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Sent: Saturday, May 28, 2011 6:10 PM
To: Shapard Wolf
Subject: File: "AAPORNET LOG0802"

Date: Fri, 1 Feb 2008 07:12:25 -0500
Reply-To: Andrew A Beveridge <aabeveridge@GMAIL.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Andrew A Beveridge <aabeveridge@GMAIL.COM>
Subject: Social Explorer Gets Religion
Comments: To: Nick Trippel <nick.trippel@hunter.cuny.edu>,
AAPORNET@ASU.EDU, Manfred Kuechler <mkuechle@hunter.cuny.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

February 1, New York City

Today, Social Explorer, in association with the Association of Religious Data Archives (ARDA) (www.thearda.com) releases maps and reports at the county level that provide counts of adherents and congregations of most denominations in the United States for 1980, 1990 and 2000, including Catholics, many Protestant denominations, both evangelical and mainline, Mormons, Muslims and Jews, etc. Based on the Religious Congregations and Membership Study this is the most complete census available on religious congregations and their members. These data were developed by the Association of Statisticians of American Religious Bodies (ASARB). The application is available through the Social Explorer website www.socialexplorer.com and through the ARDA site www.thearda.com.

What to know where the Baha'i or the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormons) are concentrated by state or county Social Explorer can tell you www.socialexplorer.com. There are well over 100 denominations reported for each decade To find out more about each denomination or larger groups, such as Evangelical or Mainline Protestant follow this link <http://www.thearda.com/Denoms/Families/>.

Social Explorer provides demographic information in an easily understood format: data maps.

We provide access to hundreds of interactive data maps and reports of the United States. Using them you may:

- . Visually analyze and understand the demography of the U.S.
- . Explore your own neighborhood
- . Learn about the people living around you or anywhere in the United States

Social Explorer allows anyone using the WEB to create thematic maps (data maps) using several hundred variables from the 2000 Census down to the census tract, plus a selection from earlier censuses to 1940. Soon data back to 1910, where available will be added for Census Tracts, and data back

to 1790 for counties. These maps are interactive, and one can identify the streets in the area. There is a "find" tool to allow you to find specific locations, including addresses. You can pan and zoom, look at specific areas, change the variables you are mapping and the like. Using Social Explorer one also can create reports for any area or areas you chose from a wide array of variables. These reports also give you the context of your selected area including the United States, the state or states, and the county or counties your for your area. The report is then downloadable to EXCEL or it can be printed along with a map that identifies the selected area. In 2007, Social Explorer users made well over 2 million maps.

Social Explorer also makes it possible to create or view slideshows of the maps that you have created. This is especially useful to view change over time, or to zoom in to a given area from a larger area. Registered users will be able to store and reuse their own slide shows, and export them as animated GIFs to their own software.

Major support for Social Explorer was provided by the National Science Foundation. Other support includes the New York Times, Queens College and the City University of New York.

What People Are Saying About Social Explorer

World Changing "...they've done a fantastically thorough job. You can zoom all the way from the national level to ... the street you live on, and see all sorts of different data, from income to industry to gender to ethnicity to means of commuting to family structure. Want a map showing percent of foreign-born nationals who immigrated in the last five years? It's there. Want a map showing percentage of self-employed males? It's there. Percentage of housing where rent is between \$600 - \$800 per month or where heat is provided by solar power? It's there. Populations of Estonian ancestry? It's there."

O'Reilly Radar "The Social Explorer gives a map interface to the 2000 census data. It's beautiful and really interesting. . . When you chart the changing density of blacks and whites in NYC, you get a feel for the sudden post-war boom in projects in Queens and Kings."

Very Short List "a fascinating Website that interactively maps out America bit by granular bit according to demographics."

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Date: Fri, 1 Feb 2008 11:12:17 -0500

Reply-To: Claire Durand <Claire.Durand@UMONTREAL.CA>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Claire Durand <Claire.Durand@UMONTREAL.CA>
Subject: 2nd call for papers
Comments: To: WAPOR@listserv.unl.edu, AAPORNET@ASU.edu,
SRMSNET@LISTSERV.UMD.EDU, bms-rc33@services.cnrs.fr
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"; format=flowed
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RC33-ISA 7th Conference on Social Science Methodology, Naples (IT),
September 1-5 2008

Conference homepage: <http://www.rc332008.unina.it/>

SESSION: Attitudes Towards Surveys

Session Organisers: Claire Durand and John Goyder

Deadline for the abstracts is February 17, 2008. Please send your abstracts
for this session to the following email address:

Claire.Durand@umontreal.ca with cc. to John.Goyder@uwaterloo.ca

Session abstract:

Attitudes towards surveys as an area of research have flourished recently. The sessions aim to present the most recent developments in research regarding the role played by attitudes towards surveys. One focus is to better understand the determinants of attitudes towards surveys. What are the characteristics of those who believe – more or less -- in surveys? Are these characteristics related to attitudes towards public institutions, governments, etc.? Are they related to what the surveys tell, i.e. whether they give information with which one agrees? How do people perceive the role of surveys, in particular during electoral campaigns and in determining public policy? The second set of questions pertains to the consequences of attitudes towards surveys. Are they related to survey non response? Do they play a role in opinion change? These are some of the topics on which papers will be welcome.

You will find complementary information (general call for papers, guidelines, etc.) on the Conference website: <http://www.rc332008.unina.it/nina.it/>

Best,

Claire Durand
professeur titulaire,

directrice des études supérieures,
<http://www.mapageweb.umontreal.ca/durandc>
Département de sociologie,
Université de Montréal
C.P. 6128, succ. Centre-ville,
Montréal, H3C 3J7

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Date: Fri, 1 Feb 2008 11:32:19 -0700
Reply-To: David Krane <dkrane@HARRISINTERACTIVE.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: David Krane <dkrane@HARRISINTERACTIVE.COM>
Subject: Re: bigotry effects on the vote
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU, Jonathan Brill <brillje@UMDNJ.EDU>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

Jonathan

Actually we have begun investigating the very things you bring up here in=
=20
a collaborative effort between BYU and Harris Interactive. It isn't=20
exactly what you describe but we thought you might be inetrested. Our=20
first findings can be found at the link below though we hope to do furthe=
r=20
analysis and survey in the months ahead. Comments welcome.

http://www.harrisinteractive.com/harris_poll/index.asp?PID=3D864=20

David

David Krane, VP
Harris Interactive
The Harris Poll
212.539.9648

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Date: Fri, 1 Feb 2008 15:29:01 -0500
Reply-To: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Subject: Interesting stuff on the cell-phone only population

Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
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The Impact of "Cell-Onlys" on Public Opinion Polls

Ways of Coping with a Growing Population Segment

by Scott Keeter, Director of Survey Research, Pew Research Center;
Michael Dimock, Associate Director, and Leah Christian, Research
Associate, Pew Research Center for the People & the Press; and Courtney
Kennedy, University of Michigan

The proportion of Americans who rely solely on a cell phone for their telephone service continues to grow, as does the share who still have a landline phone but do most of their calling on their cell phone. With these changes, there is an increased concern that polls conducted only on landline telephones may not accurately measure public opinion. A new Pew Research Center study finds that, while different demographically, Americans who mostly or exclusively rely on cell phones are not substantially different from the landline population in their basic political attitudes and preferences.

SNIP

<http://pewresearch.org/pubs/714/the-impact-of--cell-onlys-on-public-opinion-polls>

or

<http://tinyurl.com/34ohut>

--

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

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=====
Date: Fri, 1 Feb 2008 20:43:28 -0500

Reply-To: "Thomas, Randall K." <rthomas@HARRISINTERACTIVE.COM>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: "Thomas, Randall K." <rthomas@HARRISINTERACTIVE.COM>

Subject: Re: bigotry effects on the vote

Comments: To: Jonathan Brill <brillje@UMDNJ.EDU>, AAPORNET@ASU.EDU

In-Reply-To: A<s7a1a8c3.033@smtnpc.umdj.edu>

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Hi Jonathan,

We have begun investigating the very things you bring up in a collaborative effort between BYU and Harris Interactive. We employed a list experiment approach and our first findings are reported here:

http://www.harrisinteractive.com/harris_poll/index.asp?PID=864

There are some interesting findings for named candidates versus candidate characteristics...

Randall

Randall K. Thomas
Senior Research Scientist, Survey Design
Harris Interactive
60 Corporate Woods Drive
Rochester, NY 14623
585.214.7250

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Jonathan Brill
Sent: Thursday, January 31, 2008 10:54 AM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: bigotry effects on the vote

Although my interest in AAPOR is unrelated to political polling, it has occurred to me that the present Presidential campaign season offers a fascinating laboratory for studying the effects of bigotry on candidate choice. For the first time, this election features a black candidate who is truly a serious contender to be elected President. Simultaneously, for the first time, this election features a female candidat who is truly a serious contender to be elected President. Wow! Two firsts represented by two different candidates. Could it get any better than this from a sociological perspective?

I have to wonder:

How many people will and won't vote for Senator Obama because his racial identity is the overriding consideration? How many people will and won't vote for Senator Clinton because her gender is the overriding consideration?

Assuming that either Obama or Clinton becomes the democratic nominee, what will be the crossover/desertion rate among Democrats who will vote for the white male GOP nominee? And what will be the crossover/desertion rate among Republicans who will vote for Obama or Clinton because of race/gender?

And what are the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics and party affiliations that characterize each group? How strong will the discriminatory power of these attributes be in predicting the voter choice patterns in the general election?

Does anyone know if there is a large-scale and serious academic effort underway to investigate these issues? If so, who are the investigators leading the effort?

Regards,
Jonathan

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

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=====
Date: Fri, 1 Feb 2008 20:02:54 -0600
Reply-To: amccutch@UNLSERVE.UNL.EDU
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Allan L. McCutcheon" <amccutch@UNLSERVE.UNL.EDU>
Subject: Re: Traditional Polling Methods Do Not Work for Nontraditional
Candidates
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; DelSp="Yes"; format="flowed"
Content-Disposition: inline
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

If the Weinberger/Bornstein hypothesis is true--that is, respondents only report accurately when asked about traditional (i.e., white male) candidates--then why has this not been true for the exit polls as well? In the South Carolina Democratic primary, the exit poll data was very clear that the Obama victory was going to be substantial, and Obama won big. In New Hampshire, the exit poll data indicated that Clinton and Obama were locked in a tight race--a difference that was within the margin of error for the poll results--and Clinton won a close race.

A simpler hypothesis is that the pre-election pollsters anticipated neither the record-shattering turnout of registered Democrats (about 2/3's of them) in the 2008 NH primary, nor the extraordinarily large turnout of African-Americans (55% of all Dem voters) in the 2008 South Carolina Democratic primary. Importantly, the 2008 SC Democratic primary also shattered all of the previous participation records for SC Democratic primaries.

The most likely source of error was the pre-election pollsters' "likely voter" models. The modelers may have anticipated the usual low turnouts of voters, as is typical in primary election--or maybe they even increased the expected turnout numbers. But who was predicting such large turnouts? NH Sec. of State William Gardner predicted that 260,000 voters would participate in the Dem primary--that seemingly outrageous prediction raised a few eyebrows among the pundits. The prediction of 260,00 voters seemed so high, because so many voters had never before participated in a NH Democratic primary (the previous record high was just shy of 220,000).

No one predicted that nearly 285,000 would actually participate; this included an estimated 154,000 (i.e., about 2/3's) of the state's 225,000 registered Democrats. And those registered Democrats were disproportionately Clinton supporters, as the pre-election and exit polls both clearly showed.

This pattern of record turnouts for Democrats was repeated in SC and FL. Interestingly, the Republican primaries have not shown a similar pattern of record-shattering turnouts.

It is a fairly simple principle of politics--if extremely large numbers of your supporters turn out to vote for you, you win even if you opponent gets a reasonable turnout from his/her supporters. Extremely large numbers of registered Dems turned out in NH and FL, and Clinton did better than the pre-election polls predicted; extremely large numbers of African-American Dems turned out in SC, and Obama did better than predicted.

Why have the pre-election polls had a difficult time predicting the Democratic primaries, but a better time predicting the Republican primaries? Not because the Republicans have "traditional" candidates, but because the 2008 Republican primary turnouts have been typical of

past Republican primaries. As a consequence, the pre-election polls' usual likely voter models have worked well.

The Democratic primary turnouts, on the other hand, have been anything but normal. The Democrats have seen unprecedented turnouts. Consequently, the pre-election pollsters must either adjust their Democratic likely voter models (to include a much larger segment of registered Dems and African-Americans) or the difficulties are likely to continue.

Perhaps respondents are unwilling or unable to accurately report their vote intention in pre-election polls, but able to accurately report their voting behavior in exit polls. Perhaps pre-election polls are "woefully inadequate in 2008" as Weinberger and Bornstein suggest. It is likely, however, that a re-analysis of the existing pre-election poll data will show that more accurate predictions could have been made for the Democratic primaries if a more inclusive definition of likely voters--one that reflects the enormous turnouts in the relevant groups--was used. The challenge for pre-election pollsters will be to accurately predict which Democratic "likely voters" will be most likely to actually vote in the future primaries.

Best,
Allan

--

Donald O. Clifton Chair of Survey Science
Professor of Statistics &
Survey Research and Methodology
tel. +402.458.2036
fax +402.458.2038

- > Traditional Polling Methods Do Not Work for Nontraditional Candidates
- >
- > Joel Weinberger and Robert F. Bornstein, Huffington Post, Jan 30, 2008
- >
- > The New Hampshire polls indicated that John McCain would handily beat
- > Mitt Romney, with the rest of the candidates coming in as also-rans.
- > That's exactly what happened. Barack Obama was said to be ahead of
- > Hillary Clinton by double digits. All the polls said so, including
- > the internal polls of the Obama and Clinton campaigns. The polls were
- > wrong, and Clinton won the New Hampshire primary.
- >
- > Why were the polls so right on the Republican side and so wrong on
- > the Democratic side? One possibility is that the polling methods used
- > in New Hampshire were fine. Something happened in the last few days
- > that overcame their predictions. That is where all of the pundits and
- > media went. They said that Clinton overcame a double-digit deficit in
- > a day or two. Perhaps her emotional display shortly before the
- > primary made her a more sympathetic figure. Perhaps she did better in
- > the last debate than Obama. Perhaps Clinton got her people to the

> polls whereas Obama did not. Maybe Obama's lack of experience finally
> registered with the notoriously independent voters of New Hampshire.
>
> The same kind of thing happened in Nevada. The polls predicted a
> Romney victory and it happened. Clinton and Obama were supposed to be
> neck in neck. Instead, Clinton beat Obama. Now we hear that Obama's
> supporters didn't make it to the polls. We hear that the rough and
> tumble of the Clinton team damaged Obama. Once again, the polls were
> accurate measures but late developments changed the predicted outcome.
>
> We move on to South Carolina and Florida. McCain was predicted to win
> Florida with Romney a close second. That is what happened. And what
> of Clinton and Obama? As in Nevada, the two were supposed to be neck
> in neck in South Carolina. Obama crushed Clinton. Now we hear that
> voters were offended by the Clintons' negative tactics (the same that
> seemed to have worked in Nevada), particularly as they may have
> regarded "race." In all of these cases, the polls are presumed to be
> correct with last minute events accounting for their inaccuracies.
> Somehow, these last minute events always affect the Clinton and Obama
> predictions but never the McCain Romney predictions.
>
> In science, there is always a second possibility when a measure fails
> to predict a behavior: The measure was off. If that is the case, then
> nothing special happened in the last few days of any of these races.
> The measure was not accurately measuring voting behavior to begin
> with. The pundits have mentioned one possibility of this sort. People
> may have been dissembling to the pollsters. Past upsets of the sort
> that took place in New Hampshire (for example, the Bradley electoral
> defeat in California a while back) have a disturbing factor in
> common: In each case, the polls had African American candidates
> comfortably ahead, but the African American candidate unexpectedly
> lost. Maybe people told the pollsters they would vote for Obama but
> in the privacy of the voting booth they did not do what they told the
> pollsters they would. To put it bluntly, unadmitted racism raised its
> ugly head. In South Carolina it happened in reverse but now it was
> racial pride. After all, as Bill Clinton said, Jesse Jackson won
> South Carolina twice in the 1980s. About half the voters are African
> American. Perhaps they just voted for one of their own, Barak Obama,
> and did not admit they would do this to the pollsters.
>
> But there is a second way a measure can fail to predict behavior that
> no one has commented on. There may be something wrong with the
> measure itself. A great deal of psychological research has shown that
> what people say about gender and race does not always match how they
> behave toward women and African Americans. This is not because people
> are lying--they genuinely believe they are not sexist or racist. And
> on the surface most of them (and us) are not. Psychologists
> understand this attitude-behavior discrepancy in terms of explicit
> and implicit processes.
>
> Traditional polls measure explicit processes. They measure how people
> say they feel about race and gender--how people think they will vote.
> But they do not measure implicit, underlying attitudes. Psychologists
> repeatedly find that white people who report they have no racial

> prejudice will still act less comfortably in the presence of an
> African American than in the presence of another white person. Ditto
> for other racial attitudes and behaviors, and for gender-related ones
> as well. Such discrepancies can be strengthened by surreptitiously
> bringing up racial or gender stereotypes (a procedure called
> "priming" by researchers).
>
> These implicit attitudes and priming effects might not show up in
> polls, but they are readily detected by other kinds of measures (such
> as differences in response time to race-related words or reactions to
> gender-related stimuli people are unaware of having experienced).
> There are many such examples in the psychological research literature
> (some are reviewed in Drew Westen's book *The Political Mind*). Most
> important as Super Tuesday and the November election draw near, these
> findings hold for most of us, not just those who are overtly sexist or
> racist.

>
> What this all means is that traditional polling might be wonderfully
> predictive in a traditional race (i.e., two Caucasian men), but
> woefully inadequate in 2008 when we have the historically
> unprecedented case of an African American and a woman competing.
> Extraordinary times require new, innovative methods, and traditional
> polling alone just won't be enough. Traditional polls will not work
> for non-traditional candidates.

>
> If I were you, I would take whatever the polls say about Clinton vs.
> Obama on Super Tuesday with a grain of salt. I would readily accept
> their findings for the Romney McCain race however.

>
> Joel Weinberger, PhD
> Robert F. Bornstein, PhD

>
> Derner Institute of Advanced Psychological Studies
> Adelphi University, Garden City, NY

>
> http://www.huffingtonpost.com/joel-weinberger-and-robert-f-bornstein/traditional-polling-method_b_84072.html

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Date: Sat, 2 Feb 2008 07:23:34 -0500
Reply-To: jwerner@jwdp.com
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Jan Werner <jwerner@JWDP.COM>
Organization: Jan Werner Data Processing
Subject: Re: Traditional Polling Methods Do Not Work for Nontraditional
Candidates

Comments: To: amccutch@UNLSERVE.UNL.EDU
Comments: cc: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To: <20080201200254.16xy11h475hc8wo0@wm-imp-3.unl.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
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The only reason the exit polls appear to be more accurate than the pre-election polls is that the published results for the exit polls have been weighted to the final election results.

Analysis of publicly available exit poll data from previous years indicates that Without this final weighting, exit poll results are far less accurate than most pre-election polls.

Jan Werner

Allan L. McCutcheon wrote:

- > If the Weinberger/Bornstein hypothesis is true--that is, respondents
- > only report accurately when asked about traditional (i.e., white male)
- > candidates--then why has this not been true for the exit polls as well?
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- > of voters, as is typical in primary election--or maybe they even
- > increased the expected turnout numbers. But who was predicting such
- > large turnouts? NH Sec. of State William Gardner predicted that 260,000
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- > prediction raised a few eyebrows among the pundits. The prediction of
- > 260,00 voters seemed so high, because so many voters had never before
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>
> Best,
> Allan

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Date: Sat, 2 Feb 2008 08:57:20 -0600
Reply-To: amccutch@UNLSERVE.UNL.EDU
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Allan L. McCutcheon" <amccutch@UNLSERVE.UNL.EDU>

Subject: Re: Traditional Polling Methods Do Not Work for Nontraditional Candidates

Comments: To: jwerner@jwdp.com

Comments: cc: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU

In-Reply-To: <47A460C6.1050803@jwdp.com>

MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; DelSp="Yes"; format="flowed"

Content-Disposition: inline

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

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Best,
Allan

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Donald O. Clifton Chair of Survey Science

Professor of Statistics &

Survey Research and Methodology

tel. +402.458.2036

fax +402.458.2038

Quoting Jan Werner <jwerner@jwdp.com>:

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Date: Sat, 2 Feb 2008 10:47:37 -0500
Reply-To: Mick Couper <MCouper@UMICH.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Mick Couper <MCouper@UMICH.EDU>
Subject: Charles Cannell Fund in Survey Methodology
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

Dear colleagues:

The Charles Cannell Fund in Survey Methodology provides research support for junior researchers (graduate students, assistant research scientists, assistant professors, research investigators and postdoctoral students) to study the interviewer-respondent interaction and its effects on the validity and quality of survey data. This year, approximately \$10,000 will be awarded to deserving research projects. While preference is given to researchers from the University of Michigan, awards have been made to developing scholars at the University of Maryland, University of Wisconsin, The New School University and Michigan State University. Applications are due on Friday February 29. Awards will be made by March 28. Click on this URL for more information about the Fund, its scope, how to apply and a history of previous award winners:

<http://www.isr.umich.edu/home/education/cannell.html>

Thanks,

Mick Couper

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

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=====
Date: Sat, 2 Feb 2008 16:28:41 -0000

Reply-To: Bob Worcester <Bob.Worcester@IPSOS-MORI.COM>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: Bob Worcester <Bob.Worcester@IPSOS-MORI.COM>

Subject: Re: Traditional Polling Methods Do Not Work for Nontraditional
Candidates

Comments: To: amccutch@UNLSERVE.UNL.EDU, AAPORNET@ASU.EDU

In-Reply-To: A<20080202085720.vo74m1iisksos8ck@wm-imp-2.unl.edu>

MIME-Version: 1.0

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

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

Thanks Allan

Certainly in Britain, as I emailed Jan, we do not and never have "adjusted" our exit polls to the outcome or to turnout or 'early returns', which we don't have here in Britain. And we have the difficulty that it is not a "popular" vote for a person, but a constituency-based Parliamentary system which needs to have accuracy and then translation of survey results into the number of seats in the House of Commons. Last election, 2005, our combined team of pollsters and psephologists said at 10 pm, when the election finishes, a majority of 66 for Labour, and the next morning it was indeed 66. At the previous election, in 2001, MORI for Independent Television forecast a majority of seats for Labour of 175, NOP for the BBC of 157, the outcome was 167, both exit polls within ten seats of the result.

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Bob

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

From: AAPORNET [<mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu>] On Behalf Of Allan L. McCutcheon

Sent: 02 February 2008 14:57

To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU

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Date: Sat, 2 Feb 2008 09:23:11 -0800
Reply-To: Marc Sapir <marcsapir@COMCAST.NET>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Marc Sapir <marcsapir@COMCAST.NET>
Subject: FW: Attorneys for Guant=?iso-8859-1?Q?=E1namo?= captives back
Obama's bid
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

The article below has me thinking about the pre-primary popularity polls
(for full disclosure I believe pre-election projection polls are not

helpful because they serve to focus public discussion more on cosmetic and voyeuristic qualities of the elections rather than content issues). Has there been a methodologic discussion as to whether sudden changes in how small concentrated groups plan to vote (or endorse) may result in non-linear, non-homogeneous shifts in the outcome not captured by random sampling. 80 attorneys representing Guantanamo detainees endorse Obama. This has potential ripple effects that initially don't impact the general population in any uniform way. Various waves of social unification by diverse groups can be merely additive, which would be captured in random sampling or they can have interactive qualities that cause non-linear affects over fairly short periods of time depending upon unknown parameters. Is this a methodologic problem of snapshot projection polls (also, though to a lesser extend, of trend polling)? Apparent errors in projecting outcomes may be partly the result of "sub-clinical" non-homogeneous perturbations within the larger population that have the potential to grow exponentially in short periods of time, but do not necessarily do so. Thus, the projection that Obama would win in NH on a wave of support after the Iowa caucuses was wrong, but might have been right under different conditions. If interacting social wave effects in this environment are a real phenomenon would that not be another argument to minimize typical outcome projection polling as potentially misleading?

Marc Sapir MD, MPH
510-848-3826
marcsapir@comcast.net

Miami Herald

Posted on Tue, Jan. 29, 2008

Attorneys for Guantánamo captives back Obama's bid
By CAROL ROSENBERG

More than 80 attorneys who have been offering free-of-charge legal services to Guantánamo detainees issued a statement Monday supporting Democrat Barack Obama's presidential bid.

"We are at a critical point in the presidential campaign, and as lawyers who have been deeply involved in the Guantánamo litigation to preserve the important right to habeas corpus, we are writing to urge you to support Senator Obama," the lawyers said in an open letter dated Monday.

Lawyers signing it included partners from major U.S. law firms and small-town practitioners as well as Michael Ratner, whose New York Center for Constitutional Rights has for years coordinated legal efforts to provide representation to each of the men held without charge at the offshore prison

compound in southeast Cuba.

In 2006, Congress stripped the Guantánamo captives of the traditional right to file writs of habeas corpus in U.S. district court to challenge their detention -- and instead offered detainees more limited appeals in federal courts.

The U.S. Supreme Court is now reviewing the constitutionality of that law.

POLITICAL ISSUE

Guantánamo has not been a major theme of the presidential campaign, but mainstream candidates on both sides -- notably former Vietnam POW John McCain, the Republican senator -- have said they would move to close the

prison camps because they have stirred anti-American anger across the globe.

Obama has gone further than many. In a November, he pledged to both close the prison camps and "restore habeas corpus," a position that Democratic rival John Edwards has also staked out.

Hillary Clinton, likewise, has said from the U.S. Senate that she favors closure. But she has not prominently included pledges to do it in her campaign speeches.

Republican candidate Mitt Romney, in contrast, has advocated doubling the detention center -- which today holds about 275 foreign men as enemy combatants and cell space for more than 1,500.

The Pentagon calls the war-on-terrorism compound a post-9/11 necessity and says captives there are held humanely, many of whom can go before military boards to argue they are no threat to the United States and should be set free.

THOSE WHO SIGNED

Lawyers signing the letter included East Coast law school professors, who have visited the U.S. Navy base to defend individual detainees, as well as corporate lawyers for Saudi, Kuwaiti, and Yemeni detainees. None of the lawyers who signed the letter are from Florida.

Also among the signers are Wells Dixon and Gitanjali Gutierrez, the only

lawyers so far to meet with a formerly CIA-held "high-value detainee."

Last year, they met with Baltimore-educated captive Majid Khan in a special segregated section of the prison camps. They accuse the U.S. government of subjecting their client to a program of state-sponsored torture.

The CIA says it doesn't engage in torture.

Others who signed the letter included a former federal judge, John Gibbons of Newark, N.J., who successfully argued the first Guantánamo detainee case before the U.S. Supreme Court, *Rasul v. Bush*, and a retired U.S. Navy rear admiral, Donald Guter, who likewise argued against Bush policy.

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Date: Sat, 2 Feb 2008 12:28:10 -0500
Reply-To: jwerner@jwdp.com
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Jan Werner <jwerner@JWDP.COM>
Organization: Jan Werner Data Processing
Subject: Re: Traditional Polling Methods Do Not Work for Nontraditional Candidates
Comments: To: Bob Worcester <Bob.Worcester@IPSOS-MORI.COM>
Comments: cc: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To: <1697CF04E0841141907BE005BB0E4875B8E2FA@eumail03.eu.ipsos>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; format=flowed
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I'd be interested in finding out where Allan McCutcheon saw unweighted data from the NH and SC exit polls, since these are not made public by Edison/Mitofsky or NEP, the media consortium who employ them.

Jan Werner

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> Sent: 02 February 2008 14:57

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> Donald O. Clifton Chair of Survey Science Professor of Statistics &
> Survey Research and Methodology tel. +402.458.2036
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Date: Sat, 2 Feb 2008 15:17:17 -0500
Reply-To: jwerner@jwdp.com
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Jan Werner <jwerner@JWDP.COM>
Organization: Jan Werner Data Processing
Subject: NY Times: Evangelical Democrats,
Exit Polls and a Matter of Balance
Comments: To: AAPORNET <aapornet@asu.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=windows-1252; format=flowed
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

Today's NY Times contains an interesting article discussing the fact
that the exit polls asked Republican, but not Democratic, primary voters
whether they were "born-again or evangelical Christians."

Jan Werner

http://www.nytimes.com/2008/02/02/us/politics/02beliefs.html?_r=1&sq=exit%20poll&st=nyt&oref=slogin&scp=1&pagewanted=print

or

<http://tinyurl.com/2hok66>

February 2, 2008
Beliefs
Evangelical Democrats, Exit Polls and a Matter of Balance
By PETER STEINFELS

If a tree falls in the forest and no one is there to hear it, does it
make a sound? If a born-again Christian votes in a Democratic primary
and no exit poll records it, does it matter?

If you want to know what percentage of voters in the Republican caucuses and primaries described themselves as born-again or evangelical Christians — and whom they voted for — exit polls will tell you. If you want to know what percentage of voters in the Democratic caucuses and primaries consider themselves born-again or evangelical Christians, well, sorry. No one knows.

No one knows because the exit polls did not ask.

Let's be clear. Exit polls cannot ask about everything. The questionnaires handed voters hurrying away from polling places cannot be any longer than two sides of a single sheet of paper. Pollsters have to make choices. And representatives of ABC News, CBS News, CNN, Fox News, NBC News and The Associated Press, who have formed the National Election Pool that has conducted state and national exit polls since 2003, have good reason to be tight-lipped about what goes into making those choices.

Still, it has not gone unnoticed that in five states, voters in Republican contests were asked their religious affiliation, and in four states they were asked how frequently they attended religious services. Voters in Democratic contests were asked those questions in only three states.

In four states, voters for Republican candidates were asked how much it mattered that a candidate shared their religious beliefs. Nowhere was that question put to voters for Democratic candidates.

And most notably, in every state voters in Republican caucuses and primaries were asked if they were born-again or evangelical Christians. Voters in Democratic caucuses and primaries were never asked.

More than two weeks ago, nine prominent evangelical leaders protested this disparity. In a letter circulated by Faith in Public Life, an interfaith group interested in broadening the religious agenda beyond issues favored by conservative Christians, the evangelical leaders argued that exit polls have ignored “the bipartisan courtship of evangelical voters” and “perpetuated the misperception that all evangelical Christians are Republicans.”

Yesterday, Howard Dean, Democratic National Committee chairman, echoed their complaint. “This bias in polling questions,” Mr. Dean said in a letter to the National Election Pool consortium, “has in turn shaped news coverage, making it appear that one party has a monopoly on religion in this race.”

Asked about this concern, John C. Green, a respected scholar of evangelical voting patterns, said he felt “a great deal of sympathy” for people designing exit polls.

From a scientific point of view, Mr. Green said, “I would like to know as much as possible.”

“Even a negative finding, a finding that something is not significant,

could prove important,” said Mr. Green, a senior fellow at the Pew Forum on Religion and Public Life, who teaches political science at the University of Akron. If findings about evangelicals who are voting for Democrats are not very relevant now, they can nonetheless provide an important baseline for measuring changes in the future.

But from a practical point of view, that kind of comprehensiveness just is not possible, Mr. Green said. Once exit questionnaires have covered standard questions about race, income, age, party identification, ideological leaning and issues and character traits voters consider most important, competition for additional question topics is fierce.

Those topics that are chosen will be what the polls’ “journalist clients” feel is most important for their articles, he said.

Many articles have inquired whether evangelicals are becoming disenchanted with their ties to Republican candidates and whether Democrats can demonstrate that they are more religion-friendly. Some answers, Mr. Green said, might be forthcoming if exit polls identified how many Democratic primary voters were born-again or evangelical Christians.

In 2004, he noted, 22 percent of evangelical voters voted for Senator John Kerry for president. That constituted only 10 percent of the Kerry vote — but if it had edged up to 12 percent in certain states, it could have changed the outcome of the election.

Mr. Green said he had found the National Election Pool cooperative and open to suggestions in the off-season but understandably armored against pressure to alter exit poll questions once the election cycle had begun. Mr. Dean’s letter to consortium members would constitute a request to do so.

What about Tuesday? The pool’s media coordinator, Jack Stokes, would not go beyond saying: “We choose the questions based on our internal editorial discussions. To protect the integrity of the process, we routinely do not talk publicly about what questions are on our surveys.”

On Election Day in November, exit polls will ask all voters the same questions. It will become apparent, for example, whether evangelicals experiencing Republican fatigue signaled that by voting Democratic or simply, as some polling for The New York Times suggests is more likely, by staying home.

In the meantime, the nine unhappy evangelical leaders fear a kind of vicious circle. Is “an outdated script” about religion and Republicans, in Mr. Dean’s phrase, unduly influencing the exit poll questions, the answers that are in turn influencing reporting and analysis by reporters, newscasters and pundits, which in turn influence future poll questions. Is campaign coverage and discussion being diverted from new developments among both evangelicals and Democrats?

Perhaps exit polls are not the answer. Perhaps other political opinion surveys are needed. Or perhaps simply greater awareness. Whenever

someone cites data about evangelical Christians who vote Republican, think that there might be a missing piece of the story, about evangelical Christians who vote Democratic — if only we knew.

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Date: Mon, 4 Feb 2008 13:10:03 -0700
Reply-To: Harry Heller <hheller@RCASITE.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Harry Heller <hheller@RCASITE.COM>
Subject: Improving the accuracy of preference polls in the primaries.
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

The uproar about the failure of pre-election polls to predict the comeback victory of Hillary Clinton in New Hampshire has led to post-election discussion and recrimination among the press and the polling industry.

I read with interest Andrew Kohut's Op-ed in the NY Times and listed the talking heads of cable TV trying to explain why all of the prognostications were so wrong. Indeed, this online discussion board provided 50 pages of discussion and hypotheses each day for several days

after the New Hampshire primary and I am still hearing reasons from friends and professionals about why the pollsters and press were so wrong.

After New Hampshire our industry took a public relations hit that has damaged the credibility of a usually accurate and respected industry. As

we go on through this election year we have to be alert when experts tell us what is going to happen.

How come the pollsters and the press were so wrong in New Hampshire and

how do the lessons learned there be applied to predictions in the future, especially in tight race between two Democrats in the coming month?

The Press was wrong because the pre-election polls were wrong. The press ran with the results and post-hoc explained and interpreted them. The press tends to live by the poll numbers and there was a great story building of how Hillary Clinton would be knocked off by a young dynamic

insurgent, Barak Obama. There was much going on in this election =E2=80=93= issues=20 of race, sex, age, the war, the economy, health care, etc. so there were=20= many explanations that were offered, some ridiculous (Respondents lie to=20= Pollsters!), some plausible (There were a lot of undecided voters going=20= into the last day.) and some probably right (A sample of voters who will=20= actually vote is difficult to predict and things happen on the last day o= r=20 two before a primary that could have a major impact.) The public (and=20= press) should pay more attention not only to the results, but to the=20 proportion of undecided voters, when the last day of polling data was=20 collected and how the sample was drawn for the survey. Many of these=20 issues are in the fine print accompanying a survey report in the press an= d=20 seldom looked at by the public.

How come the pollsters were wrong? We should acknowledge that they are=20= not often as wrong as they were in New Hampshire. But there is one major=20= reason they were wrong. Because pollsters work for clients such as the=20= press or TV network, a candidate, and their own private polls, they have=20= to report on public decisions =E2=80=93 yes-no, good-bad, like-dislike. = So in=20 election polls they ask voters who they prefer (an up or down decision).=20=

When a person says they prefer Obama or Clinton they are given full credi= t=20 by the poll =E2=80=93 100% -- of being for that candidate. In reality, es= pecially=20 in this Democratic primary, few people are 100% for any candidate. I hear= d=20 many voters thinking out loud about how they could vote for any of the=20=

three leading candidates, Clinton, Edwards or Obama. And now that we are= =20 down to two alternatives I hear conflicted aspects of each person=E2=80=99= s=20 decision. A polling technique used in commercial research that is not=20=

beholden to decision driven clients would have not been fooled by the New= =20 Hampshire Democratic primary -- or at least have explained the results=20= better. This approach is called the =E2=80=9Cconstant sum=E2=80=9D decis= ion model.

In this approach a voter would be asked preference in two parts -- which candidates would be considered and among those considered, how would (or 10) points be divided between them (called Average) the percentage of points given to each by the survey sample, and you get a very close estimate of preference for any candidate overall. No undecid report here, although you can identify respondents by their degree of "undecidedness."

But the real improvement is in the detail given by each voter in the survey. Take two voters considering between Clinton and Obama. Person A gives Obama 100 points and Clinton 0 points, and Person B gives Obama 60 points and Clinton 40. In the traditional preference question both would be for Obama, but if a small thing happened in the debate that impacted

Person B, there might a small switch in preference to Clinton 55/Obama 45. In elections like this small things have big impacts. It is likely that at this stage of the primary elections there are a lot of voters who are having a hard time deciding between alternative candidates that are acceptable. Movement can occur quickly and must be measured with a micrometer, not a yardstick.

This constant sum approach enables the pollster to concentrate on the intensity of preference for each candidate for each voter surveyed and more accurately represent the solidity of the support for the candidate. So the polling industry should not be measuring preference of a voter, but degree of preference. If they surveyed this way they would find that the polling public would better appreciate an approach that takes into account their ambivalence rather than expecting them to be for one, the other or undecided. Results from elections would be more accurate to predict voters and issues more in-play would be better understood by enabling candidates to identify issues among those voters whose preference ranges between 50/50, 40/60 and 60/40.

Polling organizations should consider constant sum approaches to do a=20 better job explaining and tracking the dynamics of election results. This= =20 small change in measurement would ensure that the New Hampshire results d= o=20 not repeat themselves as the primaries and election campaigns go forth --= =20 especially as the elections proceed on through November.

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Date: Mon, 4 Feb 2008 15:15:08 -0500
Reply-To: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Subject: Winston Churchill didn't really exist, say teens
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

(Nothing on the methodology but I just couldn't resist)

Winston Churchill didn't really exist, say teens
<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/main.jhtml?xml=/news/2008/02/04/nhistory104.xml>
or
<http://tinyurl.com/2okwo5>

A fifth of British teenagers believe Sir Winston Churchill was a fictional character, while many think Sherlock Holmes, King Arthur and Eleanor Rigby were real, a survey shows.

The canvass of 3,000 under-twenties uncovered an extraordinary paucity of basic historical knowledge that older generations take for granted.

SNP

Paul Moreton, the channel head of UKTV Gold, which commissioned the poll, said that while there was no excuse for demoting real historical figures such as Churchill, the elevation of mythical figures to real life showed the impact good films could have in shaping the public consciousness.

SNIP

--
Leo G. Simonetta

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

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Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Wolf, James G" <jamwolf@IUPUI.EDU>
Subject: CAI using PDAs
Comments: To: "AAPORNET@ASU.EDU" <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

I have a question being forwarded from a former colleague and AAPOR member:

Well over half of our work is on mall intercept surveys; we are still using a paper/pencil methodology. We are looking for recommendations for automated data collection methodologies (tablets, PDA's, etc.) as well as software vendors. Specifically, we were curious about software and technology used in exit polls.

Please contact me off-list and I will forward the responses.

Thanks,

Jim

=3D-

Jim Wolf jamwolf@iupui.edu<<mailto:jamwolf@iupui.edu>>

Director, Survey Research Center at IUPUI

Clinical Associate Professor of Sociology

Indiana University School of Liberal Arts

719 Indiana Ave - Suite 260

Indianapolis, IN 46202

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

<http://src.iupui.edu>

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Date: Tue, 5 Feb 2008 18:26:20 -0000
Reply-To: Iain.NOBLE@DCSF.GSI.GOV.UK
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Iain Noble <Iain.NOBLE@DCSF.GSI.GOV.UK>
Subject: Re: Winston Churchill didn't really exist, say teens
Comments: To: Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM, AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To:
A<3248A9B21DD5574785FE5E2C8E521684A08928@exchange.local.artsience.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

Quite possibly the methodology was absolute rubbish but a small quibble about the reporting: there's a difference between *fictional* characters and *mythical* ones (although Robin Hood and King Arthur have been staples of UK TV fiction for years). It is possible (unlikely perhaps but possible) that Robin Hood and King Arthur actually existed or, at least, that the stories about them in part originated with the acts of real people (a British-Roman chieftain resisting the Anglo-Saxons, a 'social bandit' harassing the forces of law and order from the safety of the forest).

Indeed, if I myself was asked if these two were fictional or real I'd have to say don't know.

What's depressing (perhaps) about this is that apparently a significant part of the population a) only get information from TV and b) is completely sceptical about the reality of anything they see on TV even if it's about undeniably actual historical figures. What's interesting is the point picked up by the head of UKTV Gold (an oldies channel on cable/satellite) about the power of myth. Robin Hood and King Arthur are (very British) specific mythical archetypes in ways that even the best loved/most celebrated fictional characters are not and continued belief in their actual reality illustrates the ways that myth (as opposed) resonates with mysterious things deep inside our culture and values.

But we're not that weird over here. How many people in the US believe that Jesse James wasn't a violent, vicious, racist bigot and criminal but rather a persecuted good guy (with a startling resemblance to Brad Pitt)?

Print the legend!

Iain Noble
Department for Children, Schools and Families
Young People Analysis Division - YCS and Next Steps Study,

W606, Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 4PQ.

0114 259 1180

For information about the Next Steps Study go to

www.nextstepsstudy.org.uk or

<http://www.esds.ac.uk/longitudinal/access/lstype/>

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

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

>Sent: 04 February 2008 20:15

>To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU

>Subject: Winston Churchill didn't really exist, say teens

>

>(Nothing on the methodology but I just couldn't resist)

>

>Winston Churchill didn't really exist, say teens

><http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/main.jhtml?xml=/news/2008/02/04/nhistor>

y

>104.xml

>or

><http://tinyurl.com/2okwo5>

>

>

>A fifth of British teenagers believe Sir Winston Churchill was a

>fictional character, while many think Sherlock Holmes, King Arthur and

>Eleanor Rigby were real, a survey shows.

>

>The canvass of 3,000 under-twenties uncovered an extraordinary paucity

>of basic historical knowledge that older generations take for granted.

>

>SNP

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>Paul Moreton, the channel head of UKTV Gold, which commissioned the

>poll, said that while there was no excuse for demoting real historical

>figures such as Churchill, the elevation of mythical figures to real

>life showed the impact good films could have in shaping the public

>consciousness.

>

>SNIP

>

>--

>Leo G. Simonetta

>Director of Research

>Art & Science Group, LLC

>6115 Falls Road, Suite 101

>Baltimore MD 21209

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Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Howard Fienberg <hfienberg@CMOR.ORG>
Subject: Telephone Subscribership in the United States (FCC Report)
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

"This is the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC's) report on telephone subscribership in the United States, presenting subscribership statistics based on the Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the Census Bureau in July 2007.1 Based on the data gathered in that survey, we estimate that 95.0% of all households in the United States had telephone service. The report also shows subscribership levels by state, income level, race2, age, household size, and employment status."

http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DOC-279997A1.pdf

Cheers,
HF

Howard Fienberg
Director of Government Affairs
CMOR: Promoting & Advocating Survey & Opinion Research
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.cmorhttp://www.linkedin.com/in/howardfienberg.org>>
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Date: Wed, 6 Feb 2008 09:54:15 -0800
Reply-To: Joel Moskowitz <jmm@UCLINK4.BERKELEY.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Joel Moskowitz <jmm@UCLINK4.BERKELEY.EDU>
Subject: What=?iso-8859-1?Q?=92s?= the Probability That Romney Is
Leading
in California?

Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"; format=flowed
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

What=92s the Probability That Romney Is Leading in California? A Guest Post

<<http://freakonomics.blogs.nytimes.com/author/iayres/>>Ian=20
Ayres, Freakonomics, New York Times, February 5, 2008

A new=20
<<http://www.zogby.com/news/ReadNews.dbm?ID=3D1444>>Reuters/C-SPAN/Zogby=20
Poll has Mitt Romney ahead of John McCain by 37=20
percent to 34 percent in a poll of 1185 likely=20
Republican voters in California (2.9 percent=20
margin of error). But what is the probability=20
that more likely voters in the state actually=20
support Romney? Given the 2.9 percent margin of=20
error, it=92s possible that Romney just got lucky=20
and the pollsters happened to ask an=20
unrepresentative group that disproportionately favored Mitt.

It turns out that it is really easy to use the=20
raw information of the poll (the leader percent,=20
the follower percent, and the size of the poll)=20
to calculate the probability of leading in the=20
population. In winner-take-all elections (which=20
are not the case for many of the primaries), this=20
=93probability of leading=94 is crucially what we=20
should care about =96- because if people don=92t=20
change their minds (and, if undecided, break=20
evenly), this is the probability that the poll=20
leader will win the election. But most people=20
have a very hard time making the calculation in their head.

So take a shot: what do you think is the probability that Romney is leading McCain in the population of likely Republican California voters?

Turns out that Romney's probability of leading is a whopping 92.7 percent. If you want to calculate your own leader probability, I've created a simple Excel spreadsheet where you can plug in the numbers and generate an answer for any poll you want.

The same poll found that Barack Obama led Hillary Clinton in California by 45 percent to 41 percent, with a margin of error of 2.9 percentage points. The same analysis suggests that, at the time of the poll, there is a 94.2 percent chance that more Democratic voters support Obama than Clinton.

Of course, these probabilities may end up being widely off - either because the poll was poorly done, or because people change their minds. But another advantage of calculating the probable leader statistic is that it builds a better bridge to the prediction markets. Just after the poll was announced, Intrade had Romney's probability of winning in California as 94 percent (pretty close to the 92.7 percent leader probability). But Obama's InTrade bond for California was only trading at 59.9 percent - substantially below his leader probability of 94.2 percent.

MSNBC reports that Clinton held statistically insignificant 1-point leads on Obama in New Jersey and Missouri, well within the margin of error of 3.4 percentage points in both surveys. But instead of saying that these races are statistical dead heats, it might be more useful to report that Clinton's probability of leading is 63.6 percent in New Jersey (InTrade comparison: 60 percent) and 63.5 percent in Missouri (InTrade comparison: 67 percent).

The margin of error and the sample size tell the general public very little. How many people even know whether the margin of error represents one or two standard deviations? The probability of leading is much more intuitive, easy to calculate, and gives the public something much closer to the result they actually care about: the probability that the leading candidate will win the election.

Reuters/C-SPAN/Zogby Poll:
<http://www.zogby.com/news/ReadNews.dbm?ID=3D1444>

Excel Spreadsheet:
<http://islandia.law.yale.edu/ayers/probabilityofleading.xls>

Article:
<http://freakonomics.blogs.nytimes.com/2008/02/05/whats-the-probability-that-romney-is-leading-in-california-a-guest-post/>

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It's interesting to read this article knowing the actual election results.
=20

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=====
Date: Wed, 6 Feb 2008 10:45:53 -0700
Reply-To: Annette Jackle <aejack@ESSEX.AC.UK>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Annette Jackle <aejack@ESSEX.AC.UK>
Subject: Measurement of soft skills?
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

Does anyone know of any survey questions used to measure respondents' soft skills (also referred to as social, life, people, personal, interpersonal, behavioural,...., skills)?

Any tips would be appreciated!

Many thanks,
Annette

--=20

.....
Annette Jackle (aejack@essex.ac.uk)
Institute for Social and Economic Research
University of Essex, Colchester CO4 3SQ, UK
Tel: +44 1206 873896 Fax: +44 1206 873151
<http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk>

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Date: Wed, 6 Feb 2008 14:50:35 -0500

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

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: Jonathan Brill <brillje@UMDNJ.EDU>

Subject: Re: Measurement of soft skills?

Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU, Annette Jackle <aejack@ESSEX.AC.UK>

MIME-version: 1.0

Content-disposition: inline

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

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

Annette:

I am not anything close to an expert on this, but I have two ideas that might be worth your consideration.

There exist several providers of scenario based paper and pencil tests on such matters. HR departments of Fortune 500 companies often subscribe to educational programs of this type and might be able to point you to the providers. Still, these courses seem to present lengthy scenarios that required careful reading and analysis before answering the question(s), so these would not really be "survey items." And I am not sure if the scores are normed, so there may be little guidance regarding the interpretation of results.

Another possible avenue to explore is the use of relevant subscales of large battery, multi-factor personality inventories such as the MMPI or NEO. These inventories are typically comprised of a large set of Likert items (e.g., 240 items comprise the NEO). The Likert item, of course, represents what might be considered the epitome of a traditional survey item. By using such inventories, you will have the benefit of scoring norms for comparison purposes and the assurance that there are well tested, established, and known psychometric properties associated with your measures.

Regards,
Jonathan

Jonathan E. Brill, Ph.D.
General Manager, ORANJ BOWL(sm) Panel Research Program
Associate Director, Research Call Center & Panel Research
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School of Osteopathic Medicine
University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey
42 East Laurel Road, UDP Suite 2300
Stratford, New Jersey 08084
Telephone (direct): 856.566-6727

Fax (research group): 856.566-6874
E-mail: brillje@umdnj.edu
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>>> Annette Jackle <aejack@ESSEX.AC.UK> 2/6/2008 12:45 PM >>>
Does anyone know of any survey questions used to measure respondents' soft skills (also referred to as social, life, people, personal, interpersonal, behavioural,...., skills)?

Any tips would be appreciated!

Many thanks,
Annette

--

.....
Annette Jackle (aejack@essex.ac.uk)
Institute for Social and Economic Research
University of Essex, Colchester CO4 3SQ, UK
Tel: +44 1206 873896 Fax: +44 1206 873151
<http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk>

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=====
Date: Thu, 7 Feb 2008 08:49:01 -0500
Reply-To: "Caplan, James R CIV DMDC" <James.Caplan@OSD.PENTAGON.MIL>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Caplan, James R CIV DMDC" <James.Caplan@OSD.PENTAGON.MIL>
Subject: Two positions available
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

Please note the following government vacancies in our organization:

Survey and Program Evaluation Division, Personnel Survey Branch
Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC)

DMDC is seeking to fill two senior positions in the Personnel Survey Branch, located in Rosslyn VA-a Supervisory Survey Statistician and a Survey Statistician (both series 1530). The positions are in the Survey and Program Evaluation Division of the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC), a part of the Defense Human Resources Activity (DHRA), a field activity serviced by Defense Logistics Agency (DLA). The Division manages the Human Resources Strategic Assessment Program (HRSAP) which consists of both Web-based and paper-and pencil surveys to support the personnel information needs of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness [USD(P&R)]. These surveys assess the attitudes and opinions of the entire Department of Defense (DoD) community-active-duty, Reserve, civilian employees, military retirees, and military families. The Personnel Survey Branch is responsible for products over the entire survey life cycle, from the sample to the analytic weights, analyses for standardized tabulations and briefings, and the final analytic dataset and associated documentation; in addition, the Branch provides statistical and programming support to the Division. Both Survey Statistician positions require relevant experience in frame development, sample design and selection, weighting, variance estimation, imputation, disclosure analysis and data masking, analysis of complex-sample data, and writing technical and research reports. Expertise in SAS and SUDAAN is essential.

The individual selected for the Survey Statistician position will work as senior member of a statistical group to develop sample designs; originate, maintain and perform procedures for frame development, sample allocation and selection, weighting, and design-based descriptive analysis; write statistical methodology reports; coordinate and review the group's work; provide technical support to the group and serve as a statistical consultant to the Division. This position is offered under the National Security Personnel System (NSPS), Engineering and Scientific Career Group, Professional Pay Schedule (YD), Pay Band 3, at salary range \$93,107 to \$157,412.

The individual selected for the Supervisory Survey Statistician position will work as Chief of the Personnel Survey Branch to manage its statistical, survey operations, and programming functions; and serve as a statistical consultant to the Division. This position is offered under NSPS, Engineering and Scientific Career Group, Supervisor/Manager Pay Schedule (YF), Pay Band 2, at salary range \$69,084 to \$133,871.

* These positions will be advertised in the near future on www.USAJOBS.gov and are expected to close late February or early March.

* The positions will simultaneously be announced through DLA. Please see <http://www.hr.dla.mil/prospective/apply/>. When announced, the position descriptions will be found under "DHRA Jobs (Excluding CPMS)" with announcement numbers DMDC-08-1248 for the Supervisory Survey Statistician and DMDC 08-880 for the Survey Statistician Position.

* Permanent Change of Station Expenses are authorized.

* If you have questions about NSPS, please see

<http://www.cpms.osd.mil/nsps/>

* If you have questions about these positions, please email Timothy.Elig@osd.pentagon.mil or call (703) 696-5858.

Ref:

James R. Caplan, Ph.D.
Chief, Survey Technology Branch
DMDC
Department of Defense
1600 Wilson Blvd.
Arlington, VA 22209

Ph: 703-696-5848

DNS: 426-5848

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Date: Thu, 7 Feb 2008 09:22:28 -0500
Reply-To: Pat Lewis <plewis@AAPOR.ORG>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Pat Lewis <plewis@AAPOR.ORG>
Subject: Mark Blumenthal Opinion Piece in NYT - The Secret Lives of
Pollsters

Comments: To: aapor net <aapornet@asu.edu>

MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain; charset=WINDOWS-1252

Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

Content-Disposition: inline

[image: The New York Times] <<http://www.nytimes.com/>>

February 7, 2008

Op-Ed Contributor

The Secret Lives of Pollsters

<http://www.nytimes.com/2008/02/07/opinion/07blumenthal.html>

By MARK BLUMENTHAL

Washington

POLITICAL pollsters have had a rocky 2008. In New Hampshire, after a final round of pre-election polls showed Barack Obama leading by an average of nine percentage points, Hillary Clinton defeated Mr. Obama by fewer than three percentage points. In South Carolina, the numbers were worse.

Pre-election surveys there showed Mr. Obama leading Mrs. Clinton by an average of 12 points. He defeated her by 29 points.

In some of the primaries and caucuses held on Tuesday, things weren't much better. The final polls seriously underestimated Mr. Obama's performance in Alabama and Georgia, and Mike Huckabee's vote in Georgia and Missouri. In California, two polls conducted over the same two-day period before the election yielded diametrically opposite results: one showed Mrs. Clinton leading by 10 percentage points, while the other reported Mr. Obama up by 13 points. In four other states — Illinois, Massachusetts and Connecticut for the Democrats and Alabama for the Republicans — polls showed large ranges of variation.

As the remaining states prepare to cast their decisive votes in this campaign, how are voters supposed to make sense of all the conflicting data?

Unfortunately, when the differences are as severe as they were in California, we can't. Despite 22 years of experience as a Democratic pollster, I can only speculate about what might be going wrong.

Why? Because so many pollsters fail to disclose basic facts about their methods. Very few, for instance, describe how they determine likely voters. Did they select voters based on their self-reported history of voting, their knowledge of voting procedures, their professed intent to vote or interest in the campaign? Did they use actual voting history gleaned from official lists of registered voters?

Fewer still report the percentage of eligible adults that their samples of likely voters are supposed to represent. This is a crucial statistic, given the relatively low percentage of eligible adults who participate in party primaries. (In California, for example, turnout surged in 2008 but still amounted to about 30 percent of the state's eligible adults.)

Incredibly, some organizations routinely report results without any indication of whether a live interviewer or a recorded voice asked the questions.

In California, two pollsters — including the one showing a huge, erroneous lead by Mr. Obama — failed to disclose the demographic characteristics of their samples. Only a handful of pollsters that conduct statewide surveys routinely provide this data, like the percentage of the sample that is male, or African-American, or under 30 or college-educated.

According to the network exit poll in South Carolina, African-Americans were 55 percent of South Carolina's Democratic electorate, and 78 percent of

black Democrats supported Mr. Obama. If pre-election polls in South Carolina sampled a smaller proportion of black voters, they would have underestimated Mr. Obama's actual support. But only five of the nine pollsters who fielded surveys in South Carolina in January reported the racial makeup of their samples.

The ethical codes of organizations like the American Association for Public Opinion Research mandate the disclosure of these sorts of methodological details upon request. But when I asked all of the public pollsters surveying the Iowa caucuses last fall for their data, five pollsters refused to respond. Others provided answers that were incomplete or severely delayed.

Greater transparency might make some polls more accurate, by making pollsters less willing to cut corners that might otherwise go unnoticed. But the real benefit would be to journalists, political professionals and voters, who would be better equipped to analyze all the polls that confront us.

If pollsters disclosed more about how their polls were conducted, we would be in a better position to know which polls are likely to be right, and which ones can be safely ignored.

Mark Blumenthal is the editor and publisher of Pollster.com and a polling analyst for National Journal.

--=20
Pat Lewis
Communications Director
American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR)
1405 North George Mason Drive
Arlington, Virginia
703.527-5245
cell 703.201.5070
www.aapor.org

AAPOR -- the leading association of public opinion and survey research professionals.

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=====
Date: Thu, 7 Feb 2008 09:57:13 -0500
Reply-To: Lawrence Luskin <Lawrence.A.Luskin@MACROINTERNATIONAL.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Lawrence Luskin <Lawrence.A.Luskin@MACROINTERNATIONAL.COM>
Subject: Job Posting- Washington DC Area
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU

MIME-Version: 1.0

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Larry Luskin

Vice President

Macro International, Inc.

11785 Beltsville Drive, Suite 300

Calverton, MD 20705

P: 301-572-0334

F: 301-572-0999

Larry.Luskin@macrointernational.com

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Date: Thu, 7 Feb 2008 10:03:52 -0500

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

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Subject: States try to silence robo-calls
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

States try to silence robo-calls

By JENNIFER C. KERR,
Associated Press Writer
Thu Feb 7, 3:03 AM ET

The Clinton campaign has complained about them. So has Mitt Romney. Plenty of voters have vented, too. Those sometimes nasty and annoying recorded political phone calls known as "robo-calls" can drive people nuts - and states are trying to crack down on them.

"We've never had anybody say that they like robo-calls. People just can't stand them and do consider them an invasion of privacy," said Colorado Attorney General John Suthers, whose office is flooded with complaints from irritated voters every political season.

At least 12 states - Arkansas, California, New Hampshire, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina and Wyoming - restrict or ban political robo-calls. Some states require a human being to ask permission to connect a recorded message before giving a political pitch. Others require the caller be identified and provide contact information about the group making the calls. Some states just prohibit the calls.

SNIP

http://news.yahoo.com/s/ap/political_phone_calls;_ylt=AINTCXU4tfYP52JK2.PI4S0DW7oF

or

<http://tinyurl.com/2luzu6>

--

Leo G. Simonetta
Director of Research
Art & Science Group
6115 Falls Road, Suite 101
Baltimore, MD 21212

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Date: Thu, 7 Feb 2008 10:10:00 -0500

Reply-To: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Subject: Maybe something is weird this year . . .
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

AP Probing Its 'Wrong Call' on Super Tuesday

Published: February 06, 2008 10:20 PM ET

NEW YORK The Associated Press was reviewing election results and its internal procedures Wednesday to determine why the news agency had mistakenly declared Hillary Rodham Clinton winner of the Missouri Democratic primary, but said competitive haste wasn't behind the call.

The AP declared Clinton the winner at 11:03 p.m. EST Tuesday, but backed off the call at 12:32 a.m. Wednesday. It declared Barack Obama the winner at 2:48 a.m.

At the time of the initial call, Obama was running about 10 percentage points ahead of Clinton in St. Louis County, Missouri's largest, with nearly half the vote counted there. The AP projected that Obama would not be able to erase Clinton's statewide lead when the remainder of the county's 187,234 votes were counted, but he did.

With 100 percent of the state's precincts reporting, he finished with 49.2 percent of the vote to Clinton's 48 percent; they will evenly split Missouri's 72 delegates.

The AP's erroneous call was based on the actual vote count and analysis of historical and geographic voting patterns - not on an exit poll.

SNIP

http://www.editorandpublisher.com/eandp/news/article_display.jsp?vnu_content_id=1003707756

or

<http://tinyurl.com/39xx9m>

--

Leo G. Simonetta
Director of Research
Art & Science Group
6115 Falls Road, Suite 101
Baltimore, MD 21212

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Date: Thu, 7 Feb 2008 10:26:02 -0500
Reply-To: Doug Henwood <dhenwood@PANIX.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Doug Henwood <dhenwood@PANIX.COM>
Subject: youth turnout
Comments: To: aapornet aapornet <aapornet@asu.edu>
Mime-Version: 1.0 (Apple Message framework v753)
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII; delp=; format=flowed

What's the evidence so far on primary turnout by younger voters? Is Obama drawing them into the voting booths as impressively as he is to rallies and to YouTube?

Doug Henwood
Left Business Observer
38 Greene St - 4th fl.
New York NY 10013-2505 USA
<dhenwood@panix.com>
<<http://www.leftbusinessobserver.com>>

voice +1-212-219-0010
cell +1-917-865-2813

producer, Behind the News
Thursdays, 5-6 PM, WBAI, New York 99.5 FM
Saturdays, 10-11 AM, KPFA, Berkeley 94.1 FM

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Date: Thu, 7 Feb 2008 11:05:54 -0500
Reply-To: jwerner@jwdp.com
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Jan Werner <jwerner@JWDP.COM>
Organization: Jan Werner Data Processing
Subject: Re: States try to silence robo-calls
Comments: To: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>

Comments: cc: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU

In-Reply-To:

<3248A9B21DD5574785FE5E2C8E521684A08A71@exchange.local.artsience.com>

MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; format=flowed

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Interesting that the Clinton campaign has complained about robo-calls.

Between 5 PM on Monday and 5 PM on Tuesday, I received 5 robo-calls from one phone number in Falls Church, VA, with the voices of either Hillary or Bill Clinton urging me to vote for her (them?) in the MA primary.

Jan Werner

Leo Simonetta wrote:

> States try to silence robo-calls

>

> By JENNIFER C. KERR,

> Associated Press Writer

> Thu Feb 7, 3:03 AM ET

>

> The Clinton campaign has complained about them. So has Mitt Romney.

> Plenty of voters have vented, too. Those sometimes nasty and annoying

> recorded political phone calls known as "robo-calls" can drive people

> nuts - and states are trying to crack down on them.

>

> "We've never had anybody say that they like robo-calls. People just

> can't stand them and do consider them an invasion of privacy," said

> Colorado Attorney General John Suthers, whose office is flooded with

> complaints from irritated voters every political season.

>

> At least 12 states - Arkansas, California, New Hampshire, Indiana,

> Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South

> Carolina and Wyoming - restrict or ban political robo-calls. Some states

> require a human being to ask permission to connect a recorded message

> before giving a political pitch. Others require the caller be identified

> and provide contact information about the group making the calls. Some

> states just prohibit the calls.

>

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>

> http://news.yahoo.com/s/ap/political_phone_calls;_ylt=AINTCXU4tfYP52JK2.

> PI4S0DW7oF

> or

> <http://tinyurl.com/2luzu6>

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Date: Thu, 7 Feb 2008 11:17:16 -0500
Reply-To: philip_meyer@unc.edu
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Philip Meyer <pmeyer@EMAIL.UNC.EDU>
Organization: University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Subject: Re: youth turnout
Comments: To: Doug Henwood <dhenwood@PANIX.COM>
Comments: cc: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To: <E03EC877-E6A1-4A47-8374-668C1A21446B@panix.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; format=flowed
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Time's cover story this week cites some data as well as the usual anecdotes:

<http://www.time.com/time/politics/article/0,8599,1708570,00.html>

Phil Meyer

Doug Henwood wrote:

- > What's the evidence so far on primary turnout by younger voters? Is
- > Obama drawing them into the voting booths as impressively as he is to
- > rallies and to YouTube?
- >
- >
- >
- > Doug Henwood
- > Left Business Observer
- > 38 Greene St - 4th fl.
- > New York NY 10013-2505 USA
- > <dhenwood@panix.com>
- > <<http://www.leftbusinessobserver.com>>
- >
- > voice +1-212-219-0010
- > cell +1-917-865-2813
- >
- > producer, Behind the News
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Date: Thu, 7 Feb 2008 08:26:05 -0800
Reply-To: als20@columbia.edu
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Amber Levanon Seligson <alseligson@YAHOO.COM>
Subject: two positions in the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

We have two positions available for data analysis in the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. Please click on this link if you would like to apply:
<http://sh.webhire.com/servlet/av/jd?ai=741&ji=2151035&sn=I>.

Civil Service Title: City Research Scientist, II
Office Title: Data Analyst
Bureau: (EPI.1) Bureau of Epidemiology Services
Area of Interest: Epidemiology
Location: Manhattan
JVN #: 816-08-120095
Salary Range: \$65,847 to \$86,532 (Full-time)
Number of Positions: 1

Job Summary:
The Bureau of Epidemiology Services, within the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, is a multidisciplinary unit with the goal of combining cutting-edge epidemiologic research and data analyses with policy development and recommendations. The Bureau undertakes analyses that have broad Departmental applications and is available to provide epidemiologic consultation services with all categorical Departmental programs (including those responsible for infectious diseases, chronic diseases, community health, environmental/occupational health, and access to health care).

The City Research Scientists (CRS) II will work under the direction of the Director of the NY-NY III evaluation team as a data collector and analyst. The NY-NY-III supportive housing program is a cutting-edge collaboration between NY State and City. NY-NY-III aims to reduce chronic homelessness by providing supportive housing for 9,000 individuals who are chronically homeless and HIV/AIDS positive, mentally ill or substance users, and to adolescents aging out of foster care. The evaluation will consist of collaborations with

numerous state and local agencies to match large administrative data sets and answer joint research questions which will inform supportive housing programs locally and nationwide. Specifically, the City Research Scientist II will create equivalent comparison groups for analyses, perform statistical analyses to analyze health and social wellbeing among the comparison groups, perform advanced statistical analysis to look at multiple factors simultaneously, and answer specific evaluative questions. In addition, the successful candidate will write interim and final reports.

The successful candidate will also collaborate with other Bureau staff on different projects, as time, need and interest indicate. For example, the successful candidate might conduct data analyses for an inter-agency collaboration with the Department of Corrections (DOC) and the Department of Homeless Services (DHS) that examines the health of the incarcerated in NYC. In this research, DOC intake data are matched to health registries at DOHMH to obtain measures of morbidity and mortality among the incarcerated and compare them to those in the general population. The analyst would help to generate rates and percentages, conduct data checks, and create graphs and tables for the final report.

PREFERRED SKILLS:

Applied statistical experience in public health and /or social science programs, including multivariate statistical analysis using techniques to control for confounding factors. Strong computer skills, including software such as Microsoft Excel, PowerPoint, and statistical packages such as SAS. Project management experience and experience working collaboratively with large agencies a plus.

Experience Required:

1. A Doctorate degree from an accredited college or university with specialization in an appropriate field of physical, biological, environmental or social science and one (1) year of full-time experience in a responsible supervisory, administrative or research capacity in the appropriate field of specialization; or
2. A Master's degree from an accredited college or university with specialization in an appropriate field of physical, biological, environmental or social science and three (3) years of responsible full-time experience in the appropriate field of specialization, including one (1) year of full-time experience in a responsible supervisory, administrative or research capacity in the appropriate field of specialization; or
3. Education and/or experience which is equivalent to (1) or (2) above. However, all candidates must have a master's degree in an appropriate field of specialization and one (1) year of full-time experience in a responsible supervisory, administrative, or research capacity as described in (2) above.

NOTE: NEW YORK CITY RESIDENCY IS REQUIRED WITHIN 90 DAYS OF APPOINTMENT.

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Date: Thu, 7 Feb 2008 11:35:04 -0500
Reply-To: Anna Greenberg <agreenberg@GQRR.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Anna Greenberg <agreenberg@GQRR.COM>
Subject: Re: youth turnout
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To: A<47AB2F0C.1000500@email.unc.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

Rock the vote (www.rockthevote.com) and CIRCLE (www.civicyouth.org) have turnout numbers.

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Philip Meyer
Sent: Thursday, February 07, 2008 11:17 AM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: youth turnout

Time's cover story this week cites some data as well as the usual anecdotes:

<http://www.time.com/time/politics/article/0,8599,1708570,00.html>

Phil Meyer

Doug Henwood wrote:

> What's the evidence so far on primary turnout by younger voters? Is
> Obama drawing them into the voting booths as impressively as he is to
> rallies and to YouTube?
>
>
>
> Doug Henwood
> Left Business Observer
> 38 Greene St - 4th fl.
> New York NY 10013-2505 USA
> <dhenwood@panix.com>
> <<http://www.leftbusinessobserver.com>>
>
> voice +1-212-219-0010
> cell +1-917-865-2813
>
> producer, Behind the News
> Thursdays, 5-6 PM, WBAI, New York 99.5 FM

> Saturdays, 10-11 AM, KPFA, Berkeley 94.1 FM
>
> <<http://www.leftbusinessobserver.com/Radio.html>>
> podcast: <<http://shout.lbo-talk.org/lbo/radio-feed.php>>
> iTunes:
>
<<http://phobos.apple.com/WebObjects/MZStore.woa/wa/viewPodcast?id=73801817>>
>
>
> -----
>
> download my book Wall Street (for free!) at
> <<http://www.wallstreetthebook.com>>
>
> -----
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Date: Thu, 7 Feb 2008 11:41:43 -0500
Reply-To: Mark Schulman <M.SCHULMAN@SRBI.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Mark Schulman <M.SCHULMAN@SRBI.COM>
Subject: Abt SRBI * Senior Survey Methodologist/ Senior Project Director
In-Reply-To: <47AAECCD.6553.0001.0@srbi.com>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

APOLOGIES FOR CROSS-POSTING

Abt SRBI - Senior Survey Methodologist/Senior Project Director

Abt SRBI, one of the nation's leading public policy survey research organizations, is seeking to recruit a Senior Survey Methodologist/Senior Project Director.

Qualifications include:

- At least six years or more experience directing survey-based public policy and policy evaluation projects
- Strong background in survey design, sample design, statistical analysis, weighting, data imputation
- Planning, designing and executing complex survey projects
- Excellent written/verbal communication skills, with proven ability to communicate with clients and research peers
- High proficiency in software programs, such as SPSS, SAS, SUDAAN, LISREL
- Ability to work in a highly collegial atmosphere
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Advanced Degree, preferably a Ph.D. in a social research or methodological area

Location: Preferably in our New York City offices, but will consider Washington, DC area, Chicago, or Cambridge, MA

Abt SRBI offers a competitive salary and a benefits package including medical, dental, flexible spending accounts, 401(k) Plan, and much more. Interested candidates should submit their resume and cover letter including salary requirements to m.hahn@srbi.com.

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=====
Date: Thu, 7 Feb 2008 12:21:03 -0500
Reply-To: "Guerino, Paul" <PGuerino@AIR.ORG>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Guerino, Paul" <PGuerino@AIR.ORG>
Subject: DC-AAPOR: Politics and Polling (Save the Date!)
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

As the election season is heating up, please join DC-AAPOR in an informative discussion on how the general public evaluates candidates and how well the candidates are doing.

Title: Politics and Polling
=20
Presenters: Danna Basson, Mathematica Policy Research, Inc.
Jon Cohen, The Washington Post
Mark Blumenthal, Pollster.com

=20
Date: Wednesday, February 20th

Time: 3:30 to 5:00 p.m.=20
=20

Location: The Pew Research Center=20
1615 L Street, NW Suite 700 Washington, DC 20036
The Pew Research Center is conveniently
located near the=20
Farragut West and Farragut North Metro

stations.=20
=20

RSVP: To be placed on the BLS seminar attendee list, please
RSVP at

<http://www.dc-aapor.org/rsvpform.php> no later than COB
Monday, February 18. =20
Seating is limited.=20
=20

Agenda: "The Impact of Accessible Political Knowledge on Voters'
Candidate Evaluations, Issue Positions,=20
and Issue Consistency," Danna Basson
=20

The State of the 2008 Primaries, Jon
Cohen and Mark Blumenthal
=09
Questions and Answers

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Date: Thu, 7 Feb 2008 11:23:40 -0800

Reply-To: Steve Johnson <stevej@nsdssurvey.org>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: Steve Johnson <stevej@NSDSSURVEY.ORG>

Organization: Northwest Survey & Data Services

Subject: best sample for young adults

Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

MIME-Version: 1.0

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

Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

I would be interested in anyone's opinion on the best sampling frame, or =
combination of frames, for a national survey of young adults (18-29) =
about risky social behaviors. The recent articles in POQ (in particular =
the article by Blumberg and Luke, and the article by Keeteer, Kennedy, =
Clark, Thompson and Mokrzycki) would indicate that an RDD landline =
survey may have serious bias when it comes to social behaviors. One =
suggestion was a cell phone only survey, since a very high percentage of =
young adults have cell phones. However, that would miss around 1/3 of =
the young adult population. I am considering a mixed mode study, =
although we have limited experience with cell phone surveys.
Thanks in advance for any advice.

Best
Steve Johnson, PhD
President, Northwest Survey & Data Services

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Date: Fri, 8 Feb 2008 14:39:01 -0600
Reply-To: Jeanie Harper <JHarper@GOAMP.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Jeanie Harper <JHarper@GOAMP.COM>
Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

Announcement: ANES Web Panel "Off-Wave" Surveys=20

=20

Knowledge Networks takes this opportunity to inform the research community that there is a new web panel available for non-election and non-political surveys. The new panel has been created for the American National Election Studies (ANES) to collect political information during some waves of data collection. The remaining waves of the new panel's surveys are available for the collection of non-political content by other researchers =20

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Below we take this opportunity to inform you about the new web panel and instructions for how to learn more about purchasing time on it.

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Background

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The American National Election Study (ANES) is a collaboration between Stanford University and the University of Michigan and is funded by the National Science Foundation. Knowledge Networks has created the ANES web panel and is conducting ANES surveys using this web panel. Knowledge Networks will also be conducting additional surveys (called "off-wave surveys") using the ANES web panel. Suitable topics for these additional surveys include health, economics, finance, and just about everything else non-political. Survey topics related to elections, government, and similar topics are not suitable.

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Methodology

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Based on RDD recruitment methodology, the ANES web panel has a cumulative AAPOR response that is substantially higher than previously obtained using a similar RDD-based recruitment methodology as a result of extraordinary design enhancements, such as greater use of refusal conversion and respondent incentives. Non-Internet households have been given a MSN TV2 Internet and Media Player, and their ISP costs are paid for. Panelists are surveyed only once a month. Panelists will be retained for 21 months. Additional recruitment will be conducted later in 2008 to enhance the size of the panel.

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The study's sample is a nationally representative group of American adult citizens living in households with working telephones. One adult member of each recruited household was randomly selected to be the survey respondent.

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Sample Size

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Each survey will support 1200 interviews. =20

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Schedule

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There will be approximately twelve (12) available surveys between March 2008 and September 2009. Researchers are encouraged to reserve space as soon as possible by contacting mdennis@knowledgenetworks.com. =20

=20

Suitable Topics

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The ANES Off-Wave Survey instruments cannot be about the elections or politics or government or related topics. However, a wide array of other topics is acceptable. Please consult mdennis@knowledgenetworks.com for clarifications.

=20

Supplemental Data Provided at No Cost

Purchasing questions on this panel brings with it a unique bonus: no-cost access to hours of answers to questions about politics and social life that will be asked of the respondents at various times between January 2008 and June 2009 as part of the ANES. These questions will address a very wide array of topics, including: preferences about what government should do on a range of policy issues, evaluations of many political candidates, participation in the 2008 presidential election campaign, voting behavior, evaluations of the federal government generally, feelings of political efficacy, trust in government specifically and in other people generally, emotional reactions to the presidential candidates, perceptions of the personality traits of the candidates, exposure to news and other information, and much, much more.

These data can allow researchers studying non-political phenomena to enrich their investigations by seeing how their variables of focal interest relate to some of the above variables. For example, recent research in the health arena has suggested that people who choose to participate in politics by voting and by working on campaigns may show improved health status as a result. So bringing the study of health with measures of political attitudes and behavior identified a new insight into the causes of health status. Researchers in other areas may benefit similarly, and at no cost, because more than three hours worth of questions on topics related to politics will be available to all researchers who purchase an off-wave on the ANES web panel.

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The ANES and ANES off-wave survey data will be combined into a Public Use File to be made available in December 2009. At that same time, the purchasers of the off-wave samples will be provided access to the ANES survey data.

=20

Contact Information for More Information

=20

Contact mdennis@knowledgenetworks.com for more information about pricing, scheduling, and other information. =20

=20

=20

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=====

Date: Mon, 11 Feb 2008 14:44:11 -0500

Reply-To: David Dutwin <ddutwin@ICRSURVEY.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: David Dutwin <ddutwin@ICRSURVEY.COM>
Subject: Moderator Needed
Comments: To: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

I am in the hunt for a moderator to work with on low-income, inner city, teen focus groups regarding healthcare access and services. This in addition on one or two moderators that are already slated to work on the project. We are specifically trying to round out the moderator team with someone who is female, preferably African American, and with prior experience in groups with teens and, best-case, healthcare access.

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The project is being developed in-process, but in all likelihood the moderator would be responsible for conducting as many as 16 focus groups spread across 4 major cities.

=20

Please contact me directly if you are interested or know someone who might be qualified.

=20

Thanks,

=20

David Dutwin, Ph.D.
Vice President of Social Science Research
ICR/International Communications Research
53 W. Baltimore Pike, Media, PA 19063
484-840-4406

=20

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=====
Date: Mon, 11 Feb 2008 17:07:33 -0500
Reply-To: Richard Clark <clark@CVIOG.UGA.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Richard Clark <clark@CVIOG.UGA.EDU>
Organization: Carl Vinson Institute of Government
Subject: Graphics software
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; format=flowed
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Can anyone recommend a graphics software package that will allow us to create graphics that look more polished than what I could produce with Microsoft Office?

--Rich

--

Richard L. Clark, Ph.D.
Survey Research Unit
Governmental Services and Research Division
Carl Vinson Institute of Government
University of Georgia
201 N. Milledge Avenue
Athens, GA 30602
Phone: 706-542-9404
FAX: 706-542-9301

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Date: Tue, 12 Feb 2008 09:22:14 -0600
Reply-To: Chris McMahon <Chris.McMahon@DOT.STATE.MN.US>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Chris McMahon <Chris.McMahon@DOT.STATE.MN.US>
Subject: Remove from distribution list, please...
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=utf-8
Content-Transfer-Encoding: base64

Li4uIEkgYW0gbm8gbG9uZ2VyIGEgbWVtYmVyLg0KDQpUaGFua3MgDQoNckNocmlzIE1jTWfob24sIFBSQw0KTFWfya2V0IFJlc2VhcmNoIERpcmVjdG9yDQpNbi9ET1QgLyBPSU0NCiBob251OiA2NTEuMzY2LjM3NzE=

Date: Wed, 13 Feb 2008 11:59:55 -0000
Reply-To: "Roberts, Caroline" <C.E.Roberts@CITY.AC.UK>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Roberts, Caroline" <C.E.Roberts@CITY.AC.UK>
Subject: Job opportunity - London, UK
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

Research Manager
Centre for Comparative Social Surveys, School of Social Sciences, City
University, London (UK)

http://www.jobs.ac.uk/jobs/SJ924/Research_Manager/

The Centre for Comparative Social Surveys in the School of Social Sciences is responsible for the design and co-ordination of the 33-nation European Social Survey (ESS). The role of the ESS is on the one hand to monitor and interpret changing social attitudes in Europe - both within and between countries - and on the other to develop and consolidate better methods of comparative social measurement and

analysis.

The ESS will now commence a Preparatory Phase, the aim of which is to formulate a multinational agreement among national funders, ministries and the European Commission to ensure a secure basis for the future of the ESS. In order to develop, negotiate and finalise this agreement we are seeking to recruit a Preparatory Phase Research Manager. The post-holder will be responsible for overseeing the Preparatory Phase, ensuring effective communication between all ESS stakeholders.

The successful candidate to this role will have a good degree or equivalent in the social sciences or a related area. You will have substantial experience in research or research administration at a senior level either in the public, voluntary or private sectors and extensive experience of working with groups of academic or commercial researchers. You will have steered research projects or programmes, or have a track record in commissioning or managing research and ideally you will also have a good understanding of the funding of social survey projects. The ability to write and speak persuasively about organisational as well as substantive and methodological issues and strong project management and administrative skills are essential. Proficiency in another European language is welcomed but not essential.

We offer a comprehensive package of in-house training and development, and benefits include a final salary pension scheme.

The post is a full-time research position and is available from 1st April 2008 or earlier.

This post could also be available on a secondment basis.

Closing date - 29th February 2008

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=====
Date: Wed, 13 Feb 2008 10:15:25 -0500
Reply-To: Danna Basson <DBasson@MATHEMATICA-MPR.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Danna Basson <DBasson@MATHEMATICA-MPR.COM>
Subject: Winner of the 2007 DC-AAPOR Student Paper Competition
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

(Apologies for the cross-posting)

Please join the Washington-Baltimore Chapter of the American Association For Public Opinion Research (DC-AAPOR) in congratulating the winner of its 2007 Student Paper Competition---Carl Gershenson from the University of Chicago!

His work titled "The Scientific American: A Casualty of the Culture Wars?" will be presented at the upcoming AAPOR conference in New Orleans. DC-AAPOR graciously thanks Schulman, Ronca, & Bucuvalas, Inc. for sponsoring the 2007 Student Paper Competition award of \$1,000 to the winner.

Current and past year winning paper and honorable mentions are posted at <http://www.dc-aapor.org/spcresults.php>

We would also like to thank the DC-AAPOR members who gave the committee and students timely, helpful feedback on the papers: Adam Safir, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Paul Beatty, National Center for Health Statistics; Michael P. Cohen, consultant, retired Bureau of Transportation Statistics; Jennifer L Beck, U. S. Census Bureau; and Carl Ramirez, Government Accountability Office.

Danna Basson, Co-Chair
2007 DC AAPOR Student Paper Competition Committee

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Date: Wed, 13 Feb 2008 15:30:19 -0800
Reply-To: mark@markdavidrichards.com
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Mark David Richards <mark@MARKDAVIDRICHARDS.COM>
Subject: No Exit Polling Data for DC
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To:
<40ED11F2A15B65419CE63D8A3CD04A7606724031@nsq041ex.enterprise.internal.city.ac.uk>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

Last night the national media began talking about VA exit poll results as soon as the VA polls closed at 7 pm. DC and MD polls were scheduled to close at 8 pm. Poll hours were extended in MD until 9:30 pm due to bad weather. So at 8 pm when the polls closed in DC, what did the national media talk about? Well... not about DC. That's in part because they apparently hadn't planned to spend more than 2 min. talking about DC and didn't commission an exit poll there. A spokesperson for the National Election Pool explained why in the article that follows.

The District
Obama Scores a Resounding Win Over Clinton in the City
<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2008/02/12/AR2008021202857.html?sub=AR>

SNIP

Polls in the District closed at 8 p.m. But about 10 p.m., minivans used by

the D.C. Board of Elections and Ethics to deliver ballots were still being escorted into the Judiciary Square loading dock. Officials said weather played a role in the delayed delivery.

Getting an early indication of the District results was also difficult because no exit polling was done in the city. The National Election Pool, a news media consortium that sponsors exit polling, did not conduct such surveys in the District because of the relatively small number of delegates at stake in the city's primaries, a spokesman for the election pool said. "The District of Columbia has the smallest number of delegates of all states holding primaries, tied with Delaware," said the spokesman, Jack Stokes of the Associated Press. He said exit polling was done in Delaware on Feb. 5 only because "it was a Super Tuesday primary state, and the NEP wanted a complete picture of that historic night." The pool "historically has not polled in every primary," Stokes said."

In fact, the day before the Chesapeake/Potomac Primary, SurveyUSA conducted polls for several TV outlets, including WJLA-TV Washington DC. They also decided to poll in VA and MD--but not DC.

DC just can't get no respect!!

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Date: Wed, 13 Feb 2008 18:39:53 -0500
Reply-To: James Lee <JLee@FABMAC.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: James Lee <JLee@FABMAC.COM>
Subject: Puerto Rico Interview House
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To:
<44EFCED80C3EE24091B8BDF81674E20D02040FE0@m101.dc1.mathematica.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

I am looking for a calling house that already conducts telephone interviews in Puerto Rico; the projects is a 15 to 20 minute CATI administered survey of 1000 adults.

Please contact me directly if you can give me a recommendation or conduct the survey. Thank you.

James W. Lee, Project Director
Fabrizio, McLaughlin & Associates

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Date: Thu, 14 Feb 2008 09:06:30 -0500
Reply-To: "Mulrow, Jeri M." <jmulrow@NSF.GOV>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Mulrow, Jeri M." <jmulrow@NSF.GOV>
Subject: Job Posting at NSF
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

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Job Announcement at NSF

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The Division of Science Resources Statistics (SRS) within the National Science Foundation (NSF) has two openings for survey statisticians. =20

=20

SRS is responsible for collecting data related to U.S. science and technology, including education and workforce data on scientists and engineers (S&E) and data on research and development expenditures in a variety of sectors in the U.S. economy. One of the survey statistician positions will be responsible for the collection and analysis of information on R&D related to Federal Agencies. The other survey statistician position will be responsible for conducting surveys and special studies of the nation's S&E personnel.

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Links to additional information and instructions for applying are given below:

=20

<http://jobsearch.usajobs.opm.gov/getjob.asp?JobId=3D68222225&AVSDM=3D2008=%2D02%2D07+00%3A03%3A03>

<http://jobsearch.usajobs.opm.gov/getjob.asp?JobId=3D68222536&AVSDM=3D2008=%2D02%2D07+00%3A03%3A03>

=20

=20

Jeri Mulrow

Senior Mathematical Statistician

Division of Science Resources Statistics

National Science Foundation

703-292-4784

=20

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Date: Thu, 14 Feb 2008 14:03:56 -0800
Reply-To: draughon.research@insightbb.com
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Katherine Draughon, PhD, MPH" <draughon.research@INSIGHTBB.COM>
Subject: "Self-Discipline' scale"
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

Is anyone familiar with or have created/used a short series of survey questions designed to measure an individual's level of general "self-discipline" .

Please send responses directly to me at kat@draughonresearch.com

Thank you, Kat Draughon

Dr. Katherine "Kat" Draughon

Draughon Research, LLC
www.draughonresearch.com

draughon.research@insightbb.com

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Date: Fri, 15 Feb 2008 10:29:28 -0500

Reply-To: Claire Durand <Claire.Durand@UMONTREAL.CA>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Claire Durand <Claire.Durand@UMONTREAL.CA>
Subject: last call and extension of deadline
Comments: To: WAPOR@listserv.unl.edu, AAPORNET@ASU.edu,
SRMSNET@LISTSERV.UMD.EDU
Comments: cc: karl.vanmeter@ens.fr
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"; format=flowed
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

Please note that, for the following conference and session, the deadline for submitting an abstract has been extended till February 29th.

Best,

RC33-ISA 7th Conference on Social Science Methodology, Naples (IT),
September 1-5 2008

Conference homepage: <http://www.rc332008.unina.it/>

SESSION: Attitudes Towards Surveys

Session Organisers: Claire Durand and John Goyder

Deadline for the abstracts is February 17, 2008. Please send your abstracts for this session to the following email address:
Claire.Durand@umontreal.ca with cc. to John.Goyder@uwaterloo.ca

Session abstract:

Attitudes towards surveys as an area of research have flourished recently. The sessions aim to present the most recent developments in research regarding the role played by attitudes towards surveys. One focus is to better understand the determinants of attitudes towards surveys. What are the characteristics of those who believe – more or less -- in surveys? Are these characteristics related to attitudes towards public institutions, governments, etc.? Are they related to what the surveys tell, i.e. whether they give information with which one agrees? How do people perceive the role of surveys, in particular during electoral campaigns and in determining public policy? The second set of questions pertains to the consequences of attitudes towards surveys. Are they related to survey non response? Do they play a role in opinion change? These are some of the topics on which papers will be welcome.

You will find complementary information (general call for papers, guidelines, etc.) on the Conference website: <http://www.rc332008.unina.it/nina.it/>

Best,

Claire Durand
professeur titulaire,
directrice des études supérieures,
<http://www.mapageweb.umontreal.ca/durandc>
Département de sociologie,
Université de Montréal
C.P. 6128, succ. Centre-ville,
Montréal, H3C 3J7

Archives: <http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html>
Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
set aapornet nomail
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Date: Fri, 15 Feb 2008 11:13:25 -0500
Reply-To: "Guerino, Paul" <PGuerino@AIR.ORG>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Guerino, Paul" <PGuerino@AIR.ORG>
Subject: REMINDER: DC-AAPOR Politics and Polling Seminar
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

Just a reminder to please join DC-AAPOR for next Wednesday's Politics and Polling seminar. We'll learn how political knowledge affects political evaluations and hear stories from the field relating to the 2008 primaries. We're devoting a good deal of time to Q&A, so put on those thinking caps!=20

=20

Title: Politics and Polling

=20

Presenters: Danna Basson, Mathematica Policy Research, Inc.

Jon Cohen, The Washington Post

Mark Blumenthal, Pollster.com

=20

Date: Wednesday, February 20th

Time: 3:30 to 5:00 p.m.=20

=20

Location: The Pew Research Center=20

1615 L Street, NW Suite 700 Washington, DC 20036

The Pew Research Center is conveniently located near the=20

Farragut West and Farragut North Metro stations.=20

=20

RSVP: To be placed on the Pew seminar attendee list, please RSVP at=20

<http://www.dc-aapor.org/rsvpform.php>

<<http://www.dc-aapor.org/rsvpform.php>> =20

No later than COB Monday, February 18, seating is limited.

=20

Agenda: "The Impact of Accessible Political Knowledge on Voters'
Candidate Evaluations, Issue Positions, and Issue Consistency," Danna
Basson=20

"Thoughts from the Field" Jon Cohen and Mark Blumenthal

Questions and Answers

=20

More about the Speakers:=20

=20

Danna Basson is a Survey Researcher at Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. Before joining MPR, she worked as a Survey Researcher the University of Wisconsin Survey Center, where she worked while getting her PhD in political science. She has presented numerous papers at the AAPOR annual conference. In 2006, Ms. Basson won an honorable mention in the DC-AAPOR Student Paper competition, the paper she will be presenting at the Politics and Polling discussion.

=20

Jon Cohen is director of polling and polling editor at The Washington Post. Prior to joining the Post in 2006, he was assistant polling director at ABC News in New York and associate survey director at the Public Policy Institute of California in San Francisco. He holds an M.A. in political science from the University of California, Berkeley and is

a graduate of Johns Hopkins University.

=20

Mark Blumenthal is the editor and publisher of Pollster.com. He began writing the Mystery Pollster blog in September 2004. Blumenthal has been in the political polling business for more than 20 years, conducting and analyzing political polls and focus groups for Democratic candidates and market research surveys for major corporations. His academic background includes a Political Science degree from the University of Michigan and course work towards a Masters degree at the Joint Program in Survey Methodology (JPSM) at the University of Maryland. He has also served as a guest lecturer at the Communications School at American University and at training seminars sponsored by EMILY's List, the Democratic National Committee and the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs.

=20

Abstracts

The Impact of Accessible Political Knowledge on Voters' Candidate Evaluations, Issue Positions, and Issue Consistency

This paper examines whether the level of political knowledge and the cognitive accessibility of that knowledge influence the way citizens make political evaluations. Using survey data from a statewide public opinion poll, this paper examines whether respondents with more accessible political knowledge arrive at their judgments differently than those for whom political knowledge is inaccessible. The accessibility of knowledge (like the level of knowledge) may be another dimension of skill indicating the ease with which respondents are able to recall and use information. I also compare the accessibility of partisan identification and of ideology with the accessibility of political knowledge to examine the relative influence of these cues on respondent evaluations of the president and issue positions. For many issues, the more proficient individuals are with political information, the more they rely on partisanship in their judgments. Though party affiliation is often considered a shortcut for making judgments in place of other more specific campaign information, it does not appear to be a mere crutch for the less sophisticated voters.

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Date: Fri, 15 Feb 2008 11:44:51 -0500

Reply-To: "Guerino, Paul" <PGuerino@AIR.ORG>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: "Guerino, Paul" <PGuerino@AIR.ORG>
Subject: Take II / REMINDER: DC-AAPOR Politics and Polling Seminar
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

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Title: Politics and Polling

Presenters: Danna Basson, Mathematica Policy Research, Inc.
Jon Cohen, The Washington Post
Mark Blumenthal, Pollster.com

Date: Wednesday, February 20th
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The Pew Research Center is conveniently located near the
Farragut West and Farragut North Metro stations.

RSVP: To be placed on the Pew seminar attendee list, please RSVP at
<http://www.dc-aapor.org/rsvpform.php>
No later than COB Monday, February 18, seating is limited.

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Candidate Evaluations, Issue Positions, and Issue
Consistency," Danna Basson
"Thoughts from the Field" Jon Cohen and Mark Blumenthal
Questions and Answers

More about the Speakers:

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Date: Fri, 15 Feb 2008 11:38:37 -0500

Reply-To: Doug Usher <Doug.Usher@WIDMEYER.COM>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: Doug Usher <Doug.Usher@WIDMEYER.COM>

Subject: Animal rights polling -- Asia

Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU

In-Reply-To: A<83E7D8975F3E2646BD1DA4C6E37F116002CB7C@DC1EXCL01.air.org>

MIME-Version: 1.0

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

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

Does anybody know of any publicly available international polling on

Animal Rights issues? A cursory search revealed some findings from Britain and the EU, but little else. Any link or reference would be helpful.

Thanks!

Doug Usher

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Date: Mon, 18 Feb 2008 10:54:36 -0500
Reply-To: Howard Fienberg <hfienberg@CMOR.ORG>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Howard Fienberg <hfienberg@CMOR.ORG>
Subject: CMOR's 7th Annual Respondent Cooperation Workshop - Register by Friday!*

Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Friday is the last day for off-site registration* for CMOR's 7th Annual Respondent Cooperation Workshop in Las Vegas, March 3-5:

- Discuss data quality issues and possible solutions
- Learn how to combine Addressed Based Sampling (ABS) with Random Digit Dial (RDD)
- Understand special considerations in recruiting African American and Hispanic respondents
- Gain key insights in how to communicate with End-Users
- Discover how to keep respondents invested with online questionnaire development
- Get your privacy and data confidentiality questions answered
- Discuss and compare best practices in telephone survey call center management
- Featured Presenters include Don Dillman, Ph.D (Professor, Washington State University), and David Haynes (CEO, Western Wats and Opinion Outpost)

Workshop Agenda: http://www.cmor.org/rc/rc_program_08.cfm
Register online: http://www.mra-net.org/ecom/cmor/co_op/index.cfm
Registration PDF: http://www.cmor.org/pdf/RC_08_Registration.pdf
<http://www.cmor.org/pdf/RC_08_Registration.pdf>

*after Friday, Feb 22nd, all registrations taken onsite, at workshop.

Sincerely,
Howard Fienberg
Director of Government Affairs

CMOR: Promoting & Advocating Survey & Opinion Research

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.linkedin.com/in/howardfienberg.org>>

<http://www.cmor.org>

<<http://www.youropinioncounts.org/>> <http://www.youropinioncounts.org>

My LinkedIn profile:

<http://www.linkedin.com/in/howardfienberg>

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Date: Mon, 18 Feb 2008 17:31:45 -0500

Reply-To: boyds1@ohio.edu

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: Sara Boyd <boyds1@OHIO.EDU>

Subject: Web survey software programs

Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU

MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; format=flowed

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Recently I asked for your suggestions for possible replacements for Persius web survey software program, and promised I would report back on your suggestions. Attached is a compilation of that list along with the names of other programs we are currently in the process of reviewing.

All programs meet our basic criteria that they can be installed on our server, but otherwise I am not recommending any since we have not completed our review process. Thanks to all who made suggestions.

Sara

--

Sara Lichtin Boyd, Senior Project Manager

Ohio University's Voinovich School for Leadership and Public Affairs

Building 22, The Ridges, Athens, OH 45701

(P) 740.593.9798

(F) 740.593.4398

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Date: Mon, 18 Feb 2008 20:23:37 -0500
Reply-To: "Milton R. Goldsamt" <miltrgold@COMCAST.NET>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Milton R. Goldsamt" <miltrgold@COMCAST.NET>
Subject: Re: Web survey software programs
Comments: To: boyds1@ohio.edu
Comments: cc: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To: <47BA0751.2080909@ohio.edu>
Mime-Version: 1.0 (Apple Message framework v753)
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII; delp=yes; format=flowed

Nothing attached, since AAPORNET doesn't permit attachments, due to the potential for viruses.

However, can you send the list as an attachment to individuals, such as myself?

Thanks very much for your efforts, Milt Goldsamt

Milton R. Goldsamt, Ph.D.
Consulting Research Psychologist & Statistician
Silver Spring, MD
miltrgold@comcast.net

On Feb 18, 2008, at 5:31 PM, Sara Boyd wrote:

> Recently I asked for your suggestions for possible replacements for
> Persius web survey software program, and promised I would report
> back on your suggestions. Attached is a compilation of that list
> along with the names of other programs we are currently in the
> process of reviewing. All programs meet our basic criteria that
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> Thanks to all who made suggestions. Sara
>
> --
>
> Sara Lichtin Boyd, Senior Project Manager
>

> Ohio University's Voinovich School for Leadership and Public Affairs
>
> Building 22, The Ridges, Athens, OH 45701
>
> (P) 740.593.9798
>
> (F) 740.593.4398
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>
>
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> Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: [aapornet-](mailto:aapornet-request@asu.edu)
> request@asu.edu

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=====
Date: Tue, 19 Feb 2008 16:47:39 -0500
Reply-To: "Chun, Young" <YChun@AIR.ORG>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Chun, Young" <YChun@AIR.ORG>
Subject: Studies of mode effect: paper and pencil vs. computer-aided
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To: A<[181BA2B3-1ACE-4F5D-8D69-259EB69218DF@comcast.net](mailto:A181BA2B3-1ACE-4F5D-8D69-259EB69218DF@comcast.net)>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

Dear AAPOR colleagues,

A question has come up regarding the latest stands on the mode effect that compares data from paper and pencil vs. computer-aided. I would appreciate if you have leads or references that address this question of mode effect in survey or assessment context. Both theoretical and empirical leads would be appreciated.

Very best,

Young

Young Chun, Senior Research Scientist

American Institutes for Research

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2000 K Street, NW Suite 300, Washington DC 20006

Voice: 202 403 5325 FAX: 202 403 6401 Email: Ychun@AIR.org

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Date: Wed, 20 Feb 2008 09:29:01 -0500
Reply-To: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Subject: Where have all the (Minnesota) polls gone?
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

Where have all the polls gone?

http://www.minnpost.com/stories/2008/02/18/913/where_have_all_the_polls_gone

or

<http://tinyurl.com/3beu2v>

By Chris Ison and Rob Daves

Monday, Feb. 18, 2008

Who knew that Mitt Romney would crush John McCain and Mike Huckabee in Minnesota on Super Tuesday? Who knew that Barack Obama would so easily smother Hillary Clinton? Who expected traffic jams outside polling places, voters casting ballots on Post-it Notes, and would-be voters giving up before they could get inside to vote?

The answer: Not many of us.

But perhaps we shouldn't be surprised that we were so surprised. After all, we went to the caucuses with less information in hand than usual.

In previous elections, Minnesota's two largest newspapers, sometimes working with television stations and others, surveyed Minnesotans before the presidential caucuses to ask about candidates, issues and - sometimes - likelihood of showing up at caucuses. But that didn't happen this year.

"There was none," said Larry Jacobs, director the Center for the Study of Politics and Governance at the University of Minnesota's Humphrey Institute and one of the directors of a poll the institute does with Minnesota Public Radio. "Frankly, there's been a disinvestment." He attributes that not only to the high financial costs, but political costs as well. Pollsters and news organizations take heat from political parties who don't like the results. "Polling is very expensive financially... and politically," he said.

SNIP

Predicting caucus turnout "is complicated [but] it's not rocket science," said David Yepsen, who's covered politics for the Register for more than 30 years. "There's no reason why some pollster in Minnesota couldn't do this ... They are tricky. That's especially true this year because of the prospect of so many new people. So I can see where a news organization is going to say, 'This is going to cost us a ton, and we could wind up getting egg on our face. Let's save the money.'"

SNIP

And in general, polling has been pretty accurate, according to AAPOR. Articles in Public Opinion Quarter, AAPOR's scholarly journal, showed that polling in the 2004 presidential election was quite accurate. The Star Tribune's Minnesota Poll, conducted by one of this article's authors, was one of the most accurate in the nation that year and the most accurate in the state. Its last poll before the election showed John Kerry ahead by 4 percentage points; he won by 3.5 points.

Chris Ison is an associate professor at the University of Minnesota School of Journalism, and a former Star Tribune reporter and editor. Rob Daves runs Daves & Associates Research, teaches survey research at the University's Humphrey Institute, is a past president of AAPOR and was director of polling and strategic research at the Star Tribune until 2007.

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--

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

Baltimore, MD 21212

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Date: Wed, 20 Feb 2008 08:47:44 -0800
Reply-To: Robert Worcester <rmworcester@YAHOO.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Robert Worcester <rmworcester@YAHOO.COM>
Subject: News of Dick Halpern's death
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Comments: cc: dhalpern@bellsouth.net
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

Sad news I'm afraid, that our once ever so frequent and greatly admired correspondent Dick Halpern passed away, leaving his wife Betsy to bring up their three kids. I'd known Dick some forty years, going back to when I was just starting MORI and Dick was MR manager of Coca-Cola Europe, initially as my client. Not long after, we became good friends. I was sorry to see him leave London after many years, but then if he hadn't, he wouldn't have met Betsy.

Betsy would like to hear from anyone with an anecdote or recollection about their friendship with Dick, as their kids are pretty young, and she'd love to have them learn about Dick from those of us (who are still left) who knew him.

Bob Worcester

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Date: Wed, 20 Feb 2008 14:54:15 -0700
Reply-To: Steve Larson <slarson@INFOALLI.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Steve Larson <slarson@INFOALLI.COM>
Subject: CAPI Systems
Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Can anyone recommend a good CAPI system?

Thanks,

Steve Larson

Information Alliance

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Date: Thu, 21 Feb 2008 09:18:41 -0500
Reply-To: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Subject: More Polls Being Used In Problematic Ways
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

More Polls Being Used In Problematic Ways

Feb. 20, 2008

<http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2008/02/20/opinion/pollpositions/main3851735.shtml>

or

<http://tinyurl.com/2lz3rk>

(CBS) This column was written by CBS News director of surveys Kathy Frankovic.

We are nearing the 50-day mark - 50 days from the Iowa Caucuses. In that period, pollsters have been shocked at least once. But despite all of this year's questioning of polls' accuracy and of their value, polls still exert influence over both American journalists and the American public. They remain the only acceptable assessment of where the public stands.

But what have we really learned? And how are the polls being used and reported this year?

SNIP

5. Pollsters are confronting the problems of telephone surveys and rising costs. Thus far several modifications (like using recorded voices as interviewers and relying on Internet panels) have yet to achieve general acceptance. One planned change surely will make polling more expensive: adding a cell-phone only component to the standard random-digit-dial sample.

The American Association for Public Opinion Research, has taken a much more active role in this election. Among other actions, it has established an academic committee to look into pre-primary polling methods. In the last few years, AAPOR has also become more assertive in the media environment, hiring a communications director and making its president available to media on primary

days. In addition, its website now links to other news Web pages, and columns about polls and methods by its members and others.

Fifty days from now (and that's still before the April 22 Pennsylvania primary), pollsters and the people who write about polls will know even more about polling problems and poll reporting. And they probably won't hesitate to tell us all about it.

By Kathy Frankovic

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--

Leo G. Simonetta
Director of Research
Art & Science Group
6115 Falls Road, Suite 101
Baltimore, MD 21212

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Date: Thu, 21 Feb 2008 13:00:16 -0500

Reply-To: Doug Henwood <dhenwood@PANIX.COM>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: Doug Henwood <dhenwood@PANIX.COM>

Subject: gender in the Dem primaries

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

Mime-Version: 1.0 (Apple Message framework v752.2)

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Content-Type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII; delp=; format=flowed

Has anyone investigated how much of the white male shift to Obama is motivated by a reluctance to vote for a woman?

Doug Henwood

Producer, Behind the News

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podcast: <<http://shout.lbo-talk.org/lbo/radio-feed.php>>

iTunes: <<http://phobos.apple.com/WebObjects/MZStore.woa/wa/>

viewPodcast?id=73801817>

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Date: Fri, 22 Feb 2008 08:02:13 -0700
Reply-To: "Margaret R. Roller" <rmr@ROLLERRESEARCH.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Margaret R. Roller" <rmr@ROLLERRESEARCH.COM>
Subject: Survey Questions on Environmental Issues
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

I am looking for a battery of survey questions that have proven to effectively discriminate consumers with respect to environmental issues. =
I
have seen many studies regarding the environment that derive various segments but I would like to get my hands on the survey questions themselves that have resulted in valid measures.

Can anyone point me in the right direction? Thank you.

--
Margaret R. Roller
rmr@rollerresearch.com

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=====
Date: Fri, 22 Feb 2008 17:57:37 -0600
Reply-To: Nancy Mathiowetz <nancym2@UWM.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Nancy Mathiowetz <nancym2@UWM.EDU>
Subject: Funding for the American Time Use Survey
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

Dear AAPOR members,

I don't know whether you have heard that the budget the President has proposed for FY09 eliminates funding for the American Time Use Survey. A group is organizing an effort to persuade the Congress to restore the money needed to preserve the ATUS. As part of this effort, they have drafted a letter for which they are soliciting signatures:

www.SaveATUS.org

They plan to send the letter to the chairs of the House and Senate appropriations subcommittees responsible for the Bureau of Labor Statistics budget, with copies to other members of Congress. If you are an ATUS user or know of others who are, you might want to join their efforts by signing the letter or pass this information along to others who might be interested.

--

Nancy A. Mathiowetz
President, American Association for Public Opinion Research
www.aapor.org

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=====
Date: Sun, 24 Feb 2008 08:19:39 -0500
Reply-To: Andrew A Beveridge <aabeveridge@GMAIL.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Andrew A Beveridge <aabeveridge@GMAIL.COM>
Subject: Conference in Honor of Herbert Gans
Comments: To: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

(Forwarded on behalf of a colleague at Columbia)

Center for Urban Research and Policy

Presents

Urban Kaleidoscope: New Directions in Sociology in Honor of Herbert Gans

The Center for Urban Research and Policy (CURP) and Columbia sociology graduate students are pleased to announce their upcoming conference in honor of Herbert Gans. For the last half century, Herbert Gans has been at the center of sociological debates on poverty, race and ethnicity, the media, and American culture. To celebrate his contributions and his enduring influence on sociology, this conference will bring together junior and senior scholars engaged in ethnographic and qualitative research. The panelists exemplify the socially-concerned scholarship that Gans has been involved in and frequently motivated. The day-long conference will be comprised of three panels sharing a focus on urban issues from divergent

perspectives: the political role of ethnography, urban renewal, ethnic relations, and the negotiation of shared space. We are honored to have William Julius Wilson give the keynote address. We hope you will join us in celebrating Herbert Gans' work.

To register for the conference, send an email to herbertgansconference@gmail.com

March 13, 2008, International Affairs Building, Room 1501

8:30 a.m. Breakfast- 1501 Lobby

9:00-10:30 Panel One: NYC Through a Different Lens Colin Jerolmack (CUNY) Norma Fuentes (Fordham) Miriam Greenberg (Pratt)
Moderator: Greg Smithsimon (Barnard)

10:30-10:45 Coffee break-1501 lobby

10:45-12:00 Panel Two: Conceptualizing Differences Nicole Marwell (Columbia) Harvey Molotch (NYU) Margaret Chin (Hunter College) Robert Beauregard (GSAPP, Columbia University)
Moderator: Saskia Sassen (Columbia)

12:00-2:00 Lunch buffet: 1501 Buffet

2:00-4:00 Panel Three: Tribute: Politics in the City Frances Fox Piven (CUNY) Mitchell Duneier (Princeton) Mindy Fullilove (Columbia University) Katherine Newman (Princeton)
Moderator: Peter Bearman (Columbia University)

4:30-6:00 Keynote: Professor William Julius Wilson

6:00 Reception: 1501 Lobby

The graduate students of Columbia's Sociology Department would like to thank the following sponsors for their generous support: Institute for Social and Economic Research and Policy, Center for Urban Research and Policy, Provost Alan Brinkley, Columbia Sociology, The Graduate School of Architecture, Planning, and Preservation, and Columbia School of Journalism. We also thank Professors Peter Bearman and Sudhir Venkatesh for their guidance.

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=====
Date: Mon, 25 Feb 2008 09:44:59 -0600
Reply-To: Lorayn Olson <A135147@WPO.CSO.NIU.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Lorayn Olson <A135147@WPO.CSO.NIU.EDU>
Subject: Job Announcement

Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-Disposition: inline
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

Research Associate
Public Opinion Laboratory
Northern Illinois University

The Public Opinion Laboratory conducts custom survey research (45-station CATI telephone center, Internet surveys, mail surveys, focus groups) regarding health, social, education, economic, and business-related issues. Clients include the State of Illinois and local governmental units, corporations, and nonprofit organizations as well as Northern Illinois University.

Research Associates manage research projects from study design through presentation of final results, including designing questionnaires, training telephone interviewers, analyzing data, conducting focus groups, writing reports, and making oral presentations of results.

Candidate requirements include a B.A. in a social science or related field, working knowledge of SPSS and/or SAS as well as Microsoft Office software, knowledge of survey research methods and data analysis, experience conducting surveys and writing technical reports, and excellent interpersonal and communication skills.

Submit a cover letter, resume, and list of three references to: Lorayn Olson, Ph.D., Public Opinion Laboratory, Northern Illinois University, 148 N. Third St., DeKalb, IL 60115-2828. Review of complete applications will begin on March 3, however, applications will be considered until the position is filled. AA/EEO Institution.

Lorayn Olson, Ph.D.
Acting Director
Public Opinion Laboratory
Northern Illinois University
148 N. Third Street
DeKalb, IL 60115-2828
telephone 815-753-9657
fax 815-753-2305

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=====
Date: Tue, 26 Feb 2008 08:19:39 -0600
Reply-To: Jeanie Harper <JHarper@GOAMP.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: Jeanie Harper <JHarper@GOAMP.COM>
Subject: Job Posting
Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

ICR is interested in filling one or both of the following positions:

=20

1. PROJECT DIRECTOR: Would work with an Account team in the design, implementation, and administration of social science and opinion research. As a project director, you'll plan and execute a variety of research activities for qualitative and quantitative studies within the Social Science Research Group under the direction of senior research staff. We're looking for candidates who have the ability to manage a number of custom research projects simultaneously. Responsibilities include developing instructions for CATI programming, testing CATI instruments, developing crosstabulations and working with internal staff to successfully execute projects, from sampling to coding to interviewing to delivery.=20

All levels of experience will be considered, though candidates must have excellent communication, organizational, and problem-solving skills.

Requirements:=20

* Successful candidate will have at minimum a BS/BA degree=20

* Experience in market research project management or at MINIMUM academic instruction in survey design and/or public opinion research.

* Computer fluency, not just familiarity, in all Microsoft Office applications, SPSS familiarity a plus=20

* Must be organized and able to handle multiple projects at one time=20

* Must maintain a professional attitude, be creative, and above all, be responsive to clients.=20

Salary is commensurate with experience. This position provides opportunities for advancement. Please note this is not a market research position. Candidates should have familiarity in complex sampling designs, response rates, and general issues in survey quality.

=20

2. ACCOUNT MANAGER/SENIOR RESEARCH DIRECTOR: Would work with an Account team in the design, implementation, and administration of social science and opinion research. As an account manager, you'll manage a variety of research activities for qualitative and quantitative studies within the Social Science Research Group. We're looking for candidates who have the ability to manage a number of custom research projects simultaneously.

Responsibilities include questionnaire design, project management, budget control and oversight, direct client servicing, client management, client acquisition, and proposal writing. Knowledge of sampling and complex sampling designs and weighting a plus, as is a history of working with social science or public opinion oriented clients.

All levels of experience will be considered, though candidates must have excellent communication, organizational, and problem-solving skills.

Requirements:=20

* Successful candidate will have at minimum a MA degree=20

* Experience in social science/policy/opinion research project management, minimum 2 years.

* Computer fluency, not just familiarity, in all Microsoft Office applications and SPSS.=20

* Must be organized and able to handle multiple projects at one time=20

* Must maintain a professional attitude, be creative, and above all, be responsive to clients.=20

Salary is commensurate with experience. This position provides opportunities for advancement. Please note this is not a market research position. Candidates should desire to become part of the social science research community, which includes but is not limited to attending conferences, publishing papers, and becoming officers in membership organizations.

=20

International Communications Research (ICR), located in Media, PA - a suburb of Philadelphia - is one of the top 25 research firms in the United States (Honomichl, 2003). Since 1983, ICR has been providing information gathering and analysis resources to decision-oriented clients ranging from industry and commerce to government and nonprofit institutions. ICR is known for its expertise in problem definition, research design and questionnaire development, data collection and tabulation, analysis, and interpretation. All of the research services ICR provides are in-house, allowing for intensive, "hands-on" project management.=20

Please contact David Dutwin at the e-mail below.

=20

David Dutwin, Ph.D.

Vice President of Social Science Research

ICR/International Communications Research

53 W. Baltimore Pike, Media, PA 19063

484-840-4406

ddutwin@icrsurvey.com

=20

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Date: Tue, 26 Feb 2008 16:02:09 +0100
Reply-To: michael.braun@gesis.org
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "michael.braun" <michael.braun@GESIS.ORG>
Subject: Job Posting - Researcher in webbased data collection
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; format=flowed
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

APOLOGIES FOR CROSS-POSTING

Research position at the University of Erlangen-Nuremberg in Bavaria, Germany in the project 'The effects of incentives on data quality in online panels' funded by the German Research Foundation to be filled with a Junior Research Fellow (0.5 salary scale 13 TV-L for 2 years) or Senior Research Fellow with Doctoral Degree (salary scale 13 TV-L for 1.5 years).

A detailed job description can be found at:
<http://www.goeritz.net/vacancy.pdf>

Please forward this e-mail to anyone who might be interested in this position.
Thank you!

Dr. Anja Goeritz
University of Erlangen-Nuremberg
Department of Organizational and Social Psychology
Lange Gasse 20, 90403 Nuremberg (Germany)
www.goeritz.net

--

Prof. Dr. Michael Braun
GESIS-ZUMA
B 2.1
P.O. Box 12 21 55
D-68072 Mannheim

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

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Date: Tue, 26 Feb 2008 12:53:29 -0500
Reply-To: "Zanutto, Elaine" <zanutto@WHARTON.UPENN.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Zanutto, Elaine" <zanutto@WHARTON.UPENN.EDU>
Subject: Bryant Scholarship for Graduate Student in Survey Statistics
Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

Do you know of an excellent graduate student in survey statistics?

The ASA is currently accepting applications for the Edward C. Bryant Scholarship for an Outstanding Graduate Student in Survey Statistics. The award consists of a certificate and a \$2500 cash prize. The award committee will choose the recipient based on the student's potential to contribute to survey statistics, their applied experience in survey statistics, and their performance in graduate school.

Applications and three letters of reference must be received by April 1.

More details are available at the link below, or you can contact me with questions.

<http://www.amstat.org/awards/index.cfm?fuseaction=bryant&nl=1205>
<<http://www.amstat.org/awards/index.cfm?fuseaction=bryant&nl=1205>>

Elaine Zanutto,

Chair, Edward C. Bryant Scholarship Committee

Vice President of Methodology

National Analysts Worldwide

1835 Market St. 25th Fl.

Philadelphia, PA 19103

(215) 496-6878

ezanutto@nationalanalysts.com

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Date: Tue, 26 Feb 2008 13:29:47 -0500

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

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>

Subject: If you are interested in Religion in these United States

Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

MIME-Version: 1.0

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

Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

I highly recommend

=20

U.S. Religious Landscape Survey

<http://religions.pewforum.org/>

=20

=20

--=20

Leo G. Simonetta

Director of Research

Art & Science Group

6115 Falls Road, Suite 101=20

Baltimore, MD 21209=20

=20

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Date: Mon, 25 Feb 2008 12:49:27 -0500
Reply-To: Allan Rivlin <arivlin@HARTRESEARCH.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Allan Rivlin <arivlin@HARTRESEARCH.COM>
Subject: Job Announcement
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To: <47C28E19.C261.00BC.3@wpo.cso.niu.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Research Analyst

National public opinion polling firm seeks an experienced analyst to direct research involving the most interesting and important social, economic and political topics of the day. Must have experience in questionnaire design, statistical analysis, client relations and ability to think strategically and write effectively. Focus group moderating experience is a plus.

Key responsibilities include: drafting proposals, questionnaires, strategic reports/memos, focus group discussion guides, and analyzing surveys and focus groups.

Highly competitive salary commensurate with experience and opportunity for advancement. Email cover letter and resume as one attachment to emailresumes2007@yahoo.com.

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Date: Wed, 27 Feb 2008 10:50:37 -0500
Reply-To: Paul J Lavrakas PhD <pjlavrak@OPTONLINE.NET>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Paul J Lavrakas PhD <pjlavrak@OPTONLINE.NET>
Subject: Can anyone help Nieman fellow at Harvard?

Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Comments: cc: "Vergano, Dan" <dan_vergano@harvard.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Please respond to Dan Vergano if you have feedback for him.

dan_vergano@harvard.edu

I'm Dan Vergano, a Nieman fellow over at Harvard (and also a science reporter at USA TODAY in my non-sabbatical life.) My email is above.

I wonder if you could comment, or recommend someone to comment on the statistics used in a fairly recent study of elections coverage. A journalism student here at Harvard asked me to comment on a 2007 study by the Project for Excellence in Journalism on trends in media coverage of the then-candidates for President (at

<http://www.journalism.org/node/8187>
<<http://www.journalism.org/node/8200>>

The methodology is at <http://www.journalism.org/node/8200>. It struck me as problematic that the study was not published in a journal, used a non-random sample, didn't have a control group and concluded how "the press" in toto was acting with decimal digit percentages from this sample. For all I know, they accurately captured press behavior, but the lack of statistics (aside from raw percentages) made me uncertain what to tell the student.

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=====
Date: Wed, 27 Feb 2008 11:31:08 -0500
Reply-To: Paul J Lavrakas PhD <pjlavrak@OPTONLINE.NET>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Paul J Lavrakas PhD <pjlavrak@OPTONLINE.NET>
Subject: Effect of interviewer demos and respondent demos on response rates
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

I would appreciate learning of any evidence anyone has regarding whether interviewers (both telephone and in-person) get different levels of cooperation from respondents with similar demographic characteristics (e.g.,

gender, age, race, ethnicity) compared to when they contact respondents with different demos than themselves.

For example, Merkle and Edelman (2002. "Nonresponse in Exit Polls: A Comprehensive Analysis." In Survey Nonresponse, Robert M. Groves, Don A. Dillman, John L. Eltinge, and Roderick J.A. Little (Eds.), John Wiley and Sons) report results that interviewer age was found to be related to cooperation rates among older respondents, with older interviewers achieving higher response rates than younger interviewers with older respondents.

Results from any controlled experimentation in "matching interviewers demographically to respondents" (as opposed to a control condition in which demographic matching was not done) would be especially of interest.

I will respond back to AAPORnet with a summary of what I learn.

Thanks, PJL

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=====
Date: Fri, 29 Feb 2008 11:04:20 -0600

Reply-To: Jeanie Harper <JHarper@GOAMP.COM>

Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

From: Jeanie Harper <JHarper@GOAMP.COM>

Subject: Job Postings

Comments: To: aapornet@asu.edu

MIME-Version: 1.0

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

Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

Job Opportunities

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Knowledge Networks (KN) invites applications from qualified candidates for two exciting positions. The positions will be based in the Menlo Park, CA headquarters. =20

=20

Knowledge Networks is an Equal Opportunity Employer. It is our policy to ensure equal employment opportunity without discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, disability, citizenship, marital status, sexual orientation or any other characteristic protected by law.

=20

More complete information about these positions is available at <http://www.knowledgenetworks.com/company/careers.html>.

=20

The positions are:

=20

Research Analyst, Government and Academic Research.=20

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A Research Analyst in the Government and Academic Research Area is responsible for assisting in the implementation of survey research projects using the web-enabled panel. The Research Analyst is must have strong skills in analyzing, tabulating, processing, and documenting survey data using SAS and SPSS. The Research Analyst will work with the Project Director in communicating with the customer on the progress of survey research studies and working closely with the client in developing, proposing, and implementing solutions for project issues and problems.

=20

The position requires 2 or more years experience using SPSS or SAS for cleaning and analyzing survey data, requires training in the quantitative social sciences such as: Sociology, Political Science, Psychology, Economics or Market Research. The B.A. degree is required; M.A. or M.S. is preferred in quantitative social sciences such as sociology, political science, psychology, or economics. The Research Analyst must be familiar with the fundamental concepts of survey research such as non-response, response rates, and reliability, coupled with basic statistical and basic programming skills. =20

KN contact person: Sergei Rodkin, srodkin@knowledgenetworks.com.

=20

Research Analyst, Panel Management Group

The Research Analyst works closely with the Director of Panel Management to assist in conducting quantitative research plus designing and generating reports essential for monitoring demographic characteristics and other metrics describing KnowledgePanel, the probability-based web panel. This research and monitoring effort will be instrumental for improvements in the panel recruitment process, the management of incentive programs, understanding the dynamics of member attrition, evaluating panel communications, and other direct operational activities. The job is essentially hands-on data work using standard statistical software and does not involve client contact, marketing or selling. The B.A. degree is required; M.A. or M.S. is preferred in

quantitative social sciences. Proficiency in SAS or SPSS is required with 2+ years relevant experience in a survey research or market research environment. The position is based in Menlo Park, CA. KN contact person: Erlina Hendarwan, ehendarwan@knowledgenetworks.com.

=20

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Date: Fri, 29 Feb 2008 13:01:28 -0500
Reply-To: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Subject: A new Hampshire Post mortem
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

A New Hampshire Post-Mortem

<http://blogs.abcnews.com/thenumbers/2008/02/a-new-hampshire.html>

February 29, 2008 11:57 AM

Pollsters shed some light on their New Hampshire problem last night, with the Gallup Organization reporting that half the misstatement in its final pre-election poll was caused by its likely voter modeling. But other pollsters differed, agreeing chiefly that the causes of the meltdown remain elusive.

The discussion came at a meeting of the New York Chapter of the American Association for Public Opinion Research, whose national organization separately is looking into the failure. Each of nine polls completed the Sunday or Monday before the Jan. 8 New Hampshire primary showed Barack Obama numerically ahead, by 3 to 13 points, averaging 8. He lost by 2.

Gallup, whose final poll had Obama ahead by 13 points, had a closer 5-point Obama lead among people who described themselves as registered voters. That means its likely voter modeling, used to produce a more accurate estimate of who'll actually vote, instead introduced error.=20

SNIP

=20

=20

--=20

Leo G. Simonetta

Director of Research

Art & Science Group

6115 Falls Road, Suite 101=20

Baltimore, MD 21209=20

=20

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