02454-9110
Phone: (781) 736-3855 Fax: (781) 736-3929
Email: bphillips@brandeis.edu
http://www.brandeis.edu/cmjs/Person.cfm?idstaff=42
With regard to the discussion about AAPOR speakers:
What does it mean when speakers at the meetings are identified as Republican or Democratic pollsters? Do we assume they should be legitimate practitioners providing information to their client or that they use surveys in ways that would not fall under AAPOR's code? I ask because I was a recipient of a phone survey from the Tarrant group last week that dealt with the current and recently defeated congressional representatives. The survey contained the usual kinds of questions until it got to one asking about my opinion about the present incumbent in light of his "socialist health care plan where decisions would be made by government bureaucrats rather than by physicians." I'm afraid I hung up at that point rather than see what other nicely composed questions there were.
Y'all rock!

The witty discussion has reminded me of what I love about AAPOR, and =
provided the extra motivation to finish the darn poster (and I am sure I =
must be the last one to finish, neh?). =20

Colleen

Colleen K. Porter, M.A.
Research Program Manager (Pain Lab)
University of Florida College of Dentistry
Community Dentistry and Behavioral Science
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Date: Wed, 9 May 2007 16:57:23 -0400
Reply-To: David Moore <dmoore62@COMCAST.NET>
Sender: AAPORN.ET <AAPORN.ET@ASU.EDU>
From: David Moore <dmoore62@COMCAST.NET>
Subject: Re: Huffington at AAPOR
Comments: To: "Moon, Nick" <nick.moon@GFK.COM>, AAPORN.ET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

It's incorrect, I believe, to say that Arianna went back to her old =
ways. Her campaign for a poll-free America has been retired, and she =
frequently refers to polls (when done "correctly") as though they =
contain more than a modicum of insight into the public psyche.

Let me shamelessly cite some paragraphs from an article I wrote on the =
Gallup website on July 15, 2003, when I commented on "The New Arianna =
Huffington -- Pro-Polls?"

(See below)
Since the AAPOR meeting, she has referred to polling results in two of her articles, in both cases without any qualifying comments to suggest she was holding her nose at the same time -- as she was in her last pre-AAPOR meeting column, filed on May 7, when she wrote:

"But let's put aside for the moment the ludicrousness of basing anything on increasingly inaccurate opinion polls -- with their plummeting response rates, laughably small samplings and precision-flouting margins of error, these things are becoming less reliable than Rob on 'Survivor: The Amazon' -- and take a closer look at the latest numbers."

On May 28, almost two weeks after the AAPOR meeting, she filed a column entitled, "Democrats: Profiles in Spinelessness," which used polling results extensively -- but without similar nose-holding comments. To the contrary, she cited poll results as though they were truth incarnate -- showing, in her view, that on issue after issue, "the majority of the American people are with the Democrats." Which was precisely her beef -- that even though they were on the right side of the issues, the Democrats were not offering any challenge to the White House. As she phrased it,

"After all, the problem isn't that Democrats are on the wrong side of the issues. It's that they are afraid to make an issue of being on the right side -- not to mention smack dab in the middle of the American mainstream."

It is ironic, of course, that Huffington should be so wild-eyed determined to get the Democrats to listen to the polls, since her Partnership for a Poll-Free America cites such behavior as inimical to the country's health:

"...the greatest threat to the body politic is that polls turn political leaders into slavish followers of the most shallow reading of the electorate's whims and wishes."=

But from the pollsters' viewpoint, irony or not, the apparent conversion in Huffington's attitudes about polls is warmly welcomed.
(The Partnership blogs can still be found on her website in Archives, suggesting she quietly abandoned that campaign. I believe the AAPOR meeting had a major impact on her thinking about polls, though I have not seen any direct admission to that effect. She may not be a true believer, but she doesn't seem to be the all-out enemy of polling she once was.)

David

----- Original Message -----=20
From: "Moon, Nick" <nick.moon@GFK.COM>
To: <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, May 09, 2007 11:20 AM
Subject: Re: Huffington at AAPOR

> Maybe it's another of those two nations things, but just because it =
> was done
> with respect and good humour (sic) doesn't stop it being a good =
> shoeing. I
> agree it was directed at what she had said previously rather than what =
> she
> had said on the night, but the really sad thing is that she went back =
to her
> bad old ways so soon afterwards
>=20
> -----Original Message-----
> From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Jon Krosnick
> Sent: 09 May 2007 15:48
> To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
> Subject: Huffington at AAPOR
>=20
> Ah, how history gets rewritten!
>=20
> Nick's account of Huffington is mostly right (AAPOR has a videotape of =
> the
> event for those truly interested in the details).
>=20
> In fact, she disappointed the event organizers by never truly =
> presenting the
> full critiques of surveys that she had put in writing previously.
>=20
> Over dinner before her presentation, she asked us lots of questions =
about

how surveys are really done and why we're not worried about the
methodological issues that seemed so serious to her.

Then she changed her presentation text
accordingly.

When she spoke that evening, she did voice her complaint that major =
news
media outlets had refused to reveal their response rates (and earned a
booming standing ovation from the standing-room-only audience), but =
she did
not say that low response rates and the power of question wording =
render
surveys useless.

Instead, she focused her criticism on the misuse of surveys by =
politicians,
blaming them and not us.

This took the wind out of the sails of what was not really a "good =
shoeing"
in the end - the discussants offered their compelling arguments =
contrary to
Huffington's published critiques, with respect and good humor.

The greatest value of their comments was showing all of us how to =
construct
and articulate a compelling defense of what we do.

For those interested, I have reproduced
Will Lester's wonderful summary of the event below.

Jon Krosnick

The Associated Press State & Local Wire
May 17, 2003, Saturday
HEADLINE: Pollsters braced for their harshest critic get charmed =
instead
BYLINE: By WILL LESTER, Associated Press
DATELINE: NASHVILLE, Tenn.
Pollsters came face to face with one of their harshest critics =
prepared for
the worst. They got charmed instead.
By the end of columnist Arianna Huffington's low-key lecture asking =
them to
use their skills for the public good, they were applauding.
"Polls are being used to enable fanatical, foolish leadership," Huffington told members of the American Association for Public Opinion Research on Friday night. "They are dangerous for democracy."

Huffington has written about the evils of polling and has urged the public not to cooperate with pollsters. But speaking at the association's annual meeting, she set aside her apocalyptic view of the polling profession. Instead, she urged members to use their public opinion skills to focus politicians on the nation's most serious problems at home - the plight of homeless children, rising unemployment and poorly funded schools.

Huffington complained that poll results like President Bush's high job approval numbers are misused by members of the media, who don't spend enough time digging beneath those results to find that the public has very mixed views on his performance on the economy and other domestic issues. When Bush's job approval spiked above 90 percent after the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, she said, the poll result was not specifically about Bush's performance in office.

"We wanted to rally around the leader we had," she said, and the public was supporting an idea - of the kind of president the nation needed after the attacks.

Congress is considering more tax cuts, even though earlier reductions pushed by the administration did not create jobs, she said. Those tax cuts aren't getting enough opposition from Democrats because "Democratic leaders are convinced the Americans want tax cuts," Huffington said.

The pollsters had prepared to counter Huffington's usual call for the public to refuse to help on public opinion surveys and her claim that those survey results are meaningless. Some pollsters had protested bringing Huffington to their meeting and a few said they would not attend her talk.

"She's a very serious critic of ours and a media hog," said veteran pollster Harry O'Neill, who refused to hear her speak.
"She's a waste of our time and our money."

The polling group is sending $5,000 to a charity on behalf of Huffington, an expenditure that brought protests from some other members.

Veteran survey researcher Roger Tourangeau had prepared to counter the traditional Huffington charges on the unreliability of polls, armed with a slide show.

"I'm now going to respond to a lot of charges that didn't get made," Tourangeau said to laughter. "I'll do that despite its irrelevance."
The Huffington session was entertaining, but shows why it would be very unwise to do the same thing again, especially with Coulter.

For the benefit of those who weren't in Nashville, Huffington outlined her anti-polls stance, and was then given the intellectual equivalent of what we Brits call "a good shoeing" by a distinguished panel of experts who reduced her arguments to shreds and even made her look ridiculous. In a very gracious response she accepted she had maligned serious survey research, and agreed that her "just say no" clarion call to people being called by researchers of any kind was misjudged.

She then carried on saying exactly the same anti-survey things in subsequent journalism, and other than knock-about fun, and gratification for those of us who enjoyed seeing her being shown up as a fraud, it is hard to see any real benefit from the session.

Fred's suggestion to invite Ann Coulter to AAPOR as a plenary speaker is an interesting one. As many of you recall, Arianna Huffington's presence in Nashville generated considerable controversy, understandably so. But AAPOR members who attended that plenary are still talking about how memorable her talk was; these comments have emerged both in post-conference survey responses and in individual conversations I have had in planning Anaheim's conference.

Our 2007 plenary, eight days away, focuses on the how polls influence the practice of politics. It features three highly prominent strategists and analysts - Ron Brownstein of the Los Angeles Times, Mark Mellman of the Mellman Group, and Dave Sackett of the Tarrance Group - each of whom will be sharing his perspective on the relationship between polls and public policy.

It would not surprise me if Coulter's remarks were to be a point of discussion at this plenary. Coulter's remarks are unfortunate, to say the very least. I hope AAPOR's press release gets picked up widely, and that we can revisit.
push polls at next year's conference in New Orleans.

Best wishes,

Patricia Moy
2007 Conference Chair

Patricia Moy, Ph.D.
Christy Cressey Associate Professor
& Graduate Program Coordinator

Department of Communication
Adjunct Faculty, Political Science
University of Washington, Box 353740
Seattle, WA 98195-3740 U.S.A.

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Alan has hit the nail on the head. I've listened to Ann Coulter a few times and she is vicious, unbelievably demonizing disrespectful, and given to lying and deceit. To invite her would generate lots of publicity for AAPOR, but in the process it would greatly taint AAPOR's image. Would the same people who thought of Coulter also consider Rush Limbaugh or Sean Hannity? Hope not!
At 10:15 AM 5/9/2007, Allen Barton wrote:
>Huffington was uninformed and wrong about polling, but my impression
>of her at the Nashville meeting was that she was reasonably
>intelligent and honest, if wrong-headed. Ann Coulter is an
>unscrupulous liar about all opponents of the Bush administration and
>now about any professional researcher whose findings run counter to
>her obsessional belief system. Inviting her would be like inviting
>Billy the Kid to discuss the crime problem - she is a crazed hired
>gun who must by now be an embarrassment to the Republican
>establishment which hires her to smear the Democrats.
>
>Allen Barton
>"Polling - now more accurate than the election itself."
>
>-----Original Message-----
>From: "Moon, Nick" <nick.moon@GFK.COM>
>Sent: May 9, 2007 5:02 AM
>To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
>Subject: Re: Ann Coulter for Keynote Speaker
>
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>researchers of any kind was misjudged.
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>She then carried on saying exactly the same anti-survey things in
>subsequent
>journalism, and other than knock-about fun, and gratification for those of
>us who enjoyed seeing her being shown up as a fraud, it is hard to see any
>real benefit from the session
>
>-----Original Message-----
>From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of P. Moy
>Sent: 09 May 2007 01:50
>To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
>Subject: Re: Ann Coulter for Keynote Speaker
>
>Fred's suggestion to invite Ann Coulter to AAPOR as a plenary speaker is an
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> discussion at this plenary.
> >
> >Coulter's remarks are unfortunate, to say the very least. I hope AAPOR's
> press release gets picked up widely, and that we can revisit push polls at
> next year's conference in New Orleans.
> >
> >Best wishes,
> >
> >Patricia Moy
> >2007 Conference Chair
> >
> >Patricia Moy, Ph.D.
> >Christy Cressey Associate Professor
> >& Graduate Program Coordinator
> >
> >Department of Communication
> >Adjunct Faculty, Political Science
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Allen H. Barton, 118 Wolf's Trail, Chapel Hill, NC 27516
Phone/fax: 919 933 4003   allenbarton@mindspring.com

---

Date: Wed, 9 May 2007 17:28:46 -0700
Reply-To: Marc Sapir <marcsapir@COMCAST.NET>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Marc Sapir <marcsapir@COMCAST.NET>
Subject: suppressed poll with high penetration
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Comments: cc: Wellstone Dems <WDRC@yahoogroups.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
Here's a poll of sorts that apparently got no media coverage...

Majority of Iraqi Lawmakers Now Reject Occupation
http://www.truthout.org/docs_2006/050907R.shtml
On Tuesday, without note in the US media, more than half of the members of Iraq's parliament rejected the continuing occupation of their country. 144 lawmakers signed onto a legislative petition calling on the United States to set a timetable for withdrawal, according to Nassar Al-Rubaie, a spokesman for the Al Sadr movement, the nationalist Shia group that sponsored the petition.

marc

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

Date: Thu, 10 May 2007 08:34:11 -0400
Reply-To: John Hall <JHall@MATHEMATICA-MPR.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: John Hall <JHall@MATHEMATICA-MPR.COM>
Subject: Ann Coulter for Keynote Speaker
Comments: To: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

I really find it hard to believe that someone would suggest Coulter as a speaker. If such a thing happens, then I think those who attend her address should have to pay extra, because I do not want either my dues or my registration fee supporting such a fiasco. Right now I am biting the electronic equivalent of my tongue, because I don't know how to express my true feelings without subjecting myself to sanctions or penalties of some sort, be they professional, social or legal.

John Hall
-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNENET [mailto:AAPORNENET@asu.edu]On Behalf Of AAPORNENET automatic digest system
Sent: Thursday, May 10, 2007 12:00 AM
To: AAPORNENET@lists.asu.edu
Subject: AAPORNENET Digest - 8 May 2007 to 9 May 2007 (#2007-104)

There are 17 messages totalling 1996 lines in this issue.

Topics of the day:

1. Revised Retro Poll report
2. Ann Coulter for Keynote Speaker (5)
3. <No subject given>
4. Coulter: Obama poll lead helps al-Qaida
5. Coulter
6. (no subject)
7. Huffington at AAPOR (3)
8. UK political attitudes item
9. Suveys and speakers
10. Coulter et al.
11. suppressed poll with high penetration

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aapornet-request@asu.edu

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

Date:    Tue, 8 May 2007 21:38:30 -0700
From:    Marc Sapir <marcsapir@COMCAST.NET>
Subject: Revised Retro Poll report

Earlier I retracted our May 3rd Retro Poll report because we detected a
problem in the data analysis. Below is the revised report issued today.
Sorry for any confusion.

Marc

For Immediate Release: May 8, 2007

Poll Report on the War on Terrorism

The Denial of Innocence and the War on Terrorism  (700 words)

Berkeley, CA-The last week of April, more than five years into the "War
Retro Poll asked a national sample of Americans this question: "Do you agree or not with the government's assertion that people seized and detained at Guantanamo are presumed to be dangerous terrorists or they would not have been seized in the first place?" A slightly different wording last October had garnered 37% agreement. In the current poll 48% agreed. We conclude that a substantial proportion of people do not grasp a key principle of democracy--when everyone is not presumed innocent under the law until he/she/we have been proven guilty of a crime in a fair trial, dictatorial powers of government achieve supremacy. Civil rights exist not mainly to protect criminals, but to protect the public from arbitrary government abuse of authority. The War on Terrorism promotes the denial of this democratic tenet.

Retro Poll data, based on small random samples--in this case 164 people--are not projected to precisely represent the general public on individual questions. Retro Poll instead focuses on statistically significant comparisons and unexpected findings within its random samples. In the current sample only 9 (9 out of 164) people could identify Maher Arar as the "Canadian citizen awarded $11 million for being tortured under the US extraordinary rendition." Two times that number (18) misidentified him as one of the 9/11 hijackers and 136 didn't know. Likewise 70% did not know that Italy has brought charges for kidnapping against 26 CIA agents in a case of "extraordinary rendition." Why are such important stories of extraordinary rendition, an anti-democratic if not outlawed process, not common knowledge? Where do people buy their ignorance and where is the source of this ignorance?

To get answers, Retropollsters asked the extent to which people believe various major corporate media organizations present the truth. The options were "usually", "mostly when it suits their interests", and "half the time or less." Whether asking about CNN, NYTimes, Fox, CBS, MSNBC, NBC or others, in every case less than 40% of the respondents thought the media "usually" tells the truth. Moreover, between 22 and 28 percent said that each outlet tells the truth "half the time or less." Retro Poll is a media critical group, but this can't be true. Even if the media manipulates, distorts, censors, its methods must be more subtle than to lie half the time. This latter response represents mass disaffection and mistrust of media. Indeed, it also turned out to be one marker of ignorance.

Those who think Fox "usually" tells the truth were consistently less aware or blind to important facts. For example, despite now overwhelming evidence, 2 out 3 claimed that the "U.S. opposes and does not teach, sanction or engage in torture" and more than 3 out of 4 denied that the Administration "fabricated intelligence on Iraq" before the war. Seventy-seven percent of these Fox supporters (within the "usually truthful" group) held the presumption that Guantanamo captives are terrorists. Yet the respondents who were most opposed to presumption of innocence (by 77-90%) were those disaffected who said that all the various corporate media lie half the time or more. This group (20-30% of our respondents) feel manipulated and have little trust in the reliability of public information. Their ignorance and disaffection combined make them susceptible to pure demagoguery about
On the other hand, asked whether Homeland Security responded effectively
to the tragedy after hurricane Katrina 2 out of 3 (79% of those
responding) said no, a very high level of awareness. Likewise, 68% of
respondents agreed that people cross U.S. borders without papers mainly
because of enforced inequalities between nations. We conclude that most
people are somewhat aware of contradictions and defects in national
domestic policy regarding immigration, treatment of ethnic minorities
and of poor Americans. Also, that many believe they are being
manipulated by media, but often lack the tools to discern between false
and accurate presentations of international events.

The full questionnaire, poll responses and links defending factual
questions can be found at www.retropoll.org <http://www.retropoll.org/>

Contact:

Marc Sapir, MD, MPH
Executive Director, Retro Poll
marcsapir@comcast.net
www.retropoll.org <http://www.retropoll.org/>
510-848-3826

ABSOLUTELY NOT!

Fred Solop <Fred.Solop@NAU.EDU>
Sent by: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
05/08/2007 02:20 PM
Please respond to
Fred Solop <Fred.Solop@NAU.EDU>

To
Subject
Ann Coulter for Keynote Speaker

Should we invite Ann Coulter to be the keynote speaker at this year's AAPOR conference?

Fred

---
Fred Solop, Ph.D.
Director, Social Research Laboratory
Professor, Department of Political Science
Northern Arizona University
PO Box 15036
Flagstaff, AZ  86011
(928) 523-3135 - office
(928) 607-0488 - cell

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Date:    Wed, 9 May 2007 03:55:09 -0400
From:    martin plissner <plissner@VERIZON.NET>
Subject: <No subject given>

This is nuts. That formal statement by AAPOR along with the non-stop pounding on its website, including the loony-tune debate about her being = =3D
a keynote speaker, could be called the Making of a Seven Figure Book =3D Contract for Coulter. As someone pointed out earlier, she's not Arianna. Nobody =
matters takes her seriously. This outpouring is like John Edwards standing on a soapbox and shouting, "I am not a faggot." He knew better than to take her bait. So should AAPOR.

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Date: Wed, 9 May 2007 10:02:39 +0100
From: "Moon, Nick" <nick.moon@GFK.COM>
Subject: Re: Ann Coulter for Keynote Speaker

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For the benefit of those who weren't in Nashville, Huffington outlined her anti-polls stance, and was then given the intellectual equivalent of what we Brits call "a good shoeing" by a distinguished panel of experts who reduced her arguments to shreds and even made her look ridiculous. In a very gracious response she accepted she had maligned serious survey research, and agreed that her "just say no" clarion call to people being called by researchers of any kind was misjudged.

She then carried on saying exactly the same anti-survey things in subsequent journalism, and other than knock-about fun, and gratification for those of us who enjoyed seeing her being shown up as a fraud, it is hard to see any real benefit from the session.

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From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of P. Moy
Sent: 09 May 2007 01:50
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
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Coulter's remarks are unfortunate, to say the very least. I hope AAPOR's press release gets picked up widely, and that we can revisit push polls at next year's conference in New Orleans.

Best wishes,

Patricia Moy
2007 Conference Chair

Patricia Moy, Ph.D.
Christy Cressey Associate Professor
& Graduate Program Coordinator

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Coulter: Obama poll lead helps al-Qaida

By ALAN FRAM, Associated Press Writer

Tue May 8, 11:12 PM ET
http://news.yahoo.com/s/ap/20070509/ap_on_el_pr/on_the2008_trail=3D20

A recent Newsweek poll showing Democrat Barack Obama (news, bio, voting record) leading top Republican presidential hopefuls could have been made up and might help al-Qaida, conservative commentator Ann Coulter said in her latest verbal broadside.
Coulter did not explain how the poll might help the terrorist group. Since the attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, some Republicans have argued that their party would do a better job of protecting the U.S. against terrorism than Democrats.

Coulter's remark drew a response from Evans Witt, chief executive officer of Princeton Survey Research Associates International, which conducted the Newsweek survey.

"As the 2008 election campaign continues to heat up, I am sure that there will be informed and incisive criticisms of polls from many observers," he said. Coulter's comments "do not fit into this category," he added.

Newsweek spokeswoman Jan Angilella said the magazine would have no comment.

In March, Coulter used a gay slur about Democratic presidential candidate John Edwards.

Since it made the AP wire it is getting a fair amount of exposure - Google News show more than 80 hits for the headline.

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

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Date: Wed, 9 May 2007 10:02:27 -0400
From: Mark Lindeman <lindeman@BARD.EDU>
Subject: Re: Coulter

Ah, I don't think there is a serious debate about Coulter as a keynote speaker -- just a joke that gave people a chance to reminisce about the Arianna affair.
Given Coulter's record, I doubt that she depends upon AAPOR formal statements to inspire or to justify her next large book contract. Whether it is worth responding to arrant slander when it comes from Coulter is open to dispute, but I think the response was measured and appropriate. (The analogy to Edwards invites us to revisit the politics of "swift-boating," but surely that is beyond the scope of the list!)

I might propose amending "Nobody who matters takes her seriously" to read "Nobody who takes her seriously, takes AAPOR seriously." I'm not sure that's true, but I suspect that it is.

Mark Lindeman

martin plissner wrote:
> This is nuts. That formal statement by AAPOR along with the non-stop pounding on its website, including the loony-tune debate about her being a keynote speaker, could be called the Making of a Seven Figure Book Contract for Coulter. As someone pointed out earlier, she's not Arianna. Nobody who matters takes her seriously. This outpouring is like John Edwards standing on a soapbox and shouting,"I am not a faggot." He knew better than to take her bait. So should AAPOR. . .
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> =20
> ----------------------------------------------------
In a message dated 5/9/2007 3:58:32 A.M. Eastern Daylight Time, plissner@VERIZON.NET writes:

This is nuts. That formal statement by AAPOR along with the non-stop pounding on its website, including the loony-tune debate about her being a keynote speaker, could be called the Making of a Seven Figure Book Contract for Coulter.

I don't think we should give her further publicity, and I certainly agree that we should never invite her to speak. Unfortunately, however, she does get attention, her books sell, and some people believe her. As Senator Kerry learned about lies in 2004, it is not always wise to ignore outrageous accusations. Better to answer them quickly -- even if the answer is just a statement dismissing the accusations and the source as not worthy of serious discussion.

******************************************** See what's free at =

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Date: Wed, 9 May 2007 10:15:14 -0400
From: Allen Barton <allenbarton@MINDSPRING.COM>
Subject: Re: Ann Coulter for Keynote Speaker

Huffington was uninformed and wrong about polling, but my impression of her at the Nashville meeting was that she was reasonably intelligent and honest, if wrong-headed. Ann Coulter is an unscrupulous liar about all opponents =
of the Bush administration and now about any professional researcher whose findings run counter to her obsessional belief system. Inviting her would be like inviting Billy the Kid to discuss the crime problem - she is a crazed hired gun who must by now be an embarrassment to the Republican establishment which hires her to smear the Democrats.

Allen Barton
"Polling - now more accurate than the election itself."

-----Original Message-----
>From: "Moon, Nick" <nick.moon@GFK.COM>
>Sent: May 9, 2007 5:02 AM
>To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
>Subject: Re: Ann Coulter for Keynote Speaker
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>Subject: Re: Ann Coulter for Keynote Speaker
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Coulter's remarks are unfortunate, to say the very least. I hope AAPOR's press release gets picked up widely, and that we can revisit push polls at next year's conference in New Orleans.

Best wishes,

Patricia Moy
2007 Conference Chair

Patricia Moy, Ph.D.
Christy Cressey Associate Professor
& Graduate Program Coordinator

Department of Communication
Adjunct Faculty, Political Science
University of Washington, Box 353740
Seattle, WA 98195-3740 U.S.A.

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Allen H. Barton, 118 Wolf's Trail, Chapel Hill, NC 27516
Phone/fax: 919 933 4003 allenbarton@mindspring.com

----------------------------
Date:    Wed, 9 May 2007 07:47:31 -0700
From:    Mike O'Neill <mike.oneil@ALUMNI.BROWN.EDU>
Subject: Re: Ann Coulter for Keynote Speaker
I am sure Fred is grinning, having gotten several AAPORites to take the bait in what was obviously a ploy to get them to do just that.

Kudos, Fred.

Mike O'Neil

Fred Solop wrote:
> Should we invite Ann Coulter to be the keynote speaker at this year's AAPOR conference?
> Fred

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Date:    Wed, 9 May 2007 07:48:12 -0700
From:    Jon Krosnick <krosnick@STANFORD.EDU>
Subject: Huffington at AAPOR

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May 17, 2003, Saturday

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DATELINE: NASHVILLE, Tenn.

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"Polls are being used to enable fanatical, foolish leadership," Huffington told members of the American Association for Public Opinion Research on Friday night. "They are dangerous for democracy."

Huffington has written about the evils of polling and has urged the public not to
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But speaking at the association's annual meeting, she set aside her apocalyptic view of the polling profession. Instead, she urged members to use their public opinion skills to focus politicians on the nation's most serious problems at home - the plight of homeless children, rising unemployment and poorly funded schools.

Huffington complained that poll results like President Bush's high job approval numbers are misused by members of the media, who don't spend enough time digging beneath those results to find that the public has very mixed views on his performance on the economy and other domestic issues.

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Archives: http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html
Date: Wed, 9 May 2007 13:58:49 -0400
From: Benjamin Phillips <bphillips@BRANDEIS.EDU>
Subject: UK political attitudes item

I will be fielding a U.S.-developed survey in the UK and a question has come up regarding the appropriateness of a variation of the GSS POLVIEWS item:

In general, how would you describe your political views? [FLIP ANSWERS]

Very conservative
Conservative
Moderate
Liberal
Very liberal

Does this work in a UK context? A party identification item like PtyAlleg from the British Social Attitudes survey would not be directly comparable to data collected from the U.S. and elsewhere.

I would be very grateful for any guidance list members could give me either on or off the list.

Many thanks,
Ben Phillips
Date: Wed, 9 May 2007 14:10:35 -0400
From: fred goldner <goldner@BESTWEB.NET>
Subject: Surveys and speakers

With regard to the discussion about AAPOR speakers:
What does it mean when speakers at the meetings are identified as Republican or Democratic pollsters? Do we assume they should be legitimate practitioners providing information to their client or that they use surveys in ways that would not fall under AAPOR's code? I ask because I was a recipient of a phone survey from the Tarrant group last week that dealt with the current and recently defeated congressional representatives. The survey contained the usual kinds of questions until it got to one asking about my opinion about the present incumbent in light of his "socialist health care plan where decisions would be made by government bureaucrats rather than by physicians." I'm afraid I hung up at that point rather than see what other nicely composed questions there were.
I appreciate that I will be dating myself and resorting to regional vernacular, but I can't think of another way to say this...

Y'all rock!

The witty discussion has reminded me of what I love about AAPOR, and provided the extra motivation to finish the darn poster (and I am sure I must be the last one to finish, neh?).

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

It's incorrect, I believe, to say that Arianna went back to her old ways. Her campaign for a poll-free America has been retired, and she frequently refers to polls (when done "correctly") as though they contain more than a modicum of insight into the public psyche.
Let me shamelessly cite some paragraphs from an article I wrote on the Gallup website on July 15, 2003, when I commented on "The New Arianna Huffington -- Pro-Polls?"

(See below)

SNIP

Since the AAPOR meeting, she has referred to polling results in two of her articles, in both cases without any qualifying comments to suggest she was holding her nose at the same time -- as she was in her last pre-AAPOR meeting column, filed on May 7, when she wrote:

"But let's put aside for the moment the ludicrousness of basing anything on increasingly inaccurate opinion polls -- with their plummeting response rates, laughably small samplings and precision-flouting margins of error, these things are becoming less reliable than Rob on 'Survivor: The Amazon' -- and take a closer look at the latest numbers."

On May 28, almost two weeks after the AAPOR meeting, she filed a column entitled, "Democrats: Profiles in Spinelessness," which used polling results extensively -- but without similar nose-holding comments. To the contrary, she cited poll results as though they were truth incarnate -- showing, in her view, that on issue after issue, "the majority of the American people are with the Democrats." Which was precisely her beef -- that even though they were on the right side of the issues, the Democrats were not offering any challenge to the White House. As she phrased it,
"After all, the problem isn't that Democrats are on the wrong side of the issues. It's that they are afraid to make an issue of being on the right side -- not to mention smack dab in the middle of the American mainstream."

It is ironic, of course, that Huffington should be so wild-eyed determined to get the Democrats to listen to the polls, since her Partnership for a Poll-Free America cites such behavior as inimical to the country's health:

"...the greatest threat to the body politic is that polls turn political leaders into slavish followers of the most shallow reading of the electorate's whims and wishes."

But from the pollsters' viewpoint, irony or not, the apparent conversion in Huffington's attitudes about polls is warmly welcomed.

(The Partnership blogs can still be found on her website in Archives, suggesting she quietly abandoned that campaign. I believe the AAPOR meeting had a major impact on her thinking about polls, though I have not seen any direct admission to that effect. She may not be a true believer, but she doesn't seem to be the all-out enemy of polling she once was.)
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Sent: Wednesday, May 09, 2007 11:20 AM
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> a charity on behalf of Huffington, an expenditure that brought protests from some other members.

> Veteran survey researcher Roger Tourangeau had prepared to counter the traditional Huffington charges on the unreliability of polls, armed with a slide show.

> "I'm now going to respond to a lot of charges that didn't get made," Tourangeau said to laughter. "I'll do that despite its irrelevance."

> ________________________________

> ____________________________________________

> ___________________________________
The Huffington session was entertaining, but shows why it would be very unwise to do the same thing again, especially with Coulter.

For the benefit of those who weren't in Nashville, Huffington outlined her anti-polls stance, and was then given the intellectual equivalent of what we Brits call "a good shoeing" by a distinguished panel of experts who reduced her arguments to shreds and even made her look ridiculous. In a very gracious response she accepted she had maligned serious survey research, and agreed that her "just say no" clarion call to people being called by researchers of any kind was misjudged.

She then carried on saying exactly the same anti-survey things in subsequent journalism, and other than knock-about fun, and gratification for those of us who enjoyed seeing her being shown up as a fraud, it is hard to see any real benefit from the session.

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Our 2007 plenary, eight days away, focuses on the how polls...
The practice of politics. It features three highly prominent strategists and analysts - Ron Brownstein of the Los Angeles Times, Mark Mellman of the Mellman Group, and Dave Sackett of the Tarrance Group - each of whom will be sharing his perspective on the relationship between polls and public policy.

It would not surprise me if Coulter's remarks were to be a point of discussion at this plenary.

Coulter's remarks are unfortunate, to say the very least. I hope AAPOR's press release gets picked up widely, and that we can revisit push polls at next year's conference in New Orleans.

Best wishes,

Patricia Moy
2007 Conference Chair

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

Patricia Moy, Ph.D.
Christy Cressey Associate Professor
& Graduate Program Coordinator

Department of Communication
Adjunct Faculty, Political Science
University of Washington, Box 353740
Seattle, WA 98195-3740 U.S.A.

(v) 1 206 543 9676
(f) 1 206 543 9285
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-----------------------------------------------------

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------------------------------
Date: Wed, 9 May 2007 18:23:35 -0400
From: dick halpern <dhalpern@BELLSOUTH.NET>
Subject: Re: Ann Coulter for Keynote Speaker

Alan has hit the nail on the head. I've listened to Ann Coulter a few times and she is vicious, unbelievably demonizing disrespectful, and given to lying and deceit. To invite her would generate lots of publicity for AAPOR, but in the process it would greatly taint AAPOR's image. Would the same people who thought of Coulter also consider Rush Limbaugh or Sean Hannity? Hope not!

Dick

At 10:15 AM 5/9/2007, Allen Barton wrote:
>Huffington was uninformed and wrong about polling, but my impression
>of her at the Nashville meeting was that she was reasonably intelligent and honest, if wrong-headed. Ann Coulter is an unscrupulous liar about all opponents of the Bush administration and now about any professional researcher whose findings run counter to her obsession with the Bush administration. Inviting her would be like inviting Billy the Kid to discuss the crime problem - she is a crazed hired gun who must by now be an embarrassment to the Republican establishment which hires her to smear the Democrats.
>
>Allen Barton
>">Polling - now more accurate than the election itself."
>

-----Original Message-----
> >From: "Moon, Nick" <nick.moon@GFK.COM>
> >Sent: May 9, 2007 5:02 AM
> >To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
> >Subject: Re: Ann Coulter for Keynote Speaker
> >
> >The Huffington session was entertaining, but shows why it would be very unwise to do the same thing again, especially with Coulter.
> >
> >For the benefit of those who weren't in Nashville, Huffington outlined her anti-polls stance, and was then given the intellectual equivalent of a good shoeing by a distinguished panel of experts who reduced
her arguments to shreds and even made her look ridiculous. In a very graceful response she accepted she had maligned serious survey research, and agreed that her "just say no" clarion call to people being called by researchers of any kind was misjudged.

She then carried on saying exactly the same anti-survey things in subsequent journalism, and other than knock-about fun, and gratification for those of us who enjoyed seeing her being shown up as a fraud, it is hard to see any real benefit from the session.

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of P. Moy
Sent: 09 May 2007 01:50
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Ann Coulter for Keynote Speaker

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> >2007 Conference Chair
> >
> >Patricia Moy, Ph.D.
> >Christy Cressey Associate Professor
> >& Graduate Program Coordinator
> >
> >Department of Communication
> >Adjunct Faculty, Political Science
> >University of Washington, Box 353740
> >Seattle, WA 98195-3740 U.S.A.
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> >Registered office: GfK NOP Limited, 14 New Street, London, EC2M 4HE
Marc Sapir MD, MPH
Executive Director
Retro Poll

Date: Wed, 9 May 2007 17:28:46 -0700
From: Marc Sapir <marcsapir@COMCAST.NET>
Subject: suppressed poll with high penetration

Here's a poll of sorts that apparently got no media coverage...
=20

Majority of Iraqi Lawmakers Now Reject Occupation
http://www.truthout.org/docs_2006/050907R.shtml
On Tuesday, without note in the US media, more than half of the members
of Iraq's parliament rejected the continuing occupation of their
country. 144 lawmakers signed onto a legislative petition calling on the
United States to set a timetable for withdrawal, according to Nassar
Al-Rubaie, a spokesman for the Al Sadr movement, the nationalist Shia
group that sponsored the petition.
=20
marc
=20
Marc Sapir MD, MPH
Executive Director
Retro Poll
I think this discussion about Ann Coulter has been fun—no question Fred Solop has a playful nature. But we’ve neglected to take into the account the cost factor about inviting Barbie to AAPOR. While Frank Newport and Vince Price will be in charge of conference next year, I say if they can get Coulter to pay AAPOR six figures for us to listen to her wobblings (15 minute limit), we should consider it.

Cliff Zukin

Professor of Public Policy and Political Science

Edward J. Bloustein School, Rutgers University

Past President

American Association for Public Opinion Research
Cliff is onto something. We could probably get a big subsidy for the
convention if we put together a panel with Coulter, Bill O'Reilly and Rush
Limbaugh on "The Perils of Polling: How Liberals Distort the Truth to
Manipulate the Public."
I think this discussion about Ann Coulter has been fun-no question Fred Solop has a playful nature. But we've neglected to take into the account the cost factor about inviting Barbie to AAPOR. While Frank Newport and Vince Price will be in charge of conference next year, I say if they can get Coulter to pay AAPOR six figures for us to listen to her wobblings (15 minute limit), we should consider it.

Cliff Zukin

Professor of Public Policy and Political Science
Edward J. Bloustein School, Rutgers University
Past President
American Association for Public Opinion Research
zukin@rci.rutgers.edu   732 932 2499 x712
Bloustein School of Planning and Public Policy
33 Livingston Ave., Suite 202
New Brunswick, NJ 08901
We generally use post-stratification weights for our general national household RDD surveys. Recently, someone proposed using weights that are generated from "raking". Not being an expert in this area, would someone be able to simply explain the pros and cons of each, and if possible, give me any reference to articles written about this topic? Does anyone use raking to generate weights for their surveys?

Many thanks,
Yasamin

Yasamin Miller, Director
Survey Research Institute - SRI
391 Pine Tree Road, Rm. 118
Cornell University
Ithaca, NY 14850
* yd17@cornell.edu
( 607-255-0148
fax: 607-255-7118
www.sri.cornell.edu
Isn't that comparison a bit insulting to Barbie?

>>> Cliff Zukin <zukin@RCI.RUTGERS.EDU> 5/10/2007 9:51 AM >>>
--- Information from the mail header ---
----
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
Poster: Cliff Zukin <zukin@RCI.RUTGERS.EDU>
Subject: Ann Coulter

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New Brunswick, NJ 08901

=20


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Writing about the accuracy of pre-election polling, Stephen J. Dubner has the following to say about AAPOR member Gary Langer:

"He not only runs ABC's polling but has become the network's top cop for keeping bad data off the air, vetting many of the surveys, studies, and polls that producers and reporters plan to use in their stories. I don't know of any other news organization that has such a resource. I am sure he is occasionally a thorn in the side of a reporter who's dying to cite some sensationalistic study from some biased organization =85 but as consumers of news, we are all the better for it."

Read the full post here:


---

Pat Lewis
AAPOR Communications Director
1405 North George Mason Drive
Arlington, Virginia
703.527.5245
www.aapor.org
Raking (aka "rim weighting") is a method of computing weights when the cross-classification of the weighting variables is unavailable (or, more controversially, has too many cells). Frequently, post-stratification weights are computed using raking instead of cell-weighting.

Doug Rivers

----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET on behalf of Yasamin Miller
Sent: Thu 5/10/2007 7:22 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: post-stratification weighting vs raking

We generally use post-stratification weights for our general national household RDD surveys. Recently, someone proposed using weights that are generated from "raking". Not being an expert in this area, would someone be able to simply explain the pros and cons of each, and if possible, give me any reference to articles written about this topic? Does anyone use raking to generate weights for their surveys?

Many thanks,
Yasamin

Yasamin Miller, Director
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Could folks respond to the list on this- I'm also interested to learn more.
My understanding is that starting in 2007 - BRFSS will be using raking
instead of post-strat weights.

cris

Cristine Delnevo, PhD, MPH
UMDNJ-School of Public Health

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From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Yasamin Miller
Sent: Thursday, May 10, 2007 10:23 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: post-stratification weighting vs raking

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Ithaca, NY 14850
* yd17@cornell.edu
( 607-255-0148
fax: 607-255-7118
www.sri.cornell.edu

Please can everyone end the Ann Coulter email or at least stop sending
it to the list serve? Thanks

Wade Druin

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Colleen Porter
Sent: Thursday, May 10, 2007 9:41 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Ann Coulter

Isn't that comparison a bit insulting to Barbie?

>>> Cliff Zukin <zukin@RCI.RUTGERS.EDU> 5/10/2007 9:51 AM >>>
------------------------ Information from the mail header
------------------------
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
Poster: Cliff Zukin <zukin@RCI.RUTGERS.EDU>
Subject: Ann Coulter
------------------------
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Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
Subject: Re: Ann Coulter
Comments: To: Colleen Porter <CPORTER@DENTAL.UFL.EDU>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain
Content-transfer-encoding: 8bit

didn't take long for this to switch from "attack the message" to "attack the messenger".

point has been made. enough already.

-------------- Original message --------------
From: Colleen Porter <CPORTER@DENTAL.UFL.EDU>

> Isn't that comparison a bit insulting to Barbie?

> >>> Cliff Zukin 5/10/2007 9:51 AM >>>
>
> ---------------------- Information from the mail header --------------------
---
> Sender: AAPORNET
> Poster: Cliff Zukin
> Subject: Ann Coulter
>
> -----------------------------------------------
---

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> Professor of Public Policy and Political Science
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> Edward J. Bloustein School, Rutgers University
>
> Past President
>
> American Association for Public Opinion Research
>
> zukin@rci.rutgers.edu 732 932 2499 x712
>
> Bloustein School of Planning and Public Policy
>
> 33 Livingston Ave., Suite 202
>
> New Brunswick, NJ 08901

>
As I understand it (and you may get responses from people more familiar with the terminology), if you have several variables, then post-stratification determines and matches the target percent for each cell in the complete multivariate cross-tabulation (if you have 3 variables, each with 2 values, you have 8 cells). There are two problems with this: determining the targets, and what to do about empty or nearly empty cells.

Raking determines and weights to the marginal percents for each variable, so for a single variable it is the same as post-stratification. The weighting is done sequentially, one variable at a time, using the weights from the previous variable at each step. This also has two problems: the weighted cell counts are wrong if the variables are correlated, and the weighted marginal will be wrong except for the last variable. Raking was first described by Deming. I apologize for not having the reference; I must have loaned my copy of the book to someone.

Iterative raking, which we use, solves the second of the two problems with raking by cycling through the variables several times. Our experience is that with reasonable numbers of cases this converges quickly, and to weights that are almost independent of the order of the variables. =20
------Original Message------
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Cristine Delnevo
Sent: Thursday, May 10, 2007 11:43 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: post-stratification weighting vs raking

Could folks respond to the list on this- I'm also interested to learn more. My understanding is that starting in 2007 - BRFSS will be using raking instead of post-strat weights.

cris

Cristine Delnevo, PhD, MPH
UMDNJ-School of Public Health

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From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Yasamin Miller
Sent: Thursday, May 10, 2007 10:23 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: post-stratification weighting vs raking

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Many thanks,
Yasamin

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this went from "attack the message" to "personal attacks" pretty quick. point made....enough already?

-------------- Original message ----------------------
From: Colleen Porter <CPORTER@DENTAL.UFL.EDU>
> Isn't that comparison a bit insulting to Barbie?
> 
> >>> Cliff Zukin <zukin@RCI.RUTGERS.EDU> 5/10/2007 9:51 AM >>>
> ---------------------- Information from the mail header --------------------
> ---
> > Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
> > Poster: Cliff Zukin <zukin@RCI.RUTGERS.EDU>
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> > ---------------------- Information from the mail header --------------------
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> >
> > Professor of Public Policy and Political Science
> >
> > Edward J. Bloustein School, Rutgers University
> >
> > Past President
> >
> > American Association for Public Opinion Research

---
Here is my understanding of raking, more mechanically stated: If you want to weight on age categories and education categories, and you don't have a crosstabulation of the two together, but you only have separate tables for age and for education, you could calculate the weights on age first, then weight by age and run the education numbers, then calculate the weights for education, then define the final weight as the age weight * the education weight. But if you checked your weighted data against the age table, it's likely that your weighted data would not match the age distribution. So you could adjust your "final" weight by weighting it against the age table a second time so that "final weight" would be age1wt * edu1wt * age2wt. But when you run that weighted data against your education table a second time, it's likely that they would be out of synch with the education table. So you
could weight against education again, and now "final weight" would be age1wt
* edu1wt * age2wt * edu2wt, etc. Each iteration would bring you closer to a
single weight that would match both of the separate criterion data tables
for age and education. Doing those iterations is raking. You could do them
manually if you wanted, or there are some software packages that will do
them for you using iterative proportional fitting. Hopefully this is helpful
and also not wrong!
Jim Ellis

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU] On Behalf Of Doug Rivers
Sent: Thursday, May 10, 2007 11:36 AM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: post-stratification weighting vs raking

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Many thanks,
Yasamin

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Cornell University
Ithaca, NY 14850
  * yd17@cornell.edu
( 607-255-0148
fax: 607-255-7118
www.sri.cornell.edu
Hi,

A while back there was discussion on raking and I saved the responses, which I'm reproducing below. I also found an article on raking by Mike Battaglia called "Practical considerations in raking survey data" that I can send to anyone who requests it. Note that there's a link to a SAS macro for raking.

-leora

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

*******************************************************************************
Michael P. Battaglia, David Izrael, David C. Hoaglin, and Martin R. Frankel  
Tips and Tricks for Raking Survey Data (a.k.a. Sample Balancing).  
http://www.abtassociates.com/Page.cfm?PageID=40005&PBL=1  
or directly here  

Paper 207-29: David Izrael, David C. Hoaglin, Michael P. Battaglia  
To Rake or Not to Rake Is Not the Question Anymore with the Enhanced Raking Macro  
http://www2.sas.com/proceedings/sugi29/toc.html  
the paper itself is here  
http://www2.sas.com/proceedings/sugi29/207-29.pdf

A SAS Macro for Balancing a Weighted Sample  
http://www.asu.edu/sas/sugi25/

Date: Wed, 16 Nov 2005 12:43:30 -0500  
From: Jan Werner <jwerner@JWDP.COM>  
To: METHODS@LIST.UNM.EDU  
Subject: Re: weighting and/or balancing sample

A weight is the ratio of the desired count in the target population to 
the actual count in the sample population. That's more or less what you 
described if your target is an ideally representative sample, but it can 
be something else.

For example, media surveys typically project, not to the sample, but to 
total US households or adults, which means that a weight is the ratio of 
the number of people in a specific cell in the total population to that 
in the corresponding cell of the sample.

Sample balancing means weighting to multiple variables simultaneously 
using software that weights to marginal counts rather than inner cells.

In very simple situations, if one knows the inner cell counts for all of 
the possible combinations of variables that occur in the data (e.g.,
Males <30, Males 30+, Females <30, Females 30+), one can compute those weights directly, as for single variable weights.

More commonly, one does not know the target counts for all inner cells and, more important, some of the inner cells are empty in the sample, making it impossible to compute weights directly. Sample balancing software uses an algorithm developed by Stephan and Deming called Iterative Proportional Fitting (IPF) or "raking" that applies iterated least squares to fit the sample to the target population on the marginal counts for each of several variables. This is fully described in Deming's 1943 book "Statistical Adjustment of Data" which may still be available in a Dover paperback edition.

The QBAL sample balancing software that I sell is used by many research firms, but some form of sample balancing is also included with several other commercial crosstabulation packages. If you use SAS, there is a free procedure available written by a group at Abt Associates (www2.sas.com/proceedings/sugi29/207-29.pdf) that includes Mike Battaglia, who has also written a paper containing useful tips and tricks on sample balancing (www.abtassociates.com/attachments/Tips_and_Tricks_for_Raking_survey_data.pdf).

Jan Werner

Wow! Judging by the number of response I received asking me to share findings (17 so far), this is a popular question. Here are the recommendations I have to date:

Sampling: Design and Analysis (Hardcover)
by Sharon L. Lohr (Author)
(http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/tg/detail/-/0534353614/qid=1078855422/ref=sr_8_xs_ap_i1_xgl14/102-2692632-1009724?v=glance&s=books

Sampling Techniques, 3rd Edition (Hardcover)
by William G. Cochran


(I already have a Sage paper on sampling but found it to be a bit light on weighting.) There may be additional recommendations in my mailbox, but the computer is not cooperating...

Thanks to all who responded.

--
Mike Donatello  
Director, Survey Solutions  
comScore Networks, Inc.  
11465 Sunset Hills Rd., Ste. 200, Reston, VA 20190  
W 703.438.2372   F 703.438.2051   M 703.582.5680  
MDonatello@comscore.com  

-----Original Message-----  
From: Cristine Delnevo [mailto:delnevo@UMDNJ.EDU]  
Sent: Thursday, May 10, 2007 8:43 AM  
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
Subject: Re: [AAPORNET] post-stratification weighting vs raking  

Could folks respond to the list on this- I'm also interested to learn more.  
My understanding is that starting in 2007 - BRFSS will be using raking  
instead of post-strat weights.  

cris  

Cristine Delnevo, PhD, MPH  
UMDNJ-School of Public Health  

-----Original Message-----  
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Yasamin Miller  
Sent: Thursday, May 10, 2007 10:23 AM  
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
Subject: post-stratification weighting vs raking  

We generally use post-stratification weights for our general national  
household RDD surveys.  
Recently, someone proposed using weights that are generated from  
"raking". Not being an  
expert in this area, would someone be able to simply explain the pros and  
cons of each, and  
if possible, give me any reference to articles written about this  
topic? Does anyone use raking  
to generate weights for their surveys?  

Many thanks,  
Yasamin  

Yasamin Miller, Director  
Survey Research Institute - SRI  
391 Pine Tree Road, Rm. 118  
Cornell University  
Ithaca, NY 14850  
* yd17@cornell.edu  
( 607-255-0148  
fax: 607-255-7118  
www.sri.cornell.edu
This position is responsible for identifying and monitoring the implementation of the most cost-effective methodological/operational solutions in order to constantly improve the quality of the Research Methodologies used by NMR to gather the data it provides to its clients. Coupled with this is the need to persuasively communicate complex scientific evidence about the quality of NMR's research services to its clients, the MRC and audience measurement industry groups, and the greater survey research industry as a whole.

Accountabilities:

1. Lead the work of NMR's Methodological Research department and its staff in a cost-effective manner, with the goal of ever-increasing...
the quality and quantity of its work.

2. Identify problems related to and solutions for improving the quality of NMR's Research Methodologies; including building and "mining" new databases from existing NMR data sources. Work with other NMR executives to implement the most cost-effective Best Practices for these research methods. Work with outside consultants and groups to identify possible solutions to NMR various research challenges.

a. Identify problems and solutions for increasing Response Rates, in particular those for key demographic groups (younger adults, African Americans, Asians, and Hispanics), and thereby reducing Nonresponse across all NMR existing research services and new A2M2 methodologies.

b. Identify problems and solutions for increasing Data Quality (i.e. reliability and validity) and reducing Missing Data, thereby reducing Measurement Error across all NMR research services and new A2M2 methodologies.

c. Partner with NMR's Field Research to raise the cost-benefit ratio for the allocation of its Operational Resources, including those deployed for Membership Rep hiring, training, supervising/production, quality monitoring, and sample control.

d. Partner with NMR's Telephone Research Call Center to raise the cost-benefit ratio for the allocation of its Operational Resources, including those deployed for Research Interviewer hiring, training, supervising/production, quality monitoring, and sample control.

e. Identify problems and solutions for other methodological, quality-enhancement needs across all NMR current and possible future research endeavors, including new A2M2 methodologies.

f. Identify, gain the cooperation of, and monitor the work of key external consultants who provide expert work on specific methodological improvements to NMR's research methodologies.

g. Assure that all NMR's Research Methods are in accordance with Best Practices Ethical Standards for the protection of human subjects.

h. Constantly keep abreast of the new knowledge on Research Methods being generated by the international academic, government and commercial research sectors.

3. Represent and promote NMR Research Quality to Key Constituencies.

a. Partner with NMR Local and National Sales and Marketing executives and other staff in meetings with individual clients to convey complex scientific evidence on the quality of NMR's respective research
services in readily understandable terms.

b. Represent NMR's research quality to Client groups and other key industry groups, e.g., NSI Client Alliance, the MRC, PGC, COLTAM, etc.

c. Represent Methodological Research with key external advisory groups, including WCVI, APAAC, and the African American Task Force.

d. Advance/promote NMR's reputation for scientific research excellence to the international Survey Research Industry (e.g., CMOR, AAPOR, AStatA, ESOMAR, ARF, etc.), including presentations and publications.

4. Provide the methodological lead in designing research projects that Nielsen would like to conduct for key constituencies, e.g., The Urban League, Habitat for Humanity, the Council for Research Excellence.

Requirements:

1. Education: Advanced degree in a social science research discipline

2. Career Reputation for Research Excellence within the survey research industry

3. Extensive knowledge of all social science research methodologies, both quantitative and qualitative

4. Extensive experience (17+ years) in designing and interpreting complex research projects that utilize survey research, experimental design, and/or other research methodologies

5. Strong analytical/statistical skills, including advanced multivariate techniques

6. Strong verbal and written skills in order to represent NMR research quality to clients, the MRC, and to key research industry personnel and organizations

7. Strong creative thinking abilities, including being able to "think out of the box," to identify ways to test and otherwise devise new methodological solutions to both long-standing and newly-emerging research challenges

8. Strong management skills for both developing NMR staff in Meth Research and for prudently managing the Meth Research budget
How to Apply:

If you are interested in this position please email your resume and salary history to Michelle Vondra, Recruiter at michelle.vondra@nielsen.com.

Equal Opportunity Employer M/F/D/V

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

Date: Thu, 10 May 2007 16:09:53 -0400
Reply-To: jwerner@jwpd.com
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Jan Werner <jwerner@JWDP.COM>
Organization: Jan Werner Data Processing
Subject: Re: post-stratification weighting vs raking
Comments: To: Cristine Delnevo <delnevo@UMDNJ.EDU>
Comments: cc: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <001b01c79319$f1bd02b0$ba0bc00a@core.umdnj.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; format=flowed
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Post-stratification simply means weighting the sample after the data are collected in order to adjust certain variables (usually, but not always, demographics) to their known proportions in the population.

Sample balancing or rim weighting means weighting on several variables simultaneously without requiring the inner cell proportions obtained from crosstabulating those variables, which may not be available for the target population. There are different methods for doing this, but the most widely accepted is an algorithm for Iterative Proportional Fitting (IPF) developed at the Census Bureau in the late 1930s by Frederick Stephan and W.E Deming. This method is sometimes called "raking."

The theory behind IPF was described by Deming and Stephan in two papers published in 1940 and 1942 respectively, and more fully developed in Deming's book "Statistical Adjustment of Data" (1943), which was until recently available in a Dover reprint edition and should not be too
difficult to find.

I sell a program called QBAL that does sample balancing using IPF and that is used by many marketing and media research firms. Several other commercial tabulation packages also include sample balancing routines.

A group at Abt Associates have developed a SAS macro that performs IPF balancing (which they prefer to call "raking") on SAS data. The documentation for that macro is quite informative and can be found at: http://www2.sas.com/proceedings/sugi29/207-29.pdf

Mike Battaglia of Abt has presented a couple of papers at national AAPOR conferences recently on the topic of raking. These papers can be obtained from:
and

Hope this helps.

Jan Werner

Cristine Delnevo wrote:
> Could folks respond to the list on this- I'm also interested to learn more.
> My understanding is that starting in 2007 - BRFSS will be using raking
> instead of post-strat weights.
> 
> cris
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> > Cristine Delnevo, PhD, MPH
> > UMDNJ-School of Public Health
> >
> > -----Original Message-----
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> > Subject: post-stratification weighting vs raking
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> > cons of each, and
> > if possible, give me any reference to articles written about this
> > topic? Does anyone use raking
> > to generate weights for their surveys?
> >
> > Many thanks,
> > Yasamin
I'll take a shot at this, having lived in Britain for a year between undergrad and grad school. There are three formal political parties in Britain—the Conservative Party (the Tories, Margaret Thatcher), the Labour Party (Tony Blair et al.), and the less well-known Liberal Party (though you'd have to go back to David Lloyd George for the last prime minister from this party in 1916 to 1922). Because these words are used in this context, they are likely not appropriate for the scale you suggest. Do I have an alternative? Not
immediately, but I'll ponder it.

J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D.
Selzer & Company
520 42nd Street
Des Moines, Iowa 50312
515.271.5700

This e-mail address if for purposes of this list. Otherwise, contact me at JASelzer@SelzerCo.com


In a message dated 5/9/2007 1:06:46 P.M. Central Daylight Time, bphillips@BRANDEIS.EDU writes:

I will be fielding a U.S.-developed survey in the UK and a question has come up regarding the appropriateness of a variation of the GSS POLVIEWS item:

In general, how would you describe your political views? [FLIP ANSWERS]

Very conservative
Conservative
Moderate
Liberal
Very liberal

Does this work in a UK context? A party identification item like PtyAlleg from the British Social Attitudes survey would not be directly comparable to data collected from the U.S. and elsewhere.

I would be very grateful for any guidance list members could give me either on or off the list.

Many thanks,
Ben Phillips

--

Benjamin Phillips, Ph.D.
Senior Research Associate
Cohen Center for Modern Jewish Studies
& Steinhardt Social Research Institute
MS014 Brandeis University
P.O. Box 549110
Waltham, MA 02454-9110
Phone: (781) 736-3855 Fax: (781) 736-3929
Email: bphillips@brandeis.edu
http://www.brandeis.edu/cmjs/Person.cfm?idstaff=42
What we tend to do that is probably closest is to ask people where they place themselves on a left right scale
It is of varying length but it is usually labelled only at the ends
It is often used in conjunction with asking where would you put the Labour party on this scale? and so on
For those interested the liberal party is now the liberal democrat party

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
Sent: Thu May 10 22:07:37 2007
Subject: Re: UK political attitudes item

I'll take a shot at this, having lived in Britain for a year between undergrad and grad school. There are three formal political parties in
Britain—the Conservative Party (the Tories, Margaret Thatcher), the Labour Party (Tony Blair et al.), and the less well-known Liberal Party (though you'd have to go back to David Lloyd George for the last prime minister from this party in 1916 to 1922). Because these words are used in this context, they are likely not appropriate for the scale you suggest. Do I have an alternative? Not immediately, but I'll ponder it.

J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D.
Selzer & Company
520 42nd Street
Des Moines, Iowa 50312
515.271.5700

This e-mail address is for purposes of this list. Otherwise, contact me at JASelzer@SelzerCo.com


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Very liberal

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I would be very grateful for any guidance list members could give me either on or off the list.

Many thanks,
Ben Phillips

--

Benjamin Phillips, Ph.D.
Senior Research Associate
as information could be intercepted, corrupted, 
or contain viruses 

GfK NOP Limited,Ludgate House,245 Blackfriars Road,London SE1 9UL
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Date: Thu, 10 May 2007 20:27:33 -0400
Reply-To: Matthew Jans <mattjans@ISR.UMICH.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Matthew Jans <mattjans@ISR.UMICH.EDU>
Subject: AAPOR Student Attendees: Gather Friday May 18, 7:30 PM
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Fellow Students...

Another AAPOR is upon us. Let's plan to get together Friday evening at 7:30PM in the "Networks Lounge" (aka hotel lobby bar). No obligation to network...

Recent alums welcome, too...this means YOU Dr. Peytchev :)

We had a great turnout last year with 15 people or so from several different programs. It was a lot of fun so hope to see you there.

If you can't find us on Friday, just look for someone who looks like a student. We're still a small enough group at AAPOR, that you should be able to pin us down within one or two people. (For any new attendees, AAPOR is probably one of the friendliest national conference I've been to...a fairly chatty bunch, too.)

If you're not a student yourself, please pass this on to any you know who will be at the conference.

Looking forward to see you all next week!

-Matt

Matt Jans
PhD Program in Survey Methodology
Institute for Social Research
University of Michigan
mattjans@isr.umich.edu
Yasamin: You can find the raking paper we did at AAPOR a couple of years ago at:

http://www.abtassociates.com/presentations/raking_survey_data_2_JOS.pdf

Mike Battaglia
Abt Associates Inc.
55 Wheeler St.
Cambridge, MA 02138
617-349-2425
Fax: 617-386-8317
mike_battaglia@abtassoc.com

Position Title
Research Methodologist I

Department

Methodological Research

Location

Oldsmar, Florida (Tampa area)

Hiring Manager

Rosemary Holden, Senior Director, Methodological Research

Req #

3465

This position is responsible for routinely (1) designing and conducting highly complex research projects that are new and unique and (2) conducting complex research projects that are cross-functional in nature. The main objectives of this position are to:

* Contribute to the initiation of research ideas.
* Design and plan complex research projects.
* Execute data collection and data analysis for complex research projects.
* Monitor procedures for quality assurance.
* Provide cost detail on complex projects.
* Train and direct the work of associates in research methodology and procedures used to conduct research projects of varying complexity.

REQUIRED:

* M.A./M.S in Social Sciences or Marketing Research or the equivalent, coupled with especially strong concentration in Social Science research methodologies, both quantitative and qualitative.
* Six years experience in survey research methodologies or related work.
* Two years experience in project management, including projects that cross over departmental boundaries.

* Extensive knowledge and experience in advanced survey research methodological techniques, practices and theories.

* Knowledge and experience in project management, including cross-functional projects.

* Effective communication skills.

* Human relations skills essential to developing and maintaining effective relations and communication with all levels of management, internal and external customers and to develop and motivate subordinates.

DESIRED:

- General media audience measurement industry knowledge.

- Bilingual capabilities, i.e., Spanish or Asian speaking/reading/writing.

- Supervisory experience, managing and/or leading teams of researchers.

- Knowledge and experience in SPSS and/or SAS, including multivariate analyses, (e.g., multiple regression, logistic regression, etc.

- Knowledge of Nielsen Research Services. Focus on core businesses: meter and diary services methods, materials, procedures, and practices.

- Experience in the application of survey research techniques, methods, practices and theories to Nielsen Research services.

- Effective presentation skills (oral and written) for communicating with Nielsen superiors, associates and subordinates.

NMR's department of Methodological Research is part of the company's Research division that includes more than 100 staff working in statistics, methodology, and demography. Currently, Methodological Research has 24 research staff positions (most of whom hold master's degrees in the social sciences or marketing research). These staff members are based in Oldsmar FL in the Tampa area. The department is made up of three subdivisions, each with its own director:
a Person Meter/Set Meter/Out of Home Meter/Internet 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 via its various measurement services, (b) directing the Nielsen Operating departments and, in some cases external organizations, 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.

Equal Opportunity Employer M/F/D/V

To be considered for this position, please complete an on-line application at www.nielsen.com/careers. Click on CareerLinks > Search Openings > Requisition ID. Then enter REQ # to access the job description and application.

Position Title

Lead Methodological Research Analyst

Department

Methodological Research

Location

Oldsmar, Florida (Tampa area)
Hiring Manager

Rosemary Holden, Senior Director, Methodological Research

Req #

1299

This position is responsible for designing and conducting highly complex research projects. The main objectives of this position are to:

* Contribute to the initiation of research ideas.
* Design and plan research projects.
* Execute data collection and data analysis for research projects.
* Monitor procedures for quality assurance.
* Provide cost detail on projects.
* Train associates in research methodology and procedures used to conduct research projects.

REQUIRED:

* B.A./B.S in Social Sciences or Marketing Research.
* Five years experience in survey research methodologies or related work.
* Extensive knowledge and experience in survey research methodological techniques, practices and theories.
* Effective communication skills.
* Human relations skills essential to developing and maintaining effective relations and communication with all levels of management, internal and external customers.

DESIRED:
* General media audience measurement industry knowledge.
* Bilingual capabilities, i.e., Spanish or Asian speaking/reading/writing.
* Knowledge and experience in SPSS and/or SAS, including multivariate analyses, (e.g., multiple regression, logistic regression, etc.)
* Knowledge of Nielsen Research Services. Focus on core businesses: meter and diary services) methods, materials, procedures, and practices.
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To be considered for this position, please complete an on-line application at www.nielsen.com/careers. Click on CareerLinks > Search Openings > Requisition ID. Then enter REQ # to access the job description and application.
Dear AAPOR colleagues,

Have you ever reviewed and signed off on your book's final page proofs, and then find the printed version differed substantially? Or has the printed version of your book contained profound errors that were not present in the page proofs? This recently happened to me and I seek AAPORnetters advice on how to proceed.

If the changes had not introduced errors and confusions, I could let it go. I can live with double commas and missing periods. However, I now have a book in my name which instructs interviewers to "lengthen an interview by probing unnecessarily" and to be sure to "say anything that will influence Rs' answers." In addition, a list of academic survey research organizations is labeled "Major Private Survey, Polling, and Marketing Firms." And a concluding sentence in the preface reads "Interviewers are responsible for learning the extent to which their employer's customs and rules differ from *presented here these examples*.

So far, I (along with helpful others) have identified over 80 errors introduced between late February when I reviewed the final page proofs and April 10th when a prepublication copy of the book landed on my doorstep. If I had been allowed to review the 20 tables that were completely reformatted, I would have caught subtle but necessary things like misaligned columns. I remain mystified by the fact that dozens of pages without errors in the proofs show text lines shifted for no apparent reason.

As soon as I began finding these mistakes, I emailed the editorial
production team. I had to bluntly challenge their initial nonresponse and subsequent patronizing replies. Only a five-page single-spaced error list seemed to inspire them to hear me out. In a conference call three weeks later they admitted the problems, expressed sorrow and bafflement that such flaws slipped through their system of checks and balances, and said this had never happened before. (They outsource much of the production process, which is accomplished entirely electronically.) They would not outright agree to my suggestions of destroying the first printing (2,500 copies) or inserting an errata sheet (which would be embarrassingly long). We concluded the call by agreeing to spend the next two weeks identifying all the errors and figuring out a strategy of how to proceed. They have delayed advertising the book, and it was my understanding that they would also delay distribution until we resolved the issues.

But the editors did not call back two weeks later (Tues. May 8). Moreover, as I awaited the call I received an email from someone who had purchased the book on Amazon.com, really liked it, and asked some questions including a query about the many errors. I fired off a testy email to the editors yesterday, to which they replied that they did not recall our agreements from the first conference call. Another call is arranged for early next week.

Clearly, I am getting nowhere with this well-known and highly-regarded publisher. I could post an errata sheet on Amazon.com, which now offers author blog pages, but all readers would not see it. I have a second volume under contract with the same publisher, which I could use (with my co-author's blessing) as leverage to get them to do the right thing with the first book, i.e., immediately destroy remaining copies of the first printing and reprint it, else we will refuse to complete the second volume. The downside of that strategy could mean that it will never be published.

If you have read this far, thank you. I know several authors whose book titles were changed at the last moment without their input, but I can find no one with prior experiences like this. I would be grateful for any pearls of wisdom you have on how to proceed.

Patty

---
Patty, I feel your pain. Three suggestions:

- Post an errata sheet on your web site now.

  Get a friend to write a review on Amazon.com that points buyers to:

  - the errata sheet.

- Consult a lawyer (although I don't think the damage is actionable because the existing reviews of your book on Amazon are so positive.)

- Consider publishing future books with university presses. Their press runs are generally small, and you can chase errors with second and third printings.

Best of luck to you,
On Sat, 12 May 2007, Patricia A. Gwartney wrote:

> Date: Sat, 12 May 2007 15:39:36 -0700
> From: Patricia A. Gwartney <pgwartney@gmail.com>
> To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
> Subject: What to do when the printed book contains errors not in page pro-
ofs?

>=20
> Dear AAPOR colleagues,
> >
> > Have you ever reviewed and signed off on your book's final page proofs, a=
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Patty

---

Patricia A. Gwartney, Ph.D.
Professor and Associate Head, Department of Sociology
University of Oregon
Eugene OR 97403-1291
tel. 541 346 5007
pgwartney@gmail.com
http://sociology.uoregon.edu/faculty/gwartney.php

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

-------------------------------------------------------------------------
Brad Edwards asked me to remind all our members on AAPORnet about the special panel session scheduled for AAPOR's annual meeting next week about the AAPOR website.

Its called: "AAPOR.org: A Fresh Look"
Sunday 8 a.m. in Anaheim, look for this roundtable session and meet some Executive Council members. Hear findings from a usability study Westat conducted for the Council on aapor.org. Tell panelists how our web site can be enhanced to provide more value.

We are very interested in user input as this process goes forward, and this is a great opportunity to hear where the website is headed and to give your reactions.

Just remember, for those of us who reside in the East, 8:00 am will feel like 11:00!

Tom

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

Archives: http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html
Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
set aapornet nomail
On your return send this: set aapornet mail
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
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Today, the National Center for Health Statistics updated our most recent estimates on the size of the population without landline telephones. These estimates are based on National Health Interview Survey data collected from July - December 2006.
The Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER) at the University of Essex (UK) have a vacancy at the full professor level for a quantitative social scientist. ISER is a leading social science research institute undertaking research and survey activities. Inter alia, it currently administers the British Household Panel Survey, and is to administer the new United Kingdom Household Longitudinal Study (a panel of 40,000 households!)

We seek a person who will consolidate and extend ISER's world-class reputation in quantitative analysis of social science research issues. We seek a social scientist with the capabilities and vision to address developing research agendas in an innovative manner and in a multidisciplinary context. (Disciplinary affiliation per se of the post-holder is less important.) The candidate is expected to undertake a programme of research and to lead a team of researchers, to secure funding for new projects, and to supervise research students and teach occasional courses. There are no undergraduate teaching duties currently associated with the post.

Further details are at http://www.essex.ac.uk/personnel/Jobs/details/PR327W.htm. The closing date for applications is 17 May 2007. If you wish to discuss the post informally, please contact the ISER Director (Stephen Jenkins, email: stephenj@essex.ac.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
Survey Analyst

Location: Palo Alto, CA, or Washington, DC

We are seeking an energetic person with strong analytical skills to join our Operations team as a Survey Analyst. The Survey Analyst's primary responsibility is executing projects. This includes designing, scripting and testing surveys, executing pre- and post-processing of data for client delivery, as well as fielding and monitoring ongoing studies. Strong computational abilities are essential. Some prior experience with either a programming language (C/C++, Java, Python, or Perl) or scripting with statistical software (SAS, SPSS, R/S+, Stata) strongly preferred.

Survey Analysts are also responsible for performing analyses that support internal research, answer questions about panelist satisfaction, and help to monitor the survey process. Analysts will learn to manage knowledge gained from previous projects and use these skills in future projects. A successful Analyst will be able to develop and suggest methods which may improve the way a survey is fielded and the survey-taking experience for our respondents.

Qualifications

Candidates should have the following qualifications:

* Excellent computational and data management skills. Familiarity with scripting or programming is extremely helpful.
* Strong communication skills, both written and oral.
* Results driven focus and ability to see issues through to completion in a timely manner.
* Knowledge of statistical packages and data management tools (R/S-Plus, SAS, SPSS, Stata, SQL, Excel). Ability to work with and maintain large datasets.
* Strong analytical skills and attention to reporting accuracy.
* Understanding of statistics and ability to manage and summarize data.
* Prior experience or training in survey research is a plus (but not required).
* Ability to manage multiple tasks at one time.

The ideal candidate has performed quantitative research in either an academic or professional environment. Candidate should have a distinguished undergraduate academic record and familiarity with data analysis software.
Interested candidates should submit a cover letter and resume to: jobs@polimetrix.com

About Polimetrix

Polimetrix is a venture-funded startup which develops analytics, infrastructure, and databases for survey research. Polimetrix offers a unique solution for opinion measurement using a combination of Web surveys, large-scale databases, and cutting edge statistical techniques. Representative samples of respondents are drawn from the PollingPoint panel and interviewed on the internet to collect data with accuracy, speed, and efficiency. The company was founded in 2004 and is based in Palo Alto, California, with offices in Washington, DC, and New York, NY. Find out more at www.polimetrix.com.

I have two extra tickets to sell for the Friday night (7:05) game between the Angels and the LA Dodgers in Anaheim. They were $35.65 each. Section V407, Row D, Seat 1. Anyone interested? Nancy Belden

Seat 2!!
Date:         Mon, 14 May 2007 15:05:06 -0700
Reply-To:     Doug Rivers <doug@POLIMETRIX.COM>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         Doug Rivers <doug@POLIMETRIX.COM>
Subject:      Job Announcement: Business Development at Polimetrix
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Position: Business Development
Location: Palo Alto, CA, or Washington, DC

We are seeking candidates for Director or Vice-President level positions in Business Development. The primary responsibilities for such positions include development of new business, proposal-writing, and client service. The successful candidate should have prior experience in sales and marketing as well as expertise in survey research. We focus on the following markets: public affairs, health, financial services, and market research. Our clients include corporations, research companies, political consultants, universities, and non-profit organizations.

Qualifications
Candidates should have the following qualifications:
* Excellent communication skills, both written and oral
* Proven ability to develop new business in a commercial or non-profit survey organization
* Knowledge of survey methodology and statistical analysis
* Successful execution of survey projects for clients
* Advanced coursework in social science, statistics, or marketing
* M.A. or Ph.D. preferred

Interested candidates should submit a cover letter and resume to: jobs@polimetrix.com

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more at www.polimetrix.com.

if anyone has 2 tickets that they are not using, would love to go to the game.

susan pinkus

Data Services Manager - Stamford, Connecticut

The Nielsen Company is a market-leading information and media company with approximately 40,000 employees in 100+ countries around the world
with highly regarded brands and businesses including Nielsen Media Research, ACNielsen, Billboard, Adweek, and The Hollywood Reporter...to name a few.

Nielsen Analytic Consulting is a leading provider of marketing insights for consumer packaged goods, suppliers and retailers. We bring together experts in statistical methodology with state-of-the-art analytical techniques and leading edge applications. Nielsen Analytic Consulting acts as a strategic business partner and delivers high-value solutions to improve each client's profitability and maximize its return on investment.

The Data Services Manager is responsible for providing overall leadership and direction in the development of the analytical platform, the foundation of decision-making within the organization. The Data Services Manager works closely with the analytical and data team in overseeing the data review process to ensure that client expectations are met to the utmost standard of excellence. The Data Services Manager focuses on managing people and project deadlines with a sense of integrity and commitment to quality.

Responsibilities:

Project Management
Supervise and participate in data acquisition and preparation for compatibility with SPSS
Assume ownership to improve project efficiency and profitability of projects and accounts
Manage multiple client projects

Data Analysis
Investigate discrepancies and anomalies within data-sources
Maintain a solid understanding of product categories and overall industry
Develop understanding of Company's methodologies and deliverables
Collaborate with analytics team to develop and automate new data transformations

Client Relationship Management
Manage data acquisition and preparation process with internal clients and external data suppliers

Leadership & Staff Development
Provide clear guidance, training, assistance and advice to analysts, senior analysts and intern team to ensure project expectations and deadlines are met
Recognize and develop skills in co-workers in order to help them grow professionally within the company.

Job Requirements:
* 3+ years of data management experience or ETL systems (Preferably related to Nielsen, IRI or other marketing data suppliers).
* Bachelor's degree or equivalent experience, preferably in MIS, Marketing or Business
* Must be extremely detail oriented with excellent organizational, analytical and problem-solving skills.
* Excellence in academic achievement and prior work experience.
* Must demonstrate strong decision-making skills and have some people management experience.
* Must be able to effectively manage time and a variety of responsibilities remaining adaptable and able to respond successfully to pressure situations.
* Superb technical skills required: Excel, PowerPoint. SPSS experience preferred.
* Possess understanding of statistics.
* Understand conceptual & practical marketing and business operations.

Please apply online at www.nielsen.com. Select requisition 2649. Should you have any specific questions please contact Felix Sanchez at Felix.Sanchez@nielsen.com.

We offer dynamic careers that give you the opportunity to contribute and the room to grow. You can create a wide career path across all of our businesses. Nielsen promotes and enforces a policy of Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) for all individuals.

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Gallup head calls leaders to accountability
http://news.yahoo.com/s/afp/20070516/ts_alt_afp/japanuspoliticspoll_0705_16135449
The head of the US-based Gallup polling group on Wednesday urged world leaders to be more accountable, saying the Iraq war showed how out of touch they are with popular opinion.

"My biggest concern is that leaders don't know what's on the mind" of people, said Jim Clifton, chief executive officer of The Gallup Organization. "I would like to see all leaders be accountable."

Clifton was in Tokyo to promote the Gallup World Poll, a project to survey sentiments in more than 130 countries over the next century.

SNIP

"The only purpose of this is to straighten that out," he said of polling.

Clifton said people in the United States did not have accurate information when President George W. Bush and his aides made the decision to invade Iraq.

"But now they get all these information, now Americans are against the war."

SNIP

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

Unsubscribe? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
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Date: Wed, 16 May 2007 11:14:32 -0400
Reply-To: Kathryn Korostoff <kkorotoff@cmbinfo.com>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
From: Kathryn Korostoff <kkorotoff@cmbinfo.com>
Subject: Online versus phone data collection in Russia (B2B)
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <Pine.LNX.4.63+UNC.0705121932470.28519@login01.its.unc.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable
Has anyone else compared respondent quality using online versus phone data collection in Russia?

I recently had an experience where we seemed to get better quality respondents via online versus phone (using same/similar sample pool)--I am wondering if there is something cultural I should be aware of?

Any experiences would be great. Thanks.

Kathryn

Kathryn Korostoff
Vice President, Technology Practice
Chadwick Martin Bailey
Direct Dial: 617-986-7452
Main Tel: 617-350-8922=20
www.chadwickmartinbailey.com

***I will be speaking at The Market Research Event Europe being held 18-20 June, 2007 at the Hotel Fira Palace in Barcelona, Spain. I can arrange for conference discounts, so please contact me if you plan to attend! http://www.iirusa.com/euroresearch/21557.xml

-----Original Message-----
> From: Kathryn Korostoff <kkorostoff@CMBINFO.COM>
> Sent: May 16, 2007 11:14 AM
> To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
> Subject: Online versus phone data collection in Russia (B2B)

Will someone please define "respondent quality"?
Allen Barton
>I recently had an experience where we seemed to get better quality
>respondents via online versus phone (using same/similar sample pool)--I
>am wondering if there is something cultural I should be aware of?
>
>Any experiences would be great. Thanks.
>
>Kathryn
>
>***********************************************
>Kathryn Korostoff
>Vice President, Technology Practice
>Chadwick Martin Bailey
>Direct Dial: 617-986-7452
>Main Tel: 617-350-8922
>www.chadwickmartinbailey.com
>
>**I will be speaking at The Market Research Event Europe being held
>18-20 June, 2007 at the Hotel Fira Palace in Barcelona, Spain. I can
>arrange for conference discounts, so please contact me if you plan to
>attend! http://www.iirusa.com/euroresearch/21557.xml
>
>------------------------------------------
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Allen H. Barton, 118 Wolf's Trail, Chapel Hill, NC 27516
Phone/fax: 919 933 4003     allenbarton@mindspring.com

------------------------------------------
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Date: Wed, 16 May 2007 11:50:49 -0500
Reply-To: Rob Daves <daves@STARTRIBUNE.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Rob Daves <daves@STARTRIBUNE.COM>
Subject: Cab fares at the conference
Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable
Content-disposition: inline

Hi, everyone:

FYI, cabs from John Wayne Airport run about $40 for the 15-minute ride to =
the conference hotel SuperShuttle is about $15. =20
You might want to factor this in your travel plans. =20

All best wishes,

Rob Daves, president

Rob Daves

After May 25 my e-mail address will be rob_daves@yahoo.com
My phone will be 612-822-0085.

Unsubscribe? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
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We are considering different VOIP providers, and would appreciate any
feedback anyone has regarding various providers. Thanks, Phillip

Phillip Downs, Ph.D.

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

I've had the strange experience here at the AAPOR conference of having several people ask me if I am about to retire. It seems a recent job posting I place here was misunderstood, because it made vague mention of somebody else's impending retirement.

CSR is searching for a Director of Research, a senior position that has opened up because an esteemed senior colleague, Dave Hartman, is going to retire this summer after many years of (part-time) service at UVa and, before that, full-time at Michigan State. In contrast, I have no immediate plans for any changes in my current position as professor at UVa (in Sociology and Public Health Sciences) and as founding director of UVa's CSR. In fact, I have a couple of young 'uns coming up at home and I'll be needing to pull a full paycheck at least until they're through with college, many years hence.

So, sincere thanks for all the good wishes, but no, I'm not retiring. (Nor is Robin Bebel, our Assistant Director; somebody thought I was referring to her.) And I do apologize for posting a message that caused that much confusion.

Now, I don't wish to cause any further confusion, but it's late, I'm still on Eastern time out here in Anaheim, and I am now retiring _for the night_.

Tom Guterbock

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

Unsubscribe? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
signonf aapornet
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
Company: PTV DataSource
Job Title: Research Manager
Location: San Marcos, TX or Edinburg, TX

Company Background

PTV DataSource is a Texas-based company that specializes in data collection for complex multi-mode and multi-phase studies. While much of our work centers around diary-based household travel studies and other specialized transportation research, we also conduct a wide variety of data collection projects in the areas of health, education, environment, and market research.

PTV DataSource operates over 100 CATI stations across two Texas call centers as well as a Fulfillment department dedicated to survey-related mailings. We conduct approximately 50 to 75 projects per year. Most PTV DataSource projects are conducted jointly with our corporate partner NuStats based in Austin, TX.

Position Description

This position is a senior management position responsible for the direct leadership of DataSource client relations, staff, projects, budgets, and business development. Specific tasks include:

- Supervision and evaluation of research staff.
- Develop and recommend methodological approaches, budget estimates, and data collection strategies to accommodate unique project demands regarding response rates, budgets, timelines, available resources, and other factors.
- Executive oversight of project planning, including task and budget management.
- Business development including management and process improvements, and generation of revenue through writing business proposals, maintaining successful relationships with current clients, and identifying and developing relationships with new clients.

Key Qualifications

- Advanced degree in Statistics or Social Science discipline
- Experience in survey research/data collection management
- Proven results with business development efforts
- Extensive background in survey methodology
- Excellent communication skills with peers, executives, subordinates, and clients.

Desired Qualifications

- Bilingual (Spanish)
- Experience with transportation research
- Experience with household diary surveys
- History of publications/presentations in the survey research
I was recently asked to participate in a survey. The cover letter promised confidentiality and then said:

Our firm, as a member of the American Association of Public Opinion Research, carefully adheres to standards that protect the confidentiality of all survey respondents."

The same statement appears on the firm's website, along with a reference to ESOMAR and links to AAPOR's and ESOMAR's websites. I checked, and the person who signed the letter as a company official is not listed in the online directory. Neither is the project director.

While I appreciate the promise of confidentiality, I was under the impression that AAPOR is an organization of individuals, not of businesses. I believe that this is a misrepresentation of AAPOR as an organization, and after looking at The Code (II.C.2), it appears to be a standards violation as well. I am especially concerned about commercial organizations using links to our website as a means of legitimizing their claims.

Sorry to miss the Conference this year. Enjoy Anaheim.

**Personal opinions only**
Karen Goldenberg
Has any research been done on subject lines in email surveys... What does and doesn't work?

Thanks

Incentives, Incentives, Incentives!!!
Has any research been done on subject lines in email surveys... What
does and doesn't work?

Thanks
Hello Karen:

AAPOR has a statement posted on the website that sets out guidelines for the use of AAPOR's name and logo. (It was Nancy Mathiowetz's creation when she served as Standards chair.) What you describe would clearly be a violation of those guidelines (and the code section you cite). In the past year, Charlotte Steeh has been dealing with these cases successfully by directing the attention of offenders to these guidelines and gently voicing AAPOR's concern. I'm sure when the conference is over she and Mary Losch will have your message on their 'to do' list. Since I just finished my term as Standards Chair, I won't have to keep it on mine.

thanks for bringing this up!

Tom

--On Thursday, May 17, 2007 10:24 AM -0400 "Goldenberg, Karen - BLS" <Goldenberg.Karen@BLS.GOV> wrote:

> I was recently asked to participate in a survey. The cover letter
> promised confidentiality and then said:
> >
> > Our firm, as a member of the American Association of Public Opinion
> > Research, carefully adheres to standards that protect the
> > confidentiality of all survey respondents."
> > The same statement appears on the firm's website, along with a reference
> > to ESOMAR and links to AAPOR's and ESOMAR's websites. I checked, and
> > the person who signed the letter as a company official is not listed in
> > the online directory. Neither is the project director.
> >
> > While I appreciate the promise of confidentiality, I was under the
> > impression that AAPOR is an organization of individuals, not of
> > businesses. I believe that this is a misrepresentation of AAPOR as an
> > organization, and after looking at The Code (II.C.2), it appears to be
> > a standards violation as well. I am especially concerned about
> > commercial organizations using links to our website as a means of
> > legitimizing their claims.
> >
> > Sorry to miss the Conference this year. Enjoy Anaheim.
>
> **Personal opinions only**
> Karen Goldenberg
Call for Papers for the 2007 Special Issue of Public Opinion Quarterly

"Cell Phone Numbers and Telephone Surveys"

Paul J. Lavrakas, Ph.D.
Guest Editor

Public Opinion Quarterly seeks submissions for a special issue on telephone surveys that include cell phone numbers in their sampling frames and the challenges and opportunities this creates for survey researchers. Submissions with an international focus are welcomed, but
the primary focus of the issue will be how these matters affect telephone surveys conducted in the United States. The issue is scheduled for publication in December 2007. Full length articles and research notes are welcomed.=20

=20

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

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

=20

When preparing your manuscript, please follow the journal's guidelines, which can be found at http://poq.oxfordjournals.org. Click on "Instructions to authors" to bring up a link to the Notice to Contributors. Papers should be submitted online at http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/poq. Both blinded and unblinded versions of the manuscript are required. Be sure to mention the special issue in your cover letter. Submissions will be peer reviewed in accord with normal journal practice.=20

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

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Date: Mon, 21 May 2007 11:32:07 -0500
Reply-To: Joseph Wislar <joseph.wislar@JAMA-ARCHIVES.ORG>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Joseph Wislar <joseph.wislar@JAMA-ARCHIVES.ORG>
Subject: Email Survey and subject lines
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

I asked about this last week and a few people asked that I post what responses I got. I received a few really good responses.

=20
1. To avoid spam, stay away from all caps or exclamation points
=20
2. For getting attention - short and sweet - short enough that they can see the whole concept in their outlook quickly - anything longer and people don't read it.


4. (salutations, not subject lines, but still informative) http://www.stanford.edu/~jpearson/salutations.pdf

5. (somewhat contradictory advice to #1) I've seen some work to indicate that messages in full cap format are MORE EYE-CATCHING than those in "Sentence case" or "Those in Title Case" (see the difference?) Also, what you say matters: certain words are detected by Spam detectors (such as "income") and others are hackneyed, they're used too much. In addition to being a questionnaire designer and survey statistician, I also write press releases that are posted online, and so I regularly try to personalize the headline/subject line of the message, trying to sum up the overall purpose in a single phrase, which can be hard to do. That way I hope to catch readers' eyes, especially those ready to delete a message because the subject line doesn't seem to matter to them.

Confidentiality Note: This communication, including any attachments, is solely for the use of the addressee, may contain privileged, confidential or proprietary information, and may not be redistributed in any way without the sender's consent. Thank you.

CMOR offers the following helpful hints on how researchers can avoid the appearance of spam when working in the online realm.
I referenced them briefly in my presentation on the Confidentiality and Privacy panel on Friday morning.

These points are based on the contributions of Bill MacElroy, President of Socratic Technologies, Inc. and member of CMOR's Government Affairs Committee, as published in American Demographics.

Tips on avoiding spam filters:

. Don't use populated blind carbon copy (BCC) or bulk mail fields, as this is often predictive of spam.

. Messages containing HTML, or graphics content, will be filtered out as spam more frequently than text messages are.

. Try to avoid the color red; it seems to trip spam filters.

. Stay away from subject line keywords that are "sales-y," such as offer, free, cash, bargain, win, promo, reward, or marketing.

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

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-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Joseph Wislar
Sent: Monday, May 21, 2007 12:32 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Email Survey and subject lines

I asked about this last week and a few people asked that I post what responses I got. I received a few really good responses.

1. To avoid spam, stay away from all caps or exclamation points

2. For getting attention - short and sweet - short enough that they can see the whole concept in their outlook quickly - anything longer and people don't read it.

4. (salutations, not subject lines, but still informative)

5. (somewhat contradictory advice to #1) I've seen some work to indicate that messages in full cap format are MORE EYE-CATCHING than those in "Sentence case" or "Those in Title Case" (see the difference?) Also, what you say matters: certain words are detected by Spam detectors (such as "income") and others are hackneyed, they're used too much. In addition to being a questionnaire designer and survey statistician, I also write press releases that are posted online, and so I regularly try to personalize the headline/subject line of the message, trying to sum up the overall purpose in a single phrase, which can be hard to do. That way I hope to catch readers' eyes, especially those ready to delete a message because the subject line doesn't seem to matter to them.

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

Date: Mon, 21 May 2007 13:52:09 -0400
Reply-To: Colleen Porter <CPORTER@DENTAL.UFL.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Colleen Porter <CPORTER@DENTAL.UFL.EDU>
Subject: thoughts on conference (long)
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=UTF-8
Content-transfer-encoding: 8BIT
Content-disposition: inline

My goodness, not much has been said about what went on in Anaheim. I
can understand that, because conference can be the kind of experience that is difficult to translate into mere words on a screen. It's like a funny story that falls flat in the retelling, because you really had to be there.

Perhaps you had to be there to understand the laughter over the comments of a discussant for a Saturday-afternoon session, when he expounded on a comparison of refusal conversion to asking a girl out on a date. You kinda had to be there to see the piggybank icon used for financial question on a survey and hear about qualitative research with émigrés from the former Soviet Union, who saw that image as the symbol for "capitalist pigs." And it might sound strange if I try to tell you about the lively discussion of increasing participation among young male adults, in which someone suggested the incentive of sending a female into the home to clean the bathroom and encourage survey completion.

And yet, perhaps we can try to share a few things with those who couldn't attend this year. (Usual disclaimers that these are just my impressions, which are going to be different from others' since with seven concurrent sessions, each of us had unique experiences.)

This year, I noted several presentations that shared information about survey costs in a very matter-of-fact way as part of experiments that were evaluating the effectiveness (including cost) of various implementation options. I very much appreciated this frankness, as in the past people would sometimes vague out, not being willing to share such details. But the presentations made much more sense with real dollar numbers, so thanks to those researchers (and their organizations, because I imagine a decision to disclose was the subject of internal concern if not debate).

I very much enjoyed the plenary session on political polls. I know that some of the PoliSci folks may have found it overly simplistic, but for those of us not in that field, it was eye-opening to hear the real-life examples that illustrated the function of polls as agenda-setting, glass of courage, etc. To me, I found it reassuring to see a top Republican and Democratic pollster show respect for one another's work and it may have been an effect of the camera framing the two of them together, but I had a fleeting thought that if they could respect each other, maybe there is some hope for the confrontational gridlock that has afflicted the US capital in recent years. Although some audience members were disappointed at the lack of lively conflict between them, my only regret was that I never did find out what Young Democrat operatives are issued (as opposed to the khakis and blazer of Young Republicans, another one of those jokes for which you had to be there.)

Another waycool thing was that Mark Mellman stayed at the conference, and during the next days he attended sessions and carried around an orange bag like the rest of us.

The poster displays were impressive, both in the quality of the work and also in the bigger more readable font sizes that are becoming
popular (thank you!). Some of us were ooohing and aaahing over Danna Moore's poster on predatory lending, an important piece of research that has already impacted public policy in her state. It's amazing how she distilled a 61-page technical report into a comprehensible poster. A reminder to us all that we may be missing something special if we walk past those posters too quickly.

Some folks attended every session of the two-day cell phone track, so there were some people I didn't see until Saturday, when they got out of that room and mingled a bit more. There were others (me) who attended just some cell phone sessions. In his presidential address, Rob Daves observed that there were so many smart minds studying this issue that he was confident they would come up with workable answers, and I had the same impression and hope.

The cell phone sessions were so popular, with people listening from the hall during the first few hours, that during lunch on the first day, the wall was moved to allow more space for cell phones but simultaneously cutting down on available seating for the election studies sessions, in which people often had to stand, and I thought they were good sports about it.

I had several interesting conversations with people who were almost apologetic about their conference attendance: "I'm not a typical AAPOR person; I just do surveys of employees (or members, or students) and so I don't do RDD." "I'm not a typical AAPOR person; I just use RDD for recruiting healthy controls for our studies." "I'm not a typical AAPOR personâ€¦" for so many different reasons. In the end, I had the impression that a lot of AAPOR members are "not typical," which means that altogether they really *are* typical, and certainly the AAPOR umbrella is big enough for anyone with an interest. But this issue will be addressed quantitatively by council with a membership survey planned for the fall.

There were some surprises. I had brought along sunscreen and a swimsuit, thinking that sunny southern California would provide some serious pooltime. Well, it happened to be unseasonably cool, which felt like cold to someone from Florida. On a more positive note, I had the privilege of chairing a session on Saturday at 8 a.m., and while I was grumpy when I first got the assignment because it meant missing the fun run/walk for the first time in several years, it turned out to be the most amazing session, and I felt glad to be there. The Kimmel/Miller paper on finding respondents years later will be a great reference for anyone trying to track down longitudinal sample. (And yes, I'm aware that Mike Davern could have done the Fun Run and still finished in time to chair an 8 a.m. session, but I'm a walker and generally end up finishing near last because I find a fascinating person to talk with as we walk.)

For me, one of the highlights was attending a session featuring a solid panel with interesting abstracts, which turned out to have a chair, presenters, and discussant who were all young enough to be my children. As I walked in and saw those folks up on the dais, arrayed in all their
competence and enthusiasm, my breath caught for a minute, and I caught a
glimpse of the future of AAPOR.

Which apparently will be a bright and strong future, since it happened
again the next day:)

Colleen Porter
Gainesville, FL

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Date: Mon, 21 May 2007 17:42:02 -0700
Reply-To: Marc Sapir <marcsapir@COMCAST.NET>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Marc Sapir <marcsapir@COMCAST.NET>
Subject: should cell phone inclusion be standard?
Comments: To: "Stephen J. Blumberg" <swb5@CDC.GOV>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <LISTSERV%200705141000296803.2AD8@LISTS.ASU.EDU>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Given that cell phone users have a somewhat different demographic
spread that is left out of the landline RDDs, might it be time for
standard random sample polling to include an appropriate percentage of
cell-only folks, with emphasis on the 18+ demographic? If there are
20-25% of people in that age group who are cell only users as the data
from NCHS suggests, can probability samples really be called probability
samples without them?

Marc

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

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Stephen J.
        Blumberg
Sent: Monday, May 14, 2007 10:00 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Updated estimates about the wireless-only population

Today, the National Center for Health Statistics updated our most recent
estimates on the size of the population without landline telephones. 
These estimates are based on National Health Interview Survey data 
collected from July - December 2006.


or

http://tinyurl.com/2nq2bs

--Stephen--

Stephen J. Blumberg, Ph.D. 
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 
National Center for Health Statistics 
Hyattsville, Maryland 
sblumberg@cdc.gov

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Date: Mon, 21 May 2007 23:06:34 -0700
Reply-To: Leora Lawton <lawton@TECHSOCIETY.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Leora Lawton <lawton@TECHSOCIETY.COM>
Subject: Johns Hopkins sugging?
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

I received a survey from Johns Hopkins Medicine called the 2007 Health 
America Survey. It's for the Johns Hopkins White Papers (which are legit) 
such that if you finish the survey you'll have the "opportunity" to 'sample' 
FREE for 30 days up to 4 of these white papers (and after that you get 
billed $19.95 each). Mail goes to a Palm Coast FL address.

Anyhow, seems like sugging to me. I couldn't find anything in my perusal of 
the aapor website that says how aapor handles these kinds of things. What do 
we do to ascertain whether it's a violation (of what?) and what to we do for 
a response?
Marc Sapir MD, MPH
Executive Director
Retro Poll

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Retro Poll
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Stephen J. Blumberg, Ph.D.
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Center for Health Statistics Hyattsville, Maryland sblumberg@cdc.gov

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Date:         Tue, 22 May 2007 07:41:32 -0500
Reply-To:     "Diane K. Bowers" <dbowers@casro.org>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
Leora: It is suggling. In addition to the letter that AAPOR sends out, CASRO will be glad to send a letter, too (the more associations responding the better). While we tailor our response to the situation, our "form letter" to legitimate organizations, such as John Hopkins, briefly educates the offender about legitimate research, explains about related Federal law (TCPA, TSR for telephone), and requests that they stop misrepresenting the purpose of their mailing. This first letter usually has an impact, but we have been more "assertive," depending on the response from the organization.

Leora, please let me know the contact details about the mailing, and I'll send a letter.
Regards, Diane

Diane Bowers
President
CASRO
170 North Country Road, Suite 4
Port Jefferson, New York 11777

----- Original Message ----- 
From: "Leora Lawton" <lawton@TECHSOCIETY.COM>
To: <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
Sent: Tuesday, May 22, 2007 1:06 AM
Subject: Johns Hopkins suggling?

>I received a survey from Johns Hopkins Medicine called the 2007 Health America Survey. It's for the Johns Hopkins White Papers (which are legit) such that if you finish the survey you'll have the "opportunity" to 'sample' FREE for 30 days up to 4 of these white papers (and after that you get billed $19.95 each). Mail goes to a Palm Coast FL address. 
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>leora
>Dr. Leora Lawton
>TechSociety Research
>"Custom Social Science and Consumer Behavior Research"
Randy,

Of course I agree with this concern. But looking back at earlier
e-mails I see that it is only legal to contact people on cell phones by
directly phoning and not by CATI computer. Since our group is totally
informal and without resources we have always done our polling manually.
My experience, which might be applicable in this setting, is that people
who are busy often agree to be called back at a specified time if they
are actually willing to participate. My eyeball estimate--I don't have
an actual statistic--is that 1 in 3 people who agree to be called back
actually do complete our surveys. A procedure like assuring people are
not driving or otherwise operating machinery would probably be workable
if cell phone users behaved similarly for call back. Of course, young
people "on the go" may be less willing.

Marc

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

While I agree that for representativeness purposes, those on cell phone only should be included in the sample frame, I believe that the survey sponsor, the client, and potentially AAPOR may have significant liability under some specific conditions. If we contact a person on a cell phone to conduct an interview while they are operating a motor vehicle (even if they indicated it was OK to conduct the interview) and they get in an accident which leads to injury or death of the respondent or another person, we (AAPOR) could be named as a codefendant in any such action if AAPOR supports the inclusion of cell phone numbers as part of a representative survey. Based on the number of studies already conducted concerning operating motor vehicles while talking on a cell phone, many jurisdictions (and New York state) have severely restricted the use of cell phones while driving. And, knowing that interviews require both the cognitive and attentional processing resources normally required for making sudden, rapid life and death decisions while driving, AAPOR would be liable for damages if we encourage the inclusion of cell phones in sample frames. A judgment against AAPOR could significantly damage our organization, so we really need to ensure that our legal representatives have thoroughly vetted any statement concerning our organization's support for contacting people on cell phones for interviews. Thanks for your attention to this.

Randy

Randall K. Thomas
Director of Internet Research and Senior Research Scientist
Harris Interactive
60 Corporate Woods Drive
Rochester, NY 14623
585.214.7250

A number of us who were involved in the cell phone surveying track at AAPOR will be looking into working through AAPOR in the coming year via the Standards Committee (under Charlotte Steeh's leadership) to generate a set of "best practices" related to gathering survey data from people reached on a cell phone.
Sent: Monday, May 21, 2007 8:42 PM  
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
Subject: should cell phone inclusion be standard?

Given that cell phone users have a somewhat different demographic spread that is left out of the landline RDDs, might it be time for standard random sample polling to include an appropriate percentage of cell-only folks, with emphasis on the 18+ demographic? If there are 20-25% of people in that age group who are cell only users as the data from NCHS suggests, can probability samples really be called probability samples without them?

Marc

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

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Stephen J. Blumberg  
Sent: Monday, May 14, 2007 10:00 AM  
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
Subject: Updated estimates about the wireless-only population

Today, the National Center for Health Statistics updated our most recent estimates on the size of the population without landline telephones. These estimates are based on National Health Interview Survey data collected from July - December 2006.


or

http://tinyurl.com/2nq2bs

--Stephen--

Stephen J. Blumberg, Ph.D.  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Center for Health Statistics Hyattsville, Maryland sblumberg@cdc.gov

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------------------------------
Does anyone happen to have any data on cell phone usage in New York City?

Thanks!
Tresa

=20
Tresa Undem
Senior Analyst
Lake Research Partners
1726 M ST NW, Suite 500
WDC, 20036
202.776.9066
Subject: Low Incidence Population Estimates

Hello,

I am a new member so excuse me if I make an etiquette mistake.

I am working on project in LA County where we are doing a population estimate effort for a low incidence event (8 cases per 1000 households). I conducted a RDD telephone survey of 1000 households to identify my 8 cases and I want to project my findings. There are about 1,854,800 households in LA County. I was unable to determine the representativeness of my final sample which would have been nice. The qualifying condition to be considered an event is such that my incidence rate is very likely conservative.

Can anyone steer me in the right direction to find any citations that specifically support these type of estimations from a relatively low incidence event? I want to make a statistical argument for the validity of the process.

Thanks in advance.

Peter

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Date: Tue, 22 May 2007 17:27:09 -0500
Reply-To: Nick Panagakis <mail@MARKETSHARESCORP.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Nick Panagakis <mail@MARKETSHARESCORP.COM>
Subject: Primary polls
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu, mkshares@comcast.net
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Story below discusses why primary polls may differ. Included is question order; i.e., "There's some evidence that the quicker the matchup question was asked, the better Republicans did."

Anyone else have confirmation of this?

Nick

Why Polls Bounce Around

Opinion Ping-Pong Keeps Insiders Busy
May 21, 2007, Hartford Courant
By DAVID LIGHTMAN
Washington Bureau Chief
May 21 2007

WASHINGTON -- Princeton Survey Research has Clinton up by 3 over Giuliani, and
Marist put her ahead by 5, but wait ...

Now Quinnipiac has Giuliani up by 9 and Hotline's got him leading by 4.

Who's right? Who's wrong? Who cares?

Answers: Each of the nationwide surveys, taken at roughly the same time, is
correct. And a lot of political insiders care a lot.

The better the poll numbers and the bigger the momentum, the more donors are
willing to help campaigns. Those working on campaigns also care because polls
can help them pinpoint where a candidate is strong or weak, allowing them to
spend these early months building support in the right places.

And the campaigns can use the polls to chart, as candidates begin running ads
and appearing in debates, who's catching on and who's not.

"We're asking questions about a topic that people haven't thought a lot
about," said G. Evans Witt, chief executive officer of Princeton Survey
Research Associates, which conducted a May 2-3 poll for Newsweek.

But the reasons for the volatility between polls range from the scientific to
the political.

The attention deficit.

"[Voters'] attitudes haven't crystallized, so the news of the moment becomes
very important in how people evaluate the race," said Samuel J. Best, director
of the University of Connecticut Center for Survey Research and Analysis.

The Diageo-Hotline poll was taken the day of the Democrats' first debate, for
example, an event televised live in prime time to most of the country.
Coverage continued through the weekend as media analyzed who "won" and "lost."

New York Sen. Hillary Rodham Clinton was widely viewed as a winner. Although
she had trailed Arizona Sen. John McCain in every Hotline poll since November
2005, all of a sudden, she pulled into a tie. Illinois Sen. Barack Obama, the
other perceived winner who had been a largely unknown figure, surged to an 11-
point advantage.

But by the time Princeton polled two and three days later, the pundits had
moved on, and McCain was in the news as a vocal backer of the president's Iraq
plan. Clinton retained her lead over him, but Obama opened up a 13-point edge.

Public attitudes can change instantly. If the largely unknown New Mexico Gov.
Bill Richardson and Jay Leno trade quips, which they did recently, or the
local newspaper runs a story questioning Giuliani's ties to shady figures,
which many did last weekend, numbers will bounce around.

Different methodologies.
Some pollsters open their survey with candidate preference questions. Others lead into them with questions about President Bush or attitudes toward Iraq or other matters.

"If you get people on the phone and ask about politics right off the bat, that could be a problem," said Lauren Vincelli, of Financial Dynamics, which conducted the Diageo-Hotline poll.

Most people don't like to talk about politics, especially 18 months before the general election, she said. Her April 26-30 survey did not pose questions about preferences in a hypothetical race (matchups such as Clinton vs. McCain, or Clinton vs. Giuliani) until the 16th question, well after asking how much a respondent likes different politicians and views about different issues.

But others believe voting is often a gut-level last-minute decision, not something done analytically. Planting thoughts about an unpopular war, or other issues, could well steer people toward a candidate - particularly a Democrat.

"If you ask a lot of questions first, questions [in an area] where one candidate is perceived as strong, it could make a difference," said Doug Schwartz, Quinnipiac poll director.

There's some evidence that the quicker the matchup question was asked, the better Republicans did. Former New York City Mayor Rudolph Giuliani had his best showing against New York Sen. Hillary Rodham Clinton in the Quinnipiac survey, and he did worst in the Marist poll, which delayed the question.

Figuring out a likely voter.

This is very hard to discern in a non-election year, so pollsters use historic methods of determining who may vote.

History shows that huge percentages of eligible voters routinely stay home, but it also shows a number of variables - a bad economy, an unusually popular candidate, local pride - can make turnout spike.

"If Obama gets the nomination," noted Lee M. Miringoff, director of the Marist Institute for Public Opinion, "it's quite likely you'll have a surge of African American voters."

One-on-one match-ups.

It's one thing to be for or against someone in the abstract, but when voters have specific choices, they force themselves to go with someone they may not like.

"The political landscape for Democrats at the moment is incredibly positive," said Witt, of Princeton. "But when you put faces on the nominees, the advantage is reduced."

That would help explain how Giuliani beats Clinton in the Quinnipiac poll, for instance. Giuliani is viewed favorably by only 53 percent of the electorate and unfavorably by one-fourth of those polled. But Clinton is viewed
unfavorably by 46 percent. Advantage: Giuliani.

Activists make the early noise.

"On TV, all you hear about on the Democratic side right now is Obama, Clinton and Edwards," said Schwartz, and they are running one-two-three in most Democratic preference polls.

Groups that can command attention, and enthusiastic legions of workers, tend to be more visible in the early going.

In 2003, anti-war Democratic activists propelled former Vermont Gov. Howard Dean into front-runner status, but once the broader electorate weighed in, Massachusetts Sen. John F. Kerry easily won the Democratic nomination.

That's why the most significant number in all these polls may be the one few people watch - the bottom lines that say "don't know" or "unsure." In most polls, that number is roughly the same: 10 percent.

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------------------------------------------------------------------------
Can anyone recommend a source of questions/statements on attitudes to voting/non-voting? I've tried searching POQ etc but "attitudes to voting" returns no match, and searching for attitudes and voting returns loads of results about who people vote for.

What I'm looking for are research questions along the lines of the classic anarchist slogan "Don't vote, it only encourages them", and the classic Australian one "It doesn't matter who you vote for, the government always gets in"

Thanks

Nick Moon
Managing Director, GfK NOP Social Research
Ludgate House
245 Blackfriars Road
London SE1 9UL
Tel 020 7890 9830
Fax 020 7890 9589
nick.moon@gfk.com
Hi all. I am looking for clarification regarding when Human Subject's
Review is required to collect data from college students.
My organization (a for profit company) is entering into negotiations with a
handful of Universities to collect data from their students regarding
students' use of university services as well as some attitude and behavior
data. My organization would collect the data on behalf of a particular
division within the University. This study is not part of a federal
grant. Based on your experience, does it sound like we need to submit IRB
applications? I haven't been able to find a good answer on any of the the
University IRB websites.
Thanks in advance for your help.
Lisa,
The policies may vary across universities but if you are collecting data for a university department or unit, many will require review via an IRB submission from that unit. You should check with the various IRBs if there is any question. If the units involved are academic departments that routinely conduct research, they should be knowledgeable as well. If the work is minimal risk and anonymous, you may receive an exemption from further review but this determination is made by the IRB. This sounds like institutional research and if not published or presented outside of the university, it may be excluded from review by at least some of the universities but you'll need to seek additional guidance from the individual IRBs.
Hope this helps. Mary Losch

On 23 May 2007 at 7:01, Lisa Famularo wrote:

Date sent: Wed, 23 May 2007 07:01:41 -0400
From: Lisa Famularo <lisafamularo@GMAIL.COM>
Subject: University Human Subjects Review
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Send reply to: Lisa Famularo <lisafamularo@GMAIL.COM>

Hi all. I am looking for clarification regarding when Human Subject's Review is required to collect data from college students. My organization (a for profit company) is entering into negotiations with a handful of Universities to collect data from their students regarding students' use of university services as well as some attitude and behavior data. My organization would collect the data on behalf of a particular division within the University. This study is not part of a federal grant. Based on your experience, does it sound like we need to submit IRB applications? I haven't been able to find a good answer on any of the the University IRB websites. Thanks in advance for your help.

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Date: Wed, 23 May 2007 08:38:12 -0400
speaking of Human Subject Reviews, has anyone (other than me) encountered an IRB that objects to the use of USPS first class mail for the secure delivery of hardcopy confidential information? Tens of millions of people do exactly this annually with fed income tax filings, but that did not dissuade my beloved IRB...

And while I am at it, how about them OMB folks? One OMB reviewer asked that we justify with literature citations why we should be using incentives to recruit *focus group* respondents... I thought it was a joke, but the demand was genuine (so we sent them several Census Bureau FG reports that indicated various levels of R incentives).

sorry for being a whiner in the morning... I'll get over it... :-)

Rob Santos
The Urban Institute
Washington, DC

From: AAPORNET on behalf of Lisa Famularo
Sent: Wed 5/23/2007 7:01 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: University Human Subjects Review

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Thanks in advance for your help.

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Dear All,

Yesterday I received an e-mail about a recent online survey conducted by Greenfield Online. They described the survey in this way: "In a recent Greenfield Online census representative omnibus survey..."

Could someone tell me what the heck a "census representative omnibus survey" is?

Am I to assume that this is a convenience sample weighted such that it is "representative" of the U.S. Census? Just curious.

Thanks,

Melissa

Melissa Marcello
President
Pursuant, Inc.
2141 P Street NW
Suite 105
Washington, DC 20037
This commentary on coverage of the Pew poll of American Muslims may be of interest to AAPORNet members.

http://abcnews.go.com/US/story?id=3D3204116&page=3D1

Peyton M. Craighill
Assistant Director of Polling
ABC News
7 W. 66th Street
New York, NY 10023
212-456-2622
212-456-2451 fax
Your IRB is responding to the federal and state privacy laws which have strengthened over the last 10 years. When an organization is sending out confidential hard copy information there is a legal expectation of privacy protection including the continual tracking of the information. We have used couriers as well as Fed EX or UPS to send these items, since they are continually tracked via bar code during transit. If they go astray we have some clue where they went and can recover the information.

When an individual opts to send confidential information (i.e., tax returns) through the mail, they are electing to expose their own private information and thus accept the risk of potential exposure of this information if it goes astray in transit. Basically their info, their choice.

-Deborah Mullen
University of Minnesota and HealthPartners

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Santos, Rob
Sent: Wednesday, May 23, 2007 7:38 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: University Human Subjects Review plus OMB

speaking of Human Subject Reviews, have anyone (other than me) encountered an IRB that objects to the use of USPS first class mail for the secure delivery of hardcopy confidential information? Tens of millions of people do exactly this annually with fed income tax filings, but that did not dissuade my beloved IRB...

And while I am at it, how about them OMB folks? One OMB reviewer asked that we justify with literature citations why we should be using incentives to recruit *focus group* respondents... I thought it was a
joke, but the demand was genuine (so we sent them several Census Bureau 
FG reports that indicated various levels of R incentives).

sorry for being a whiner in the morning... I'll get over it... :-)

Rob Santos
The Urban Institute
Washington, DC

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Here's a story on the Pew poll that the Star Tribune in Minneapolis localized.


Rob Daves

----------------------------------
After May 25 my e-mail address will be rob_daves@yahoo.com
My phone will be 612-822-0085.
This commentary on coverage of the Pew poll of American Muslims may be of interest to AAPORNet members.

http://abcnews.go.com/US/story?id=3204116&page=1

Peyton M. Craighill
Assistant Director of Polling
ABC News
7 W. 66th Street
New York, NY 10023
212-456-2622
212-456-2451 fax

I am not trying to be flippant, but the reason human subjects protections exist are...to protect human subjects. If you are engaging in research that collects data from human subjects, then an IRB review
is required. Funding is irrelevant. Post hoc use of the data is irrelevant. You are doing human research, therefore you need a review.

One of the primary issues in this kind of research is the anonymity and confidentiality of the respondents. The IRB will require assurance that individual identifiers are not attached to data provided to your client, and such assurance must be promised and communicated to respondents. Moreover, the IRB will require language that communicates to the respondent that he/she has the right not to participate (without any penalty) and the right not to answer any given question. An IRB review is required to insure these conditions are met.

At a more practical level, do not take the size of the institutions or the apparently benign content of the survey cavalierly. The first rule of a university bureaucracy is the smaller the turf the bigger the controversy. You have no earthly idea what may be controversial to given sets of students, and you can be sure the administrations of those institutions have no idea either. Even if your survey is not controversial, if there is tension between the student body and the administration the survey may yield controversy anyway. If the student body then finds out this was being done without the usual assurances of human subjects protection lent by IRB review, then, well, let’s just say your PR people better be really, really good.

Get the review! Mind you, this could be a rather irritating process because you may have to pass IRB muster at every university where the study is being carried out. You might well be better off submitting protocol, instrumentation, and procedure to an independent IRB first. This does not preclude you having to submit to the individual institution IRBs, but an initial review may let you find some problems before those submissions, letting the institutions know you have an approval in hand may give their IRBs more confidence in your protocol, and some may actually defer to the independent IRBs judgment. It also might not hurt that if some student group does raise a stink despite their own institution's IRB review, it might be helpful to say that an IRB independent of the institution also approved the protocol.

Human research is all rocks and hard places. Even the simplest stuff just ain’t that simple.

Lance M. Pollack, PhD
University of California, San Francisco
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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 Lisa Famularo
Sent: Wednesday, May 23, 2007 4:02 AM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: University Human Subjects Review

Hi all. I am looking for clarification regarding when Human Subject's Review is required to collect data from college students. My organization (a for profit company) is entering into negotiations with a handful of Universities to collect data from their students regarding students' use of university services as well as some attitude and behavior data. My organization would collect the data on behalf of a particular division within the University. This study is not part of a federal grant. Based on your experience, does it sound like we need to submit IRB applications? I haven't been able to find a good answer on any of the University IRB websites. Thanks in advance for your help.

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Date: Wed, 23 May 2007 11:45:04 -0400
Reply-To: Jonathan Brill <brillje@UMDNJ.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Jonathan Brill <brillje@UMDNJ.EDU>
Subject: Re: University Human Subjects Review
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu, Lisa Famularo <lisafamularo@GMAIL.COM>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit
Content-disposition: inline

Lisa:

If the university receives ANY federal funds for ANY research, the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 45, Part 46 "Protection of Human Subjects" applies to all research sponsored by the university. This means that ALL research, regardless of the funding source, requires IRB submission and approval.

Given that I would expect the university to receive at least some federal support for research, you absolutely are lawfully required - without any question whatsoever - to submit any and all research projects to the university's IRB for review.

Regards,
Jonathan
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I don't want to complicate things unnecessarily, but it's possible that it's the Division within each university, and not your company, that would need to submit the review, using the materials provided by you--subject recruitment, questionnaires, consent forms, etc. etc. You are simply the contractor.

Eleanor Singer

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Jonathan Brill
Sent: Wednesday, May 23, 2007 11:45 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: University Human Subjects Review

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Regards,
Jonathan

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

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Jonathan

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Associate Director, Database & Panel Research
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Date: Wed, 23 May 2007 12:53:48 -0400
Reply-To: jrochkind@publicagenda.org
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Jonathan Rochkind <jrochkind@PUBLICAGENDA.ORG>
Subject: Position Opening
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; format=flowed
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

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Agenda conducts original public opinion research on social policy issues.

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data analysis using statistical software (SPSS preferred), and have
familiarity with qualitative methods, such as focus group design and
moderating. Writing reports that integrate both quantitative and
qualitative data is a key part of this position.
Hello all,

I am putting together a study of parents and children (8-17) to be conducted online. The parent is contacted directly, completes the first part of the interview and then we ask that s/he turn over the computer to the child to do his/her part of the interview.

What is the best way and most appropriate language to explain the process to parents and obtain their consent? Does anyone have samples of parental consent forms/language that we could use as a model?

Thanks,
Alexandra

Alexandra Filindra
Eagleton Institute of Politics
Rutgers University
aleka@rci.rutgers.edu
Patrick Murray is, I believe, closer to the mark. The term of art here is "unchecking the box". Universities are free to certify that all human subjects research will be reviewed by their IRB and all violations will result in a notification to DHHS. This is referred to as "checking the box". Or, the university can opt out for non-federally funded research, following some other protocol for reviewing human subjects research and violations would not be reportable to DHHS.

A group of us at Ohio State have been reviewing our IRB and in the process determined that well over one hundred universities, including many of the best known, have chosen to "uncheck the box" and hence no longer certify that non-federally funded research will abide by DHHS regulations. Many of us believe that "unchecking the box" is the more prudent course of action for the institution.

Randy

--
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Professor of Economics
Director, Center for Human Resource Research
Director, Initiative in Population Research
921 Chatham Lane
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e-mail: olsen.6@osu.edu
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fax: 614-442-7329

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Date: Wed, 23 May 2007 13:19:47 -0400
Reply-To: Jim Ellis <jmellis@VCU.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Jim Ellis <jmellis@VCU.EDU>
Subject: Re: University Human Subjects Review
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <646CCA15396FD24586392DB998CCF0210BE114EA@WLB-EXCH-VS-01.monmouth.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
As a practical issue, when dealing with multiple IRBs it probably makes sense to try to let them all know about each other up front and get something worked out jointly. Even dealing with three or four IRBs could result in a long cycle of, shall we say, "IRB raking," in which changes required by one are not approved by others or need to be re-reviewed by others, then reviewed as modifications by the earlier reviewers, etc. Running it through an independent IRB first might be helpful in achieving a coordinated approach, too, I had not thought of that.

Jim Ellis

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU] On Behalf Of Murray, Patrick
Sent: Wednesday, May 23, 2007 12:27 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: University Human Subjects Review

This highlights one of the problems we have with negotiating IRBs (i.e. not fully understanding the difference between what the regs actually require and how different IRBs choose to interpret/apply them).

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Patrick Murray
Director
Polling Institute
Monmouth University
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ph: (732) 263-5858
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Lisa:

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Regards,
Jonathan

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Nice response, thank you!

It gets me to thinking... it this particular case it is the *Respondent* that would be sending (via first class mail) the information back to the survey org. (This happens a lot in longitudinal surveys too, where we ask the R for updated contact information). So the R is taking the risk by placing the packet in the mail... even though it is the survey org that is putting him/her up to it (just as the IRS, credit card companies and other businesses include a first class mail return envelopes when they want a person to reply to them). Such practices implicitly assume that the public is aware of the risks of using USPS mail (as you by Deborah).

Now... Should the study's informed consent statement to the R contain a caution about the risks associated with sending personal identification information through USPS mail? That seems rather extreme, and could lead to a backlash (ie, the public becoming paranoid of USPS mailing). But on the other hand, if the survey org needs to be that cautious, why shouldn't they exercise the same level of caution with the R when they ask them to return sensitive/private information?

Rob Santos
The Urban Institute
Washington, DC

From: AAPORNET on behalf of Mullen, Deborah M
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: University Human Subjects Review plus OMB

Your IRB is responding to the federal and state privacy laws which have strengthened over the last 10 years. When an organization is sending out confidential hard copy information there is a legal expectation of privacy protection including the continual tracking of the information. We have used couriers as well as Fed EX or UPS to send these items, since they are continually tracked via bar code during transit. If they go astray we have some clue where they went and can recover the information.

When an individual opts to send confidential information (i.e., tax
returns) through the mail, they are electing to expose their own private information and thus accept the risk of potential exposure of this information if it goes astray in transit. Basically their info, their choice.

-Deborah Mullen
University of Minnesota and HealthPartners

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Santos, Rob
Sent: Wednesday, May 23, 2007 7:38 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: University Human Subjects Review plus OMB

speaking of Human Subject Reviews, hays anyone (other than me) encountered an IRB that objects to the use of USPS first class mail for the secure delivery of hardcopy confidential information? Tens of millions of people do exactly this annually with fed income tax filings, but that did not dissuade my beloved IRB...

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sorry for being a whiner in the morning... I'll get over it... :-)

Rob Santos
The Urban Institute
Washington, DC

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Alexandra,

You're doing well in starting with the parent. The Child Online Privacy and Protection Act (COPPA) is a federal law concerning collecting data online from children under 13, requiring verifiable parental consent, notification, access, and control. CMOR also recommends that researchers apply the same principles of parental notice/consent/control to research involving anyone under the age of 18.

How do you get "verifiable parental consent"?

It must be reasonably calculated, in light of available technology, to ensure:
- The parent of a child receives notice of the operator's practices with regard to the collection, use or disclosure of the child's PI
- The person providing consent is the child's parent (or legal guardian)

The notice must include:
- Information contained in your privacy policy
- Statement that you wish to collect PI from the child
- That the parent's consent is required and the means by which the parent can consent

In order to balance "the costs imposed by different consent methods against the risks associated with internal and external uses of children's information," the FTC adopted a "sliding scale" approach to parental consent.

So the forms and language you use would be guided by whether or not you intend to disclose the collected information to third parties (i.e., where you fall on the sliding scale).

If you're interested in learning more about COPPA, and best practices in complying with it, I would strongly encourage that you consider purchasing
the online research component of CMOR's Compliance Guide --
http://www.cmor.org/cg

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

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Alexandra Filindra
Sent: Wednesday, May 23, 2007 12:42 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: COPPA Compliance question

Hello all,

I am putting together a study of parents and children
(8-17) to be conducted online. The parent is contacted directly, completes
the first part of the interview and then we ask that s/he turn over the
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Thanks,
Alexandra

Alexandra Filindra
Eagleton Institute of Politics
Rutgers University
aleka@rci.rutgers.edu

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While I may have less than precise in my earlier answer - I was trying to be brief and get to the bottom line - I do not believe that Patrick Murray's helpful and interesting response is completely accurate either!

I will be more precise now.

An institution that accepts federal funds for research must draft an FWA, an agreement with the DHHS's Office of Human Subjects Protections documenting assurances the institution makes regarding the functioning of the IRB and its oversight of research at its institution. Among many other issues, the FWA must address whether there are any exclusions for non-federally funded research and, if there are to be exclusions, must be very clear and specific as to what research is excluded. If no exclusions are made, there may be no exclusions under any circumstances whatsoever.

In practice, institutions very rarely include any exclusions at all in their FWAs. But, even if one or more exclusions are included, it is highly unusual for unanticipated research (such as the research in question) to be covered because the exclusions must be stated very specifically and clearly. So, in a practical sense, even though I may have been imprecise, the reality is that, if an institution accepts any federal money for research, it will have an FWA and this means that all research is subject to the IRB process regardless of funding source unless the FWA provides for the exclusion of the specific research in question.

In fact, Section 46.101 of the CFR discusses the applicability of the CFR and, in paragraph (h), specifically states that FWAs are to be published with DHHS and that "Institutions with HHS-approved assurances on file will abide by provisions of Title 45 CFR part 46 subparts A-D." (Subparts A-D constitute the CFR in its entirety.) Thus, section 46.101 makes it clear that there are no exclusions other than those specified in the FWA and research specified earlier in the section (i.e., in Section 46.101 Paragraph (b)).

Since it seems clear (at least to me) that the project being asked about was not in the works at the time the institution's FWA was drafted, I feel I am justified in assuming that the FWA fails to mentions this research for exclusion. Therefore, the research in question must be subject to IRB review.

Regards,

Jonathan
Jonathan E. Brill, Ph.D.
General Manager, ORANJ BOWL(sm) Panel Research Program
Associate Director, Database & Panel Research
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>>> "Murray, Patrick" <pdmurray@MONMOUTH.EDU> 05/23/07 12:26 PM >>>
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Telephone (direct): 856.566-6727
Fax (research group): 856.566-6874
E-mail: brillje@umdnj.edu
www.oranjbowl.info

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Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
Good afternoon:

Can anyone explain or point me in the direction of understanding propensity weighting?

Regards

Paul 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

The clearest introduction to Propensity Scoring that I know of is the following article by Sunghee Lee in the Journal of Official Statistics:

http://www.jos.nu/Articles/abstract.asp?article=222329
Jan Werner

Paul Braun wrote:
> Good afternoon:
> 
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> weighting?
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> Regards
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under the federal guidelines, and sometimes that determination is made by =
considering the objectives and post hoc use of the data. Many surveys are =
conducted as part of quality assurance or quality improvement, and if they =
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from their students regarding students' use of university services" =
sounded like it might be quality improvement activities. =20
However, the reference to "some attitude and behavior data" does sound like research.

Furthermore, my institution considers its students to be a special population, and they would definitely want some kind of oversight, so I would submit for review.

But I think it is important to keep in mind that many kinds of activities are not "research" under the IRB definitions. At many institutions, surveys conducted by a class are considered an educational activity and not research. Although personally, I think teaching students how to do an IRB submission should be part of any research methods class.

At many medical centers, health care providers can publish case studies in a journal without having IRB approval, if there were no interventions beyond routine and reasonable health care provision.

FWIW, my experience with multi-site projects has been the opposite of what Jim Ellis reported. Once another IRB had already approved something, our local board was more willing to go along. Which always amused me, because they seemed not impressed at all with the protocol an NIH review panel had approved. Go figure.

Colleen Porter
Gainesville, FL

I am not trying to be flippant, but the reason human subjects protections exist are...to protect human subjects. If you are engaging in research that collects data from human subjects, then an IRB review is required. Funding is irrelevant. Post hoc use of the data is irrelevant. You are doing human research, therefore you need a review.

One of the primary issues in this kind of research is the anonymity and confidentiality of the respondents. The IRB will require assurance that individual identifiers are not attached to data provided to your client, and such assurance must be promised and communicated to respondents. Moreover, the IRB will require language that communicates to the respondent that he/she has the right not to participate (without any penalty) and the right not to answer any given question. An IRB review is required to insure these conditions are met.

At a more practical level, do not take the size of the institutions or the apparently benign content of the survey cavalierly. The first rule of a university bureaucracy is the smaller the turf the bigger the controversy. You have no earthly idea what may be controversial to given sets of students, and you can be sure the administrations of those institutions have no idea either. Even if your survey is not controversial, if there is tension between the student body and the administration the survey may yield controversy anyway. If the student body then finds out this was being done without the usual assurances of human subjects protection lent by IRB review, then, well, lets just say
your PR people better be really, really good.

Get the review! Mind you, this could be a rather irritating process because you may have to pass IRB muster at every university where the study is being carried out. You might well be better off submitting protocol, instrumentation, and procedure to an independent IRB first. This does not preclude you having to submit to the individual institution IRBs, but an initial review may let you find some problems before those submissions, letting the institutions know you have an approval in hand may give their IRBs more confidence in your protocol, and some may actually defer to the independent IRBs judgment. It also might not hurt that if some student group does raise a stink despite their own institution's IRB review, it might be helpful to say that an IRB independent of the institution also approved the protocol.

Human research is all rocks and hard places. Even the simplest stuff just aint that simple.

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 Lisa Famularo
Sent: Wednesday, May 23, 2007 4:02 AM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: University Human Subjects Review

Hi all. I am looking for clarification regarding when Human Subject's Review is required to collect data from college students. My organization (a for profit company) is entering into negotiations with a handful of Universities to collect data from their students regarding students' use of university services as well as some attitude and behavior data. My organization would collect the data on behalf of a particular division within the University. This study is not part of a federal grant. Based on your experience, does it sound like we need to submit IRB applications? I haven't been able to find a good answer on any of the University IRB websites. Thanks in advance for your help.

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That's true, some "stuff" that we do may be exempt, but the regs at our institution make it clear that judgment is for the IRB to make, NOT the researcher or funding organization. The exemption must be granted, not asserted.

In this particular example that started this thread, all these technicalities are beside the point. Universities are asking an entity to collect information from their students. The power differential (between the university and its students) is extreme and potential conflicts of interest (on the part of university administration) are innumerable. The students' rights must be noted and steps taken to protect those rights. If the "student services" being asked about are something like mental health services or reproductive health services, then privacy and confidentiality issues come to the fore obviously. But even something like use of food services can be controversial. Every campus I've been on the cost, availability, and quality of food services has been a contentious issue, especially when payment for food service is required for on-campus residents whether they use it or not.

When in doubt, submit for review.

Lance M. Pollack, PhD
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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: Colleen Porter [mailto:cporter@dental.ufl.edu]=20
Sent: Wednesday, May 23, 2007 2:56 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu; Pollack, Lance
Subject: Re: University Human Subjects Review

It's important to keep in mind, however, that not every act or procedure that you or I might consider "research" actually qualifies as "research" under the federal guidelines, and sometimes that determination is made by considering the objectives and post hoc use of the data. Many surveys are conducted as part of quality assurance or quality improvement, and if they are only used in-house for improving that specific service or program, then it doesn't need IRB review. The original poster's reference to "data from their students regarding students' use of university services" sounded like it might be quality improvement activities. =20

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Colleen Porter
Gainesville, FL

>>> "Pollack, Lance" <Lance.Pollack@UCSF.EDU> 05/23/07 11:27 AM >>>

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e-mail: Lance.Pollack@ucsf.edu

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU] On Behalf Of Lisa Famularo
Sent: Wednesday, May 23, 2007 4:02 AM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: University Human Subjects Review

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My organization (a for profit company) is entering into negotiations with a handful of Universities to collect data from their students regarding
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"Pollack, Lance" <Lance.Pollack@UCSF.EDU> wrote:
> That's true, some "stuff" that we do may be exempt, but the regs at our > institution make it clear that judgment is for the IRB to make, NOT the > researcher or funding organization. The exemption must be granted, not > asserted.

I think this speaks to how IRBs do vary from place to place. Someone = observed that they are like USAmerican military draft boards (if anyone = remembers back to the 1960s when that mattered so much), in that they = wield great power under the auspices of federal regs, but are locally = staffed and have local traditions and discretion.

Some institutions do provide detailed guidance on when submissions are/are = not required. See for example
http://orsp.rutgers.edu/humans/IRB_notrequired.php

http://www.research.umich.edu/hrpp/om/HTM/Part%204-%20Jan%202007.htm

While in general I tend to endorse Lance's advice that "when in doubt, do =
the submission," if your institution is one that has made it clear that =
submission is not required, and one tries to be overly cautious by =
submitting anyway, one runs the risk of pissing off the IRB staff, who =
might feel you are adding unnecessarily to their workload. And in my =
experience, as a practical matter, it is very important to stay on good =
terms with the underlings who are going to be producing your approval =
letter, etc. =20

As many have noted, no easy answers on this stuff (but some thoughtful =
insights today, thanks).

Colleen Porter

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Date: Wed, 23 May 2007 18:40:54 -0700
Reply-To: Mike O'Neil <mike.oneil@ALUMNI.BROWN.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Mike O'Neil <mike.oneil@ALUMNI.BROWN.EDU>
Subject: Re: University Human Subjects Review plus OMB--Mail Returns
Comments: To: "Santos, Rob" <RSantos@UI.URBAN.ORG>
Comments: cc: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <0F96478603980B46AAAFBA77069582ED019DE4F5@UIEXCH.urban.org>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; format=flowed
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

We once did a study where we collected data from, among others, the US
Post Office.

Once I asked a respondent, a postal employee, to mail his completed form
back to me. He protested: "Hey, I spent a lot of time filling that out!"

We went and picked it up.

Mike O'Neil
www.oneilresearch.com

Santos, Rob wrote:
> Nice response, thank you!
> >
> > It gets me to thinking... it this particular case it is the *Respondent*
> > that would be sending (via first class mail) the information back to the
> > survey org. (This happens a lot in longitudinal surveys too, where we ask
> > the R for updated contact information). So the R is taking the risk by
> > placing the packet in the mail... even though it is the survey org that is
Putting him/her up to it (just as the IRS, credit card companies and other businesses include a first class mail return envelopes when they want a person to reply to them). Such practices implicitly assume that the public is aware of the risks of using USPS mail (as you by Deborah).

Now... Should the study's informed consent statement to the R contain a caution about the risks associated with sending personal identification information through USPS mail? That seems rather extreme, and could lead to a backlash (ie, the public becoming paranoid of USPS mailing). But on the other hand, if the survey org needs to be that cautious, why shouldn't they exercise the same level of caution with the R when they ask them to return sensitive/private information?

Rob Santos
The Urban Institute
Washington, DC

From: AAPORNEN on behalf of Mullen, Deborah M
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: University Human Subjects Review plus OMB

Your IRB is responding to the federal and state privacy laws which have strengthened over the last 10 years. When an organization is sending out confidential hard copy information there is a legal expectation of privacy protection including the continual tracking of the information. We have used couriers as well as Fed EX or UPS to send these items, since they are continually tracked via bar code during transit. If they go astray we have some clue where they went and can recover the information.

When an individual opts to send confidential information (i.e., tax returns) through the mail, they are electing to expose their own private information and thus accept the risk of potential exposure of this information if it goes astray in transit. Basically their info, their choice.

-Deborah Mullen
University of Minnesota and HealthPartners

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Santos, Rob
Sent: Wednesday, May 23, 2007 7:38 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: University Human Subjects Review plus OMB

speaking of Human Subject Reviews, hays anyone (other than me) encountered an IRB that objects to the use of USPS first class mail for the secure delivery of hardcopy confidential information? Tens of millions of
peple
do exactly this annually with fed income tax filings, but that did not
dissuade my beloved IRB...

And while I am at it, how about them OMB folks? One OMB reviewer asked
that we justify with literature citations why we should be using
incentives to recruit *focus group* respondents... I thought it was a
joke, but the demand was genuine (so we sent them several Census Bureau
FG
reports that indicated various levels of R incentives).

sorry for being a whiner in the morning... I'll get over it... :-)

Rob Santos
The Urban Institute
Washington, DC

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Date: Thu, 24 May 2007 08:53:51 -0500
Reply-To: Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Mike Flanagan <MFlanagan@GOAMP.COM>
Research Assistant/Associate/Full Professor

Health and Behavioral Risk Research Center

A dynamic leader is sought to manage and utilize effectively the substantial amounts of data that are gathered in the course of the operation of the Health and Behavioral Risk Research Center (HBRRRC) of the Department of Health Management and Informatics at the University of Missouri. The successful applicant will work with a team of researchers leading and participating in initiatives to expand further the scope of research in disease prevention and control.

The work involves planning, directing, coordinating, and evaluating the programs and activities of the HBRRRC and recommending short- and long-range planning objectives to address Center research goals. In addition, the holder of this position will:

* Plan, direct, coordinate, and evaluate all surveillance programs, including the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) and provide direction and oversight of operations, budgets, and personnel management in the Center.
* Develop/implement policies related to compliance with contractual requirements and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and MO Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) requirements and guidelines.
* Maintain effective communication with CDC and other funding agencies; seek guidance and obtain information regarding BRFSS and other surveillance and/or special survey projects.
* Serve as a Center liaison for Office of Surveillance, Evaluation, Planning, and Health Information (OSEPHI) and other DHSS programs; ensure relevance of BRFSS data for OSEPHI and DHSS programs; serve as liaison for special surveys.
* Fill BRFSS and special survey data and/or information requests; respond to internal and external requests for BRFSS and special survey data and/or information.
* Develop proposals for funding to conduct research that is relevant to the mission of the HBRRC.
* Prepare abstracts, reports, or manuscripts describing findings of surveys or research projects.
* Prepare and give presentations of research or surveillance activities at local, national, and international conferences, as appropriate.
* Prepare annual BRFSS grant applications.
* Prepare annual BRFSS state and regional reports.
* Develop special issue reports and white papers as needed and as requested.
* Participate in research faculty meetings to promote use of surveillance data.
* Collaborate with faculty and staff in HMI on projects in line with the Department's mission.
* Participate in departmental teaching as requested by the department chair.

The preferred candidate will have excellent leadership, technical, and communication skills, a team player approach, and a demonstrated ability to produce deliverables. Experience directing federally funded projects, management, consulting on survey research and surveillance activities with Federal agencies, collaborating with staff of state and local health departments and faculty of academic institutions, and mentoring graduate students is preferred. Applicants with a Master of Public Health (MPH or MSPH) or a Master of Health Administration (MHA) and a Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) in a social or behavioral science, or a Doctor of Public Health (DrPH) are preferred.

Applicants should submit their curriculum vitae or resume to: Lanis L. Hicks, Ph.D., Chair, Search Committee, Department of Health Management and Informatics, University of Missouri, 324 Clark, Columbia MO 65211 or e-mail to HicksL@health.missouri.edu.
We are completing an establishment survey for a Federal agency under a third-party government contract. The data collected in this web survey include questions about company expenditures and business practices. Data have been collected anonymously, but indirect identification of a company from the information in the detailed questionnaire is a concern.

A respondent company has asked, through its attorney, whether the data they submit would be protected from disclosure via a Freedom of Information Act request. We think the answer is yes, but: what specifically protects the individual data record from such disclosure? (We understand that our reports and questionnaire would be open to disclosure, and these of course will be disclosed by us when the agency releases the results, as required by AAPOR standards.)

What can we say officially about FOIA? Anybody know?

TIA,

Tom

Thomas M. Guterbock                        Voice: (434)243-5223
Director                         CSR Main Number: (434)243-5222
Center for Survey Research                   FAX: (434)982-5524
Senior Associate for Performance Measurement and Organizational Effectiveness

Hillel: The Foundation for Jewish Campus Life

Location: Washington, D.C.


Hillel: The Foundation for Jewish Campus Life seeks a high performing, inventive professional to lead its work in performance measurement, joining a newly formed knowledge management and research team. Hillel is proud to be the largest Jewish non-profit campus organization in the world, supporting 251 affiliated Foundations, Program Centers and Jewish Student Organizations that serve 500 campuses throughout North America as well as international affiliates in 14 other countries.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

As Hillel embarks on the implementation of its 5-year Strategic Plan entitled "Delivering the Jewish Future," developing the organizational capacity for effective quantitative and qualitative Measurement and Organizational Effectiveness is central to the organization's success. Hillel will build-upon the value of a number of existing tools and methodologies for data-gathering and analysis to develop a system for measuring local, national, and international achievement along a
broad-range of priorities and objectives. Ultimately, it is Hillel's intent that from its Washington DC based office, its program of performance measurement and organizational effectiveness will assess and work to transform the performance of its North American affiliates.

The Senior Associate will bring skills and expertise in measurement, evaluation, and organizational effectiveness as well as technological savvy and organizational change management. The Senior Associate will lead a team's efforts to transition Hillel's existing data-gathering processes to a comprehensive Measurement and Organizational Effectiveness program that will develop and assess effective dashboard metrics for Hillel's stakeholders. Working in concert with a taskforce of local professionals, lay-leaders, students, and subjectmatter-experts, the director will ensure that the organization can track achievement of Strategic Plan objectives.

Ideal candidates will have experience in managing outsourced technology providers and/or consultants and will possess an ability to translate organizational objectives into operational/ technological requirements, processes, and deliverables.

The headquarters are located in a new building in the exciting Penn Quarter area of Washington, D.C. The Senior Associate will join a tightly-knit team of professionals who range in background and experience and will work together on the broader strategies of knowledge management, research, and general organizational effectiveness, all strategies at the center of Hillel's successful implementation of its Strategic Plan.

JOB PORTFOLIO

Measurement and Organizational Effectiveness:

* Establish appropriate baselines and control mechanisms to ensure that progress can be tracked longitudinally, geographically, and demographically.

* Oversee the data-gathering and analysis of an annual self-assessment tool for local Hillels including data maintenance, management, and hygiene.

* Invent and implement a series of surveys that collects and contrasts data from various Hillel stakeholders.

* Develop real-time data-gathering and results reporting that local Hillels and national stakeholders can access.
* Manage technology that facilitates surveys and data analysis.

* Propose strategies, some incentive-related, for improving performance on specific metrics measuring at or below targets.

* Potentially lead the Measurement and Organizational Effectiveness taskforce to develop organizational measurement approach, tools and processes.

* Potentially supervise dedicated staff focused on data-gathering, analysis, and review.

* Provide intellectual leadership for field related to quantitative evaluation and assessment; change culture to ready affiliates for measurement and evaluation.

* With team, develop and lead qualitative data collection strategies.

Align Resources and Develop Incentives:

* Oversee transition from application-based to measurement-based grants for local Hillels. Provide adequate and appropriate financial incentives that lead Hillels toward achievement of Hillel's Strategic Planning Priorities.

* Participate in re-alignment of Hillel's Standards of Excellence in support of Strategic Planning Priorities and in order to ensure appropriate data-gathering during throughout Hillel's Accreditation process.

Organizational Effectiveness & Knowledge Management:

* Work with professional colleagues to ensure that data, knowledge, and learning are available, shared, and transmitted throughout the organization. Leverage findings from Measurement and Organizational Effectiveness research to drive organizational decision-making and prioritization.

* Fit measurement strategies into broader research agenda for Hillel that includes updating Hillel's Strategic Plan research on students' ethno-religious identity and on best practices in student life.

QUALIFICATIONS

* 4-7 years experience in organizational performance measurement, gathering data/ survey design, and data analysis. Experience in related fields (market research) also valuable.

* Experience in managing outsourced technology providers and/or
consultants.

* Ability to translate organizational objectives into operational requirements, processes, and deliverables.

* Creative, inventive, and strategic thinker.

* Team player; excellent interpersonal skills and able to lead teams in thinking in new ways.

SALARY AND BENEFITS

Hillel offers an excellent benefits package. Salary will be commensurate with experience. This is an excellent opportunity for career growth in an expanding department.

DESIRED START DATE

Immediate

For detailed job description and to apply: www.hilleljobs.com

Hi Tom,
Our IRB has advised us that survey researchers are NOT governed by the same protections as attorneys, physicians, etc.

In fact, we must put the following information on all our informed consent letters:

"Your responses will be kept confidential to the extent allowed by law."

I know this isn't what you hoped to hear but hope it helps.

Susan

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

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(850) 644-8776 FAX
slosh@fsu.edu

American Statistical Association/NSF Research Fellow
Program Leader, Educational Psychology
Program Coordinator, Learning and Cognition

http://garnet.acns.fsu.edu/~slosh/Index.htm

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Hello,

I could use some advice on typical rates for survey analysis consulting. I have been asked to analyze a large survey dataset for a medium-sized media organization. This would entail lengthy cross-tabs and perhaps some other statistical analysis, but nothing too complex. I would also write a short narrative.
If anyone has a formula for computing my fee, please drop me a line. (If you e-mail me directly I will compile the responses and re-post them.)

Thank you for your help.

Joe Graf

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

Joseph Graf  
Assistant Professor  
American University  
School of Communication  
graf@american.edu, (202) 885-2147  
------------------------------------------

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>Date:         Fri, 25 May 2007 05:42:22 -0700  
>Reply-To:     Mike Donatello <mike@DONATELLO.US>  
>Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
>From:         Mike Donatello <mike@DONATELLO.US>  
>Subject:      Re: Question about an online survey provider  
>Comments:     To: Melissa Marcello <mmarcello@PURSUANTRESEARCH.COM>, AAPORNET@asu.edu  
>In-Reply-To:  <008201c79d42$e5505d00$6601a8c0@pursuant.local>  
>MIME-version: 1.0  
>Content-type: text/plain; charset=windows-1250  
>Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

I've never heard that specific phrase before, but odds are that your =
guess is correct. Obviously, though, it can never be representative of =
the entire U.S. population because (1) we don=92t all have internet =
access, and (2) it's an opt-in panel.

--

Mike Donatello
703.582.5680
mike@donatello.us

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Melissa Marcello  
Sent: Wednesday, 23 May, 2007 10:02  
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
Subject: [AAPORNET] Question about an online survey provider
Dear All,

Yesterday I received an e-mail about a recent online survey conducted by Greenfield Online. They described the survey in this way: "In a recent Greenfield Online census representative omnibus survey..."

Could someone tell me what the heck a "census representative omnibus survey" is? I am to assume that this is a convenience sample weighted such that it is "representative" of the U.S. Census? Just curious.

Thanks,

Melissa

Melissa Marcello
President
Pursuant, Inc.
2141 P Street NW
Suite 105
Washington, DC 20037
d. 202.887.0070, ext. 11
f. 800.567.1723

Please visit our Website at www.pursuantresearch.com
I assume that, in sending Social Security, tax, etc. records itself via regular mail, the government is somehow exempted from such expectations?

--
Mike Donatello
703.582.5680
mike@donatello.us

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Mullen, Deborah M
Sent: Wednesday, 23 May, 2007 10:50
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: [AAPORNET] University Human Subjects Review plus OMB

Your IRB is responding to the federal and state privacy laws which have strengthened over the last 10 years. When an organization is sending out
confidential hard copy information there is a legal expectation of privacy protection including the continual tracking of the information. We have used couriers as well as Fed EX or UPS to send these items, since they are continually tracked via bar code during transit. If they go astray we have some clue where they went and can recover the information.

When an individual opts to send confidential information (i.e. tax returns) through the mail, they are electing to expose their own private information and thus accept the risk of potential exposure of this information if it goes astray in transit. Basically their info, their choice.

-Deborah Mullen
University of Minnesota and HealthPartners

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Santos, Rob
Sent: Wednesday, May 23, 2007 7:38 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: University Human Subjects Review plus OMB

speaking of Human Subject Reviews, has anyone (other than me) encountered an IRB that objects to the use of USPS first class mail for the secure delivery of hardcopy confidential information? Tens of millions of people do exactly this annually with fed income tax filings, but that did not dissuade my beloved IRB...

And while I am at it, how about them OMB folks? One OMB reviewer asked that we justify with literature citations why we should be using incentives to recruit *focus group* respondents... I thought it was a joke, but the demand was genuine (so we sent them several Census Bureau FG reports that indicated various levels of R incentives).

sorry for being a whiner in the morning... I'll get over it... :-)

Rob Santos
The Urban Institute
Washington, DC

This e-mail and any files transmitted with it are confidential and are intended solely for the use of the individual or entity to whom they are intended. If you are not the intended recipient or the individual responsible for delivering the e-mail to the intended recipient, please be advised that you have received this e-mail in error and that any use, dissemination, forwarding, printing, or copying of this e-mail is strictly prohibited.

If you have received this e-mail in error, please immediately notify the HealthPartners Support Center by telephone at (952) 967-6600. You will be reimbursed for reasonable costs incurred in notifying us.
In the phrase "recent Greenfield Online census representative omnibus survey"
census is in lower case.

So the population was not total U.S. population but some subset which,
however, still needs to be defined.

Nick

---------- Original message ---------------
From: Mike Donatello <mike@DONATELLO.US>
> I've never heard that specific phrase before, but odds are that your guess is
> correct. Obviously, though, it can never be representative of the entire U.S.
> population because (1) we don't all have internet access, and (2) it's an opt-in
> panel.
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Am I to assume that this is a convenience sample weighted such that it is "representative" of the U.S. Census? Just curious.

Thanks,

Melissa

Melissa Marcello

President

Pursuant, Inc.

2141 P Street NW

Suite 105

Washington, DC 20037

d. 202.887.0070, ext. 11

f. 800.567.1723
Mike, 

> Please visit our Website at www.pursuantresearch.com 

> Archives: http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html 
> Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET. 
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> Checked by AVG Free Edition. 
> Version: 7.5.467 / Virus Database: 269.7.6/815 - Release Date: 5/22/2007 15:49

> No virus found in this outgoing message. 
> Checked by AVG Free Edition. 
> Version: 7.5.467 / Virus Database: 269.8.0/817 - Release Date: 5/24/2007 16:01

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> Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

---

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

---

Date: Fri, 25 May 2007 09:59:19 -0400
Reply-To: "Ehrlich, Nathaniel" <Nathaniel.Ehrlich@SSC.MSU.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Ehrlich, Nathaniel" <Nathaniel.Ehrlich@SSC.MSU.EDU>
Subject: Re: Question about an online survey provider
Comments: To: Mike Donatello <mike@DONATELLO.US>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To:
<3AD6B79E9FD9D14ABB2DB711FBFD499509C9B97D@snshbea107.4smartphone.snx>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Mike,
I mean nothing personal here, but I think the phrase "Obviously, though, it can never be representative of the entire U.S. population" is the kind of statement that can get you into an argument that you can't win. Although it's highly unlikely that a limited-coverage, opt-in sample could PRECISELY represent the entire U.S. population, it is possible. The next step in the argument is that even a randomly-accessed, full-coverage, high-response rate is also unlikely to represent the U.S. population. It would probably be closer, but even the census is an estimate of the actual population.

In truth, we all need to be very careful and very clear about what we can, and cannot, do.

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 Mike Donatello
Sent: Friday, May 25, 2007 8:42 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Question about an online survey provider

I've never heard that specific phrase before, but odds are that your guess is correct. Obviously, though, it can never be representative of the entire U.S. population because (1) we don't all have internet access, and (2) it's an opt-in panel.

--
Mike Donatello
703.582.5680
mike@donatello.us

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Melissa Marcello
Sent: Wednesday, 23 May, 2007 10:02
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: [AAPORNET] Question about an online survey provider

Dear All,

=20

Yesterday I received an e-mail about a recent online survey conducted by Greenfield Online. They described the survey in this way: "In a recent Greenfield Online census representative omnibus survey..."

=20
Could someone tell me what the heck a "census representative omnibus survey" is?

Am I to assume that this is a convenience sample weighted such that it is "representative" of the U.S. Census? Just curious.

Thanks,
Melissa

Melissa Marcello
President
Pursuant, Inc.
2141 P Street NW
Suite 105
Washington, DC 20037
d. 202.887.0070, ext. 11
f. 800.567.1723

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

No virus found in this incoming message.
Checked by AVG Free Edition.
Tom,

Assuming that the information you are collecting is intended for use by the federal agency for exclusively statistical purposes, the information should be protected from FOIA by CIPSEA, the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002.

"Data or information acquired by an agency under a pledge of confidentiality for exclusively statistical purposes shall not be disclosed by an agency in identifiable form, for any use other than an exclusively statistical purpose, except with the informed consent of the respondent."

"The term 'identifiable form' means any representation of information that permits the identity of the respondent to whom the information applies to be reasonably inferred by either direct or indirect means."

--Stephen--

Date: Fri, 25 May 2007 10:17:26 -0400
Reply-To: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Subject: One-Third of Americans Believe the Bible is Literally True
Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu

One-Third of Americans Believe the Bible is Literally True
Gallup News Service
http://www.galluppoll.com/content/?ci=3D27682

PRINCETON, NJ -- About one-third of the American adult population believes the Bible is the actual word of God and is to be taken literally word for word. This percentage is slightly lower than several decades ago. The majority of those Americans who don't believe that the Bible is literally true believe that it is the inspired word of God but that not everything it in should be taken literally. About one in five Americans believe the Bible is an ancient book of "fables, legends, history, and moral precepts recorded by man."

SNIP

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

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

Date: Fri, 25 May 2007 14:42:17 +0000
Reply-To: "mail@marketsharescorp.com" <mkshares@COMCAST.NET>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "mail@marketsharescorp.com" <mkshares@COMCAST.NET>
Subject: Re: Commentary on Pew poll coverage
Comments: To: "Craighill, Peyton M" <Peyton.M.Craighill@ABC.COM>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
Comments: cc: ".nick" <nickp@marketsharescorp.com>

MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: TEXT/PLAIN
Content-transfer-encoding: 8BIT
Langer says that in the question asking whether suicide bombings are justified Òin order to defend Islam from its enemiesÓ is a hypothetical and that naming incidents would be more appropriate.

Perhaps questions specific to geographic areas where incidents have occurred and where civilian targets are known would work best over time. Quick example of list items: the U.S., Europe, Africa, Asia, Israel, Iraq, and other Arab countries. This way targets and not motive becomes the focus of the question.

Nick

-------------- Original message ---------------
From: "Craighill, Peyton M" <Peyton.M.Craighill@ABC.COM>
This commentary on coverage of the Pew poll of American Muslims may be of interest to AAPORNet members.

http://abcnews.go.com/US/story?id=3204116&page=1

Peyton M. Craighill
Assistant Director of Polling
ABC News
7 W. 66th Street
New York, NY 10023
212-456-2622
212-456-2451 fax

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

Date: Fri, 25 May 2007 09:44:27 -0500
Reply-To: Smith-Tom <smitht@NORC.UCHICAGO.EDU>
Below see the trend in the General Social Survey for views of the Bible:

<table>
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<th>BIBLE</th>
<th>FEELINGS ABOUT THE BIBLE</th>
<th>by YEAR</th>
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<td>368</td>
<td>270</td>
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(Continued) Total 4.8 8.7 8.7 10.5 10.2 6.1 5.9 100.0

25 May 07 SPSS for Unix, Release 6.14 (HP-UX)
There has been some variation over time, but little sign of a long-term, downward trend.

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNENET [mailto:AAPORNENET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Leo Simonetta
Sent: Friday, May 25, 2007 9:17 AM
To: AAPORNENET@asu.edu
Subject: One-Third of Americans Believe the Bible is Literally True

One-Third of Americans Believe the Bible is Literally True
Gallup News Service
http://www.galluppoll.com/content/?ci=3D27682

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SNIP

---20
Leo G. Simonetta
Director of Research
Art & Science Group, LLC
6115 Falls Road, Suite 101
Baltimore MD 21209
Tresa Undem
Senior Analyst
Lake Research Partners
1726 M ST NW, Suite 500
WDC, 20036
202.776.9066

A few people asked me to post the replies I received, which included =
"excessive!" and "I like to use mine in New York!" but no estimates.

Tresa Undem
Senior Analyst
Lake Research Partners
1726 M ST NW, Suite 500
WDC, 20036
202.776.9066

LOL, no offense taken, as I am admittedly a purveyor of hyperbole from =
time to time...
That said, if the population of interest is total U.S. adults (I assume; if it's total U.S. population, the argument is still the same), and the sampling frame is adults/persons with internet access -- which, to my knowledge, still excludes significant segments of the population -- then how can the survey be representative of the population? That is, if the frame is not inclusive of all potential units of interest, then, by definition, isn't it limited in its representation of the population?

-----Original Message-----
From: Ehrlich, Nathaniel [mailto:Nathaniel.Ehrlich@ssc.msu.edu]
Sent: Friday, 25 May, 2007 9:59
To: Mike Donatello; AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: RE: Question about an online survey provider

Mike,

I mean nothing personal here, but I think the phrase "Obviously, though, it can never be representative of the entire U.S. population" is the kind of statement that can get you into an argument that you can't win. Although it's highly unlikely that a limited-coverage, opt-in sample could PRECISELY represent the entire U.S. population, it is possible. The next step in the argument is that even a randomly-accessed, full-coverage, high-response rate is also unlikely to represent the U.S. population. It would probably be closer, but even the census is an estimate of the actual population.

In truth, we all need to be very careful and very clear about what we can, and cannot, do.

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 Mike Donatello
Sent: Friday, May 25, 2007 8:42 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Question about an online survey provider

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--
Mike Donatello
703.582.5680
mike@donatello.us
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Thanks,

Melissa
=20

Melissa Marcello
President
Pursuant, Inc.
2141 P Street NW
Suite 105
Washington, DC 20037
d. 202.887.0070, ext. 11
f. 800.567.1723
=20

Please visit our Website at www.pursuantresearch.com
Dear All:

This business about how many think that the Bible is the word of God has been somewhat debunked lately by recent anti-religious books that use polling data that suggest that few people actually know some of the pivotal religious beliefs that are the in Bible, even though they claim that it is the word of God.

If someone thinks that Bible is the word of god, but does not really know what is in that word it raises questions about all of this.

Andy

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Smith-Tom
Sent: Friday, May 25, 2007 10:44 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: One-Third of Americans Believe the Bible is Literally True

Below see the trend in the General Social Survey for views of the Bible:

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| 38.4 | 37.1 | 36.3 | 34.7 | 32.2 | 33.4 | 35.9 |
| 47.4 | 49.5 | 48.0 | 48.3 | 52.0 | 50.7 | 49.0 |
| 13.0 | 96 | 143 | 238 | 151 | 141 | 144 |
| 3.8 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 6.9 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| 13.5 | 13.2 | 15.1 | 16.3 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 14.5 |
### BIBLE FEELINGS ABOUT THE BIBLE by YEAR

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(Continued) Total 4.8 8.7 8.7 10.5 10.2 6.1 5.9 100.0

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25 May 07 SPSS for Unix, Release 6.14 (HP-UX) Page 8
10:37:08 NORC HP 9000 HP-UX 10.0
---Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Leo Simonetta
Sent: Friday, May 25, 2007 9:17 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: One-Third of Americans Believe the Bible is Literally True

One-Third of Americans Believe the Bible is Literally True Gallup News
Service
http://www.galluppoll.com/content/?ci=27682

PRINCETON, NJ -- About one-third of the American adult population believes
the Bible is the actual word of God and is to be taken literally word for
word. This percentage is slightly lower than several decades ago. The
majority of those Americans who don't believe that the Bible is literally
true believe that it is the inspired word of God but that not everything it

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Column 2949 22042
Total 13.4 100.0

Number of Missing Observations: 28271

There has been some variation over time, but little sign of a long-term,
downward trend.
in should be taken literally. About one in five Americans believe the Bible
is an ancient book of "fables, legends, history, and moral precepts recorded
by man."

SNIP

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

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

A sample can represent a population by chance. The goodness of fit (or
degree of representativeness) is a function of how carefully the sample
is drawn, but by chance anything can happen.

Old story: a philosopher and a statistician are riding together on a
train in England. They've been arguing about certainty, the philosopher
stating that some things can be taken as certainty, the statistician
arguing against that proposition.
The train passes by a field, and the philosopher looks out and states
"I'm certain that the sheep I'm looking at have just been shorn.
Wouldn't you agree?" and the statistician replies..."Yes. On this side."
LOL, no offense taken, as I am admittedly a purveyor of hyperbole from time to time...

That said, if the population of interest is total U.S. adults (I assume; if it's total U.S. population, the argument is still the same), and the sampling frame is adults/persons with internet access -- which, to my knowledge, still excludes significant segments of the population -- then how can the survey be representative of the population? That is, if the frame is not inclusive of all potential units of interest, then, by definition, isn't it limited in its representation of the population?

-----Original Message-----
From: Mike Donatello [mailto:mike@donatello.us]
Sent: Friday, May 25, 2007 11:01 AM
To: Ehrlich, Nathaniel; AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: RE: Question about an online survey provider

I mean nothing personal here, but I think the phrase "Obviously, though, it can never be representative of the entire U.S. population" is the kind of statement that can get you into an argument that you can't win. Although it's highly unlikely that a limited-coverage, opt-in sample could PRECISELY represent the entire U.S. population, it is possible. The next step in the argument is that even a randomly-accessed, full-coverage, high-response rate is also unlikely to represent the U.S. population. It would probably be closer, but even the census is an estimate of the actual population.

In truth, we all need to be very careful and very clear about what we can, and cannot, do.

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
I've never heard that specific phrase before, but odds are that your guess is correct. Obviously, though, it can never be representative of the entire U.S. population because (1) we don't all have internet access, and (2) it's an opt-in panel.

--
Mike Donatello
703.582.5680
mike@donatello.us

Yesterday I received an e-mail about a recent online survey conducted by Greenfield Online. They described the survey in this way: "In a recent Greenfield Online census representative omnibus survey..."

Could someone tell me what the heck a "census representative omnibus survey" is? =20

Am I to assume that this is a convenience sample weighted such that it is "representative" of the U.S. Census? Just curious.

Thanks,
Melissa

Melissa Marcello
We are doing a websurvey, and are finding that many of the recipients with comcast as their ISP are being returned without the recipient getting them.

Is this a common problem? Is there a work-around? Any help would be appreciated.

Thanks.

Ron

Ron Rapoport
Chair
Department of Government
College of William and Mary

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

Date: Fri, 25 May 2007 11:44:37 -0400
Reply-To: Howard Fienberg <hfienberg@CMOR.ORG>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Howard Fienberg <hfienberg@CMOR.ORG>
Subject: Re: problems with comcast other other isp's
Comments: To: Ron Rapoport <rbrapo@WM.EDU>, AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <20070525111804.AQT50754@mailstore.wm.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

We are doing a websurvey, and are finding that many of the recipients with comcast as their ISP are being returned without the recipient getting them.

Is this a common problem? Is there a work-around? Any help would be appreciated.

Thanks.

Howard Fienberg

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

Date: Fri, 25 May 2007 11:18:04 -0400
Reply-To: Ron Rapoport <rbrapo@WM.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Ron Rapoport <rbrapo@WM.EDU>
Subject: problems with comcast other other isp's
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

We are doing a websurvey, and are finding that many of the recipients with comcast as their ISP are being returned without the recipient getting them.

Is this a common problem? Is there a work-around? Any help would be appreciated.

Thanks.

Ron

Ron Rapoport
Chair
Department of Government
College of William and Mary

------------------------------------------------------------------------
Ron, it is possible that the Comcast ISP is interpreting your emails as spam.

CMOR generally suggests five points to help researchers avoid the appearance of spam (to both spam filters and human eyes):
(1) Don't use populated blind carbon copy (BCC) or bulk mail fields;
(2) Use text in place of HTML or graphics content whenever possible;
(3) Try to avoid the color red;
(4) Stay away from subject line keywords that are "sales-y," such as offer, free, cash, bargain, win, promo, reward, or marketing; And
(5) use a different email/IP address for any commercial emails than you use for survey research emails.


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

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

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Ron Rapoport
Sent: Friday, May 25, 2007 11:18 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: problems with comcast other other isp's

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Is this a common problem? Is there a work-around? Any help would be appreciated.

Thanks.

Ron

Ron Rapoport
I must respectfully disagree with this argument, Andrew.

Let me give you an analogy.

I don't really know what was contained in the 1905 paper about the Special Theory of Relativity, but it is still possible to ask me whether I believe that document to be result of the recording of the literal word of a god, an interpretive reflection of the word of a god, or the product of a man. The question is legitimate since I can have an opinion (even if it is based in ignorance) about nature of the authorship without knowing anything about the content.

Now, instead of referencing Einstein's paper in this discussion, let's substitute another work commonly referred to as The Bible. The same argument for the legitimacy of the question holds.

Thus, the argument of these anti-religious books you refer to demonstrates only that the question lacks validity for assessing the reasonableness or rationality of a person's opinion, not whether the person holds an opinion or whether it is valid to ask for that opinion.

Regards,
Jonathan

Jonathan E. Brill, Ph.D.
Dear All:

This business about how many think that the Bible is the word of God has been somewhat debunked lately by recent anti-religious books that use polling data that suggest that few people actually know some of the pivotal religious beliefs that are in Bible, even though they claim that it is the word of God.

If someone thinks that Bible is the word of god, but does not really know what is in that word it raises questions about all of this.

Andy

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Smith-Tom
Sent: Friday, May 25, 2007 10:44 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: One-Third of Americans Believe the Bible is Literally True

Below see the trend in the General Social Survey for views of the Bible:
BIBLE FEELINGS ABOUT THE BIBLE by YEAR GSS YEAR FOR THIS RESPONDENT

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22042 (Continued) Total  4.8  8.7  8.7  10.5  10.2  6.1  5.9  100.0

BIBLE  FEELINGS ABOUT THE BIBLE by YEAR GSS YEAR FOR THIS RESPONDENT

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|       |  33.7|
|       |-------|
| 2     | 1391 | 10979 |

INSPIRED WORD  |  12.7|  49.8 |
|       |  47.2|
|       |-------|
| 3     |  494 |  3431 |

BOOK OF FABLES  |  14.4|  15.6 |
|       |  16.7|
|       |-------|
| 4     |   69 |   257 |
OTHER | 26.7| 1.2
| 2.3|
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Column 2949 22042
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Number of Missing Observations: 28271

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http://www.galluppoll.com/content/?ci=27682

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SNIP

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

Unsubscribe? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text: signoff aapornet
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNENET.
Tom,

I have been informed that my interpretation was not consistent with the proposed implementation guidelines for CIPSEA. If the federal agency you are working for is not a statistical agency, then CIPSEA provides you with no protection.

"Nonstatistical agencies can use CIPSEA to protect information they are authorized to acquire directly themselves from respondents .... However, nonstatistical agencies or units are not permitted to designate agents under CIPSEA. Therefore, nonstatistical agencies or units may not protect information under CIPSEA if they are using a contractor ... to acquire that information."

So, unless the proposed guidance changes in its final form, the protection depends on whether you are working for a statistical or nonstatistical agency. Thank you, Jim Caplan, for pointing out my error.

--Stephen--
The term "representative" is being used a bit loosely here. There's a fascinating series of papers of Kruskal and Mosteller on "Representative Sampling," published in the International Statistical Review (1979-1980), where they argue the term shouldn't be used at all. Sometimes it's used to just mean "random sample" (which, as Nat points out, have sampling errors that make them to some degree unrepresentative), sometimes to quota samples (which exactly mirror the population in some respects), sometimes to ideal types (e.g., "the average American"), and, perhaps most frequently, rhetorically (where "representative" is synonymous with "good," usually vacuously).

I'll stay out of the argument about Greenfield's "sampling."

Doug Rivers

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET on behalf of Ehrlich, Nathaniel
Sent: Fri 5/25/2007 6:59 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Question about an online survey provider

Mike,

I mean nothing personal here, but I think the phrase "Obviously, though, it can never be representative of the entire U.S. population" is the kind of statement that can get you into an argument that you can't win. Although it's highly unlikely that a limited-coverage, opt-in sample could PRECISELY represent the entire U.S. population, it is possible. The next step in the argument is that even a randomly-accessed, full-coverage, high-response rate is also unlikely to represent the U.S. population. It would probably be closer, but even the census is an estimate of the actual population.

In truth, we all need to be very careful and very clear about what we can, and cannot, do.

Nat Ehrlich, Ph.D.
Research Specialist
Michigan State University
Institute for Public Policy and Social Research
Office for Social Research
321 Berkey Hall
I've never heard that specific phrase before, but odds are that your guess is correct. Obviously, though, it can never be representative of the entire U.S. population because (1) we don't all have internet access, and (2) it's an opt-in panel.

--
Mike Donatello
703.582.5680
mike@donatello.us
Gallup routinely uses the expression "national adults," which I believe most readers interpret as shorthand for "nationally representative sample of" -- which I assume is Gallup's intention. By omitting the second part they appear to be hedging and I doubt I am the only person who finds the phrase irritating for that reason, notwithstanding the generally lucid quality of their releases.

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

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Doug Rivers
Sent: Friday, May 25, 2007 12:26 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Question about an online survey provider

The term "representative" is being used a bit loosely here. There's a fascinating series of papers of Kruskal and Mosteller on "Representative Sampling," published in the International Statistical Review (1979-1980), where they argue the term shouldn't be used at all. Sometimes it's used to just mean "random sample" (which, as Nat points out, have sampling errors that make them to some degree unrepresentative), sometimes to quota samples (which exactly mirror the population in some respects), sometimes to ideal types (e.g., "the average American"), and, perhaps most frequently, rhetorically (where "representative" is synonymous with "good," usually vacuously).

I'll stay out of the argument about Greenfield's "sampling."
-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET on behalf of Ehrlich, Nathaniel
Sent: Fri 5/25/2007 6:59 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Question about an online survey provider

Mike,

I mean nothing personal here, but I think the phrase "Obviously, though, it can never be representative of the entire U.S. population" is the kind of statement that can get you into an argument that you can't win. Although it's highly unlikely that a limited-coverage, opt-in sample could PRECISELY represent the entire U.S. population, it is possible. The next step in the argument is that even a randomly-accessed, full-coverage, high-response rate is also unlikely to represent the U.S. population. It would probably be closer, but even the census is an estimate of the actual population.
In truth, we all need to be very careful and very clear about what we can, and cannot, do.

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 Mike Donatello
Sent: Friday, May 25, 2007 8:42 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Question about an online survey provider

I've never heard that specific phrase before, but odds are that your guess is correct. Obviously, though, it can never be representative of the entire U.S. population because (1) we don't all have internet access, and (2) it's an opt-in panel.

--
Mike Donatello
703.582.5680
mike@donatello.us

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Steve, Jim and others:

I got a raft of very interesting and varied replies to my query about FOIA protection for our survey for a federal agency (not a statistical agency, unfortunately). It's clear that we're going to have to sort this out with the attorneys for that agency and with attorneys here at our university if we are to get an answer that we can stand behind. (Note that nobody has threatened any FOIA action; this is all 'just in case.') Thanks to all the wisdom our fellow 'netters have shared, Dave Hartman and I can enter those conversations a lot better informed than we were when we started. Thanks to everyone who responded off-line, and on AAPORnet.

Tom

Dave Hartman, CSR

--On Friday, May 25, 2007 9:22 AM -0700 "Stephen J. Blumberg" <swb5@CDC.GOV> wrote:

> Tom,
> 
> I have been informed that my interpretation was not consistent with the
> proposed implementation guidelines for CIPSEA. If the federal agency you
> are working for is not a statistical agency, then CIPSEA provides you
> with no protection.
> 
> "Nonstatistical agencies can use CIPSEA to protect information they are
> authorized to acquire directly themselves from respondents .... However,
> nonstatistical agencies or units are not permitted to designate agents
> under CIPSEA. Therefore, nonstatistical agencies or units may not protect
> information under CIPSEA if they are using a contractor ... to acquire
> that information."
> 
> So, unless the proposed guidance changes in its final form, the
> protection depends on whether you are working for a statistical or
nonstatistical agency. Thank you, Jim Caplan, for pointing out my error.

--Stephen--

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

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Date:         Fri, 25 May 2007 17:03:06 -0400
Reply-To:     Al Richman <richmanal@GMAIL.COM>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         Al Richman <richmanal@GMAIL.COM>
Subject:      Re: Commentary on Pew poll coverage
Comments: To: "mail@marketsharescorp.com" <mkshares@COMCAST.NET>,
             AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To:  <052520071442.21792.4656F5C90003845D00005520220207510909C0A9D0E089C0503@comcast.net>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

My recollection of surveys of European Muslims I analyzed at State is:
that
support/approval of recent, specific terrorist actions (9/11, Madrid) was
about one-tenth of the number who disagreed, generally, that "violent
attacks against civilians can never be justified as a means of achieving
political goals" (ie., roughly 1% vs. 10% average for five European =
Muslim publics). While specific incidents may elicit a more intense response =
now than the broad hypothetical question, they raise the issue "for how =
long" will the public remember them in this manner for purposes of trend
comparison.

Al Richman

Alvin Richman
3914 Morrison St NW
Washington, DC 20015
202-362-6226
RichmanAl@gmail.com

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of mail@marketsharescorp.com
Sent: Friday, May 25, 2007 10:42 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Commentary on Pew poll coverage

Langer says that in the question asking whether suicide bombings are justified in order to defend Islam from its enemies is a hypothetical and that naming incidents would be more appropriate.

Perhaps questions specific to geographic areas where incidents have occurred and where civilian targets are known would work best over time. Quick example of list items: the U.S., Europe, Africa, Asia, Israel, Iraq, and other Arab countries. This way targets and not motive becomes the focus of the question.

Nick

-------------- Original message ----------------------
From: "Craighill, Peyton M" <Peyton.M.Craighill@ABC.COM>
> This commentary on coverage of the Pew poll of American Muslims may be
> of interest to AAPORNet members.
> http://abcnews.go.com/US/story?id=3D3204116&page=3D1
> Peyton M. Craighill
> Assistant Director of Polling
> ABC News
> 7 W. 66th Street
I understand Andy's point but there is one trouble with it. I believe you will find that Catholics are much less familiar with the Bible's contents than Protestants. If so, than a strong belief in it is related to knowledge of its contents.

I understand Andy's point but there is one trouble with it. I believe you will find that Catholics are much less familiar with the Bible's contents than Protestants. If so, than a strong belief in it is related to knowledge of its contents.
Yes, there is a correlation, but I would argue the causal link is the reverse of what Fred suggests. Rather, because the Catholic Church teaches that the Bible is not the literal word of God (but just an inspired guide), and because Catholics are likely to believe this teaching, Catholics are less likely to read the Bible the way the literalists' believers do. The belief comes first; the level of familiarity follows...

David

----- Original Message ----- 
From: "fred goldner" <goldner@BESTWEB.NET> 
To: <AAPORNET@asu.edu> 
Sent: Friday, May 25, 2007 5:06 PM 
Subject: The Bible 

I understand Andy's point but there is one trouble with it. I believe you will find that Catholics are much less familiar with the Bible's contents than Protestants. If so, than a strong belief in it is related to knowledge of its contents.

----------------------------------------------------
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Date: Fri, 25 May 2007 17:30:30 -0400 
Reply-To: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM> 
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU> 
From: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM> 
Subject: Re: The Bible 
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <004401c79f1089635313089a03b3d8@D1DSTC21> 
MIME-version: 1.0 
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii 
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable 

The Gallup report notes "Those who identify as Protestants or other non-Catholic Christians are significantly more likely to believe that the Bible is the literal word of God than are Catholics."
Just 21% of Catholics believe that the Bible is to be taken literally compared to 42% of Protestants and 45% of Other Christians.

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

> -----Original Message-----
> From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of fred goldner
> Sent: Friday, May 25, 2007 5:07 PM
> To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
> Subject: The Bible
>
> I understand Andy's point but there is one trouble with it. I believe you will find that Catholics are much less familiar with the Bible's contents than Protestants. If so, than a strong belief in it is related to knowledge of its contents.

In my view, the private survey research industry is ahead of university-based survey research centers on the ethics and standards of Internet research. CASRO's Code of Ethics and Standards includes the following section, which I perceive as rarely followed within academia. The AAPOR Code is much looser on this matter.
that the principle of respondent privacy applies to this new technology and data collection methodology. The general principle of this section of the Code is that survey research organizations will not use unsolicited emails to recruit respondents for surveys.

(1) Research organizations are required to verify that individuals contacted for research by email have a reasonable expectation that they will receive email contact for research. Such agreement can be assumed when ALL of the following conditions exist:

a. A substantive pre-existing relationship exists between the individuals contacted and the research organization, the client or the list owners contracting the research (the latter being so identified); b. Individuals have a reasonable expectation, based on the pre-existing relationship, that they may be contacted for research; c. Individuals are offered the choice to be removed from future email contact in each invitation; and,
d. The invitation list excludes all individuals who have previously taken the appropriate and timely steps to request the list owner to remove them.

I advise our IT people that surveys received by e-mail that do not conform to these standards should be treated as spam. Some university IRB's are now moving to adopt the CASRO standards or some part of them. Our IRB has halted a few intra-university survey research projects that did not conform to the CASRO standards, but the reason was often that the researchers had never gotten IRB approval in the first place.

Note also that most directory services prohibit the use of the directories for sending bulk mailings. Our policy on usage reads:

Information in this directory may not be used for mailings to students, faculty, staff, or parents of students. Any solicitation of business, contributions, information, or other responses from individuals listed in this directory, by mail, telephone, e-mail, or other means is forbidden.

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

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

From: Howard Fienberg
Sent: Fri 5/25/2007 11:44 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: problems with comcast other other isp's

Ron, it is possible that the Comcast ISP is interpreting your emails as spam.
CMOR generally suggests five points to help researchers avoid the appearance of spam (to both spam filters and human eyes):
(1) Don't use populated blind carbon copy (BCC) or bulk mail fields;
(2) Use text in place of HTML or graphics content whenever possible;
(3) Try to avoid the color red;
(4) Stay away from subject line keywords that are "sales-y," such as offer, free, cash, bargain, win, promo, reward, or marketing; And
(5) use a different email/IP address for any commercial emails than you use for survey research emails.


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

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-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Ron Rapoport
Sent: Friday, May 25, 2007 11:18 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: problems with comcast other other isp's

We are doing a websurvey, and are finding that many of the recipients with comcast as their ISP are being returned without the recipient getting them.

Is this a common problem? Is there a work-around? Any help would be appreciated.

Thanks.

Ron

Ron Rapoport
Chair
Minor point of clarification to David's point:

I feel Fred's original comment below ("Catholics are much less familiar with the Bible's contents than Protestants") is true, but not for the same reason David proposed ("because the Catholic Church teaches that the Bible is not the literal word of God"). The Catholic Church teaches that the Bible is "the Word of God". However it also teaches that various translations into modern languages can only be interpreted properly by those with the proper training.

The Vatican has a long history of strong negative reaction to "unauthorized interpretations" of the Bible. At Sunday Mass we are read short excerpts from the Old and New Testaments immediately followed by the sermon which usually is focused on how we are supposed to understand those passages. =20

Oddly, various Popes have issued encyclicals that actually forbid bible study groups because of the confusion they created in some areas. In 1864, Pope Pius IX labeled bible societies "pests" along with socialist, communists and other free-thinkers.=20

(See Section 4 of the "Syllabus of Errors":
Those of you studying the growth of public support for Liberation Theology with deep roots in South America are well aware of the controversy surrounding Pope Benedict's recent visit to Brazil. (Change has always been difficult for Rome!)

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

----- Original Message -----=20
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU] On Behalf Of David Moore
Sent: Friday, May 25, 2007 5:26 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: The Bible

Yes, there is a correlation, but I would argue the causal link is the reverse of what Fred suggests. Rather, because the Catholic Church teaches that the Bible is not the literal word of God (but just an inspired guide), and because Catholics are likely to believe this teaching, Catholics are less likely to read the Bible the way the literalists' believers do. The belief comes first; the level of familiarity follows...

David

---- Original Message ----=
From: "fred goldner" <goldner@BESTWEB.NET>
To: <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
Sent: Friday, May 25, 2007 5:06 PM
Subject: The Bible

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Perhaps this could be approached not only by the general questions that Gallup and others use, but also by asking Rs whether they believe specific passages in the Bible represent the literal word of God.

For example, the following from Deuteronomy, Chapter 21 (King James Version) might be presented:

18: If a man have a stubborn and rebellious son, which will not obey the voice of his father, or the voice of his mother, and that, when they have chastened him, will not hearken unto them:
19: Then shall his father and his mother lay hold on him, and bring him out unto the elders of his city, and unto the gate of his place;
20: And they shall say unto the elders of his city, This our son is stubborn and rebellious, he will not obey our voice; he is a glutton, and a drunkard.
21: And all the men of his city shall stone him with stones, that he die: so shalt thou put evil away from among you; and all Israel shall hear, and fear.

Leo Simonetta wrote:
> The Gallup report notes "Those who identify as Protestants or other non-Catholic Christians are significantly more likely to believe that the Bible is the literal word of God than are Catholics."
> Just 21% of Catholics believe that the Bible is to be taken literally compared to 42% of Protestants and 45% of Other Christians.
I just finished an enjoyable novel by British author Margaret Drabble, called The Middle Ground. There is a passage that I thought would be of interest to some aapor-netters:

"Ted taught her a lot of things. He taught her, for instance, about statistics and government reports. Until she met Ted, she had regarded statistics with an almost personal aversion (a female aversion?) and had taken their findings as an affront to human dignity; she could find so many exceptions to every rule that she found it hard to believe that there were such things as rules and averages. When she read that twins were generally of lower intelligence than non-twins, that infant mortality was higher in Salford than in Sevenoaks, that middle-class mothers talked more to their children than working class mothers, she would waste her energy thinking of evidence to the contrary, so much did she dislike the idea that human affairs were governed by probabilities of so relentless a nature; Ted suggested to her that this resistance was caused not by being "bad at maths" but by the fact that her own situation was so anomalous, sociologically, that she felt that the law of averages threatened her right to exist. She took this point to heart, overcame her suspicions, and found a new world of enquiry opened; the particular blossomed into the general, and instead of finding her attention caught by the individual hard case--the rare disease, the crime passionel, the improbable accident, the unexpected success--she found herself entranced by trends, graphs, percentages, emerging patterns, social shifts. The dullest item in the dullest newspaper gleamed with a new interest. She became a dab hand at questioning official statistics and at quarrelling, usually intelligently, with the findings of surveys."

Polling goes online, with a recruited panel

By Thomas Crampton
Sunday, May 27, 2007

*PARIS:* To traditional pollsters, a random survey adjusted to reflect the general population is the only way to properly measure public opinion.

First developed in the 1940s by George Gallup, the father of modern polling, this requires hours of costly on-the-ground work by an army of specially trained pollsters.

But a new type of polling company now says there is a better way than ringing on doorbells or calling phones to find out what people think. It's called the Internet.

Working with a large panel of respondents who answer a wide range of questions through an online survey, Internet-based polling companies say they can predict election outcomes and consumer preferences with greater accuracy for far less money than ever before.

The panelists are recruited from all walks of life in order to reflect opinions, even of those groups - such as the elderly or low income - that are less likely to be online.

One of Europe's more prominent online polling companies, YouGov, based in Britain, plans to unroll its online methods in the United States for the
upcoming presidential election. This comes after a series of British elections since 2001 in which YouGov's results were as close or closer to the actual votes than traditional polling methods.

London's Daily Telegraph, which uses YouGov for polling roughly twice per month, appreciates the ability to query a large number of people in a short period of time.

"They allow us to ask twice the number compared with most polls," said Anthony King, a professor of government at the University of Essex who commissions polling for the Daily Telegraph. "The bottom line is that they get results faster and as good or better than other polling agencies."

But not all pollsters and political consultants believe online polls are scientifically acceptable.

"Voter polling by the Internet is not yet viable," said Joel Benenson, a Democratic pollster working for the campaign of Barack Obama. "There are some uses for online polling, but it still misses out on too much of the population for us."

The Internet can be an effective way to test ad campaigns for specific target populations, Benenson said, but the variables are too great for judging the views of the general population.

Polls on which public policy decisions are based still require walking the streets, said Leendert de Voogd, Brussels-based managing director of TNS Opinion, one of the world's largest polling companies and a YouGov competitor.

"It is still way too early for public opinion polling to go online," de Voogd said. "Internet polling is like the Far West, with no rules, no sheriff and no reference points."

Among the surveys run by TNS Opinion is Eurobarometer, a survey of public opinion across Europe done for the European Commission since 1973.

"The decisions made on the basis of our polls are far too important to be left to an online survey," de Voogd said. "Online polls can miss very important parts of the population."

For YouGov, developing a balanced panel of regular respondents from all sectors of the population is a key priority, said Nadhim Zahawi, one of YouGov's two chief executives.

"We expend a lot of effort reaching older people and other demographics who are not on the Internet," Zahawi said, adding that communication trends make conventional telephone polls more difficult.

"Thanks to the increased use of mobile phones, the traditional pollsters face a growing problem of how to track down people at home."

For de Voogd, nothing less than classic polling methodology will deliver
results.

This technique calls for a country like Britain to be divided into 150 cells or sampling points, with a starting address chosen at random for the pollsters to begin their walk.

"You cannot replace wearing down shoe leather to do good polls," de Voogd said. "It does take money and time walking house to house, but quality has a price."

From the starting address, the interviewer follows a random route that could resemble this: Walk left away from the first address, turning left on the first street, then count three blocks and turn right. On that block, count five houses and knock on the door of the sixth house. Ask to speak with person whose birthday is closest to the date of the interview.

If the person is not there, the interviewer must attempt to contact that same person up to eight times or until the person says they do not wish to participate.

The technique is very different at YouGov, where a panel of 175,000 Britons is developed, nourished and polled. Each member of the panel, who is vetted to fit in a demographic category, receives points for answering a poll. When enough points are accumulated, the panelist receives a check for £350, or $99.

As a result of the constant polling of the panel, adding a question costs very little extra, allowing the company to charge as little as £32,000 for a question, 30 percent to 40 percent cheaper than traditional competitors, Zahawi said.

One unbeatable advantage of the online polling done by YouGov comes in being able to target an extremely narrow portion of population, said David Butler, an emeritus professor of politics at Oxford University.

"Any poll can get things wrong," Butler said. "The unique strength of online polling is that you can pinpoint people instantly to know, for example, what women in the north of England think about a topic."

YouGov has also set up YGX, a partnership with a brokerage firm, to analyze the impact of current consumer trends on the upcoming financial results of companies. This would, for example, allow the company to determine whether consumers prefer clothes this season from Marks & Spencer or The Gap, Zahawi said.
For all these advantages, online polling can't work in countries with low
Internet penetration, de Voogd said.

"Perhaps you could do an online poll in the Netherlands, where almost
everyone has Internet, but that's about it," de Voogd said. "Only eight
European countries even have half the population online."

The problem, according to both de Voogd and Benenson of the Obama campaign,
is that Internet users cannot readily be extrapolated to represent the
national population.

"Rural voters, older voters and lower-income voters tend to be
underrepresented on the Internet," Benenson said. "By the mere fact that
someone in these categories is on the Internet thus makes them
unrepresentative for extrapolating views of their demographic."

To King, the Essex professor of government, this argument is nonsense.

"There is no evidence to suggest that people who use the Internet are
fundamentally different from those without it," King said. "One mad awful
lady living in a poor neighborhood without Internet does not differ much
from her mad awful friend next door who goes online."

Sounds interesting, however to eliminate some of the bias of presenting
just the one passage from Deuteronomy, the Gallup folks might consider
also presenting a second passage from John, Chapter 8:

1: but Jesus went to the Mount of Olives. 2: Early in the morning he
came again to the temple; all the people came to him, and he sat down
and taught them. 3: The scribes and the Pharisees brought a woman who
had been caught in adultery, and placing her in the midst 4: they said
to him, "Teacher, this woman has been caught in the act of adultery. 5:
Now in the law Moses commanded us to stone such. What do you say about
her?" 6: This they said to test him that they might have some charge to
bring against him. Jesus bent down and wrote with his finger on the
ground. 7: And as they continued to ask him, he stood up and said to
them, "Let him who is without sin among you be the first to throw a stone at her." 8: And once more he bent down and wrote with his finger on the ground. 9: But when they heard it, they went away, one by one, beginning with the eldest, and Jesus was left alone with the woman standing before him. 10: Jesus looked up and said to her, "Woman, where are they? Has no one condemned you?" 11: She said, "No one, Lord." And Jesus said, "Neither do I condemn you; go, and do not sin again."

The follow up question might read:

Concerning the two passages presented, which do you believe best represents the literal Word of God?

1. The scripture from Deuteronomy best describes the literal word of God.
2. The scripture from John best describes the literal word of God.
3. Neither since there is no literal word of God.
4. Both are the literal word of God, since the passage from Deuteronomy describes the problem (sin) and the passage from John gives God's solution (Jesus).

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of howard schuman
Sent: Saturday, May 26, 2007 12:17 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Passages from the Bible

Perhaps this could be approached not only by the general questions that Gallup and others use, but also by asking Rs whether they believe specific passages in the Bible represent the literal word of God.

For example, the following from Deuteronomy, Chapter 21 (King James Version) might be presented:

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Just 21% of Catholics believe that the Bible is to be taken literally compared to 42% of Protestants and 45% of Other Christians.

As we are considering adding to some tracking polling that we conduct I am inquiring about good resources, examples for the above. Please advise, as possible.

Thank you. John Healy

John Healy
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NYSUT
800 Troy-Schenectady Road
Latham, NY 12110-2455
(518) 213-6000
x.6680
jhealy@nysutmail.org
I'm looking to hire a Senior Research Analyst over here at Widmeyer Research and Polling. The link to the job at our website is below, and I've also included the job description in this e-mail. If there's anybody you know who might be interested - please pass this along! = 20

Thanks very much - the position is open immediately!

Doug Usher

http://www.widmeyer.com/who/SeniorAnalysist.asp

Senior Analyst, Public Opinion Research

Widmeyer Communications is looking for an experienced research analyst. The primary focus of the position is quantitative research, but will include qualitative research and business development. Research clients include non-profit organizations, government agencies, and corporations. Fast-paced (but sane) work environment.

Primary responsibilities include:
- Participating in all aspects of the research process
- Designing questionnaires
- Managing data during and after fielding
- Developing frequencies and cross-tabulations
- Providing detailed data analysis
- Creating innovative and attractive tables and charts
- Developing qualitative instruments, including interview guides
- Assisting in business development and marketing, including proposal writing
- Preparing complete strategic analyses of quantitative and qualitative research

Qualifications include:
- Bachelors degree in social science or related discipline
- 3 years experience with primary qualitative and quantitative public opinion research
- Excellent writing, verbal, and analytical skills
- Ability to think strategically and with overall client goals in mind
- Experience designing and executing standard sampling strategies
- Demonstrated mastery of graphic data presentation (in PowerPoint or
other software)
* Demonstrated mastery of SPSS or similar statistical analysis package
* Ability to manage multiple projects simultaneously

Widmeyer offers competitive salary commensurate with experience, plus a full benefits package. Please forward resume with cover letter to:

Widmeyer Communications
Attn: Human Resources
Job Reference: Research
jobs@widmeyer.com

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Date:       Tue, 29 May 2007 12:05:02 -0700
Reply-To:  "Reply to HR@OpinionFactor.com" <bart@OPINIONFACTOR.COM>
Sender:     AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:       "Reply to HR@OpinionFactor.com" <bart@OPINIONFACTOR.COM>
Subject:    Positions available: PROJECT MANAGERS and RESEARCH ASSISTANTS

Now hiring Project Managers and Research Assistants.

Opinion Factor is a premier provider of market and opinion research services; specializing in opinion research data collection; including sampling, coding, data processing and tabulation. Opinion Factor conducts telephone surveys, web-based Internet research and live & Automated Political voter contact projects worldwide.

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Email resume to HR@OpinionFactor.com

Position is in our call center and production facility outside Salt Lake City, Utah:

Opinion Factor, Inc.
4516 South 700 East, Suite 190
Murray, UT 84107

---

Date:       Tue, 29 May 2007 16:35:43 -0400
Reply-To:  "Scott D. Crawford" <scott@SURVEYSCIENCES.COM>
Survey Manager / Sr. Survey Manager

The Survey Sciences Group, LLC (SSG) is seeking applicants for a Survey Manager / Sr. Survey Manager position in its Ann Arbor, Michigan headquarters. Minimum requirements include a BA/BS degree and at least two years experience managing survey projects in the field of academic/social science survey research. Position requires prior experience in using Microsoft Excel or Access an Microsoft Project (or similar project management software), knowledge of survey methodology, and excellent oral and written communication skills. Further requirements include the ability to work independently, multi-task, plan and track progress of tasks within a project, and meet deadlines. Experience with Web-based surveys and mixed mode surveys a plus. A master's level or higher degree in the social sciences or survey methodology is preferred.

The successful candidate will work in our research division, in a lead role managing projects and project tasks. Tasks will include working directly with our clients to plan, coordinate and implement survey projects. This will include working with numerous people from within SSG as well as our clients, partners, and other collaborators. Specific tasks will vary with client workload. Those who can work independently and identify areas that will benefit our work and clients, while also contribute to a team, will excel within this position.

SSG is a growing social science survey research provider, with a specialty in working with academic and government researchers. SSG offers competitive health and retirement benefits. Candidates who desire a fun and exciting work environment, where socially valuable work is performed, and the potential for growth is great are encouraged to apply. SSG values include: Collaboration. Expertise. Science. Accuracy. Innovation. Growth. Diversity. Honesty.

If interested, please submit a cover letter with resume to jobs@surveysciences.com.
Survey Methodologist

The Survey Sciences Group, LLC (SSG) is seeking applicants for a Survey Methodologist position in its Ann Arbor, Michigan headquarters. Minimum requirements include a BA/BS degree and at least three years experience working in the field of academic/social science survey research. The position requires prior experience in conducting survey methods experiments, designing survey research protocols and survey samples, developing survey questionnaires, and analyzing survey data. Ability to use statistical software packages such as SPSS or SAS and strong communication skills a must. A master's level or higher degree in the social sciences or survey methodology is preferred.

The successful candidate will work in our research division, in lead role on client projects. Tasks will include designing questionnaires, developing data collection and sample designs, designing and conducting methodological experiments, analyzing survey data, and taking a lead role in managing projects or project tasks. The position will also include responsibilities to work with SSG leadership to set quality standards for the conduct of surveys. Specific tasks will vary with client workload. Those who can work independently, while also effectively work in a team environment, take initiative, and communicate strongly will excel within this position.

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The successful candidate will work in our operations division, providing support for various survey related tasks. This will include managing, manipulating, merging, and generally evaluating large datasets. It will also include basic analyses with the datasets as specified by our clients. The primary project on which this person will work will be on a feasibility study in developing a sample frame and conducting a national survey of post-doctorates in science & engineering in the United States.

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Date:         Tue, 29 May 2007 20:25:57 -0400
Reply-To:     Ward Kay <wkay@ADIRONDACK-INC.COM>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         Ward Kay <wkay@ADIRONDACK-INC.COM>
Organization: Adirondack Communications
Subject:      MAPOR Call for Papers
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Newspapers to YouTube: Audience-Media Interaction in a New Information Environment

November 16-17, 2007
Radisson Hotel & Suites, Chicago

Annual Conference of the
Midwest Association for Public Opinion Research

This year's conference theme is "Newspapers to YouTube: Audience-Media Interaction in a New Information Environment." Our intent is to encourage research about the consequences of new communication options on opinion formation and exchange. The following questions are suggestions intended to generate thoughts on possible research topics. As always, MAPOR welcomes abstracts on any or all aspects of the theme, as well as any topic relevant to public opinion research, theory, or methodology.

MAPOR is a chapter of the American Association for Public Opinion Research.

Research Papers
- Submissions must be abstracts no longer than two typed, double-spaced pages. No full-length papers will be reviewed.
- Include keywords that would aid in grouping the paper with those similar subject areas.
- Include the full mailing address, telephone number, and e-mail address of
the contact author.
- Student authors are encouraged to participate in the MAPOR Fellow Student Paper Competition. (See Web site for more details.) Please indicate in your author information if the paper is eligible for the competition.
- Indicate if you would prefer to present your paper in the poster session.

Panel Proposals
Submit a written proposal (up to two double-spaced pages). Proposals should identify the topic, explain its importance, and list the potential panelists and their areas of expertise. Panels related to the conference theme are especially encouraged.

Submission Information
All abstracts must be received no later than June 30, 2007, 5pm CDT. Please submit abstracts as electronic attachments in MS Word or PDF format via e-mail to mapor2007@rti.org. If you are unable to send attachments, you may submit in the body of the e-mail. Abstracts may be sent by regular mail to:

John D. Loft
MAPOR Program Chair
RTI International
203 W Monroe St Suite 2100
Chicago, IL 60606-4901
Fax: 312-456-5250
Phone: 312-456-5241

Check the MAPOR web site for conference news:
http://www.mapor.org

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Date:         Wed, 30 May 2007 10:25:48 +0100
Reply-To:     N.Allum@SURREY.AC.UK
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         Nick Allum <N.Allum@SURREY.AC.UK>
Subject:      Re: IHT article on online polling -- yougov coming to the US
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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posing as members of rare demographic groups, such as 70 yr old, female =
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As a result of the constant polling of the panel, adding a question costs very little extra, allowing the company to charge as little as £32,000 for a question, 30 percent to 40 percent cheaper than traditional competitors, Zahawi said.

One unbeatable advantage of the online polling done by YouGov comes in being able to target an extremely narrow portion of population, said David Butler, an emeritus professor of politics at Oxford University.

"Any poll can get things wrong," Butler said. "The unique strength of online polling is that you can pinpoint people instantly to know, for example, what women in the north of England think about a topic."

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To King, the Essex professor of government, this argument is nonsense.

"There is no evidence to suggest that people who use the Internet are fundamentally different from those without it," King said. "One mad awful lady living in a poor neighborhood without Internet does not differ much from her mad awful friend next door who goes online."

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Date: Wed, 30 May 2007 10:34:29 +0100
Reply-To: "Moon, Nick" <nick.moon@GFK.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Moon, Nick" <nick.moon@GFK.COM>
Subject: Re: IHT article on online polling -- yougov coming to the US
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Sadly they threw off all the other pollsters who had registered under their own names, and while I never summoned up the energy to get back on under a false identity I know of others who have

A fellow Brit told me cheerfully at Anaheim that he was on at least 20 web panels, and completed surveys for them regularly, alternating between doing them properly, answering at random, and going down the same column for every question.

Another Nick

-----Original Message-----
From: Nick Allum [mailto:N.Allum@SURREY.AC.UK]=20
Sent: 30 May 2007 10:26
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: IHT article on online polling -- yougov coming to the US

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Subject: IHT article on online polling -- yougov coming to the US

[Image: International Herald Tribune] <http://www.iht.com/> Polling goes online, with a recruited panel  By Thomas Crampton

Sunday, May 27, 2007

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POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT – METHODS OF EMPIRICAL SOCIAL RESEARCH
University of Duisburg-Essen
Duisburg, Germany

The Institute of Sociology at the University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany invites applications for a full-time tenured position at the rank of full professor (salary group W3). We are seeking a candidate with a focus on data collection methods including sampling methods and multi-variate statistics. The successful candidate will have a demonstrated research and teaching record since obtaining a German or international Ph.D., and exhibit both didactic and man-agement competence. An ability to contribute to the institute research focus on "The Future of Work and Social Integration" is expected, as well as the willingness to teach in German within two years of appointment. Candidates are expected to apply for research grants.

The University of Duisburg-Essen is an equal opportunity employer. In cases where candi-dates have equivalent qualifications, preference will be given to female candidates.
Applicants are requested to send a letter of intent, curriculum vitae, with details of academic and professional achievements, copies of academic degrees, list of publications, descriptions of previous teaching and research activities, and future plans in research to the Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Duisburg-Essen, Campus Duisburg, Lotharstraße 63, D-447048 Duisburg, Germany, within four weeks of the appearance of this announcement. Examples of publications and letters of recommendation are not requested as part of the initial application.

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Better to not participate than to respond falsely. =20

--Maureen Michaels
Michaels Opinion Research, Inc.
350 West 31st Street
Suite 505
New York, NY 10001
Tel: 212-226-6251
Cell: 631-495-6902
mmichaels@michaelsresearch.com

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Moon, Nick
Sent: Wednesday, May 30, 2007 5:34 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: IHT article on online polling -- yougov coming to the US

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GfK NOP Limited, Ludgate House, 245 Blackfriars Road, London SE1 9UL
Hi,

The interesting point for me is the mode of recruitment. I discovered that if you enter the word "sondages", the French word for "poll" (it does not work with the English word at least not on my French Google), in Google, you get many invitations to become member of online panels and make money. There are many companies who seem to recruit that way.

In addition, I personally registered recently in order to get information on polls from a very well-known company. A few days later, I received an invitation from the company to become a member of their online panel. I registered and was informed that I should try to complete "as many polls as possible". Hence, the problem of "professional respondents" in addition to the problem of self-selection. This type of behavior occurred also in the 80's with telephone surveys.
where some pollsters wanted to constitute a list of respondents with whom they could communicate as often as once a week. It is an old problem.

In the newspapers, polls coming from such internet panels are presented as if they were coming from random samples. The problem is that it may become very difficult to distinguish internet polls that are carried on "as random as possible" samples from these panels.

Best,

Le 05:34 2007-05-30, Moon, Nick

> Sadly they threw off all the other pollsters who had registered under their own names, and while I never summoned up the energy to get back on under a false identity I know of others who have

> A fellow Brit told me cheerfully at Anaheim that he was on at least 20 web panels, and completed surveys for them regularly, alternating between doing them properly, answering at random, and going down the same column for every question

> Another Nick

> -----Original Message-----
> From: Nick Allum [mailto:N.Allum@SURREY.AC.UK]
> Sent: 30 May 2007 10:26
> To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
> Subject: Re: IHT article on online polling -- yougov coming to the US

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> [image: International Herald Tribune] <http://www.iht.com/> Polling goes online, with a recruited panel By Thomas Crampton

> Sunday, May 27, 2007

> <http://ad.fr.doubleclick.net/click%3Bh=3Dv8/3560/3/0/%2a/i%3B100751838%3B0= -0%>

> 3B0%3B17279011%3B4307-300/250%3B21194398/21212291/1%3B3B%7Efd%3D106050535%
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But a new type of polling company now says there is a better way than ringing on doorbells or calling phones to find out what people think. It's called the Internet. Working with a large panel of respondents who answer a wide range of questions through an online survey, Internet-based polling companies say they can predict election outcomes and consumer preferences with greater accuracy for far less money than ever before.

The panelists are recruited from all walks of life in order to reflect opinions, even of those groups - such as the elderly or low income - that are less likely to be online. One of Europe's more prominent online polling companies, YouGov, based in Britain, plans to unroll its online methods in the United States for the upcoming presidential election. This comes after a series of British elections since 2001 in which YouGov's results were as close or closer to the actual votes than traditional polling methods.

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But not all pollsters and political consultants believe online polls are scientifically acceptable.

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The Internet can be an effective way to test ad campaigns for specific target populations, Benenson said, but the variables are too great for judging the views of the general population.
Polls on which public policy decisions are based still require walking the streets, said Leendert de Voogd, Brussels-based managing director of TNS Opinion, one of the world's largest polling companies and a YouGov competitor.

"It is still way too early for public opinion polling to go online," de Voogd said. "Internet polling is like the Far West, with no rules, no sheriff and no reference points."

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WASHINGTON - Confronted with strong opposition to his Iraq policies, President Bush decides to interpret public opinion his own way. Actually, he says, people agree with him.

Democrats view the November elections that gave them control of Congress as a mandate to bring U.S. troops home from Iraq. They're backed by evidence; election exit poll surveys by The Associated Press and television networks found 55 percent saying the U.S. should withdraw some or all of its troops from Iraq.

SNIP

Bush aides say poll questions are asked so many ways, and often so imprecisely, that it is impossible to conclude that most Americans really want to get out. Failure, Bush says, is not what the public wants - they just don't fully understand that that is just what they will get if troops are pulled out before the Iraqi government is capable of keeping the country stable on its own.

SNIP=20

Independent pollster Andrew Kohut said of the White House view: "I don't see what they're talking about."

"They want to know when American troops are going to leave," Kohut,
director of the nonpartisan Pew Research Center, said of the public. "They certainly want to win. But their hopes have been dashed."

Kohut has found it notable that there's such a consensus in poll findings.

"When the public hasn't made up its mind or hasn't thought about things, there's a lot of variation in the polls," he said. "But there's a fair amount of agreement now."

SNIP

Associated Press writer Alan Fram contributed to this story.

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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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It seems we are our own worst enemy.
Just my two cents.
Joyce

Maureen Michaels wrote:
> Better to not participate than to respond falsely.
--Maureen Michaels
Michaels Opinion Research, Inc.
350 West 31st Street
Suite 505
New York, NY 10001

Tel: 212-226-6251
Cell: 631-495-6902
mmichaels@michaelsresearch.com

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From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Moon, Nick
Sent: Wednesday, May 30, 2007 5:34 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
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Date: Wed, 30 May 2007 07:39:31 -0700
Reply-To: Doug Rivers <doug@POLIMETRIX.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Doug Rivers <doug@POLIMETRIX.COM>
Subject: Re: IHT article on online polling -- yougov coming to the US
Comments: To: "Moon, Nick" <nick.moon@GFK.COM>, aapornet@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

Of course, bad data is a problem for any type of survey. How many times have you participated in a phone survey in which the interviewer misread the questions or misunderstood the responses that you gave?

Non-cooperative and dishonest respondents are a particularly serious problem for opt-in panels. Theo Downes-Le Guin has an interesting paper (available at his Web site, www.doxus.com) describing some methods for detecting it (including catching "straight-line" responses in grids) that have been adopted by several panels.

However, I believe what Nick Moon's unnamed "fellow Brit" describes and Nick Allum's "two friends" report doing violates AAPOR's Code of Professional Ethics. Sabotaging a survey is not something to be "cheerful" about.

Doug Rivers

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The problem, according to both de Voogd and Benenson of the Obama campaign, is that Internet users cannot readily be extrapolated to represent the national population.

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My point was precisely to underline by this example that self-selecting opt-in panels are unscientific by design and even more unscientific in practice, particularly when respondents are incentivised to participate in as many surveys as possible.

I'm anything but "cheerful" about the rise of this form of polling but one has to maintain a sense of humour in the face of adversity...

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Doug Rivers
Sent: 30 May 2007 15:40
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: IHT article on online polling -- yougov coming to the US

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Date: Wed, 30 May 2007 17:01:34 +0100
Reply-To: "Moon, Nick" <nick.moon@GFK.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Moon, Nick" <nick.moon@GFK.COM>
Subject: Re: IHT article on online polling -- yougov coming to the US
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
I should have known better than to set a hare running when I was away from my desk all afternoon.

There are many very responsible web survey providers out there, and the excellent doxus paper in Anaheim was just one example of companies who care, but there are even more selling survey data without any attention to quality whatsoever.

The recent Proctor and Gamble paper exposing the extent of variety of answers from the same questions on different panels has given real impetus to the debate on web panel quality, and one way to inform that debate is to find out just how bad the bad ones are, and that is precisely what my fellow Brit is doing. If he is able to complete bad surveys with impunity then he is finding out which suppliers are damaging the reputation of web research as a whole - including responsible suppliers like doxus - by selling any old rubbish.

-----Original Message-----
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To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
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Greetings. We have a client interested in conducting focus groups among African-American women about their television and entertainment preferences. Probably 4 groups total in two different cities - tentatively, Chicago, IL and Charlotte, NC. While very experienced in studying this population, we do not have any female, African-American moderators on staff and we think such a facilitator would be important to foster the kind of honesty and openness we want in these groups. A background in moderating groups focusing on television would be a major plus.

If you personally would be qualified (and able to travel and work in mid-June) please e-mail me off-list. Recommendations for good moderators people have used in the past would also be welcome.

Thanks in advance for your help.

Shelley
PLEASE PASS THE FOLLOWING ON TO YOUR STUDENTS!
For more information see the MAPOR website at www.mapor.org

MAPOR Fellows Student Paper Competition

Newspapers to YouTube: Audience-Media Interaction in a New Information Environment

November 16-17, 2007
Radisson Hotel & Suites, Chicago

Annual Conference of the Midwest Association for Public Opinion Research

The first place winner will receive an award of $200, a free conference registration, and a free ticket to the Friday MAPOR luncheon. Any other top-quality papers judged Honorable Mention will earn authors $50 and free conference registration and a free luncheon ticket. A committee composed of MAPOR Fellows will make the awards. Winners will be announced at MAPOR's annual conference.

Eligibility
For the purposes of this competition, a student is someone currently enrolled in a graduate or undergraduate program. A paper authored by more than one person is a student paper if all parties are students according to the above definition. Students need not be members of MAPOR.

The topic of the paper must conform to the general areas of scholarship that MAPOR addresses, which are (1) public opinion and (2) survey methods. The papers need not be quantitative nor must they report data in order to qualify for consideration in this competition.

Procedures
1) Students first need to submit an abstract of their paper, conforming to the 2007 MAPOR Call for Papers (see the call for more information). Deadline for submission is June 30, 2007. Students should specify on a page accompanying the abstract that they are students. Send the submission by
electronic mail to mapor2007@rti.org

2) Once a student has been informed that his/her paper has been accepted for the 2007 conference, the student will need to submit three copies of the full paper by regular mail to Robert Daves by September 21, 2007, to be eligible for consideration for the 2007 student paper competition. The student should also have a supporting letter from a faculty advisor sent to Mr. Daves by September 28th.

Robert P. Daves
5412 Hampshire Drive
Minneapolis, MN 55419
rob_daves@yahoo.com
Phone: 612-822-0085

Check the MAPOR web site for conference news:
http://www.mapor.org

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More concerns about the Pew poll of U.S. Muslims.

The question on suicide bombings is not dichotomous, not offering only two answer choices such as support or oppose. Pew used an unbalanced scale - one "oppose" choice (never) vs. three "support" choices (often, sometimes, or rarely). My concern is that this may inflate support for the affirmative side of the issue. Shouldn't answer choices on such an issue rule out that possibility and be in the form of support/oppose or approve/disapprove? Frequency, if deemed important, could have been a follow-up. (Note that below, the State Department's agree/disagree question to Ònever justifiedÓ in Europe is also not dichotomous, possibly inflating in the other direction.)

Moreover, a frequency scale somehow does not seem appropriate. Pew downplays the ÔrarelyÓ response, sometimes combining it with ÔneverÓ. Suicide bombings in the U.S. and European countries are indeed rare, but with tragic consequences.

As for my post last week - that global targets of suicide attacks would have
provided clarification. I searched news.google and found that stories/commentaries went from ÖU.S. Muslims are mostly moderate, butÉÓ to more alarmist ÖJihadists in our midstÓ pieces, some even pegging their number in the U.S as 300,000. In the absence of a target countries question, the report should have included some reference that suicide bombings against civilians can occur anywhere in the world, a likely respondent mindset given that 65% were born outside the U.S.

Nick

Background: On page 91 of the full report, Pew got these from Muslims results in April '06, often, sometimes, rarely justified combined.
Ger 13%, Brit 24%, Spa 25%, and Fra 35%.

----------- Original message -----------
From: Al Richman <richmanal@GMAIL.COM>
Nick,
Thank you for your questions. I've clarified my statement below:

My recollection of surveys of European Muslims that I analyzed at State is that approval of recent, specific terrorist actions (9/11, Madrid) was about one-tenth of the number who believe attacks against civilians cannot be completely ruled out, in principle, as a means of achieving political goals. About 10 percent (average) of five West European publics DISAGREED with the statement, "Violent attacks against civilians can never be justified as a means of achieving political goals" (from 7% among West German Muslims to 13% in Spain), compared to 81% (average) who AGREED that violent attacks can never be justified, including 65% average "strongly agreed."

While specific incidents such as the Madrid bombing may elicit more widespread disapproval than the question on terrorist attacks, in principle, the raise the issue "for how long" will the public remember them in the same manner for purposes of trend comparison.

Al

----------- Original message -----------
From: Al Richman <richmanal@GMAIL.COM>
> My recollection of surveys of European Muslims I analyzed at State is that approval of recent, specific terrorist actions (9/11, Madrid) was about one-tenth of the number who disagreed, generally, that "violent attacks against civilians can never be justified as a means of achieving political goals" (ie., roughly 1% vs. 10% average for five European Muslim publics). While specific incidents may elicit a more intense response now than the broad hypothetical question, they raise the issue "for how long" will the public remember them in this manner for purposes of trend comparison.
> Al Richman
> Alvin Richman
Langer says that in the question asking whether suicide bombings are justified Òin order to defend Islam from its enemiesÓ is a hypothetical and that naming incidents would be more appropriate.

Perhaps questions specific to geographic areas where incidents have occurred and where civilian targets are known would work best over time. Quick example of list items: the U.S., Europe, Africa, Asia, Israel, Iraq, and other Arab countries. This way targets and not motive becomes the focus of the question.

Nick

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Archives: http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html
Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
set aapornet nomail
On your return send 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: Wed, 30 May 2007 11:46:34 -0700
Reply-To: "Patricia A. Gwartney" <pgwartney@GMAIL.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Patricia A. Gwartney" <pgwartney@GMAIL.COM>
Subject: Flawed book is recalled and should be reprinted by mid-July
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=WINDOWS-1252; format=flowed
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable
Content-disposition: inline

You may recall my plea to AAPORnetters late on Saturday May 12th, asking "what to do when the printed book contains errors not in page proofs?" My newly published book contained more than 80 errors =96 several substantive and dozens that would confuse readers. I had spent several weeks fruitlessly trying to get my editor's attention and was feeling very helpless about how to proceed.

Within two hours, eight 'netters replied with very helpful suggestions, and more flew in over the following days. Jennifer Hochschild forwarded my message to four editors (Penn State U Press, Oxford U Press, Princeton U. Press, Random House), who responded promptly and thoroughly. She attempted to forward their thoughts and
suggestions to AAPORnet, but somehow it would not accept her forwards despite several attempts.

At 11:18 a.m. Monday (less than two days later), my editor at Jossey-Bass/Wiley emailed me a message entitled "recall and reprint of a flawed book." The decision received official approval from the VP for Professional/Trade Publishing at Wiley shortly thereafter. Yes! They have recalled the book and it should be reprinted and available again in mid-July. See: http://www.wiley.com/WileyCDA/WileyTitle/productCd-0787986380.html.

People who purchased the flawed copy should be able to get free new ones, but the procedure is not yet established. You may download my errata sheet at: http://sociology.uoregon.edu/faculty/gwartney.php. If you find any additional errors, please let me know.

I will never know for sure if it was AAPORnetters' influence that prompted the publisher's decision, but the timing certainly suggests so. I suspect that one or more kind AAPOR members forwarded my message to a Wiley editor they know, who in turn contacted my editor, who then scrambled for damage control. As my spouse opined, "Patty, They finally figured out that they peed on the wrong flower." AAPORnet is an amazingly generous, resourceful, and powerful community. I no longer feel adrift.

Several people at the annual meeting asked me to post AAPORnetters' replies to my plea. I have done so below, having removed everyone's names except for Jennifer's because she had intended her messages for AAPORnet.

Thank you all so very, very much.

Patty

Hello [AAPORnet],

I sent Patricia Gwartney's query to four excellent academic editors, and here is their response. good luck! Jennifer Hochschild

--
Jennifer L. Hochschild
Harvard University
Henry LaBarre Jayne Professor of Government,
Professor of African and African American Studies, and
Harvard College Professor

Department of Government
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Hochschild@gov.harvard.edu

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

At 6:42 AM -0400 5/13/07, Jennifer Hochschild wrote:
Hi experts,

This is the publication story from hell, at least if the author's description is correct (about which I have no idea). Have you any advice for her, or for others? thanks, Jennifer

Subject: Re: [Fwd: What to do when the printed book contains errors not in page proofs?]
Date: Sun, 13 May 2007 08:18:43 -0400
From: <snip>

My advice would be for the author to read her contract carefully and see if there is a clause she could invoke to prevent the book from being published in this sorry state. For instance, our contract contains the following language: "The Author shall not be liable for any matter not contained in the original manuscript and inserted therein by or at the direction of the Publisher." Of course, these changes, while unfortunate and embarrassing for the author, may not amount to anything that would raise a question of liability.

Failing that, if I were the author, having had so little satisfaction at the lower level of the publisher's hierarchy, I would write to the director or CEO of the company and appeal to that person's conscience. The long-term damage to the publisher's reputation for quality could far outweigh any short-term losses from destroying the first printing. And, of course, short of that there is the option of printing an errata sheet, which is a confession of a mistake on the part of the publisher but certainly much cheaper than reprinting the whole book.

As to how such disastrous changes could occur in the final stage, it certainly seems odd and unusual to me. We would be loath to make any such consequential changes at the very last minute. Something seems awry with this publisher's procedures.

Please convey my sympathies to the author!

[From the same editor a few hours later:]

At 10:07 PM -0400 5/13/07, <snip> wrote:
A further thought (now that I know who the publisher is): a former member of my staff, <snip>, who was a copyeditor at the time I joined the Press in 1989, whom I promoted first to assistant marketing manager and then to journals manager, before she was hired away by Johns Hopkins Press to start up Project Muse, is a VP at Jossey-Bass. I'd be willing to send her an e-mail about this mess and prick her conscience about it, if the author is ok with my doing so. She, as a onetime copyeditor herself, I am sure would be appalled at this situation and would not want to see such a shoddy product on the
market.

At 11:51 AM -0400 5/13/07, <snip> wrote:
You know, when Taylor and Francis, Routledge's parent company, bought CRC Press -- a science/technology publisher with shaky quality control and based in Boca Raton -- in 2003 and moved all of Routledge's production from NY to Boca, similar things happened with individual books (not mine, thankfully). However, I never saw anything this bad (although the story sounds highly believable to me). I'm guessing that it was a combination of production editors based off site without a ton of emotional investment in the brand, a crazy-quilt system reliant on multiple subcontracted compositors and typesetters of varying quality, and too few people managing too many book projects (post-Fordism at its finest!). As for Routledge, editors insisted on pulping the print run in a couple of truly egregious cases, and that did in fact end up happening.

I'd advise her to take her subsequent book elsewhere if at all possible. Failing that, she should ensure that she has a different production editor for the next one and that the director of the production department is fully aware of the situation. That should prevent it from happening again.

As for this one, a five-page long errata slip will make things only look worse, and no one looks at authors' blogs on Amazon. She'll probably have to live with this, unfortunately.

From: Jennifer Hochschild [mailto:hochschild@gov.harvard.edu]
Sent: Monday, May 14, 2007 9:01 AM
To: <snip>
Subject: Re: [Fwd: What to do when the printed book contains errors not in page proofs?]

thanks <snip> -- I've passed these notes on to Patty (whom I don't know at all). This exchange is very helpful, at least to us readers (and I'll send it to AAPORnet once they sort out my e-mail address glitches). If I'm ever tempted to stray into publishing with a commercial press, remind me of all of this!
best, Jennifer

Subject: RE: [Fwd: What to do when the printed book contains errors not in page proofs?]
Date: Mon, 14 May 2007 09:56:15 -0400
From: <snip>

I'm sorry to join this conversation so late. If I were this author, I would settle for nothing less than the publisher recalling the books and reprinting. Her name is on the book. If Sandy's former colleague can't help, I would think that the implied threat of public embarrassment might get them to change their minds. I'm thinking of an open letter to all academic colleagues (which could and would be quickly circulated around the country). They might not care about having one unhappy author, but I suspect they'd worry about a serious blow to their reputation.
Please don't tar us all with this brush, by the way. I can't imagine this kind of thing happening here, or at Basic Books, where I used to work.

Does your university offer any legal assistance for things like this? [I immediately emailed university counsel and she still has not replied over two weeks later.]

My knee-jerk reaction: Get an attorney now to immediately write a letter on their letterhead notifying the company that they must immediately cease all publication and pre-publication activities related to the book until the numerous errors in the book -- which they have acknowledged -- can be corrected at their expense (or perhaps you just want to tell them that in your opinion they have defaulted on the contract [assuming the contract actually supports that opinion!] and you wish to cancel it so that you are free to go with another publisher). I would keep the other book completely separate for now. I don't think you need any leverage at this point. It should be up to them to make it right and it sounds like they need something in writing very soon that is very clearly worded.

This is happening more and more as publishers become corporate shells and outsource their work. My sympathies...sounds like a particularly egregious case. I didn't know it had reached this stage. Terrible! If you publisher is Pearson/Prentice-Hall, I share your experience!

I feel your pain. Three suggestions:
=95=09Post an errata sheet on your web site now. [Done.]
=95=09Get a friend to write a review on Amazon.com that points buyers to the errata sheet. [Should be accomplished in a day or two.]
=95=09Consult a lawyer (although I don't think the damage is actionable because the existing reviews of your book on Amazon are so positive.) Consider publishing future books with university presses. Their press runs are generally small, and you can chase errors with second and third printings. [I chose Jossey-Bass/Wiley carefully for their excellent reputation and their ability to crosscut the folks in evaluation research (on the JB side) and survey research (Wiley side). But I have an academic publisher for a different forthcoming book.]

I am so very sorry to hear about this!!!! I was astounded to read your list of mishaps. Jossey-Bass/Wiley is not some small publisher without resources, but apparently if it is outsourcing and generating such errors, something's off. Has any of AAPOR's big names contacted you? Maybe one of them would have some insight as to how to resolve this problem.

Very frustrating, I can well imagine. At least you have alerted AAPOR
readers. You might say who the publisher is, for the benefit of others. [I figured that anyone could google my name with "book" and "survey" and figure it out without me risking some kind of legal charge.]

The large publishers seem to be becoming the worst. I'm an editor of a scientific journal initially published by a small publisher, which was bought by a larger publisher, which in turn was bought by a huge publisher. The typesetting once done in England was outsourced to China, where it was outsourced yet again. Even the publisher didn't know who the final typesetters were, or what country they were in. The errors have become rampant, the cost has increased, and the publisher is increasingly unresponsive. They repeatedly violate the contract with their sloppy ineptitude. I waste enormous spans of time compensating for their errors. FWIW, my background task in Anaheim will be drafting an RFP to secure a new publisher, preferably *not* a large commercial one.

The best money I spent when I published my first book 10 years ago was for consultation with an intellectual property attorney. You shouldn't have to put up with this arrogance and ineptitude. I wish it were unimaginable that these things would happen with a good publisher, but times have changed. When their bottom line is only about money and they cut costs by hiring inexperienced, dare I say stupid, managers and editors, this is what happens.

I'm so sorry to hear this, and I do look forward to using your book.

Do you mind if I forward your message to a friend of mine whose husband is in marketing for Wiley in England? He may be able to forward it to someone who will be able to do something about it, and his concern will be legitimate, since this sort of thing seriously impacts his marketing efforts as well as the company's overall success. I think he would find your experience frightful, but good to be aware of. He also might have some suggestions.

I don't have any helpful advice, but I certainly feel for you. It is your reputation on the line, rather than the publishers. You have worked long and hard on this book, and now you can't enjoy the fruits of your labor. I would stand strong, and do whatever it takes for them to withdraw the first printing and reprint. One strategy might be to make sure that as few people as possible buy the book. This could include posting details to AAPORnet and other listservs, and adding a warning to your own website, and maybe even Amazon.com. You should
probably check with a lawyer before you do this, but as author of the work you should have certain rights with regard to what you say about your book. Hopefully this strategy will quickly make Jossey-Bass reconsider releasing the first printing, and fix the problems.

I was really looking forward to getting your book, but I will delay my purchase until I hear the outcome of all this. Please keep us posted.

A similar thing happened about 25 years ago (before electronic submissions) when I was editor at <snip>, although the errors were not as egregious as the ones in your book. It turned out that the page proofs that I had sent back to the publisher were never passed on to the proper people and the proofs from their own copyediting department were used instead. I had xeroxed the entire set of proofs before committing them to the mails and had initialed each page of the proofs. Of course, their in-house proofs did not have those initials. Therefore, when we caught the errors in the author's advance copy, we were able to prove to the publisher that the errors were their fault (they had subsequently "found" my proofs). They admitted their error and, as a reputable publisher, issued a corrected reprinting as a "second edition." Luckily we did not have to resort to legal action.

An important question is whether you made a copy of your proofs before sending them back and also are sure that the publisher actually received them. If so, you should be able to prove that the errors are their fault. As Phil suggested, I would consult a lawyer if necessary.

In later books to a different publisher, I provided camera-ready copy off of my Mac (including all tables and charts) using their specifications, so they had no chance to change anything!

Nearly 30 years ago, I had a similar but less extensive experience with Macmillan Press. In an intro social statistics book I wrote the first printing appeared with changes that were not in the final proofs I had reviewed and approved. Thankfully, these were mostly in the appendix material, but the most egregious was a jumbling of the normal curve table (z values) columns making it nonsense. The index was also a mess with incorrect page numbers associated with key words. All the publisher would do was to issue an errata insert for the z table for the first printing, but in a second printing the errors were corrected. It was a real disappointment to know that a very reputable press would be so sloppy.

Short of having a clause in the contract, I don't know what one can do to prevent being at the mercy of the publisher. Maybe, we should establish a set of standards for our publishers as we have for our AAPOR researchers, and then bring complaints to the Standards Committee for review. Alternatively, we could suggest language for this situation that authors ask to be part of their contracts. Since you have another book deal in the works with the same publisher, you may have extra leverage, as you say.
We already have a copy of your book and my interviewer supervisors are reading it. Once you have a list of the errors, I'd appreciate seeing it so our staff members are alerted. Good luck.

My gracious - how horrendous! I am only writing in sympathy, not with experience - my only publication experience was in this regard flawless. The only suggestion I have is to hire a good attorney without delay and threaten to sue the pants off them. This is totally absurd. You poor thing!

What a nightmare. The good thing is that this will certainly become a classic, and you'll get to make changes in the second edition if not before. Very disappointing to hear about that particular publisher.

May 12, 2007 3:39 PM
Dear AAPOR colleagues,

Have you ever reviewed and signed off on your book's final page proofs, and then find the printed version differed substantially? Or has the printed version of your book contained profound errors that were not present in the page proofs? This recently happened to me and I seek AAPORnetters advice on how to proceed.

If the changes had not introduced errors and confusions, I could let it go. I can live with double commas and missing periods. However, I now have a book in my name which instructs interviewers to "lengthen an interview by probing unnecessarily" and to be sure to "say anything that will influence Rs' answers." In addition, a list of academic survey research organizations is labeled "Major Private Survey, Polling, and Marketing Firms." And a concluding sentence in the preface reads "Interviewers are responsible for learning the extent to which their employer's customs and rules differ from presented here these examples."

So far, I (along with helpful others) have identified over 80 errors introduced between late February when I reviewed the final page proofs and April 10th when a prepublication copy of the book landed on my doorstep. If I had been allowed to review the 20 tables that were completely reformatted, I would have caught subtle but necessary things like misaligned columns. I remain mystified by the fact that dozens of pages without errors in the proofs show text lines shifted for no apparent reason.

As soon as I began finding these mistakes, I emailed the editorial production team. I had to bluntly challenge their initial nonresponse and subsequent patronizing replies. Only a five-page single-spaced error list seemed to inspire them to hear me out. In a conference call three weeks later they admitted the problems, expressed sorrow and bafflement that such flaws slipped through their system of checks and balances, and said this had never happened before. (They outsource much of the production process, which is accomplished entirely electronically.) They would not outright agree to my suggestions of
destroying the first printing (2,500 copies) or inserting an errata sheet (which would be embarrassingly long). We concluded the call by agreeing to spend the next two weeks identifying all the errors and figuring out a strategy of how to proceed. They have delayed advertising the book, and it was my understanding that they would also delay distribution until we resolved the issues.

But the editors did not call back two weeks later (Tues. May 8). Moreover, as I awaited the call I received an email from someone who had purchased the book on Amazon.com, really liked it, and asked some questions including a query about the many errors. I fired off a testy email to the editors yesterday, to which they replied that they did not recall our agreements from the first conference call. Another call is arranged for early next week.

Clearly, I am getting nowhere with this well-known and highly-regarded publisher. I could post an errata sheet on Amazon.com, which now offers author blog pages, but all readers would not see it. I have a second volume under contract with the same publisher, which I could use (with my co-author's blessing) as leverage to get them to do the right thing with the first book, i.e., immediately destroy remaining copies of the first printing and reprint it, else we will refuse to complete the second volume. The downside of that strategy could mean that it will never be published.

If you have read this far, thank you. I know several authors whose book titles were changed at the last moment without their input, but I can find no one with prior experiences like this. I would be grateful for any pearls of wisdom you have on how to proceed.

Patty

---20

Patricia A. Gwartney, Ph.D.
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Archives: http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html
Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
set aapornet nomail
On your return send 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: Wed, 30 May 2007 11:57:01 -0700
Reply-To: Patrick Glaser <patrickglaser1@YAHOO.COM>
Agreed, it's a real concern that practitioners would engage in this type of dishonest activity, and the idea that they would brag about it to colleagues is a good example of why we can't take these things lightly.

Patrick Glaser

Doug Rivers <doug@POLIMETRIX.COM> wrote:

Of course, bad data is a problem for any type of survey. How many times have you participated in a phone survey in which the interviewer misread the questions or misunderstood the responses that you gave?

Non-cooperative and dishonest respondents are a particularly serious problem for opt-in panels. Theo Downes-Le Guin has an interesting paper (available at his Web site, www.doxus.com) describing some methods for detecting it (including catching "straight-line" responses in grids) that have been adopted by several panels.

However, I believe what Nick Moon's unnamed "fellow Brit" describes and Nick Allum's "two friends" report doing violates AAPOR's Code of Professional Ethics. Sabotaging a survey is not something to be "cheerful" about.

Doug Rivers

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET on behalf of Moon, Nick
Sent: Wed 5/30/2007 2:34 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: IHT article on online polling -- yougov coming to the US

Sadly they threw off all the other pollsters who had registered under their own names, and while I never summoned up the energy to get back on under a false identity I know of others who have

A fellow Brit told me cheerfully at Anaheim that he was on at least 20 web panels, and completed surveys for them regularly, alternating between doing them properly, answering at random, and going down the same column for every question
Another Nick

-----Original Message-----
From: Nick Allum [mailto:N.Allum@SURREY.AC.UK]
Sent: 30 May 2007 10:26
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: IHT article on online polling -- yougov coming to the US

I know at least two colleagues who regularly complete polls for YouGov, posing as members of rare demographic groups, such as 70 yr old, female manual labourers. Make of that what you will!

Nick

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Pat Lewis
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: IHT article on online polling -- yougov coming to the US

[Image: International Herald Tribune] Polling goes online, with a recruited panel By Thomas Crampton
Sunday, May 27, 2007

*PARIS:* To traditional pollsters, a random survey adjusted to reflect the general population is the only way to properly measure public opinion.

First developed in the 1940s by George Gallup, the father of modern polling, this requires hours of costly on-the-ground work by an army of specially trained pollsters.

But a new type of polling company now says there is a better way than ringing on doorbells or calling phones to find out what people think. It's called the Internet.

Working with a large panel of respondents who answer a wide range of questions through an online survey, Internet-based polling companies say they can predict election outcomes and consumer preferences with greater accuracy for far less money than ever before.

The panelists are recruited from all walks of life in order to reflect opinions, even of those groups - such as the elderly or low income - that are less likely to be online.

One of Europe's more prominent online polling companies, YouGov, based in Britain, plans to unroll its online methods in the United States for the upcoming presidential election. This comes after a series of British elections since 2001 in which YouGov's results were as close or closer to the actual votes than traditional polling methods.
London's Daily Telegraph, which uses YouGov for polling roughly twice per month, appreciates the ability to query a large number of people in a short period of time.

"They allow us to ask twice the number compared with most polls," said Anthony King, a professor of government at the University of Essex who commissions polling for the Daily Telegraph. "The bottom line is that they get results faster and as good or better than other polling agencies."

But not all pollsters and political consultants believe online polls are scientifically acceptable.

"Voter polling by the Internet is not yet viable," said Joel Benenson, a Democratic pollster working for the campaign of Barack Obama. "There are some uses for online polling, but it still misses out on too much of the population for us."

The Internet can be an effective way to test ad campaigns for specific target populations, Benenson said, but the variables are too great for judging the views of the general population.

Polls on which public policy decisions are based still require walking the streets, said Leendert de Voogd, Brussels-based managing director of TNS Opinion, one of the world's largest polling companies and a YouGov competitor.

"It is still way too early for public opinion polling to go online," de Voogd said. "Internet polling is like the Far West, with no rules, no sheriff and no reference points."

Among the surveys run by TNS Opinion is Eurobarometer, a survey of public opinion across Europe done for the European Commission since 1973.

"The decisions made on the basis of our polls are far too important to be left to an online survey," de Voogd said. "Online polls can miss very important parts of the population."

For YouGov, developing a balanced panel of regular respondents from all sectors of the population is a key priority, said Nadhim Zahawi, one YouGov's two chief executives.

"We expend a lot of effort reaching older people and other demographics who are not on the Internet," Zahawi said, adding that communication trends make conventional telephone polls more difficult.

"Thanks to the increased use of mobile phones, the traditional pollsters face a growing problem of how to track down people at home."

For de Voogd, nothing less than classic polling methodology will deliver results.

This technique calls for a country like Britain to be divided into 150 cells or sampling points, with a starting address chosen at random for the
"You cannot replace wearing down shoe leather to do good polls," de Voogd said. "It does take money and time walking house to house, but quality has a price."

From the starting address, the interviewer follows a random route that could resemble this: Walk left away from the first address, turning left on the first street, then count three blocks and turn right. On that block, count five houses and knock on the door of the sixth house. Ask to speak with person whose birthday is closest to the date of the interview.

If the person is not there, the interviewer must attempt to contact that same person up to eight times or until the person says they do not wish to participate.

The technique is very different at YouGov, where a panel of 175,000 Britons is developed, nourished and polled. Each member of the panel, who is vetted to fit in a demographic category, receives points for answering a poll. When enough points are accumulated, the panelist receives a check for £50, or $99.

As a result of the constant polling of the panel, adding a question costs very little extra, allowing the company to charge as little as £2,000 for a question, 30 percent to 40 percent cheaper than traditional competitors, Zahawi said.

One unbeatable advantage of the online polling done by YouGov comes in being able to target an extremely narrow portion of population, said David Butler, an emeritus professor of politics at Oxford University.

"Any poll can get things wrong," Butler said. "The unique strength of online polling is that you can pinpoint people instantly to know, for example, what women in the north of England think about a topic."

YouGov has also set up YGX, a partnership with a brokerage firm, to analyze the impact of current consumer trends on the upcoming financial results of companies. This would, for example, allow the company to determine whether consumers prefer clothes this season from Marks & Spencer or The Gap, Zahawi said.

For all these advantages, online polling can't work in countries with low Internet penetration, de Voogd said.

"Perhaps you could do an online poll in the Netherlands, where almost everyone has Internet, but that's about it," de Voogd said. "Only eight European countries even have half the population online."

The problem, according to both de Voogd and Benenson of the Obama campaign, is that Internet users cannot readily be extrapolated to represent the national population.

"Rural voters, older voters and lower-income voters tend to be underrepresented on the Internet," Benenson said. "By the mere fact that
someone in these categories is on the Internet thus makes them unrepresentative for extrapolating views of their demographic."

To King, the Essex professor of government, this argument is nonsense.

"There is no evidence to suggest that people who use the Internet are fundamentally different from those without it," King said. "One mad awful lady living in a poor neighborhood without Internet does not differ much from her mad awful friend next door who goes online."

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Stuck in the Middle With You
Janet Elder on Polling
New York Times

(requires free registration)

Even as abortion, the environment and immigration -- some of the
perennials in politics -- are being used by interest groups to raise the
decibel level and galvanize the left and the right, some of the
presidential candidates are playing to the middle. Perhaps they've been
reading the poll numbers.

The United States is not really a nation divided. There is far more
nuance in the public's views of social issues than suggested by the
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Tom Smith, director of the General Social Survey, which has been used to measure the public's opinions since 1972 agrees. "The majority of Americans, even on hot button issues, are in the middle."

SNIP

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

I'm looking for any references (or reviews) about the impact of sensitive subject matter on response rates to mail surveys. I'm specifically interested in physicians and/or professional groups.

Cristine Delnevo, PhD, MPH
UMDNJ-School of Public Health
This is a good idea, but don't we want to ask several questions? There is the question of the AUTHORSHIP of the Bible (human, divine or divinely inspired, and also of the ACCURACY of the accounts (such as the creation). Finally, there is the AUTHORITY of the Biblical voice(s). Here unless we want to ask respondents to try to explain anomalies, there is no sense in using examples of practices that have been abandoned - I hope!

And how about this?

Which of the following do you believe were written by God (or have divine authority (record all that apply):

- The stories of the Creation
- The story of Jesus' birth
- The story of Moses' leadership
- The story of the loaves and fishes
- The rules about purity (someone can find a better term or phrase)

Jeanne L. Anderson, Ph.D.
(formerly) Principal
Jeanne Anderson Research

In a message dated 5/26/2007 1:22:09 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time, hschuman@UMICH.EDU writes:

Perhaps this could be approached not only by the general questions that Gallup and others use, but also by asking Rs whether they believe specific passages in the Bible represent the literal word of God.

For example, the following from Deuteronomy, Chapter 21 (King James Version) might be presented:

18: If a man have a stubborn and rebellious son, which will not obey the voice of his father, or the voice of his mother, and that, when they have chastened him, will not hearken unto them:
19: Then shall his father and his mother lay hold on him, and bring him out unto the elders of his city, and unto the gate of his place;
20: And they shall say unto the elders of his city, This our son is
stubborn and rebellious, he will not obey our voice; he is a glutton, and a drunkard.
21: And all the men of his city shall stone him with stones, that he die: so shalt thou put evil away from among you; and all Israel shall hear, and fear.

Leo Simonetta wrote:
> The Gallup report notes "Those who identify as Protestants or other non-Catholic Christians are significantly more likely to believe that the Bible is the literal word of God than are Catholics."
>
> Just 21% of Catholics believe that the Bible is to be taken literally compared to 42% of Protestants and 45% of Other Christians.
>
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Date:         Thu, 31 May 2007 00:30:45 +0100
Reply-To:     "Moon, Nick" <nick.moon@GFK.COM>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         "Moon, Nick" <nick.moon@GFK.COM>
Subject:      Re: IHT article on online polling -- yougov coming to the US
Comments: To: "AAPORNET@asu.edu" <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: 8BIT

Personally I'm more concerned about web vendors passing off complete rubbish as research, which they will find a lot easier to do if no-one tries to find out if there is any quality control involved at all

-----Original Message-----
From: Patrick Glaser
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Sent: 30/05/2007 19:57  
Subject: Re: IHT article on online polling -- yougov coming to the US  

Agreed, it's a real concern that practitioners would engage in this type of dishonest activity, and the idea that they would brag about it to colleagues is a good example of why we can't take these things lightly.  

Patrick Glaser  

Doug Rivers <doug@POLIMETRIX.COM> wrote:  
Of course, bad data is a problem for any type of survey. How many times have you participated in a phone survey in which the interviewer misread the questions or misunderstood the responses that you gave?  

Non-cooperative and dishonest respondents are a particularly serious problem for opt-in panels. Theo Downes-Le Guin has an interesting paper (available at his Web site, www.doxus.com) describing some methods for detecting it (including catching "straight-line" responses in grids) that have been adopted by several panels.  

However, I believe what Nick Moon's unnamed "fellow Brit" describes and Nick Allum's "two friends" report doing violates AAPOR's Code of Professional Ethics. Sabotaging a survey is not something to be "cheerful" about.  

Doug Rivers  

-----Original Message-----  
From: AAPORNET on behalf of Moon, Nick  
Sent: Wed 5/30/2007 2:34 AM  
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
Subject: Re: IHT article on online polling -- yougov coming to the US  

Sadly they threw off all the other pollsters who had registered under their own names, and while I never summoned up the energy to get back on under a false identity I know of others who have  

A fellow Brit told me cheerfully at Anaheim that he was on at least 20 web panels, and completed surveys for them regularly, alternating between doing them properly, answering at random, and going down the same column for every question  

Another Nick
I know at least two colleagues who regularly complete polls for YouGov, posing as members of rare demographic groups, such as 70 yr old, female manual labourers. Make of that what you will!

Nick

--- Original Message ---
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Pat Lewis
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: IHT article on online polling -- yougov coming to the US

*PARIS:* To traditional pollsters, a random survey adjusted to reflect the general population is the only way to properly measure public opinion.

First developed in the 1940s by George Gallup, the father of modern polling, this requires hours of costly on-the-ground work by an army of specially trained pollsters.

But a new type of polling company now says there is a better way than ringing on doorbells or calling phones to find out what people think. It's called the Internet.

Working with a large panel of respondents who answer a wide range of questions through an online survey, Internet-based polling companies say they can predict election outcomes and consumer preferences with greater accuracy for far less money than ever before.

The panelists are recruited from all walks of life in order to reflect opinions, even of those groups - such as the elderly or low income - that are less likely to be online.

One of Europe's more prominent online polling companies, YouGov, based...
in Britain, plans to unroll its online methods in the United States for the upcoming presidential election. This comes after a series of British elections since 2001 in which YouGov's results were as close or closer to the actual votes than traditional polling methods.

London's Daily Telegraph, which uses YouGov for polling roughly twice per month, appreciates the ability to query a large number of people in a short period of time.

"They allow us to ask twice the number compared with most polls," said Anthony King, a professor of government at the University of Essex who commissions polling for the Daily Telegraph. "The bottom line is that they get results faster and as good or better than other polling agencies."

But not all pollsters and political consultants believe online polls are scientifically acceptable.

"Voter polling by the Internet is not yet viable," said Joel Benenson, a Democratic pollster working for the campaign of Barack Obama. "There are some uses for online polling, but it still misses out on too much of the population for us."

The Internet can be an effective way to test ad campaigns for specific target populations, Benenson said, but the variables are too great for judging the views of the general population.

Polls on which public policy decisions are based still require walking the streets, said Leendert de Voogd, Brussels-based managing director of TNS Opinion, one of the world's largest polling companies and a YouGov competitor.

"It is still way too early for public opinion polling to go online," de Voogd said. "Internet polling is like the Far West, with no rules, no sheriff and no reference points."

Among the surveys run by TNS Opinion is Eurobarometer, a survey of public opinion across Europe done for the European Commission since 1973.

"The decisions made on the basis of our polls are far too important to be left to an online survey," de Voogd said. "Online polls can miss very important parts of the population."

For YouGov, developing a balanced panel of regular respondents from all sectors of the population is a key priority, said Nadhim Zahawi, one YouGov's two chief executives.
"We expend a lot of effort reaching older people and other demographics who are not on the Internet," Zahawi said, adding that communication trends make conventional telephone polls more difficult.

"Thanks to the increased use of mobile phones, the traditional pollsters face a growing problem of how to track down people at home."

For de Voogd, nothing less than classic polling methodology will deliver results.

This technique calls for a country like Britain to be divided into 150 cells or sampling points, with a starting address chosen at random for the pollsters to begin their walk.

"You cannot replace wearing down shoe leather to do good polls," de Voogd said. "It does take money and time walking house to house, but quality has a price."

From the starting address, the interviewer follows a random route that could resemble this: Walk left away from the first address, turning left on the first street, then count three blocks and turn right. On that block, count five houses and knock on the door of the sixth house. Ask to speak with person whose birthday is closest to the date of the interview.

If the person is not there, the interviewer must attempt to contact that same person up to eight times or until the person says they do not wish to participate.

The technique is very different at YouGov, where a panel of 175,000 Britons is developed, nourished and polled. Each member of the panel, who is vetted to fit in a demographic category, receives points for answering a poll. When enough points are accumulated, the panelist receives a check for £50, or $99.

As a result of the constant polling of the panel, adding a question costs very little extra, allowing the company to charge as little as £2,000 for a question, 30 percent to 40 percent cheaper than traditional competitors, Zahawi said.

One unbeatable advantage of the online polling done by YouGov comes in
being able to target an extremely narrow portion of population, said David Butler, an emeritus professor of politics at Oxford University.

"Any poll can get things wrong," Butler said. "The unique strength of online polling is that you can pinpoint people instantly to know, for example, what women in the north of England think about a topic."

YouGov has also set up YGX, a partnership with a brokerage firm, to analyze the impact of current consumer trends on the upcoming financial results of companies. This would, for example, allow the company to determine whether consumers prefer clothes this season from Marks & Spencer or The Gap, Zahawi said.

For all these advantages, online polling can't work in countries with low Internet penetration, de Voogd said.

"Perhaps you could do an online poll in the Netherlands, where almost everyone has Internet, but that's about it," de Voogd said. "Only eight European countries even have half the population online."

The problem, according to both de Voogd and Benenson of the Obama campaign, is that Internet users cannot readily be extrapolated to represent the national population.

"Rural voters, older voters and lower-income voters tend to be underrepresented on the Internet," Benenson said. "By the mere fact that someone in these categories is on the Internet thus makes them unrepresentative for extrapolating views of their demographic."

To King, the Essex professor of government, this argument is nonsense.

"There is no evidence to suggest that people who use the Internet are fundamentally different from those without it," King said. "One mad awful lady living in a poor neighborhood without Internet does not differ much from her mad awful friend next door who goes online."

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Wasn't that the original argument by James Davidson Hunter, who coined the phrase "culture war" (in a book title)? It was certainly a part of the argument in his follow-up book (Before the Shooting Begins), including ideas about a "muddling middle".

In both works, as I recall, the "culture war" wasn't as much about polarization (and certainly not about polarizing to the point of no remaining middle) as about the poles being incomparable, using such different perspectives and language that compromise becomes impossible and violence inevitable. (Before the Shooting Begins hit shelves mere days after the first shooting of an "abortion doctor", so perhaps deserved a different title.)

-eg
Even as abortion, the environment and immigration -- some of the perennials in politics -- are being used by interest groups to raise the decibel level and galvanize the left and the right, some of the presidential candidates are playing to the middle. Perhaps they've been reading the poll numbers.

The United States is not really a nation divided. There is far more nuance in the public's views of social issues than suggested by the characterization of the country as a divide of red states and blue states.

"There are some tactical things at play and some wishful thinking, but if you go out and talk to real people, the divide is not there," said Morris P. Fiorina, a senior fellow at the Hoover Institution, the conservative research organization, and one of the authors of "Culture War? The Myth of a Polarized America."

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Leo G. Simonetta
Director of Research
Art & Science Group, LLC
6115 Falls Road, Suite 101
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I'm looking to hire a Research Analyst to work out of our main office in Boston, MA. I've included a complete job description below. If you know someone who might be interested, please pass this along. We're looking to fill the position quickly.

Thank you!

Lisa

Lisa Famularo, Ph.D.
Director, Student Affairs Program
Learning Collaborative for Higher Education

EDUVENTURES, Inc.
Prudential Tower, 9th Floor
800 Boylston Street
Boston, MA 02199
phone: 857-221-9794
e-mail: lfamularo@eduventures.com

Research Analyst for Student Affairs Program

About Eduventures

For more than a decade, Eduventures has been the most trusted and influential name in education market research, consulting services, and peer networking. Our clients include senior administrators and executives from leading educational institutions and companies serving the K-12, higher education, and corporate learning markets, as well as decision-makers in government agencies and the investment community.

The Learning Collaborative is a membership-based program for college and university leaders that offers discrete programs in organizational strategy and operations. Each program is designed to facilitate more efficient
knowledge transfer between institutions, to deliver actionable data and insight to guide executive decision-making, and to highlight institutional success stories.

The Opportunity

This is an exciting role for an individual with program assessment and evaluation, organizational research, or similar research experience. The Research Analyst will play a key role in our research program, serving vice chancellors, deans, and director-level executives within student affairs departments at top private and public universities across the country. Research for the program could be on topics related to diversity programming, health and mental health services, career services, residence hall programming, student clubs and activities, and other programming led by student affairs units.

Key Responsibilities

- Conducting qualitative and quantitative research to support the custom research needs of individual member institutions
- Developing and executing research methodologies including constituent surveying, benchmarking, and best practice data collection
- Leading the development and drafting of reports/small-scale consulting projects addressing the market research, benchmarking, or other information needs of individual members
- Working with members to scope research needs and questions
- Assisting in the development of major research studies

Requirements

- Master's degree or Ph.D. a plus
- Experience in and with higher education is preferred
- Strong written and verbal business communication skills
- Proven ability to transform key data into clear business commentary and action points
- Experience in business analysis and/or market research
- Expertise in managing relationships with colleagues, clients, and vendors
=95 A business-oriented, entrepreneurial mind-set

=95 Superior attention to detail and exceptional organizational skills

=95 Proven history of working with executive-level organizational leaders in process/organizational redesign projects

=95 Strong interpersonal and communication skills and client service ethic

=95 Proficiency in Microsoft Word and Excel

=95 Experience with SPSS, STATA, or similar statistical software is beneficial

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Larry R. Diran, Recruiting Director
researchanalystjob@eduventures.com
Fax: 617-204-9552
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---
Leo G. Simonetta
Director of Research
Art & Science Group, LLC
6115 Falls Road, Suite 101
Baltimore MD 21209

-----Original Message-----
From: Langer, Gary [mailto:Gary.Langer@abc.com]
Sent: Thursday, May 31, 2007 8:22 AM
To: Ande271@AOL.COM; AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: RE: Passages from the Bible

We have asked such questions, see below. However I'd suggest that a fundamental point is missing from this discussion. People have room in their heads for more than one concept at a time, even when those concepts conflict. Religious and temporal beliefs, in particular, are perfectly capable of co-existing in separate cognitive realms.

You can believe in God, and have strong faith in your religion, and thereby express unqualified belief in its tenets - that the Bible is literally true, that creation occurred, etc. At the same time you can accept and believe in modern science, the laws of physics, even the theory of evolution. You can walk around with these seemingly contradictory beliefs in your head because they exist in different and separate realms.

When we ask people to decide between the two - between evolution and creation, for example, which means, in effect, between science and God - we are creating an artificial, forced choice that many people themselves don't feel in any way compelled to make. Between the two, God, as the more personal, emotional and spiritually sustaining concept, will always win. But to chalk that up to disbelief in science is a misreading of how people think.

Nor do I believe that polling for a recitation of catechism, the suggestion that started this string, is a meaningful measurement of religious belief. It is a common error to confuse recall with knowledge; they are not at all the same thing.

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<tr>
<th>literally true</th>
<th>not literally true</th>
<th>no op.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>a. 60</td>
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<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 61</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 64</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For analysis of these data:

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORN@T [mailto:AAPORN@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Jeanne Anderson
Sent: Wednesday, May 30, 2007 6:52 PM
To: AAPORN@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Passages from the Bible

=20
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Reply-To: Susan Duncan <s.duncan@ANALYTICFOCUS.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Susan Duncan <s.duncan@ANALYTICFOCUS.COM>
Subject: Re: Passages from the Bible
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <3248A9B21DD5574785FE5E2C8E5216847BB2F5@exchange.local.artscience.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Mega Dittos for Gary's comments. I don't think that could have been better stated!

Susan C. Duncan, Ph.D
Senior Research Associate
Analytic Focus LLC
1116 20th Street South #406
Birmingham, AL  35205
(205)-672-9253
s.duncan@analyticfocus.com
www.analyticfocus.com

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Leo Simonetta
Sent: Thursday, May 31, 2007 8:29 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: FW: Passages from the Bible

Gary was having some trouble posting this to AAPORNet so he asked me to do so

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Leo G. Simonetta  
Director of Research  
Art & Science Group, LLC  
6115 Falls Road, Suite 101  
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Literally true  Not literally true  No op.

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- The story of the loaves and fishes
- The rules about purity (someone can find a better term or mphrase

Jeanne L. Anderson, Ph.D.
(formerly) Principal
Jeanne Anderson Research

In a message dated 5/26/2007 1:22:09 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time, hschuman@UMICH.EDU writes:

Perhaps this could be approached not only by the general questions that Gallup and others use, but also by asking Rs whether they believe specific passages in the Bible represent the literal word of God.

For example, the following from Deuteronomy, Chapter 21 (King James
18: If a man have a stubborn and rebellious son, which will not obey the voice of his father, or the voice of his mother, and that, when they have chastened him, will not hearken unto them:
19: Then shall his father and his mother lay hold on him, and bring him out unto the elders of his city, and unto the gate of his place;
20: And they shall say unto the elders of his city, This our son is stubborn and rebellious, he will not obey our voice; he is a glutton, and a drunkard.
21: And all the men of his city shall stone him with stones, that he die: so shalt thou put evil away from among you; and all Israel shall hear, and fear.

Leo Simonetta wrote:
> The Gallup report notes "Those who identify as Protestants or other non-Catholic Christians are significantly more likely to believe that
> the Bible is the literal word of God than are Catholics."
> Just 21% of Catholics believe that the Bible is to be taken literally compared to 42% of Protestants and 45% of Other Christians.
>
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Advertising
About Online Surveys, Traditional Pollsters Are: (C) Somewhat = Disappointed=20
By THOMAS CRAMPTON
PARIS, May 27 - To traditional pollsters, a random survey adjusted to reflect the general population is the only way to measure public opinion properly.

First developed in the 1940s by George Gallup, the father of modern polling, random sampling requires hours of costly legwork by an army of specially trained pollsters.

But some survey companies that offer an Internet-based alternative to traditional polls are trying to make inroads, including a British one, YouGov, which plans to introduce its methods in the United States for the next presidential election.

Working with a large panel of respondents who answer a range of questions through an online questionnaire, YouGov says it can predict election outcomes and consumer preferences with greater accuracy for far less money than ever before.

The other thing that concerns me is that we don't give a knowledge test when it comes to other issues. We ask questions that include terms like "prolife," "liberal," "constitutional," or "stem cell research," without
checking to see if the respondent knows what it means. And we accept and report their answers, as ill-informed (or based on differing assumptions) as they may be.

Why should the Bible be any different?

Gary's comment on recall vs. knowledge is something worth pondering.

Of course my favorite Biblical passage would be from Numbers:

The LORD said: "Take a census of the whole Israelite community by their clans and families, listing every man by name, one by one."

Colleen Porter
Gainesville, FL

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Date: Thu, 31 May 2007 08:23:56 -0700
Reply-To: "Pollack, Lance" <Lance.Pollack@UCSF.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Pollack, Lance" <Lance.Pollack@UCSF.EDU>
Subject: Re: Stuck in the Middle With You
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: A <04f701c7a31f$b5d29920$2177cb60$%godard@csun.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: quoted-printable

This is one of the services of public opinion research that we have data to show that our society, both culturally and politically, really agrees more than it disagrees. But this does not obviate the polarization that must inevitably arise when 45%-65% of the electorate (depending on the election) DOES NOT VOTE! The "muddling middle" truly has become the "silent majority", a politically dead middle who express themselves vigorously to each other and even to public opinion researchers, but no matter how important the issue cannot bring themselves to even vote, let alone exhibit any more involving civil activities. Thus, political decisions are made by the well-funded extremists at both ends of the political spectrum.

The cynical "middle" voter complains that no matter who I vote for, I get the same result anyway. Voters who think that, in my experience, cannot be reasoned with. However, they extend the same behavior to issues as well as office holders. Look at California as an example. Californians have demanded that everything that is important must be put on the ballot. It goes on the ballot and what happens? They stay away from the voting booth in droves. Prop 13, three strikes, redistricting, billions in bond issues, etc. These are crossroads kinds of issues, and the decisions are being determined by the majority of the 35%-45% who
bother to vote.

In my opinion, the American electorate always gets what it deserves. Their lack of political participation and will means they deserve no better politics or government than what they are receiving, i.e., an increasingly polarized one. We have met the enemy and they are us!

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
e-mail: Lance.Pollack@ucsf.edu

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU] On Behalf Of Ellis Godard
Sent: Wednesday, May 30, 2007 6:05 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: Stuck in the Middle With You

Wasn't that the original argument by James Davidson Hunter, who coined the phrase "culture war" (in a book title)? It was certainly a part of the argument in his follow-up book (Before the Shooting Begins), including ideas about a "muddling middle".

In both works, as I recall, the "culture war" wasn't as much about polarization (and certainly not about polarizing to the point of no remaining middle) as about the poles being incomparable, using such different perspectives and language that compromise becomes impossible and violence inevitable. (Before the Shooting Begins hit shelves mere days after the first shooting of an "abortion doctor", so perhaps deserved a different title.)

-eg

> -----Original Message-----
> From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Leo Simonetta
> Sent: Wednesday, May 30, 2007 12:01 PM
> To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
> Subject: Stuck in the Middle With You
> >=20
> Stuck in the Middle With You
> Janet Elder on Polling
> New York Times
> >=20
> (requires free registration)
Even as abortion, the environment and immigration -- some of the perennials in politics -- are being used by interest groups to raise the decibel level and galvanize the left and the right, some of the presidential candidates are playing to the middle. Perhaps they've been reading the poll numbers.

The United States is not really a nation divided. There is far more nuance in the public's views of social issues than suggested by the characterization of the country as a divide of red states and blue states. "There are some tactical things at play and some wishful thinking, but if you go out and talk to real people, the divide is not there," said Morris P. Fiorina, a senior fellow at the Hoover Institution, the conservative research organization, and one of the authors of "Culture War? The Myth of a Polarized America."

Tom Smith, director of the General Social Survey, which has been used to measure the public's opinions since 1972 agrees. "The majority of Americans, even on hot button issues, are in the middle."

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

---
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Hello colleagues,

I am currently the book review editor for the Journal of Official Statistics. I periodically try to refresh my list of people interested in reviewing books for the journal. If you are not familiar with the JOS, it is published by Statistics Sweden and publishes articles on statistical methods and theory. (See http://www.jos.nu for more information.) Book reviewers need only read books suitable for the journal's audience and write a review with their opinions. In exchange for the review, you get to keep the book and add publication of the review to your CV.

If you are interested in possibly being a reviewer, please reply with your areas of interest and contact information. (I'll also take suggestions for books that we might review.) If I have a book that might interest you I will contact you, let you know more details about how the review process works and you can decide if you want to do a review. (If you've indicated interest before, please send me another note so I know you're still game for reviews.)

Please also forward this request to anyone else you know who would be interested. Thanks and looking forward to hearing from you!!

Also I'd like to thank everyone who made this year's AAPOR conference a success -- I enjoyed it, as usual!

Jaki S. McCarthy, Book Review Editor
Journal of Official Statistics

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----------------------------------------------
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As is the wont of zoologists, the late Stephen Jay Gould put a Latin name to what Gary Langer has so well articulated. In Rocks of Ages, he describes "two non-overlapping magisteria," by which he means two non-overlapping domains where either science or religion holds the appropriate tools for meaningful discourse and resolution within that domain. The magisterium of religion concerns itself with meaning and values, while the magisterium of science concerns itself with the empirical world and theories about it. He sees no possibility of conflict between one and the other magisteria; they are simply different. Some might find Francis X. Collins' recent The Language of God an even more interesting take on this matter; Collins is the director of the Human Genome Project.

Some of the AAPORNet discussion has proceeded as if beliefs in religion or spirituality could be held up to scientific scrutiny. Or as if believing in God or otherwise being religious is itself evidence of inferior education or deficient rationality. Gould would have rejected such assumptions as pernicious. And a belief in the literal authorship by God of the Bible has sometimes been taken in this discussion as evidence of irrationality, perhaps associated with ignorance of what people say they believe in. As was pointed out earlier, most of us believe in the Special Theory of Relativity, although I have no real clue to what it says and accept it on the word of others who I believe to be better-informed than I. And that is in the magisterium of science! Lastly, it has been suggested that human ideas of morality could be applied to judge whether a passage in the Bible is or is not the literal word of God, as in the stoning example from Deuteronomy. If we find something morally repugnant, then supposedly it could not possibly be the literal word of God. That sort of misses the whole point of divine commandments; if humans were sufficient to have developed their own system of morality, there would have been no need for divine intervention. To religious people, we do not judge God; He judges us.

If we had been using surveys to assess people's rationality, intelligence, and knowledge in the 18th century, a respondent who did not believe in the phlogiston theory of combustion would have been assessed as, at best, uninformed. After all, Robert Boyle had reported experiments "proving" its validity. =20

Note that atheists, agnostics, and theists or deists could all agree on the separation of these two magisteria, without anyone demeaning the rationality, intelligence, or education of any other person. As Gould says, this is=20
An online survey by definition cannot represent the US population with respect to the variable "internet connected." We may try to weight it to be representative in terms of variables found in the US Census, but the one thing we can't do is use it to assess the effect of the "internet connectedness" variable.

> [Original Message]
> From: Ehrlich, Nathaniel <Nathaniel.Ehrlich@SSC.MSU.EDU>
> To: <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
> Date: 5/25/2007 10:06:08 AM
> Subject: Re: Question about an online survey provider
> 
> Mike,
>
> I mean nothing personal here, but I think the phrase "Obviously, though,
> it can never be representative of the entire U.S. population" is the
> kind of statement that can get you into an argument that you can't win.
> Although it's highly unlikely that a limited-coverage, opt-in sample
> could PRECISELY represent the entire U.S. population, it is possible.
> The next step in the argument is that even a randomly-accessed,
full-coverage, high-response rate is also unlikely to represent the U.S. population. It would probably be closer, but even the census is an estimate of the actual population.

In truth, we all need to be very careful and very clear about what we can, and cannot, do.

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 Mike Donatello
Sent: Friday, May 25, 2007 8:42 AM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: Question about an online survey provider

I've never heard that specific phrase before, but odds are that your guess is correct. Obviously, though, it can never be representative of the entire U.S. population because (1) we don't all have internet access, and (2) it's an opt-in panel.

--
Mike Donatello
703.582.5680
mike@donatello.us

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Melissa Marcello
Sent: Wednesday, 23 May, 2007 10:02
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: [AAPORNET] Question about an online survey provider

Dear All,

Yesterday I received an e-mail about a recent online survey conducted by Greenfield Online. They described the survey in this way: "In a recent Greenfield Online census representative omnibus survey..."

Could someone tell me what the heck a "census representative omnibus survey" is?
Am I to assume that this is a convenience sample weighted such that it is "representative" of the U.S. Census? Just curious.

Thanks,

Melissa

Melissa Marcello
President
Pursuant, Inc.
2141 P Street NW
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f. 800.567.1723

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I hate to put a damper on all this, but certainly there are problems with =
testing knowledge of the Bible given that there are many versions of it; =
all versions are just that - VERSIONS, not literal translations. =
(Exception: the Jewish Publication Society attempts to provide a literal =
English translation of the original Hebrew text of the Pentateuch, or =
Torah, or Five Books of Moses - call it what you wish - that true =
believers would claim the Christian (and Jewish) God dictated letter by =
letter - all 304,805 of them - to Moses on Mount Sinai.) But I am not =
sure that testing knowledge of Christian doctrine using a Jewish text =
seems quite valid either! (Aside from Gary Langer's excellent point that =
knowledge and belief can be separated by the individual and should =
therefore be treated as separate constructs.)

Regards,

Jonathan

Jonathan E. Brill, Ph.D.
General Manager, ORANJ BOWL(sm) Panel Research Program
Associate Director, Database & Panel Research
NEW JERSEY INSTITUTE FOR SUCCESSFUL AGING
School of Osteopathic Medicine
University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey
The other thing that concerns me is that we don't give a knowledge test when it comes to other issues. We ask questions that include terms like "prolife," "liberal," "constitutional," or "stem cell research," without checking to see if the respondent knows what it means. And we accept and report their answers, as ill-informed (or based on differing assumptions) as they may be.

Why should the Bible be any different? =20

Gary's comment on recall vs. knowledge is something worth pondering.

Of course my favorite Biblical passage would be from Numbers:

The LORD *said: "Take a census of the whole Israelite community by their clans and families, listing every man by name, one by one*"

Colleen Porter
Gainesville, FL
About Online Surveys, Traditional Pollsters Are: (C) Somewhat Disappointed

By=20
CRAMPTON

PARIS, May 27 =AD To traditional pollsters, a=20 random survey adjusted to reflect the general=20 population is the only way to measure public opinion properly.

First developed in the 1940s by George Gallup,=20 the father of modern polling, random sampling=20 requires hours of costly legwork by an army of specially trained pollsters.

But some survey companies that offer an=20 Internet-based alternative to traditional polls=20 are trying to make inroads, including a British=20 one, YouGov, which plans to introduce its methods=20 in the United States for the next presidential election.

Working with a large panel of respondents who=20 answer a range of questions through an online=20 questionnaire, YouGov says it can predict=20 election outcomes and consumer preferences with=20 greater accuracy for far less money than ever before.

To reflect a broad spectrum of opinion, the=20 online panelists are recruited from all walks of=20 life, and efforts are made to reach out to people=20 who are less likely to be online, like the=20 elderly and people with low incomes. Panelists=20 are paid to participate =AD which is a big no-no in=20 conventional polling =AD and their identities are=20 validated by their home addresses and other personal details.

To be sure, traditional pollsters and political=20 consultants do not view online surveys as=20 scientifically acceptable. The sampling of=20 consumer opinion tapped through an online=20
questionnaire cannot be as random as traditional measures, they argue, and it is easier for people to misrepresent themselves and their opinions online. Another critical difference is that in traditional polls, participation is voluntary, not paid.

Voter polling by the Internet is not yet viable, said Joel Benenson, a Democratic pollster working for the presidential campaign of Senator Barack Obama of Illinois. There are some uses for online polling, but it still misses out on too much of the population for us.

Despite the strong skepticism, Internet-based survey results are likely to get some publicity during the 2008 elections, and executives from companies that conduct these surveys hope that they can use the attention to gain credibility for their methods.

YouGov, for example, has formed a partnership with Polimetrix, an online survey company based in Palo Alto, Calif., for surveys in the United States. Polimetrix, with a panel of one million people, plans to track the 2008 presidential election with a 50-state survey covering a minimum of 1,000 panelists in each state.

State-by-state election results are an important way for us to prove that our methodology delivers accurate results, said Douglas Rivers, a Stanford University political science professor who founded Polimetrix in 2004. You can be lucky once, but not 50 times.

Professor Rivers said that the margin of error for Polimetrix surveys is similar to that of polls conducted by telephone. YouGov said that its own results in recent British elections were as close or closer to the actual votes than traditional polling methods.

Mr. Benenson of the Obama campaign said that the Internet can be an effective way to test ad campaigns for specific populations, but that the variables are too great for judging the views of the general population. Polls on which public policy decisions are based still require walking the streets, said Leendert de Voogd, managing director of TNS Opinion in Brussels, one of the world's largest polling companies.
It is still way too early for public opinion polling to go online, Mr. de Voogd said. Internet polling is like the Far West, with no rules, no sheriff and no reference points.

Among the surveys run by TNS Opinion is Eurobarometer, a survey of public opinion across Europe conducted for the European Commission since 1973.

The decisions made on the basis of our polls are far too important to be left to an online survey, Mr. de Voogd said. Online polls can miss very important parts of the population.

For YouGov, developing a balanced panel of regular respondents from all sectors of the population is a priority, said Nadhim Zahawi, YouGov's chief executive. We expend a lot of effort reaching older people and other demographics of people who are less likely to use the Internet, he said.

Mr. Zahawi added that modern technology has made old-fashioned polls more cumbersome and unreliable. Thanks to the increased use of mobile phones, the traditional pollsters face a growing problem of how to track down people at home, he said.

In London, The Daily Telegraph, which uses YouGov's services roughly twice a month, appreciates the ability to query a large number of people in a short time.

They allow us to ask twice the number compared with most polls, said Anthony King, a professor of government at the University of Essex who commissions surveys for The Daily Telegraph. The bottom line is that they get results faster and as good or better than other polling agencies.

But to Mr. de Voogd of TNS Opinion and other polling company executives, nothing less than classic polling methodology will deliver results. This technique calls for a country like Britain to be divided into 150 cells, or sampling points, with a starting address chosen at random for the pollsters to begin their walk.

You cannot replace wearing down shoe leather to do good polls, Mr. de Voogd said. It does take money and time walking house to house, but quality has a price.

From the starting address, the interviewer
follows a random route that could resemble this:
Walk left away from the first address, turning left on the first street, then count three blocks and turn right. On that block, count five houses and knock on the door of the sixth house. Ask to speak with the person whose birthday is closest to the date of the interview.

If the person is not there, the interviewer must attempt to contact that same person up to eight times or until the person declines to participate.

A separate person does a follow-up interview with 20 percent of those polled to verify that the interviews were conducted strictly according to the methodology.

The technique is different at YouGov, where a panel of 175,000 Britons is developed, nourished and surveyed. Each member of the panel, who is confirmed to fit a certain demographic category, receives points for answering questions posed and answered on the Internet. When enough points are accrued, the panelist receives about $99. Individual respondents may be contacted up to once every two weeks.

YouGov has also set up a partnership with a brokerage firm, Execution Limited, to analyze the impact of consumer trends on the imminent financial results of companies. This would, for example, allow a company to determine whether consumers prefer clothes this season from Gap or Marks & Spencer, a British retailer, Mr. Zahawi said.

For all these advantages, online polling cannot work in places with low Internet penetration, Mr. de Voogd said.

Perhaps you could do an online poll in the Netherlands, where almost everyone has Internet, but that’s about it, Mr. de Voogd said. Only eight European countries even have half the population online.

The problem, according to both Mr. de Voogd and Mr. Benenson of the Obama campaign, is that Internet users do not necessarily reflect a nation’s population.

Rural voters, older voters and lower-income voters tend to be underrepresented on the Internet, Mr. Benenson said. By the mere fact that someone in these categories is on the Internet, Internet thus makes them unrepresentative for extrapolating views of their demographic.
But Professor King of the University of Essex does not agree with this argument.

There is no evidence to suggest that people who use the Internet are fundamentally different from those without it, he said. One mad, awful lady living in a poor neighborhood without Internet does not differ much from her mad, awful friend next door who goes online.

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I did an article in Social Science Computer Review 2004 that, among other things, tracked Internet access and use from 1983 to 2002 in RDD samples (thanks to Jon Miller for the 1983-1999 data and the phone subsample from the 2002 GSS).

Basically I found the following: by 2002 when individuals owned a home computer, they virtually all had some form of Internet access. In fact, many families buy a home computer largely to get online access (at least at first).

Individuals who used a computer at work were far more likely to use a computer at home. Individuals in the labor force, other variables controlled, had home computers more than those who were not. Better educated individuals more often had home computers (other variables controlled). Single women less often had home computers. Better educated males more often logged Internet time. Professional women in "female professional" jobs (K-12 instruction; nursing; social work) had the least amount of online work Internet access compared with professional or managerial males, or women in science & technology professions or managerial jobs.

I'm sure the percentages are up (college graduates plus were saturated by 2002) but suspect the rank order is relatively constant.

The article is at:

http://ssc.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/22/2/152

So I doubt that an online panel, even when given Internet access through the study (although that's much better than several alternatives) will represent the US, especially if it's opt-in.

On the other hand, I think we need to consider what's being predicted. Might not an online panel better represent US actual voters than RDD generally, even with screens (especially sloppy RDD) since the online participants are highly likely to be voters? I suspect there are many topics in which general public samples may not well reflect the behavior or issues involved, even if they do produce more representative samples of the nation.

Susan

Susan Carol Losh, PhD
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American Statistical Association/NSF Research Fellow
Program Leader, Educational Psychology
Program Coordinator, Learning and Cognition

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Did anyone keep a copy of the file with the final conference program? I have a paper copy from the conference, but I wanted to scan through the program looking for some things with a search function.
It's not on the AAPOR web site anymore and I'd rather not wait the 2 to 3 weeks until it's out there under the old conferences.

Thanks,
(fran)

Fran Featherston  
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703-292-4221  
ffeatherston@nsf.gov

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Hi Fran et al.,

The final program of the 2007 conference will be going online under "Past Conferences," and should be up by close of business tomorrow.

Best wishes,

Patricia

Patricia Moy, Ph.D.  
Christy Cressey Associate Professor  
& Graduate Program Coordinator  

Department of Communication  
Adjunct Faculty, Political Science  
University of Washington, Box 353740  
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(v) 1 206 543 9676  
(f) 1 206 543 9285  
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What we seek is for the sample being studied to be representative of the TARGET population, which is not always the general population. If you are conducting political polls to predict elections, then you want your sample to be representative of voters. If you are doing a marketing survey you want a sample representative of purchasers (or at least potential purchasers). But if you are doing a study whose data will be used to determine health policy or funding distributions, then the general population is probably the target.

It appears that Internet usage correlates with voting behavior. It is reasonable to assume that because Internet usage is higher among the affluent that Internet usage is also correlated with purchasing behavior. Beyond that, I don't think we know that much other than an on-line panel cannot be representative of the general population.

I would add that disclosure statements for panel studies (regardless of mode) should include a description of not only how participants are recruited, but how they verify that the respondent for a given survey was the person recruited and the proportion of panel members who flunked the verification procedure for that survey. On-line surveys are particularly worrisome because of the "who is at the keyboard" question and the predilection in many segments of the population for using on-line personas. Reporting about verification would allow for more reassurance among peers about the validity of data.

Lance M. Pollack, PhD
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tel: 415-597-9302
fax: 415-597-9213
email: Lance.Pollack@ucsf.edu

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU] On Behalf Of Susan Carol Losh
Sent: Thursday, May 31, 2007 1:17 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Internet connectedness
I did an article in Social Science Computer Review 2004 that, among other things, tracked Internet access and use from 1983 to 2002 in RDD samples (thanks to Jon Miller for the 1983-1999 data and the phone subsample from the 2002 GSS).

Basically I found the following: by 2002 when individuals owned a home computer, they virtually all had some form of Internet access. In fact, many families buy a home computer largely to get online access (at least at first).

Individuals who used a computer at work were far more likely to use a computer at home. Individuals in the labor force, other variables controlled, had home computers more than those who were not. Better educated individuals more often had home computers (other variables controlled). Single women less often had home computers. Better educated males more often logged Internet time. Professional women in "female professional" jobs (K-12 instruction; nursing; social work) had the least amount of online work Internet access compared with professional or managerial males, or women in science & technology professions or managerial jobs.

I'm sure the percentages are up (college graduates plus were saturated by 2002) but suspect the rank order is relatively constant.

The article is at:


http://ssc.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/22/2/152

So I doubt that an online panel, even when given Internet access through the study (although that's much better than several alternatives) will represent the US, especially if it's opt-in.

On the other hand, I think we need to consider what's being predicted. Might not an online panel better represent US actual voters than RDD generally, even with screens (especially sloppy RDD) since the online participants are highly likely to be voters? I suspect there are many topics in which general public samples may not well reflect the behavior or issues involved, even if they do produce more representative samples of the nation.

Susan

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

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(850) 644-8776 FAX
slosh@fsu.edu
I'm enjoying the various digressions, but I go back to the core question...which I presume is something like: do people with certain religious beliefs cast their votes (or behave) in different ways than do those without those beliefs?

The correct questionnaire item operationalizes 'religious beliefs'. For evangelical Protestants, a question about the belief in the literal word of the Bible (whatever version) might work fairly well. It certainly won't work for Jews (a totally different set of question is necessary) and I assume not Hindus, and I have no idea about Moslems (Sunni? Shi'a? Would you specify the 'koran' instead of Bible? Does this matter if you're polling in and around Detroit?). But if the 'religious right' is a bloc you want to know about, _and_ the religious right is defined as evangelical Protestants, then use questionnaire items that are valid and reliable for indicating that group. I've successfully used a composite measure which is based on 'yes' to 'Protestant' and 'agree' or 'strongly agree' to one or two religiosity questions (see [www.techsociety.com/articles/JMF_Goldscheider_Lawton.pdf](http://www.techsociety.com/articles/JMF_Goldscheider_Lawton.pdf) and [http://techsociety.com/articles/switch.pdf](http://techsociety.com/articles/switch.pdf))

Leora

Dr. Leora Lawton
Ps: I once gave a short talk about the meaning of the Census in the Torah. For those who are comfortable with some Hebrew, you can find it on www.techsociety.com/personal/census.html. For those who don't but are curious, email me and I'll send a version that doesn't require Hebrew knowledge.

-----Original Message-----
From: Jonathan Brill [mailto:brillje@UMDNJ.EDU]
Sent: Thursday, May 31, 2007 12:39 PM
To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: [AAPORNET] Passages from the Bible

I hate to put a damper on all this, but certainly there are problems with testing knowledge of the Bible given that there are many versions of it; all versions are just that - VERSIONS, not literal translations. (Exception: the Jewish Publication Society attempts to provide a literal English translation of the original Hebrew text of the Pentateuch, or Torah, or Five Books of Moses - call it what you wish - that true believers would claim the Christian (and Jewish) God dictated letter by letter - all 304,805 of them - to Moses on Mount Sinai.) But I am not sure that testing knowledge of Christian doctrine using a Jewish text seems quite valid either! (Aside from Gary Langer's excellent point that knowledge and belief can be separated by the individual and should therefore be treated as separate constructs.)

Regards,
Jonathan

Jonathan E. Brill, Ph.D.
General Manager, ORANJ BOWL(sm) Panel Research Program
Associate Director, Database & Panel Research
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The other thing that concerns me is that we don't give a knowledge test when it comes to other issues. We ask questions that include terms like "prolife," "liberal," "constitutional," or "stem cell research," without checking to see if the respondent knows what it means. And we accept and report their answers, as ill-informed (or based on differing assumptions) as they may be.

Why should the Bible be any different?

Gary's comment on recall vs. knowledge is something worth pondering.

Of course my favorite Biblical passage would be from Numbers:

The LORD *said: "Take a census of the whole Israelite community by their clans and families, listing every man by name, one by one*"

Colleen Porter
Gainesville, FL
People with certain religious beliefs do vote in ways different from those without those beliefs whenever a party succeeds in attracting them to its coalition. As Thomas Frank argued in "What's the Matter with Kansas," the current Republican coalition unites affluent, educated conservatives trying to protect their economic interests with members of the religious right who want to overturn Roe v. Wade and block gay marriage. These two groups are not natural allies, but the Rove-led Republicans made it work by granting the former group substantive gains, i.e. tax cuts, less regulation, and convincing the latter group to be satisfied with symbolic rewards. If the GOP ever had to deliver on the substance of the social issues, he argued, the coalition would fall apart.

Lately, the coalition is falling apart, perhaps because the religious right has noticed that the Republicans never actually provided it with very much of substance. And its members might be getting tired of voting against their economic interests.

One of the highest and best use of polls in journalism is tracking the formation and decay of these coalitions. Voters ought to know whose beds they are being invited to share.

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

On Thu, 31 May 2007, Leora Lawton wrote:

> Date: Thu, 31 May 2007 15:42:45 -0700
> From: Leora Lawton <lawton@TECHSOCIETY.COM>
> To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
> Subject: Re: Passages from the Bible
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> Leora
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> Dr. Leora Lawton
> TechSociety Research
> "Custom Social Science and Consumer Behavior Research"
> 2342 Shattuck Avenue PMB 362, Berkeley, CA  94704
> (510) 548-6174; fax (510) 548-6175; cell (510) 928-7572
> www.techsociety.com
> Yahoo Messenger: leora_lawton
>
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> Ps: I once gave a short talk about the meaning of the Census in the Torah.
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I was, however, intrigued by the statement that "Professor Rivers said that the margin of error for Polimetrix surveys is similar to that of polls conducted by telephone" which would seem to imply that they have figured out a way to compute a confidence interval for the sampling error on opt-in panel surveys of the general population. I don't suspect that is what Doug Rivers meant, but he is one of the more knowledgeable people on the topic of online surveys and I'd be interested in hearing what he actually told Mr. Crampton.

Of course, perhaps Mr. Crampton was just trying to explain that since neither telephone nor Internet surveys involve the wearing down of shoe leather, they can't be called random samples and therefore statisticians can't compute a margin of error for either anyway.

Jan Werner

Leo Simonetta wrote:
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> > http://www.nytimes.com/2007/05/31/business/media/31adco.html?
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> Working with a large panel of respondents who answer a range of questions through an online questionnaire, YouGov says it can predict election outcomes and consumer preferences with greater accuracy for far less money than ever before.

Yes, I did say that the standard errors for samples from non-random panels are similar to those for phone surveys (and different from those for cluster samples, though, not surprisingly, this didn't make it into the Times story). There is a misconception that standard errors are something that can't be calculated or are meaningless for non-probability samples, such as observational studies, time-series, opt-in panels, etc. This is not true. In fact, it is possible to estimate standard errors under very weak assumptions about how the data were generated. Since the celebrated papers of Huber and Eicker in the Fifth Berkeley Symposium, there has been 40 years of research on robust inference when the data generating process is unknown, though little of this seems to have permeated the world of survey sampling.

The key idea is that a subsample from a panel (no matter how it was
selected) or from a phone survey (regardless of its level of non-response) generates approximately independent observations. This does not imply that estimates based off of these samples are unbiased (which would be true if the selection mechanism were ignorable), but standard errors *never* tell you anything about bias. The standard error is just a standard deviation of estimates obtained by repeated sampling following the same procedure.

Here's how the argument goes for either a weighted RDD sample or a sample from a Web opt-in panel. The only assumption, aside from some pretty innocuous regularity conditions, is independence of the draws, which is hard to dispute. Consider an estimator of the form

$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{\sum_i w_i} \sum_i y_i$$

The observations $y_i$ and the weights $w_i$ are independent, but possibly not identically distributed. Under weak conditions

$$\text{plim} \frac{1}{n} \sum_i w_i = c > 0$$

Let $\theta^* = \text{plim} \frac{1}{n} \sum_i w_i y_i$. (For this part, it's enough that the observations and weights have uniformly bounded moments.) It follows (again, subject to weak regularity conditions) that

$$\sqrt{n} (\hat{\theta} - \theta^*)$$

converges in distribution to a $N(0, s^2)$ random variable

where $s^2$ is a standard "sandwich estimator" of the form

$$s^2 = \frac{1}{c^2} \lim n^{-1} \sum_i E[w_i^2 (y_i - \theta^*)^2]$$

which can be consistently estimated by

$$\hat{s}^2 = \frac{n}{\sum_i w_i^2} \sum_i (y_i - \hat{\theta})^2 / (\sum_i w_i)^2.$$  

There's nothing very deep about this result. (Only the weighting makes it ugly--it's trivial if the sample is not weighted.) But this calculation is equally valid for any kind of survey with independent draws. It doesn't make any different if it's a true probability sample, a low response rate RDD sample, or a subsample from a convenience sample (which is what the reporter asked me about).

This does not, however, imply that the estimates are any good or that the confidence intervals (margins of error) have the stated coverage of the population parameter, since the parameter that is being estimated is $\theta^*$, which could be quite different from the population parameter of interest. But please don't tell me that this isn't a valid estimate of the sampling variability, which it is.

A different (and probably more relevant) question is what is the mean square error of the estimates, since this incorporates both sampling variability and bias. For non-probability samples, it's difficult to say much theoretically about the bias since the ignorability assumption is usually not testable. We know that the potential for bias is large for
any non-probability sample (which includes any survey with significant =
non-response). I believe that it's possible to get usable estimates with =
modest amounts of bias by improved statistical methods, such as =
calibration estimators, matching, and hierarchical modelling. But that's =
a topic for another day.

Doug

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNENET on behalf of Jan Werner
Sent: Thu 5/31/2007 7:41 PM
To: AAPORNENET@asu.edu
Subject: Re: D=E9j=E0 vu all over again

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SNIP

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Perhaps I'm being a bit persnickety and nitpicking but am I the only one who is fatigued by the overused redundancy of "d=E9j=E0 vu all over again."

At first it was sort of cute but that was about 15-20 years ago. Soon there will be millions of Americans grown up who don't recognize it as an ironic redundancy. We should have name for the process of well wearing into apparent common usage a pun that has no linguistic function at all—I like "foxymoron." Of course it may be better than biblical literalism, but why are we butchering the English language? Is this a way of poking fun at the French or at ourselves, or what? Perhaps
adding "all over again" explains why people in our country have stopped using their automobile turn signals--that may tire them out too, deu vu all over again? Sorry to ruminate into your commentary on the ignorance of polling commentary at the NYT, Jan. But I guess there's no escaping the truth that roominants just go on doing it all over again. =20

Marc

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