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Do you know the source and details?

Bob Worcester

-----
From: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Sent: Friday, October 31, 2008 1:50:12 PM
Subject: AP Poll: 1 in 7 Voters Still Persuadable

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By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS


or

http://tinyurl.com/5mz7qf

Published: October 31, 2008

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

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Most pollsters after 1948 only published results after allocating undecideds; i.e., zero undecideds.

Got to http://www.rcpp.org/
And scroll down to 1936-2000.

Paul Perry, in POQ Spring 1973, analyzed Gallup polls for decided voters voted/not voted and undecideds voters voted/not voted. 1952-1968 elections only - no comparisons with election outcomes.

In the Dec/Jan 1997 issue of Public Perspective, I analyzed 1956-1996 national polls prior to undecided allocation - obtained from the national pollsters. In 72% of 26 cases, undecideds appear to have voted for challenger.

The source of Rove's data seems a mystery.

Nick

----- Original Message -----
From: "Robert Worcester" <rmworcester@YAHOO.COM>
To: AAPORN@ASU.EDU
Sent: Sunday, November 2, 2008 4:20:45 PM GMT -06:00 US/Canada Central
Subject: Re: AP Poll: 1 in 7 Voters Still Persuadable

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SNIP

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Leo G. Simonetta

Director of Research
Yes. The info source is the The Karl Rove Glee Club. Specifically, a reading from the Book of Karl, the one defining his worldview ("Lie, cheat, steal," "Conceal -- never reveal," "Distort -- never clarify," and "Divide -- never unite.")

Seriously, if cow manure were music, Karl Rove would be a symphonic experience. Were Karl Rove the founding father of America (instead of the Chief Arsonist of modern Democracy), we would have a very different form of government. But enough heat. Let's turn on the light:
First, as you know, answering this question with reliability (a direct measure) would require a two-stage interview, featuring post-election panel-back interviews among voters. Well, the likelihood that anyone has been doing a study design THAT demanding -- for each election over the last 60 years -- seems zero, if not below zero! I don't know that any candidate polled in 1948 -- only Gallup. And, by legend, Gallup stopped polling weeks before the actual election (the rest is history: the "Dewey defeats Truman" headline forever warped perceptions of polling into the absurd notion that we predict the future rather than measure the present).

Second, answering this question with an indirect measure would require at least an exit interview. In 1948, exit polling was not anyone's radar screen. Even the charming young Karl was not around then. Not even Donald Segretti, Karl's first employer at The Richard Nixon Glee Club, was around then.

Meaning, what basis was there to measure undecided voters in 1948 -- either reasonably close to the election -- or anytime thereafter?

Karl has learned that, because many journalists are lazy and easily cowered, he can get away with a lot. (So he does.) (Whose fault is that?)

But enough heat. Fortunately, we are close to electing a modern leader, one who largely reveals, clarifies and unites. He will be busy putting Humpty Dumpty back together again while Karl and George Jr. return to Texas, eagerly awaiting history's verdict that they were the second coming of Harry S Truman....

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Robert Worcester
Sent: Sunday, November 02, 2008 3:21 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: AP Poll: 1 in 7 Voters Still Persuadable

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Leo G. Simonetta
Director of Research
Art & Science Group
6115 Falls Road, Suite 101
Baltimore, MD 21209
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Date: Mon, 3 Nov 2008 11:23:20 -0500
Reply-To: lindeman@bard.edu
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Mark Lindeman <lindeman@BARD.EDU>
Subject: Re: Why polls may not predict voting
Comments: To: "Jackson, Natalie M." <nataliemjackson@OU.EDU>
Comments: cc: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To:
Jackson, Natalie M. wrote:

> My reading of all this is that if the exit polls are significantly different from the results in one direction, then we should question why instead of simply assuming that the methodology for the polls was wrong. The problems with these electronic machines are a hot issue in election administration; I'm involved with a project researching those types of issues (by surveying local election officials) right now. This is interesting; how would one get at figuring out whether the problem was with polling methodology or possible vote fraud if suspicious patterns were discovered in the exit polls?

Natalie, a great question -- one I for one have spent waaaaaaaay too much time arguing about. At the risk of glibness, a few thoughts.

(1) If it's hypothesized (for instance) that DRE vote-switching accounts for exit poll discrepancies, then one might expect the discrepancies to be larger on average in precincts that used DREs. (In 2004, the mean error was largest in precincts that used mechanical voting machines.)

(2) If vote fraud varies across precincts and states, then ceteris paribus (but not as a logical necessity) one might expect exit poll discrepancies to be positively correlated with (a) change in vote share compared with an earlier reference election, and (b) deviation from pre-election polls/expectations. (Neither expectation held in 2004 -- which, paradoxically, offers _some_ ground for confidence in the general accuracy of those vote counts.)

(3) More crudely than (2), if one posits that the exit poll results are substantially accurate, one can test that hypothesis against common sense: does anyone think that Kerry won Pennsylvania and New Hampshire by double digits? To be sure, if we conclude that the exit poll results were _not_ substantially accurate, it doesn't follow that the vote count is trustworthy.

With respect to 2004, I'm not sure how many people simply assumed that the exit poll or its methodology was wrong. (I'm making a distinction that your post perhaps did not: I doubt that any methodology renders an exit poll immune from bias.) Also, I would suggest that some of the best-documented fiascoes of 2004 -- the egregious undervotes on pushbutton DREs in New Mexico and the misallocation of voting machines in Franklin County, Ohio come to mind -- are readily demonstrable by analyzing election data, and conventional exit polls would not add much information. (In the first case, they do provide further evidence against attributing all those undervotes to intentional abstention, were any needed.) Voter experience surveys may be more useful.

Based on results during the primaries, I'm inclined to expect exit poll discrepancies again tomorrow. If so, the exit pollsters and their media sponsors will have to decide how to contend with the predictable demands for information, some reasonable, some perhaps less so. If I can judge
by 2006, the issue will probably arise no matter who wins the
presidential election -- unless the exit polls are spot on, and possibly
even then. I'm trying not to think about this, which is why it took me
four days to respond to your post!

Cheers,
Mark Lindeman

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Charles does not include not voted because he is doing analysis of how unde-
cideds decided.=

Come to think of it, NES is the only source for: 1. voting/not voted, 2. vo-
ted for, and 3. since 1948.=

The undecided may not match up because= C2= A0 Charles=E2=80=99s 50%/43% is fo-
r challenger vs. incumbent parties .=

So this is the probable source for Rove's data.=

Nick=
----- Original Message -----=
From: "Leo Simonetta" <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>=
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU=
Sent: Monday, November 3, 2008 8:33:53 AM GMT -06:00 US/Canada Central=
Subject: Re: AP Poll: 1 in 7 Voters Still Persuadable=

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Director of Research=
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The undecided may not match up because Charles=99 50%/43% is for challenger vs. incumbent parties.

So this is the probable source for Rove's data.

Nick

----- Original Message -----
From: "Leo Simonetta" <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Sent: Monday, November 3, 2008 8:33:53 AM GMT -06:00 US/Canada Central
Subject: Re: AP Poll: 1 in 7 Voters Still Persuadable

Here is a review of undecideds (using NES data) though the numbers don't appear match Rove's:


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

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Robert Worcester
Sent: Sunday, November 02, 2008 5:21 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: AP Poll: 1 in 7 Voters Still Persuadable

Karl Rove has an article in the Sunday times (London) today claiming that since '48, 38% of the undecided have gone to the challenger, 34% to the occupant of the White House (sic), 6% to others and 23% did not vote. Why know the source and details?

Bob Worcester
WASHINGTON (AP) -- Patrick Campbell worries Barack Obama will raise his taxes but thinks John McCain will send people off to war. He says that leaves him leaning toward Obama ... maybe.

"I'm split right down the middle," said the 50-year-old Air Force Reserve technician from Amherst, N.Y. "Each one has things that are good for me and things that are bad for me. And people like me."

With the sand in the 2008 campaign hourglass about depleted, Campbell is part of a stubborn wedge of people who, somehow, are still making up their minds about who should be president. One in seven, or 14 percent, can't decide, or back a candidate but might switch, according to an Associated Press-Yahoo News poll of likely voters released Friday.

SNIP

--=

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

Always good to see your post. We are working in Franklin County and have been since just after 2004. I was there last week, in fact, talking about material from the Wiley book you contributed too, Elections and Exit Polling (Done, as you know, to honor the late Warren...
Mitofsky).

The impact of long lines will certainly be tested this year. In Franklin County, where we are doing a different kind of "Exit Poll" I understand that people were in line until after 11pm last night. The (back end of the) line was supposed to close at 5pm. The front end did not close until after 11pm.

In both your examples, exit poll samples would be too small to pick up the problems, unless they were more widespread. Additionally, this year, with so much more early voting (over 30% nationally) there are extra concerns caused by the drop-off in response rates when moving so much of the sample to the phones. And what about cell phones (again)?

As you know, Warren did not believe Exit Polls were good tools to detect fraud. They might be supportive of such a concern but did not have enough confirmatory value to stand on their own. The shift to more early voting makes the weakness of post election (aka exit polling) even more of an issue in this regard.

There is a major effort to directly audit the voting that I think has promise. Maybe others on the list might want to talk about it?

Bless all, Fritz

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

From: Mark Lindeman <lindeman@BARD.EDU>
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Sent: Mon, 3 Nov 2008 11:23 am
Subject: Re: Why polls may not predict voting

Jackson, Natalie M. wrote:

> My reading of all this is that if the exit polls are significantly different from the results in one direction, then we should question why instead of simply assuming that the methodology for the polls was wrong. The problems with these electronic machines are a hot issue in election administration; I'm involved with a project researching those types of issues (by surveying local election officials) right now. This is interesting; how would one get at figuring out whether the problem was with polling methodology or possible vote fraud if suspicious patterns were discovered in the exit polls?
Natalie, a great question -- one I for one have spent waaaay too much
time arguing about. At the risk of glibness, a few thoughts.

(1) If it's hypothesized (for instance) that DRE vote-switching accounts
for exit poll discrepancies, then one might expect the discrepancies to
be larger on average in precincts that used DREs. (In 2004, the mean
error was largest in precincts that used mechanical voting machines.)

(2) If vote fraud varies across precincts and states, then ceteris
paribus (but not as a logical necessity) one might expect exit poll
discrepancies to be positively correlated with (a) change in vote share
compared with an earlier reference election, and (b) deviation from
pre-election polls/expectations. (Neither expectation held in 2004 --
which, paradoxically, offers _some_ ground for confidence in the general
accuracy of those vote counts.)

(3) More crudely than (2), if one posits that the exit poll results are substantially accurate, one can test that hypothesis against common sense: does anyone think that Kerry won Pennsylvania and New Hampshire by double digits? To be sure, if we conclude that the exit poll results were _not_ substantially accurate, it doesn't follow that the vote count is trustworthy.

With respect to 2004, I'm not sure how many people simply assumed that the exit poll or its methodology was wrong. (I'm making a distinction that your post perhaps did not: I doubt that any methodology renders an exit poll immune from bias.) Also, I would suggest that some of the best-documented fiascoes of 2004 -- the egregious undervotes on
pushbutton DREs in New Mexico and the misallocation of voting machines in Franklin County, Ohio come to mind -- are readily demonstrable by analyzing election data, and conventional exit polls would not add much information. (In the first case, they do provide further evidence against attributing all those undervotes to intentional abstention, were any needed.) Voter experience surveys may be more useful.

Based on results during the primaries, I'm inclined to expect exit poll discrepancies again tomorrow. If so, the exit pollsters and their media sponsors will have to decide how to contend with the predictable demands for information, some reasonable, some perhaps less so. If I can judge by 2006, the issue will probably arise no matter who wins the presidential election -- unless the exit polls are spot on, and possibly even then. I'm trying not to think about this, which is why it took me
four days to respond to your post!

Cheers,

Mark Lindeman


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The American National Election Studies (ANES) is pleased to invite you to attend a Conference on Optimal Coding of Open-Ended Survey Data, December
4-5, 2008, at the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Many surveys include questions that are asked in an open-ended format. For such questions, respondents are not offered a discrete set of options from which to choose. Instead, respondents answer in their own words. To protect respondent privacy and to facilitate quantitative analysis, survey producers later code these open-ended responses by sorting them into discrete categorical variables.

Many researchers are asking important questions about the coding of open-ended responses. Some questions pertain to the properties of coding schemes. Other questions pertain to the procedures by which such schemes are implemented (e.g., how many coders to use and how to evaluate inter-coder reliability). Other questions pertain to documentation. There are, for example, numerous cases in which scholars who want to have debates about how to interpret coded responses cannot because surveys today tend to offer incomplete or inconsistent documentation of the coding properties and procedures described above.

Leading survey organizations, including the American National Election Studies, the General Social Survey, the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, and the National Longitudinal Survey are now seeking advice from a broad spectrum of experts about how to improve open-ended coding practices. To this end, they are co-sponsoring a conference on Optimal Coding of Open-Ended Survey Data at the University of Michigan on December 4 and 5, 2008.

The purpose of this conference is to bring together experts on systematic analysis of qualitative data and survey researchers to discuss options for improving conventional coding procedures implemented in the survey research world. Speakers and participants will include leading scholars from large-scale surveys, coding staff members from major survey organizations and scholars who have published and thought extensively about optimal procedures for coding open-ended text.
Confirmed speakers include:

Kristin Behfar, Paul Merage School of Business, UC-Irvine

David Fan, Department of Genetics, Cell Biology, and Development, University of Minnesota

Nigel Fielding, Department of Sociology, University of Surrey

Roberto Franzosi, Department of Sociology, Emory University

Klaus Krippendorf, Annenberg School for Communication, University of Pennsylvania

David Repass, Professor Emeritus, Department of Political Science, University of Connecticut

Roel Popping, Department of Sociology, University of Groningen

W. James Potter, Department of Communication, UC-Santa Barbara

Carl Roberts, Department of Sociology, Iowa State University

Fabrizio Sebastiani, Istituto di Scienza e Tecnologie dell'Informazione, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche

Paul Skalski, Department of Communication, Cleveland State University

We invite you to come to this conference and contribute to this broad interdisciplinary attempt to understand and improve best practices in open-ended coding. The registration fee, which includes all sessions plus breakfast and lunch on both days is $50.00. Space is limited to the first 50 people to submit their completed registration forms. For further information, please contact us at anes@electionstudies.org or visit our website at http://electionstudies.org/conferences/methods/MethodsConference.htm or http://tinyurl.com/5wpsw9

Funded by the National Science Foundation and cosponsored by the American National Election Study, the General Social Survey, the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, and the National Longitudinal Survey.

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Dear colleagues,

I am afraid that it's the worst time during several years to put my question - just before USA elections. However I can't postpone my question. Ukrainian parliament is preparing the law about sociological centers. According to the project of that law all sociological centers have to receive licence from Ministry of justice. Sociological association of Ukraine will discuss that law the day after tomorrow and I have to prepare some suggestion. From my point of view that law will be more harmful than useful, but I would like to know situation in other countries. Could you, please, give me reference to description of situation in USA? Do you need licence to conduct sociological survey? If yes - what institution gives that licence to sociological centers?

Thank you

Volodymyr Paniotto,

General Director of KIIS
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http://www.kiis.com.ua

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Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
From: Marc Sapir <marcsapir@COMCAST.NET>
Subject: Re: Why polls may not predict voting
Comments: To: scheuren@AOL.COM, AAPORNET@ASU.EDU, Mark Lindeman <lindeman@bard.edu>
In-Reply-To: <8CB0BF1DEA5FA50-FAC-30E@Webmail-mg02.sim.aol.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Mark,

What you wrote is certainly logical to the extent that it addresses some of the key specific issues. Would you please also comment on these elements and issues:
1. Aberrations within individual exit polls (such as the New Hampshire primary) are not that surprising to me. But what to make of the 1994 battleground states all showing relatively large exit poll discrepancies favoring Kerry (in all cases outside the SE except Iowa I believe)?
   Don't we have to do studies that find and prove the methodologic flaw in the way the exit polls were given or structured or a bias in the refusals--which I think is what WM argued? Are you personally convinced that we have sufficient evidence to understand the methodologic error that created this kind of "homogeneity" in 2004?
2. Some of the academic people who got into looking at Florida (eg. the UC Berkeley group) found the opposite of what you claim--the vote totals in key urban counties of Florida were way off from the consistent earlier years experience in the Presidential race (i.e. it wasn't only an exit poll discrepancy and they went back several decades). The 2004 urban county Florida results as reported were exceptionally skewed toward Bush--relative to both past experience and to exit polls. And the presidential race also varied substantially from past experience on down ballot candidates. And the counties with the discrepancies were those that used the DREs vs those that didn't. I believe that issue seems to have been buried by time. Could it not easily be possible that the averaged data across the country (that you mention) showing higher discrepancies from exit polls for mechanical machines vs. DREs simply washed out and obscured opposite discrepancies in the key states that came under scrutiny?
3. Let's hypothesize that anyone capable enough to engage in Presidential election fraud would also be smart enough to cover their tracks by not using a cookie cutter unique method across the nation. By coming up with alternative methods to change votes, investigations could be dead ended. There are hypotheses about vote tampering using the optical scanning machines that count paper punch ballots and other hypotheses about tampering with centralized servers that crunch the data, for example. Do you have a solution for the complexity of statistically evaluating whether a varying mixture of vote tampering methods might have occurred or be about to occur? If Obama loses tomorrow, this would be the third election in a row in which the expected (perhaps not statistically, but certainly still expected) winner lost. When the media talks about the Harry Truman affect or the Bradley affect, I have never heard them once raise this other strange 2000, 2004, ?? 2008 phenomenon. So far as I know there is not one national poll or state by state poll suggesting a McCain Electoral
College victory tomorrow.
4. It's well known that Diebold as well as other leading companies providing the DREs that use proprietary software codes that are not available for public or government scrutiny and are easy to change by anyone with access to the machines, were and are strong supporters of one party. Their financial contributions to the Republican party are on record. They also promised to deliver for that party in 2004. Given that background, would it not be prudent to give equal credence to vote tampering as a plausible cause of a consistent discrepancy, should 2008 follow the same pattern?
5. Warren's assertion that exist polls are not a good way to capture fraud in such a situation is not the same thing as asserting that exit polls are unreliable. As a Guru in this field are you of the opinion that pollsters are not capable of designing and performing exit polls that can be statistically accurate (generalizable without adjustment) as snapshots of the actual votes and opinions of those who voted? If so, what do you see as the main methodological obstacles?

best,

Marc Sapir

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

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORN@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Fritz Scheuren
Sent: Monday, November 03, 2008 9:37 AM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: Why polls may not predict voting

Dear Mark:

Always good to see your post. We are working in Franklin County and have been since just after 2004. I was there last week, in fact, talking about material from the Wiley book you contributed too, Elections and Exit Polling (Done, as you know, to honor the late Warren Mitofsky).

The impact of long lines will certainly be tested this year. In Franklin County, where we are doing a different kind of "Exit Poll" I understand that people were in line until after 11pm last night. The (back end of the) line was supposed to close at 5pm. The front end did not close until after 11pm.

In both your examples, exit poll samples would be too small to pick up the problems, unless they were more widespread. Additionally, this year, with so much more early voting (over 30% nationally) there are extra concerns caused by the drop-off in response rates when moving so much of the sample to the phones. And what about cell phones (again)?
As you know, Warren did not believe Exit Polls were good tools to detect fraud. They might be supportive of such a concern but did not have enough confirmatory value to stand on their own. The shift to more early voting makes the weakness of post election (aka exit polling) even more of an issue in this regard.

There is a major effort to directly audit the voting that I think has promise. Maybe others on the list might want to talk about it?

Bless all, Fritz

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

From: Mark Lindeman <lindeman@BARD.EDU>
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Sent: Mon, 3 Nov 2008 11:23 am
Subject: Re: Why polls may not predict voting

Jackson, Natalie M. wrote:

> My reading of all this is that if the exit polls are significantly different from the results in one direction, then we should question why instead of simply assuming that the methodology for the polls was wrong. The problems with these electronic machines are a hot issue in election administration; I'm involved with a project researching those types of issues (by surveying local election officials) right now. This is interesting; how would one get at figuring out whether the problem was with polling methodology or possible vote fraud if suspicious patterns were discovered in the exit polls?

> 

Natalie, a great question -- one I for one have spent waaaaaaay too much time arguing about. At the risk of glibness, a few thoughts.
(1) If it's hypothesized (for instance) that DRE vote-switching accounts

for exit poll discrepancies, then one might expect the discrepancies to

be larger on average in precincts that used DREs. (In 2004, the mean
	error was largest in precincts that used mechanical voting machines.)

(2) If vote fraud varies across precincts and states, then ceteris

paribus (but not as a logical necessity) one might expect exit poll

discrepancies to be positively correlated with (a) change in vote share

compared with an earlier reference election, and (b) deviation from

pre-election polls/expectations. (Neither expectation held in 2004 --

which, paradoxically, offers _some_ ground for confidence in the general

accuracy of those vote counts.)

(3) More crudely than (2), if one posits that the exit poll results are

substantially accurate, one can test that hypothesis against common
sense: does anyone think that Kerry won Pennsylvania and New Hampshire by double digits? To be sure, if we conclude that the exit poll results were _not_ substantially accurate, it doesn't follow that the vote count is trustworthy.

With respect to 2004, I'm not sure how many people simply assumed that the exit poll or its methodology was wrong. (I'm making a distinction that your post perhaps did not: I doubt that any methodology renders an exit poll immune from bias.) Also, I would suggest that some of the best-documented fiascoes of 2004 -- the egregious undervotes on pushbutton DREs in New Mexico and the misallocation of voting machines in Franklin County, Ohio come to mind -- are readily demonstrable by analyzing election data, and conventional exit polls would not add much information. (In the first case, they do provide further evidence...
against attributing all those undervotes to intentional abstention, were any needed.) Voter experience surveys may be more useful.

Based on results during the primaries, I'm inclined to expect exit poll discrepancies again tomorrow. If so, the exit pollsters and their media sponsors will have to decide how to contend with the predictable demands for information, some reasonable, some perhaps less so. If I can judge by 2006, the issue will probably arise no matter who wins the presidential election -- unless the exit polls are spot on, and possibly even then. I'm trying not to think about this, which is why it took me four days to respond to your post!

Cheers,

Mark Lindeman
The real challenge will be explaining why the telephone polls did not predict tomorrow's Obama landslide. We will need a catchy name for phenomenon, a la the "Bradley effect."

How about the "Yacpoli effect:"

YA for the Young Adult Obama supporters who were working late, partying, or campaigning and not home to take the polls

CPO for the Cell Phone-Only households of young Obama supporters that don't get sampled
LI for the low income Obama devotees who can't afford a land
line to get called for the polls

The Yacpoli effect. To be tripping off pundit's tongues at
11 p.m. eastern time tomorrow.

Woody Carter
Lecturer in Public Policy
in the College
University of Chicago
wcarter@uchicago.edu

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Date:         Mon, 3 Nov 2008 22:20:31 -0500
Reply-To:     "Rockwell, Richard" <richard.rockwell@UCONN.EDU>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         "Rockwell, Richard" <richard.rockwell@UCONN.EDU>
Subject:      Re: Do you need licence to conduct sociological survey?
Comments: To: Volodymyr Paniotto <paniotto@KMIS.KIEV.UA>, AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To:  <009001c93e0b$9d6bf470$b600a8c0@asus>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

Your question appears to have some urgency. Many of my AAPORNet colleagues=
are feverishly involved in finishing their analyses of polls, interpreting=
polls for the public, being on TV shows, writing columns and articles, etc=
., while I have the luxury of having no responsibility for any of this. So=
I'll try the first answer to your question.

To my knowledge, the question of "licensing" of sociological research cente=
s or of sociological surveys has never arisen at the Federal level, much l=
ess been the source of new law. A somewhat related question has arisen at =
the State level, involving the fine distinction between surveys/polls and "=
push polls" -- which have filled my answering machine over the last few wee=
ks. Even this matter has not, to my knowledge, become a question of issuin=
g State licenses to some pollsters but not to others.

That is not to say there is no regulatory system in place. For surveys con=
ducted by academically-based centers, we are all under the supervision of w=
hat are now called Institutional Review Boards. They follow Federal regula=
tions and guidelines that are founded in an ethics report, the Belmont Repo=
t. They are concerned with protecting the rights of human subjects, wheth=
er in experiments, participant observations, or surveys. Sometimes these l=
RB's may have been somewhat untutored about survey research, resulting in o=
norous restrictions, but the system appears to be working fairly well on mo=
st campuses. The system may have prevented some unpleasant, if not unethic=
al, events. For surveys contracted from the private sector by the Federal =
government, very similar clearance procedures are required. The Office of =
Management and Budget serves somewhat the same function as does an IRB (and more, enforcing high standards for surveys and standardization of certain elements of survey instruments so as to achieve comparability).

Polls conducted by the private sector with private funding (e.g., with media funding) are subject to self-regulation, which in my view has proved to be remarkably effective. The Council of American Survey Research Organizations (see the Web) has a stringent set of standards, for example. That is not to say that every survey is conducted according to those standards. Beyond ethics, the standards also specify what survey researchers must disclose about their surveys, including exact wording of questions and sample design.

Thus, I've never met a licensed American survey researcher. Many survey researchers have been trained at fine institutions; in some sense, their MA's and PhD's constitute their licenses. With a few notable exceptions (some of which rise to the attention of the AAPOR ethics committee), the profession -- whether inside or outside the universities -- conducts itself in a responsible manner that would not, I think, provide any cause for considering licensing their work. There would be Constitutional issues raised if this question should become "ripe," including issues of freedom of speech and freedom of the press.

I would think that a governmentally-administered licensing system would be subject to abuse, especially partisan pressures, and to other forms of unjustified decisions, as well as to bureaucratic inflexibility and inertia. That is evident in the 2008 Presidential election. That is the subject for analyses, not for regulation. There are also pollsters that seem to me to be less than competent. However, I would not ever try to restrain them from conducting polls; I would leave it to my colleagues to critique their work to high heaven. For this election, many of those critiques may center around (a) pollsters not trying to reach voters who do not have land line telephones and (b) the construction of likely voter models along the lines of assumptions that have worked for years but may not apply in this election. The post-mortems may be caustic and brutal, but I would be shocked to hear anyone suggest that a pollster's right to conduct future surveys be denied. The worst that is likely to happen is that some of them may never again receive a polling contract from the media.

To use an American colloquialism meaning "to commit to a mental institution," I have seen pollsters at work who seem to me to be "certifiable." A few even seem to be delusional. But that is a different story.

---------------------------------------------------------------
Richard C. ROCKWELL
Professor and Associate Head
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+1.860.486.0086 Office +1.860.486.4422 Department +1.860.486-6356 Fax
richard.rockwell@uconn.edu
Dear colleagues,

I am afraid that it's the worst time during several years to put my question - just before USA elections. However I can't postpone my question. Ukrainian parliament is preparing the law about sociological centers. According to the project of that law all sociological centers have to receive licence from Ministry of justice. Sociological association of Ukraine will discuss that law the day after tomorrow and I have to prepare some suggestion. From my point of view that law will be more harmful than useful, but I would like to know situation in other countries. Could you, please, give me reference to description of situation in USA? Do you need licence to conduct sociological survey? If yes - what institution gives that licence to sociological centers?

Thank you

Volodymyr Paniotto,

General Director of KIIS
(Kiev International Institute of Sociology)
professor of National univ. "Kiev-Mohyla Academy"
Phone (380-44)-537-3376, 463-5868 (office)
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Date: Mon, 3 Nov 2008 22:48:22 EST
Reply-To: AmyRSimon@AOL.COM
I have a client who wants to survey young people but we don't want to go so young as to require parental consent to participate in the telephone survey (it's not a controversial topic - about future education/job plans).

At what age is parental consent required?

In the past I thought I had seen that 14 or younger required consent, but wanted to confirm that, to see if we can start with 15 year olds (ages 15-24) or if we need to do to ages 16-24 instead.

Thanks for your assistance.

Amy Simon

---

Date: Mon, 3 Nov 2008 23:16:42 -0500
Reply-To: Howard Fienberg <hfienberg@CMOR.ORG>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Howard Fienberg <hfienberg@CMOR.ORG>
Subject: Re: At what age does parental consent requirement kick in?
Comments: To: AmyRSimon@AOL.COM, AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To: A<cf4.3f361e87.36412006@aol.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

Amy, while I can't speak to requirements of an IRB, CMOR's recommended best practices for research with minors (anyone under the age of majority of the state in which the respondent is located) is to ensure parental consent in advance of research. Written consent is the best (especially from a legal standpoint).

We generally tell researchers to consult the principles underlying the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA) -- although it only legally applies to children under the age of 13 -- and to try to apply them as best they can in their own work with minors, online or offline, in person or over the phone.

Sincerely,
Howard Fienberg
Director of Government Affairs
The Council for Marketing and Opinion Research (CMOR)
hfienberg@cmor.org
1111 16th St. NW, Suite 120
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 775-5170
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-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Amy Simon
Sent: Monday, November 03, 2008 10:48 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: At what age does parental consent requirement kick in?

I have a client who wants to survey young people but we don't want to go so young as to require parental consent to participate in the telephone survey (it's not a controversial topic - about future education/job plans).

At what age is parental consent required?

In the past I thought I had seen that 14 or younger required consent, but wanted to confirm that, to see if we can start with 15 year olds (ages 15-24) or if we need to do to ages 16-24 instead.

Thanks for your assistance.

Amy Simon

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Date: Tue, 4 Nov 2008 01:02:18 -0500
Reply-To: "Jonathan E. Brill, Ph.D."
I don't know if this will be of any help but ...

The Census Bureau guidelines are that, for household telephone contact purposes, an informant (as distinct from an interviewee) must be 15 or older.

Many IRBs accept this 15 cut off as a guideline, while many other IRBs prefer to use 18 as the cut-off.

Regardless, when it comes to actual survey research interviews, I strongly recommend getting parental consent and minor interviewee assent in all cases when interviewing a minor. Even if the topic seems non-controversial, minors are less likely to consider or realize how sharing information might pose a threat of (or potential to result in) harm to themselves or their family than an adult.

Regards,
Jonathan

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Fax: 775.898-2651

View my professional profile:
http://www.linkedin.com/in/jonathanbrill

----- Original Message ----- 
From: "Amy Simon" <AmyRSimon@AOL.COM>
To: <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
Sent: Monday, November 03, 2008 10:48 PM
Subject: At what age does parental consent requirement kick in?

>I have a client who wants to survey young people but we don't want to go so
> young as to require parental consent to participate in the telephone
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Thanks for your assistance.

Amy Simon

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Date: Tue, 4 Nov 2008 08:37:49 -0500
Reply-To: lindeman@BARD.EDU
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Mark Lindeman <lindeman@BARD.EDU>
Subject: Re: Why polls may not predict voting
Comments: To: Marc Sapir <marcsapir@comcast.net>
Comments: cc: scheuren@AOL.COM, AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To: <007301c93e1c$e61df860$2401a8c0@RetroPoll>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; DelSp="Yes"; format="flowed"
Content-Disposition: inline
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

Fritz, one quibble: the New Mexico exit poll was big enough to 'pick up' the undervote problem in the very limited sense that it tends to infirm the notion that large numbers of voters on pushbutton DREs deliberately abstained (which was pretty obvious anyway). But it isn't nearly big enough to set meaningful bounds on how the undervote problem influenced the outcome.

Yes, I would pound the table for post-election audits that check vote counts by manually counting paper ballots (or, failing that, voter-verifiable paper records) in some random sample of precincts or election districts -- along with some other post-election procedures I won't try to enumerate here. This topic goes beyond the apparent bound of AAPORNET, but survey researchers should at least be prepared to explain to people, patiently, that we don't have the election verification panacea and that it is necessary to look elsewhere.
Marc, briefly --

> 1. Aberrations within individual exit polls (such as the New Hampshire primary) are not that surprising to me. But what to make of the 1994 battleground states all showing relatively large exit poll discrepancies favoring Kerry (in all cases outside the SE except Iowa I believe)?
> Don't we have to do studies that find and prove the methodologic flaw in the way the exit polls were given or structured or a bias in the refusals--which I think is what WM argued? Are you personally convinced that we have sufficient evidence to understand the methodologic error that created this kind of "homogeneity" in 2004?

The exit poll discrepancies aren't homogeneous, and by no means are they confined to or even concentrated in battleground states. The largest discrepancies were _not_ in battleground states. When exit poll results are facially implausible, I don't think we need to "find and prove" a methodological flaw, or a bias in the refusals, in order to conclude that the results are very likely wrong.

That's my first and last word on the question, but I have many words in between, redacted. ;)

> 2. Some of the academic people who got into looking at Florida (eg. the UC Berkeley group) found the opposite of what you claim--the vote totals in key urban counties of Florida were way off from the consistent earlier years experience in the Presidential race (i.e. it wasn't only an exit poll discrepancy and they went back several decades). [[snip]]

I'm not sure which of my claims that would be the opposite of, but at any rate, the Berkeley study was roundly criticized (for instance, in an SSRC working group paper archived at MIT/CalTech -- no time to link right now) and withdrawn. That isn't to pound the table for the accuracy of the vote count in those counties, just to report that political scientists haven't found a 'smoking gun.' The connection that you draw to DREs does not appear to exist; in fact, Kathy Dopp argued that the op-scan results were suspicious, and I believe the Berkeley study took the same position.

> 3. [...] Do you have a solution for the complexity of statistically evaluating whether a varying mixture of vote tampering methods might have occurred or be about to occur? If Obama loses tomorrow, this would be the third election in a row in which the expected (perhaps not statistically, but certainly still expected) winner lost. [...]

I dispute the premise here: Bush actually led in pre-election polls in both 2000 and 2004. Based on the polls alone, it was surprising (although not shocking) that Gore won the popular vote.

I don't have a generic answer to your first question, but I will note the persuasive statistical evidence pertaining to, inter alia, undervotes and butterfly ballot confusion in Florida in 2000; again, undervotes and machine allocation in 2004; the FL-13 debacle in 2006; and so on. We aren't simply at the mercy of complexity.
> 4. [...] Given
> that background, would it not be prudent to give equal credence to vote
> tampering as a plausible cause of a consistent discrepancy, should 2008
> follow the same pattern?

I'm not sure what you mean by "the same pattern," since DREs didn't
produce consistent discrepancies in 2004. (With respect to the exit
polls, the largest average discrepancies were in lever machine
precincts.) I think that methodological suspicion of DRE results is
amply warranted -- not so much because of Republican ties, but because
the machines have known weaknesses and vulnerabilities that
potentially could be exploited by many people regardless of party
affiliation.

> 5. Warren's assertion that exist polls are not a good way to capture
> fraud in such a situation is not the same thing as asserting that exit
> polls are unreliable. As a Guru in this field are you of the opinion
> that pollsters are not capable of designing and performing exit polls
> that can be statistically accurate (generalizable without adjustment) as
> snapshots of the actual votes and opinions of those who voted? If so,
> what do you see as the main methodological obstacles?

Please do send a note to my dean identifying me as a Guru. ;) But it's
not really fair to many AAPORNET members who have actually worked on
the exit polls directly. That said--

I think Scott Rasmussen is a credible pollster, and I believe him when
he presents survey data that indicate that Democrats are more willing
to participate in exit polls than Republicans. I don't think there is
a general solution to that problem. One might say that I see free will
as the fundamental methodological obstacle.

This isn't to say that I'm writing off exit poll data. I do think we
need to set aside the chimera that they can be precision tools for
election verification if we just figure out how to do them better (or
if our media overlords just release the Raw Data). Let's count the
votes.

Best,
Mark Lindeman

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Date:         Tue, 4 Nov 2008 10:53:31 -0500
Reply-To:     Ward R Kay <wkay1@GMU.EDU>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         Ward R Kay <wkay1@GMU.EDU>
Subject:      An Historic Day
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
MIME-version: 1.0
Dear Colleagues:

NORC at the University of Chicago is conducting a public opinion poll in two regions of the country to provide a snapshot of the voter experience during the 2008 presidential election. As part of this study, we have been conducting a telephone sample survey from a list of people in Franklin County Ohio who requested early voting. Over the last two days we have contacted a number of the people in our sample, and we have some preliminary information to share. The following are observations we have from those voters that decided to vote absentee by mail.

This was the first time many of these people voted absentee.

They chose to vote this way to avoid expected long lines at polling locations.

They were not choosing to vote absentee because they wanted to avoid using electronic voting machines, even though most had seen media reports criticizing electronic voting.

Overall, these absentee voters were satisfied with the voting process, and they believe that their vote will be counted accurately.

These are preliminary results, and NORC will have a full analysis of voter experience, both early and Election Day voting, posted to the website http://www.norc.org/voter later this week.
**Youthquake: Election, Media, and the Young Voter**

Wednesday, November 12, 2008 6:30 – 8:30 PM

The Paley Center for Media

25 West 52nd Street (Between 5th and 6th Aves)

Is there a "youthquake rumbling deep inside the American electorate," as Business Week so memorably articulated it in an article on the presidential election? Millennials—also known as Generation Y—make up 20% of voters, and turned out in record numbers for this year's primaries, thanks in part to networking—activism sites, Facebook groups, and YouTube channels devoted to raising civic awareness. What are the issues that drive them? What role will they play in the general election between Barack Obama and John McCain, and in the future of American politics? We convene a panel of experts for a post-election look at the role Millennials played in choosing the next leader of the free world.

Our panelists are:

**

*Anna Greenberg, PhD, *presenter*,* is Senior Vice President, Greenberg Quinlan Rosner Research. Greenberg is a leading Democratic pollster and polling expert. She advises campaigns, advocacy organizations, and foundations in the United States.

**
*Scott Keeter, *presenter*, is Director of Survey Research, The Pew Research Center in Washington, DC. His published work includes books on political participation and civic engagement, religion and politics, public opinion, and American elections, along with articles and book chapters on survey methodology, political communications, and health care topics. He has taught at George Mason University, Rutgers University and Virginia Commonwealth University. Since 1980 Keeter has been an election night analyst of exit polls for NBC News, and has served as Standards Chair for the American Association for Public Opinion Research.

*Courtney E. Martin, *presenter*, is a writer who focuses on gender, politics, feminism, and work/life balance. Her book, /Perfect Girls, Starving Daughters: How the Quest for Perfection is Harming Young Women/, was published to critical acclaim in April 2007. Courtney has been honored with the the Elie Wiesel Prize in Ethics, The Joan Cook Scholarship from the Journalism & Women's Symposium, and a Clark Foundation Fellowship.

*Kim Stolz, *presenter*, is a correspondent for MTV News and host of the series /The Freshman/ on mtvU. She holds a bachelors degree in government and international politics from Wesleyan University. She reported extensively on the 2008 Iowa Caucus and is a regular contributor to the Huffington Post.

This event is free to NYAAPOR members and student members; $20 for non-members.

No refunds (but you can send someone in your place)

Register for the event at: (212) 684-0542, info@nyaapor.org <mailto:info@nyaapor.org> or http://www.nyaapor.org <http://www.nyaapor.org/>.

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Date:         Tue, 4 Nov 2008 11:21:18 -0800
Reply-To:     Joel Moskowitz <jmm@UCLINK4.BERKELEY.EDU>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
Comments:     RFC822 error: <W> MESSAGE-ID field duplicated. Last occurrence was retained.
From:         Joel Moskowitz <jmm@UCLINK4.BERKELEY.EDU>
Subject:      Voting problems
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

On Sunday night, Homer Simpson tried to vote for Obama and experienced vote flipping. The clip can be seen at http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1aBaX9GPSaQ .
This morning, KPFA-FM ran a story about numerous reports of "vote flipping" in 4 states. In all instances the touch screen machines failed to record votes for Obama. Oprah who voted early complained that the voting machine failed to record her initial vote for Obama. Election officials typically blame vote flipping on voter error rather than a human factors problem or a machine problem.

Based on early reports today, long lines and broken machines will likely be a major problem. In places where it's raining, optical scanning machines are having trouble reading damp or wet ballots. Since there are numerous voter hotlines and web sites, it will be difficult to assess the extent of these problems. Since we would like to believe we are a democracy, why don't we fix these problems?

Reports of voting problems can be found at ...

www.ourvoteline.org

http://www.866ourvote.org/

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/off-the-bus-reporter/share-your-voting-experie_b_140295.html

http://www.votersunite.org/electionproblems.asp


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Psych Dept opens search for Faculty Research Associate/Project Director Position

Faculty Research Associate/Project Director Advertisement
Arizona State University?'s Department of Psychology (pending budgetary decision) is hiring a Faculty Research Associate/Project Director for a study of processes of postpartum depression in Mexican American women and their infants. The study will interview and conduct interaction tasks with participating women and their babies.
Participating women will be interviewed both at home and over the telephone in English or Spanish as needed at several time points over the course of 15 months.

Description: The Project Director will coordinate/oversee all aspects of data collection and management for this study including training/supervision of interviewers, recruiters, staff, undergraduate and graduate assistants, preparing reports and study documentation of all procedures and data files, prepare yearly progress and IRB reports, coordinating with other project and study staff for smooth functioning of data collection and management, maintaining good working relationships among project staff, families, and collaborating with faculty on the development of scientific publications.

Required Qualifications: Master’s Degree in a relevant discipline (Community, Clinical, Developmental, Health Psychology, or Public Health) and post-Master’s relevant experience. Bachelor’s Degree will be considered with exceptional experience in research, field surveys, and data collection for quantitative social science research.

Desired Qualifications: Experience working in applied research projects within community settings. Experience managing a project with a large staff and supervising others. Experience in research with Latino populations, children, and families. Background in applied or prevention research. Bilingual Eng/Span knowledge.

To apply: Send a cover letter, vita and contact information for 3 references to Linda Luecken, Ph.D. Department of Psychology, Arizona State University, P.O. Box 871104, Tempe, AZ 85287-1104. Review of applicants will begin on November 28, 2008 or every two weeks after until filled. This position is grant funded and the salary depends upon experience. Arizona State University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. In line with Arizona Board of Regents’ policy, a background check is required for employment.
I was asked what I would do as a pollster if McCain were to win. I said I would have to think about living in a world where Newtonian physics had been suspended. Doesn't seem possible. But . . . . . . . . JAS

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

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

Visit our website. www.SelzerCo.com

In a message dated 11/4/2008 9:58:28 A.M. Central Standard Time, wkay1@GMU.EDU writes:

Either the country elects the first African-American president -- or it is the end of the polling industry!

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--- (http://www.selzerco.com/)
************Plan your next getaway with AOL Travel. Check out Today's Hot 5 Travel Deals!

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Date:         Tue, 4 Nov 2008 19:23:12 -0500
Reply-To:     "Dodson, Debra" <DDodson@GIRLSCOUTS.ORG>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         "Dodson, Debra" <DDodson@GIRLSCOUTS.ORG>
Subject:      Re: At what age does parental consent requirement kick in?
Comments: To: AmyRSimon@AOL.COM, AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit
Marcos,

Please forward all these to the rest of the group involved in Mix It Up.

DD

From: AAPORNET on behalf of Amy Simon
Sent: Mon 11/3/2008 10:48 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: At what age does parental consent requirement kick in?

I have a client who wants to survey young people but we don't want to go so young as to require parental consent to participate in the telephone survey (it's not a controversial topic - about future education/job plans).

At what age is parental consent required?

In the past I thought I had seen that 14 or younger required consent, but wanted to confirm that, to see if we can start with 15 year olds (ages 15-24) or if we need to do to ages 16-24 instead.

Thanks for your assistance.

Amy Simon

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Date:         Tue, 4 Nov 2008 22:07:58 -0800
Reply-To:     Leora Lawton <lawton@TECHSOCIETY.COM>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         Leora Lawton <lawton@TECHSOCIETY.COM>
Subject:      Re: an historic day
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Ward Kay wrote:

"Either the country elects the first African-American president -- or it is
the end of the polling industry!"

And fortunately, the polling industry continues.

-leora

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


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

Ward Kay wrote:

"Either the country elects the first African-American president -- or it is the end of the polling industry!"

And fortunately, the polling industry continues.

-leora
Dear AAPOR,

It seems to have been several weeks since I got my last AAPORNET message, which is strange. I have already renewed my membership for the coming year. Could someone please check to see if my name has been removed inadvertently? Thanks,

Mahar Mangahas
ID #10892

Date: Thu, 6 Nov 2008 13:54:09 +0200
Reply-To: Cquirk@quirkglobalstrategies.com
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Christine Quirk <Cquirk@QUIRGLOBALSTRATEGIES.COM>
Organization: Quirk Global Strategies
Subject: Qualitative Report Writing Resources
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Hello:

I am looking for online resources on qualitative report writing. I do a lot of training on this, particularly with non-English speakers, and am looking for ideas for exercises, modules and methods for teaching "analysis."

Thank you in advance.

Christine Quirk

Christy Quirk
Quirk Global Strategies
Istanbul, Turkey
+90-537-597-0457
www.quirkglobalstrategies.com
How about the year of the Bradley Defect?

Subject:=09 Yes, the polls will be wrong...
From:=09 Woody Carter <wcarter@UCHICAGO.EDU>
Reply-To:=09 Woody Carter <wcarter@UCHICAGO.EDU>
Date:=09 Mon, 3 Nov 2008 20:17:49 -0600
Content-Type:=09 text/plain

The real challenge will be explaining why the telephone polls did not predict tomorrow's Obama landslide. We will need a catchy name for phenomenon, a la the "Bradley effect."

How about the "Yacpoli effect:

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

Date:         Thu, 6 Nov 2008 06:27:16 -0700
Reply-To:     Annette Jackle <aejack@ESSEX.AC.UK>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         Annette Jackle <aejack@ESSEX.AC.UK>
Subject:      Job Opportunity: Principal Research Officer/ Survey Statistician,
              Essex UK
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

Principal Research Officer: Institute for Social and Economic Research=
(ISER), University of Essex, UK

ISER wishes to appoint a researcher at senior lecturer-equivalent level to
contribute to the development of Understanding Society, the new UK Household Longitudinal Study. Applicants should have a substantial record of research in quantitative social science or social statistics. The appointment is to a full-time post, fixed-term for 3 years.

The successful applicant will perform a number of duties. Ideally, these will include taking a lead in the development of strategies for statistical adjustment mechanisms such as weighting and imputation, and the development of data access policies.

Salary: =C2=A346,278 =C2=A352,086 per annum
Closing date: 24 November 2008
Further details of the post:
www.jobs.ac.uk/jobs/YB045/Principal_Research_Officer

Understanding Society: www.understandingsociety.org.uk

ISER: www.iser.essex.ac.uk

**********************************************************************
Peter Lynn (plynn@essex.ac.uk)
Professor of Survey Methodology
Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER)
University of Essex, Colchester, UK CO4 3SQ
tel: +44 (0)1206 874809; fax: +44 (0)1206 873151
http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/

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DC-AAPOR Student Paper Competition
Sponsored by Abt-SRBI

The Washington-Baltimore Chapter of the American Association for
Public
Opinion Research (DC-AAPOR) invites entries to its third annual
Student
Paper Competition. The competition is intended to recognize excellence
in scholarly research by area students, and to encourage active
student
participation in the chapter.

CRITERIA
DC-AAPOR welcomes papers in any field related to the study of public
opinion, broadly defined, including research on (a) theoretical issues
in the formation and change of public opinion, (b) the theory and
methods of survey or market research, and (c) the use of statistical
techniques in the design, adjustment, or analysis of survey data.
Papers should be approximately 15 to 25 pages in length, and will be judged based on the quality of research design, originality, significance, organization, and presentation. Past year winning paper and honorable mentions are available at www.dc-aapor.org/spcresults.php.

ELIGIBILITY
The competition is open to all current graduate and undergraduate students, and to those who have received their degree within the last calendar year. Therefore, submitted work may be from the current or previous academic year. Faculty co-authors are acceptable, with the stipulation that an eligible student must be first author. Eligibility is limited to students attending or graduated from an accredited college or university in Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, or Washington, DC, or to students whose primary residence is in one of those areas. Previous membership in DC-AAPOR is not required, but non-members must become members in order to be eligible (the student membership fee is $6). Submitted papers may not have been published or presented elsewhere.

AWARD
The author(s) of the winning paper will be awarded a cash prize of $1,000. For multiple student authors on a winning paper, the award will be divided among the eligible authors. Additionally, the author(s) of the winning paper will be awarded a guaranteed spot on the Conference Program to present their paper at the Annual Conference in Hollywood, Florida.

REVIEW COMMITTEE
The winning paper and honorable mentions will be selected by a review committee composed of survey and public opinion researchers drawn from the commercial, government, and nonprofit sectors.

PAPER SUBMISSION
To be considered for the award, please send an electronic copy of your paper to Eileen O'Brien at eileen.obrien@eia.doe.gov by December 12, 2008. Putting DC-AAPOR Student Paper Competition in the subject line will be helpful in identifying contributors.

Include your name, academic affiliation, mailing address, telephone number, and e-mail address. You will receive confirmation that your paper has been received. The winning paper will be announced on or before January 9, 2009.

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Date: Thu, 6 Nov 2008 10:34:03 -0500
Reply-To: Michael Lemay <mlemay@SURVEY.UMD.EDU>
Dear All,

Sorry for cross-posting...

I'm doing a meta-analysis on the impact of different within-household respondent selection techniques. I've googled and searched the SRMS proceedings for relevant papers. I am sure there are a lot more out there. If you had done or you know someone who had done experiments on within-household respondent selection techniques, I would appreciate it very much that you would be willing to share with me your papers or point me to the unpublished papers so that they can be included in my meta-analysis.

Thank you very much in advance!

_________________________________________________________________

Ting Yan, Ph.D.
NORC at the University of Chicago
yan-ting@norc.org

_________________________________________________________________

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Date: Thu, 6 Nov 2008 12:00:36 -0500
Reply-To: colleen_porter@COX.NET
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Colleen Porter <colleen_porter@COX.NET>
Subject: Dec. 1, rural research?
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=utf-8
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Thinking forward to the abstract deadline for this year's AAPOR conference, I was planning on submitting a what-we-learned piece from some exhaustive questionnaire design work. There are always sessions on questionnaire design, so I am sure it would fit in there just fine.

But really, this particular study is about the adaptation of a questionnaire used in an urban setting to one used in a rural area just a bit over 100 miles away. Census data suggest that there are significant differences between the areas, such as literacy levels. And of course the media use that is a focus of the survey is different: The bus wraps that were so effective in the city are not an option in the rural area, and so on.

So is anyone else reporting on research in rural areas, new sampling techniques, etc.? Could we pull together a panel on rural research?

I post this with some hesitancy, knowing that we have some incredibly accomplished rural researchers in AAPOR, and I appear to be somewhat sophomoric and late to the game. And yes, I am kicking myself for not paying attention to sessions on rural issues in the past, but who knew I'd be doing this now?

So if anyone is interested in collaborating, let me know.

Best,
Colleen Porter

Colleen K. Porter, M.A.
Coordinator/Communication Specialist
Southeast Center for Research to Reduce Disparities in Oral Health
"Taking the bite out of head and neck cancer"
http://www.dental.ufl.edu/Offices/TakeTheBite/
University of Florida, College of Dentistry

PHONE 352-273-5983
CELL 352-215-1192

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Date: Thu, 6 Nov 2008 13:38:47 -0600
Reply-To: Robert Godfrey <holbein@CHARTER.NET>
Sender: AAPORNENET <AAPORNENET@ASU.EDU>
From: Robert Godfrey <holbein@CHARTER.NET>
Subject: Maps of the 2008 US presidential election results
Comments: To: AAPORNENET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To: <20081106120036.R21KX.104994.imail@eastrmwml30>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii" ; format="flowed"

http://www-personal.umich.edu/~mejn/election/2008/
Mark Newman has created a variety of maps showing election results with states and counties scaled to represent population and relative Electoral College weight.

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Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Thu, 6 Nov 2008 15:29:19 -0500
Reply-To: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Subject: Proposition 8 and the Polls
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

I have seen several people attribute the underperformance of California's Prop. 8 compared to pre-election polling to a form of the Bradley effect:

="="

From

http://www.theglobeandmail.com/servlet/story/LAC.20081106.ELECTCALIFORNIA06/TPStory/International

="="

"Even though we've seen a shift demographically in acceptance towards same-sex marriage ... it's a thin attitude that I would argue is subject to a gay and lesbian Bradley effect," Prof. McCuan said, referring to the phenomenon named after Tom Bradley, the black candidate in the 1982 California governor's race whose polling lead vanished on election day.

"Once in the voting booth, it's okay if you are discriminatory or homophobic, but there's no way we're going to tell pollsters that."

From

http://www.time.com/time/nation/article/0,8599,1856872,00.html?iid=3Dtsmodal

="="

"The California vote was close but not razor-thin: as of 10 a.m. P.T., with 96.4% of precincts reporting, gays had lost 52.2% to 47.8%. Obama did not suffer the much-discussed "Bradley effect" this year, but it appears that gay people were afflicted by some version of it. As of late
October, a Field Poll
<http://www.sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?f=3D/c/a/2008/10/30/BA8C13RHTU=
DTL&tsp=3D1> found that the pro-gay side was winning 49% to 44%, with =
7% undecided. But gays could not quite make it to 49% on Election Day,
meaning a few people may have been unwilling to tell pollsters that they
intended to vote against equal marriage rights."

--20

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

--20

While a small portion of voters may be unwilling to say they are voting for
or against gay marriage, there's no reason to believe it was the case in these
California voter surveys.

The Yes on Prop 8 had very powerful effective and omnipresent commercials in
the closing days and the No on Prop 8 people never quite got their message
right. So it should be no surprise - and no reflection on earlier poll
results - that the Yes side went up a few points by election day.

It's a mistake to believe polls predict the future - they are a snap shot in
time, and the week before the election is not the same time as Election Day.
While the vast majority had made up their mind firmly before election day,
a clear slice of voters in the middle were of mixed minds about this measure.

Amy

In a message dated 11/6/2008 12:35:47 P.M. Pacific Standard Time, Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM writes:

I have seen several people attribute the underperformance of California's Prop. 8 compared to pre-election polling to a form of the Bradley effect:

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Date:         Thu, 6 Nov 2008 16:36:28 -0500
Reply-To:     "Fahimi, Mansour" <mfahimi@M-S-G.COM>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         "Fahimi, Mansour" <mfahimi@M-S-G.COM>
Subject:      Weighting Alternatives for Polls?
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To:  A<20081104083749.7c8ggbx5a80w04wk@webmail.bard.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

Here are the final projections based on the CNN's Poll of Polls against the actual percentages. Assuming that I have not made any mistakes cutting and pasting the numbers, it seems that Obama was overtly under-projected across the board.

=20

Even if conventional weighting procedures can correct for differential nonresponse and undercoverage, which is becoming an exceeding tall order, maybe in the future another layer of weighting has to be applied to reflect the probability of voting as well. Specifically, nonresponse-adjusted design weights can be further adjusted before raking by a factor to reflect the likelihood that a respondent will actually cast a vote. This factor, call it voting propensity, in the simplest form may be ascertained from the survey respondents directly.

=20

_Mansour.

*************************************************************************
****************************************************************
=20 Information contained in this e-mail transmission is privileged and c=
See Mike Traugott's comments on the Bradley effect in the NYT article below. Is it really about measurement error and "lying to pollsters"?

http://www.nytimes.com/2008/10/12/weekinreview/12zernike.html

Mark Blumenthal did a nice job on NPR last night of putting the so-called "Bradley Effect" to rest for now, too. Thanks, Mark.

Looking forward to the AAPOR report on the New Hampshire primary polls.

-Matt

---Original Message---
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Amy Simon
Sent: Thursday, November 06, 2008 3:50 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: Proposition 8 and the Polls

While a small portion of voters may be unwilling to say they are voting for...
or against gay marriage, there's no reason to believe it was the case in these California voter surveys.

The Yes on Prop 8 had very powerful effective and omnipresent commercials in the closing days and the No on Prop 8 people never quite got their message right. So it should be no surprise - and no reflection on earlier poll results - that the Yes side went up a few points by election day.

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---

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---

Date:         Thu, 6 Nov 2008 21:43:58 +0000
Reply-To:     "Langer, Gary" <Gary.Langer@ABC.COM>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         "Langer, Gary" <Gary.Langer@ABC.COM>
Subject:      Re: Proposition 8 and the Polls
Comments: To: AmyRSimon@AOL.COM, AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To:  <d31.413ccc1b.3644b28d@aol.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit
The Field poll reported a yes/no vote of 49-43 among African-Americans, with a turnout of 6 percent. ("Small sample size")

The exit poll had it 70-30 among blacks, with a turnout of 10 percent.

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Amy Simon
Sent: Thursday, November 06, 2008 3:50 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: Proposition 8 and the Polls

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Amy

In a message dated 11/6/2008 12:35:47 P.M. Pacific Standard Time, Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM writes:

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---------------------------------------------------------------------
Unsubscribe? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
David Moore, Ph.D.
Senior Fellow, The Carsey Institute
University of New Hampshire
73 Main Street, Huddleston Hall
Durham, NH 03824
603.868.7002

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Amy Simon
Sent: Thursday, November 06, 2008 3:50 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: Proposition 8 and the Polls

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measure.

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In a message dated 11/6/2008 12:35:47 P.M. Pacific Standard Time, Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM writes:

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Checked by AVG - http://www.avg.com
Version: 8.0.175 / Virus Database: 270.9.0/1771 - Release Date: 11/6/2008 7:58 AM
---

Work, Widgets and Perfect Polls
ABC News Polling Unit
November 06, 2008 2:30 PM

The lists of "best pre-election polls" and the news releases trumpeting polling perfection are starting to roll in. They're an exercise in vacuity of the highest order. And computed foolishly, as well.

The problem is not just in the silliness of these lists, but in the damage they do to the real task before us. Elevating the inconsequential through meaningless distinctions is not just a waste of time; it breeds misconception of the purpose and value of survey research.

SNIP

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

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Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date:         Thu, 6 Nov 2008 17:04:29 EST
Reply-To:     AmyRSimon@AOL.COM
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         Amy Simon <AmyRSimon@AOL.COM>
Subject:      Re: Proposition 8 and the Polls
Comments: To: dmoore62@comcast.net, AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

There were many different polls about Prop 8 but there were clearly some undecided; some undecided who lean one way or another and are sometimes reported in the tallies as being "yes" or "no" voters even though they were actually undecided voters who then say they are leaning one way or the other; and "weak", also called "soft", opponents or supporters, in those polls that asked follow up questions.

So there are three groups of potential movers to look at -

1) those who say they are undecided and when asked in a follow up question, say they do not lean to one side or another - these are "pure" undecided voters

2) those who say they are undecided and when asked in a follow up question, say they lean to one side or the other - these are "leaners"

3) Those who are "soft" or "weak" defined perhaps as follows - Those who say they are going to vote Yes or No in the initial vote question, but when asked in a follow up some version of this question ; "And will you DEFINITELY voting that way, PROBABLY voting that way, or are you STILL CONSIDERING," say anything other than "DEFINITELY".

You would have to look at the various public polls to see who asked what kind of follow up questions.
In a message dated 11/6/2008 1:54:36 P.M. Pacific Standard Time, dmoore62@comcast.net writes:

Is there polling evidence for voters' mixed minds about the measure? For example, did pollsters measure and track the intensity of support on this measure, or did they ask only how voters would vote "if the election were held today" with no follow-up? I'm just curious as to how opinion on the issue was tracked...

----------------------------------------------------
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----------------------------------------------------
Date: Thu, 6 Nov 2008 20:53:44 -0800
Reply-To: "Josh D." <jd9622flh@YAHOO.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Josh D." <jd9622flh@YAHOO.COM>
Subject: Re: Yes, the polls will be wrong...
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To: <LISTSERV%200811060619034030.5043@LISTS.ASU.EDU>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

Political snapshots proved sharp

By Ken Dilanian, USA TODAY

"...I hope we can lay that one to bed," said Gary Langer, director of polling for ABC News.

Another potential polling pitfall that didn't pan out: Whether results can be skewed by the failure to survey younger voters who have abandoned regular telephone lines and use only cellphones. "We did two studies of people who use cellphones only vs. those who use land lines, and we found that while there were some slight differences in demographics, there weren't differences in political attitude in behavior that could not be handled by weighting," Zogby said.

How about the year of the Bradley Defect?

The real challenge will be explaining why the telephone polls did not predict tomorrow's Obama landslide. We will need a catchy name for phenomenon, a la the "Bradley effect."

How about the "Yacpoli effect:"

Weighting, yes, but at the price of an increase in the variance.

Bless all, Fritz
Political snapshots proved sharp?
By Ken Dilanian, USA TODAY?
"..."I hope we can lay that one to bed," said Gary Langer, director of polling for ABC News.
Another potential polling pitfall that didn't pan out: Whether results can be skewed by the failure to survey younger voters who have abandoned regular telephone lines and use only cellphones. "We did two studies of people who use cellphones only vs. those who use land lines, and we found that while there were some slight differences in demographics, there weren't differences in political attitude in behavior that could not be handled by weighting," Zogby said. ...
or?
http://tinyurl.com/6dh7g8

--- On Thu, 11/6/08, Nick Panagakis <mkshares@COMCAST.NET> wrote:

From: Nick Panagakis <mkshares@COMCAST.NET>
Subject: Re: Yes, the polls will be wrong...
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Date: Thursday, November 6, 2008, 8:19 AM

How about the year of the Bradley Defect?

Subject: Yes, the polls will be wrong...
From: Woody Carter <wcarter@UCHICAGO.EDU>
Reply-To: Woody Carter <wcarter@UCHICAGO.EDU>
The real challenge will be explaining why the telephone polls did not predict tomorrow's Obama landslide. We will need a catchy name for phenomenon, a la the "Bradley effect."

How about the "Yacpoli effect:"

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---

Dear Colleagues:

I received the note below. Maybe some of you can help him? A break in the continuing election discussions?

Bless all,? Fritz
My name is Mariusz Dubojski, I am a student of English at the University of Gdansk in Poland. This year I am writing ... about USA. The topic of the work (still to be modified) is: "The influence of religion on American values." The reason why I am writing to you is quite simple - I am looking for materials for my work. I would be grateful for any materials on this subject. I am looking for some statistics which you consider worth using. If you could please send me either ready made pdf papers or links to download them.

Reply directly to mariuszdubojski@gmail.com

?  

-----------------------------------------------
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Dated: Fri, 7 Nov 2008 08:45:33 -0500
Reply-To: Ward R Kay <wkay1@GMU.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Ward R Kay <wkay1@GMU.EDU>
Subject: Re: Religion in American Life -- A question from Poland
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To: <8CB0EF072BB7BC8-D28-12AC@FWM-M41.sysops.aol.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT
Content-disposition: inline

Has anyone asked a question about what we think about when we say "American Values"?

I'm putting together a telephone survey about immigration. One issue that arises is that too many immigrants will affect American values, so I would like to know what values that means. My initial search through ipoll did not produce anything.

As I tried to create my own question, I'm a little stymied by my mode. A self-administered question could be more sophisticated (rank order a list for example).

Thanks for any help.
Ward

----- Original Message ----- 
From: Fritz Scheuren <scheuren@aol.com>
Date: Friday, November 7, 2008 8:04 am
Subject: Religion in American Life -- A question from Poland

> Dear Colleagues:
>
> I received the note below. Maybe some of you can help him? A break
> in the continuing election discussions?
> Bless all, Fritz
>
> My name is Mariusz Dubojski, I am a student of English at the
> University of Gdansk in Poland.
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> any materials on this subject. I am looking for some statistics
> which you consider worth
> using. If you could please send me either ready made pdf papers or
> links to download them
>
> Reply directly to mariuszdubojski@gmail.com

>?

>?

>

>----------------------------------------------------

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> We recently released this:

David Krane, VP
Harris Interactive
212-539-9648

-----

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNENET [mailto:AAPORNENET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Ward R Kay
Sent: Friday, November 07, 2008 8:46 AM
To: AAPORNENET@asu.EDU
Subject: Re: Religion in American Life -- A question from Poland

Has anyone asked a question about what we think about when we say "American Values"?

I'm putting together a telephone survey about immigration. One issue that arises is that too many immigrants will affect American values, so I would like to know what values that means. My initial search through ipoll did not produce anything.

As I tried to create my own question, I'm a little stymied by my mode. A self-administered question could be more sophisticated (rank order a list for example).

Thanks for any help.
Ward

----- Original Message ----- 
From: Fritz Scheuren <scheuren@aol.com>
Date: Friday, November 7, 2008 8:04 am
Subject: Religion in American Life -- A question from Poland

> Dear Colleagues:
> 
> I received the note below. Maybe some of you can help him? A break in the continuing election discussions? 
> Bless all, Fritz
> ________________________________
> 
> My name is Mariusz Dubojski, I am a student of English at the University of Gdansk in Poland. This year I am writing ... about USA. The topic of the work (still to be modified) is: "The influence of religion on American values." The reason why I am writing to you is quite simple - I am looking for materials for my work. I would be grateful for any materials on this subject. I am looking for some statistics which you consider worth using. If you could please send me either ready made pdf papers or links to download them
Dear Mark:

The Albuquerque poll was super large, as would needed to pick up small anomalies (our goal then). The media polls, even in the largest battleground states, were not much larger and the questions were on other issues. We have repeated a variant of the 2004 work on a limited basis in Ohio in 2006 and 2008 (and Virginia in 2008). While only modest-sized pilots we did learn lessons of value. More about this later.

There is a separate quite mature effort to audit the vote. Thought you were at the Post-Election Audit Summit last November. I can give you the contact off list. Do not want to overwhelm.

Bless you, Fritz
-----Original Message-----
From: lindeman@bard.edu
To: Marc Sapir <marcsapir@comcast.net>
Cc: scheuren@AOL.COM; AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Sent: Tue, 4 Nov 2008 8:37 am
Subject: RE: Why polls may not predict voting

Fritz, one quibble: the New Mexico exit poll was big enough to 'pick up' the undervote problem in the very limited sense that it tends to infirm the notion that large numbers of voters on pushbutton DREs deliberately abstained (which was pretty obvious anyway). But it isn't nearly big enough to set meaningful bounds on how the undervote problem influenced the outcome.?

Yes, I would pound the table for post-election audits that check vote counts by manually counting paper ballots (or, failing that, voter-verifiable paper records) in some random sample of precincts or election districts -- along with some other post-election procedures I won't try to enumerate here. This topic goes beyond the apparent bound of AAPORNET, but survey researchers should at least be prepared to explain to people, patiently, that we don't have the election verification panacea and that it is necessary to look elsewhere.?

Marc, briefly --?

> 1. Aberrations within individual exit polls (such as the New Hampshire?
> primary) are not that surprising to me. But what to make of the 1994?
> battleground states all showing relatively large exit poll discrepancies?
> favoring Kerry (in all cases outside the SE except Iowa I believe)??
> Don't we have to do studies that find and prove the methodologic flaw in?
> the way the exit polls were given or structured or a bias in the?
> refusals--which I think is what WM argued? Are you personally convinced?
> that we have sufficient evidence to understand the methodologic error?
The exit poll discrepancies aren't homogeneous, and by no means are they confined to or even concentrated in battleground states. The largest discrepancies were _not_ in battleground states. When exit poll results are facially implausible, I don't think we need to "find and prove" a methodological flaw, or a bias in the refusals, in order to conclude that the results are very likely wrong.

That's my first and last word on the question, but I have many words in between, redacted. ;)

> 2. Some of the academic people who got into looking at Florida (eg. the?

> UC Berkeley group) found the opposite of what you claim--the vote totals?

> in key urban counties of Florida were way off from the consistent?

> earlier years experience in the Presidential race (i.e. it wasn't only?

> an exit poll discrepancy and they went back several decades). [[snip]]?

I'm not sure which of my claims that would be the opposite of, but at any rate, the Berkeley study was roundly criticized (for instance, in an SSRC working group paper archived at MIT/CalTech -- no time to link right now) and withdrawn. That isn't to pound the table for the accuracy of the vote count in those counties, just to report that political scientists haven't found a 'smoking gun.' The connection that you draw to DREs does not appear to exist; in fact, Kathy Dopp argued that the op-scan results were suspicious, and I believe the Berkeley study took the same position.

> 3. [...] Do you have a solution for the complexity of?

> statistically evaluating whether a varying mixture of vote tampering?

> methods might have occurred or be about to occur? If Obama loses?

> tomorrow, this would be the third election in a row in which the?

> expected (perhaps not statistically, but certainly still expected)?

> winner lost. [...]?

I dispute the premise here: Bush actually led in pre-election polls in both 2000 and 2004. Based on the polls alone, it was surprising (although not shocking) that Gore won the popular vote.
I don't have a generic answer to your first question, but I will note the persuasive statistical evidence pertaining to, inter alia, undervotes and butterfly ballot confusion in Florida in 2000; again, undervotes and machine allocation in 2004; the FL-13 debacle in 2006; and so on. We aren't simply at the mercy of complexity.

> 4. [...] Given?

> that background, would it not be prudent to give equal credence to vote?

> tampering as a plausible cause of a consistent discrepancy, should 2008?

> follow the same pattern??

I'm not sure what you mean by "the same pattern," since DREs didn't produce consistent discrepancies in 2004. (With respect to the exit polls, the largest average discrepancies were in lever machine precincts.) I think that methodological suspicion of DRE results is amply warranted -- not so much because of Republican ties, but because the machines have known weaknesses and vulnerabilities that potentially could be exploited by many people regardless of party affiliation.

> 5. Warren's assertion that exist polls are not a good way to capture?

> fraud in such a situation is not the same thing as asserting that exit?

> polls are unreliable. As a Guru in this field are you of the opinion?

> that pollsters are not capable of designing and performing exit polls?

> that can be statistically accurate (generalizable without adjustment) as?

> snapshots of the actual votes and opinions of those who voted? If so,?

> what do you see as the main methodological obstacles??

Please do send a note to my dean identifying me as a Guru. ;) But it's not really fair to many AAPORNET members who have actually worked on the exit polls directly. That said--?

I think Scott Rasmussen is a credible pollster, and I believe him when he presents survey data that indicate that Democrats are more willing to participate in exit polls than Republicans. I don't think there is a general solution to that problem. One might say that I see free will as the fundamental methodological obstacle.

This isn't to say that I'm writing off exit poll data. I do think we need to set aside the chimera that they can be precision tools for election
verification if we just figure out how to do them better (or if our media overlords just release the Raw Data). Let's count the votes.

Best,

Mark Lindeman

David,

SurveyUSA did not measure intensity, but for what it's worth:

Two SurveyUSA polls, one released 10/06/08, a second released 10/17/08, conducted for CBS in San Francisco and ABC in Los Angeles, showed "Yes" ahead. I believe these were the only polls, by any pollster, to show "Yes" ever ahead.

* In the 10/06/08 release, blacks voted "Yes" 52% to 34%.
* In the 10/17/08 release, blacks voted "Yes" 58% to 38%.

SurveyUSA's final poll had "No" ahead 50% to 47%, with black voters split.

Amy,

The movement SurveyUSA observed, available for analysis at the link below, does not support the storyline that "Yes" on 8 peaked in the campaign's final days.

http://www.surveyusa.com/client/PollTrack.aspx?g=7f596baa-955c-4926-b147-3437e020f730&x=0,0

Additionally, among early voters, SurveyUSA found support for 8 nominally 2 points higher than it was among same-day voters, arguing
against a last-minute break to "Yes."

Jay H Leve  
SurveyUSA  
15 Bloomfield Ave  
Verona NJ 07044  
973-857-8500 x 551  
jleve@surveyusa.com

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Amy Simon  
Sent: Thursday, November 06, 2008 5:04 PM  
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU  
Subject: Re: Proposition 8 and the Polls

There were many different polls about Prop 8 but there were clearly some undecided; some undecided who lean one way or another and are sometimes reported in the tallies as being "yes" or "no" voters even though they were actually undecided voters who then say they are leaning one way or the other; and "weak", also called "soft", opponents or supporters, in those polls that asked follow up questions.

So there are three groups of potential movers to look at -

1) those who say they are undecided and when asked in a follow up question, say they do not lean to one side or another - these are "pure" undecided voters

2) those who say they are undecided and when asked in a follow up question, say they lean to one side or the other - these are "leaners"

3) Those who are "soft" or "weak" defined perhaps as follows - Those who say they are going to vote Yes or No in the initial vote question, but when asked in a follow up some version of this question ; "And will you DEFINITELY voting that way, PROBABLY voting that way, or are you STILL CONSIDERING," say anything other than "DEFINITELY".

You would have to look at the various public polls to see who asked what kind of follow up questions.

Amy
In a message dated 11/6/2008 1:54:36 P.M. Pacific Standard Time, dmoore62@comcast.net writes:

Is there polling evidence for voters' mixed minds about the measure? For example, did pollsters measure and track the intensity of support on this measure, or did they ask only how voters would vote "if the election were held today" with no follow-up? I'm just curious as to how opinion on the issue was tracked...

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Dear Jay,

Thank you for sharing that data, with it appears your last poll on Nov. 1. It's obviously useful to have real data to share in this discussion.

First, let me address your observation:

"Additionally, among early voters, SurveyUSA found support for Proposition 8 nominally 2 points higher than it was among same-day voters, arguing against a last-minute break to "Yes.""

In California, early voters are traditionally (and remain) older and therefore in our state are often somewhat more conservative in their voting preferences. It is common to see vote-by-mail tallies come in more conservative, and
then election day votes by less so.

But your data - which I presume you derived from your Nov. 1 poll, based on self-reported intent to vote on election day or to vote by mail - was still gathered at least several days in advance of election day.

The reality here in California is that the Yes on 8 campaign ran an extremely effective closing game in the final days. I received no fewer than 4 different "Yes on 8 phone calls" on Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, and one of them was actually "from" Obama - yes, you read that right - it was using quotes from Obama about marriage being a religious institution between a man and a woman - to convince Obama supporters that they should vote Yes on Prop 8. The Yes side TV ads were everywhere and the message was delivered effectively. Also, post-election newspaper articles have quoted African American and Latino religious leaders as saying that they ran extremely strong Yes campaigns among their parishioners, especially in the final weekend before the election.

So there are two possibilities here - one is that the polls going into election day were simply wrong - and there were many in the week before the election that all showed the No side a little bit up, just as your Nov. 1 poll does.

Another is that in the final few days, when the pre-election polling was all finished, enough people actually were persuaded to vote Yes that the results got tipped - your poll had it at 50% No, 47% Yes, 3% Unsure. The final count seems to be just about 52% Yes, 48% No (there are provisionals etc. that have still not been counted).

Frankly, the latter thesis seems more credible to me. Voters are persuadable and they do change their minds. There's a reason campaigns of every kind - issue and candidate - spend millions of dollars every year in the closing days of elections. Because some voters can still be persuaded even at the last minute, and in very close races, that can be the difference between winning and losing. Obviously in races that are not close, it won't close a gap.

Finally, scroll below for the Field Poll's write up of their poll results on Prop 8, from a poll they conducted one week before the election. They note that voters have conflicting views on Prop 8, on both sides, to me more evidence that voters could have been swayed in the closing days.

Amy

From the Field poll:

"One of the most closely watched statewide election contests in years concerns Proposition 8, the proposed state constitutional amendment to ban same-sex
couples from marrying in California. The controversial initiative has produced an outpouring of a reported $60 million in campaign contributions from over 64,000 people in all fifty states and more than twenty foreign countries.

In its final pre-election survey, The Field Poll shows the No-side continuing to prevail over the Yes-side but by a narrower margin than previously. The poll, completed one week before the election, shows 49% of likely voters voting No, 44% on the Yes side and 7% undecided.

The poll finds significant proportions of both Yes and No voters in conflict about the issues involved in the same-sex marriage debate, with many Yes voters concurring with some anti-Prop. 8 arguments and sizeable proportions of No voters recognizing the merits of some pro-Prop. 8 claims."

In a message dated 11/7/2008 10:14:07 A.M. Pacific Standard Time, jleve@SURVEYUSA.COM writes:

Two SurveyUSA polls, one released 10/06/08, a second released 10/17/08, conducted for CBS in San Francisco and ABC in Los Angeles, showed "Yes" ahead. I believe these were the only polls, by any pollster, to show "Yes" ever ahead.

The movement SurveyUSA observed, available for analysis at the link below, does not support the storyline that "Yes" on 8 peaked in the campaign's final days.

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Date: Fri, 7 Nov 2008 16:27:40 -0500
Reply-To: howard schuman <hschuman@UMICH.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: howard schuman <hschuman@UMICH.EDU>
Subject: Re: Work, Widgets and Perfect Polls
Comments: To: aapor <aapornet@asu.edu>
Comments: cc: "Langer, Gary" <Gary.Langer@abc.com>
In-Reply-To:
The ABC Poll seems to me one of the several most useful ongoing surveys, and Gary Langer is right to criticize a focus on minor differences between polls in prediction of official vote outcomes, as well as an overemphasis on the horse race aspect of polling. But his statement seems to me too simple when he writes that being able to "interview a couple of thousand people and reliably report within a couple of points what 130 million are going to do [is] a rewarding affirmation of the principles of inferential statistics." Much more is assumed today beyond "inferential statistics" because of the huge amount of nonresponse in even the best pre-election surveys, along with other problems such as identification of likely voters, effects of late deciders, cell phone only users, and even realistic concerns about official vote reports themselves.

That it has usually turned out for nonresponse to appear more or less random in relation to final vote predictions (after practical adjustments) is not something earlier survey experts would have expected. Stouffer's report on his 1954 survey, perhaps the best non-government survey ever carried out because of the large sample (nearly 5,000 final interviews), constructed independently from work by two different organizations--Gallup and NORC--provided a painstaking examination of the 16% total nonresponse (just 7% Refusals!) in order to argue that it did not introduce serious bias. Having had some contact with Stouffer long ago, I feel pretty certain that he would be amazed at the casual acceptance of current nonresponse rates, as well as of the evidence by Groves, Keeter, and others that such rates often do not lead to serious error. (The appendix to Stouffer's classic 1955 book, Communism, Conformity, and Civil Liberties, is still worth reading today, as is the entire book because of its other important innovations.)

Moreover, although minor differences in pre-election results may be put aside, the continued test of good polls against the final national and state election outcomes (keeping in mind possible inaccuracies in vote reports) seems to me crucially important for all of us, whether we are concerned to predict election results or use surveys primarily for other purposes. -Howard

Leo Simonetta wrote:
> Work, Widgets and Perfect Polls
> ABC News Polling Unit
> November 06, 2008 2:30 PM
> >
> > The lists of "best pre-election polls" and the news releases trumpeting polling perfection are starting to roll in. They're an exercise in vacuity of the highest order. And computed foolishly, as well.
> >
> > The problem is not just in the silliness of these lists, but in the
I did the following analysis for another listserv and added a post-script to tie it into the current thread ...

The Politics of Proposition 8: An analysis of the final Field Poll pre-election survey

To understand why Proposition 8 (Constitutional Ban on Gay Marriage) passed, it is helpful to examine available survey data.

The Field Poll published three pre-election surveys of random samples of likely voters in California. My analysis focuses on the final pre-election survey, but first I will summarize all three surveys and the exit poll. I focused on the final pre-election survey rather...
than the exit poll, because the exit poll excluded a large number of voters who voted by mail or voted early.

Field Poll Pre-Election surveys

1. Field Period: July 8-14 (n=672 likely voters) (original ballot summary)
   Yes (42%), No (51%), Undecided (7%) (original ballot summary)

2. Field Period: Sept 5-14 (n=830 likely voters)
   Yes (38%), No (52%), Undecided (10%) (original ballot summary)
   Yes (38%), No (55%), Undecided (7%) (amended ballot summary)
   http://field.com/fieldpollonline/subscribers/Rls2287.pdf

3. Field Period: Oct 18-28 (n=966 likely voters)
   Yes (44%), No (49%), Undecided (7%) (amended ballot summary)
   http://field.com/fieldpollonline/subscribers/Rls2292.pdf

If one were to assume the undecided split evenly in their support for Proposition 8, then this final pre-election survey predicts that the vote would have been 47% yes, and 53% no. As of Nov 6, the election result for this proposition was 52.5% yes and 47.5% no. (Note that the ballots are still being counted, and see http://vote.sos.ca.gov/Returns/props/map190000000008.htm for updates.) Thus, the election results appear to contradict the last pre-election survey results. Even if the undecided in the last pre-election survey all voted for Prop 8, the final vote would have been 51% yes and 49% how likely is it that all of the undecided move in one direction?

Exit Poll

Field Period: Nov 4 (n=2240 who voted on election day at the polls)
Yes (52%), No (48%)

http://www.cnn.com/ELECTION/2008/results/polls/#val=CAI01p1

The exit poll data are interesting to examine. These results coincide with the current election results which makes sense because this survey excluded those who voted early or by mail and these ballots that have not yet been counted. Interpretation of these data are complicated because they exclude a substantial portion of voters. However, as you will see below, based on the results of the last pre-election survey, counting the mail and early ballots is not likely to alter the final outcome of the election much.

Groups more likely to vote in favor of Proposition 8: conservatives (85% yes), Republicans (82% yes), African Americans (70% yes); 65 and older (61% yes), < college education (57% yes)
Groups less likely to vote in favor of Proposition 8:
liberals (22% yes); Democrats (36% yes); first time voters (38% yes);
18-29 years of age (39% yes); postgraduate education (40% yes)

My Analysis

The following results are based on the pre-election Field Poll for
the period Oct 18-28. To simplify interpretation, I adjusted the
published estimates making the assumption that the undecided (7%
only) split evenly in their support for Proposition 8.

Groups more likely to favor Proposition 8:
conservatives (82% yes); Republicans (79% yes); high school graduate
or less (70% yes); 65 or older (66% yes); Protestants (65% yes);
inland counties (61% yes); African American (53% yes); mail/early
voter (52% yes)

To assess the relative impact of each group on the overall vote, one
must examine the size of each group in addition to the level of
support for Proposition 8.

Mail/early voters were estimated to be the largest likely voter group
(47% of likely voters [this group size was overestimated in the
poll]) followed by Protestants (43%), Republicans (34%),
conservatives (31%); inland county residents (29%), 65 or older
(19%), high school graduates or less (18%), and African Americans (6%).

Protestants contributed 28% yes votes to Proposition 8; Republicans,
27% yes votes; conservatives, 25% yes votes; mail/early voters, 24%
yes votes; and inland county residents, 18%. These were the primary
sources of support for Proposition 8. Of course, these groups
overlap, but this analysis gives us a sense of the relative
contribution of each factor.

Groups less likely to favor Proposition 8:
no religious preference (18% yes); Democrats (30% yes); religion
other than Protestant/Catholic (32% yes); post-graduate education
(35% yes); coastal county residents (42% yes); 18-34 years of age
(43% yes); precinct voters (44% yes); liberals (14% yes)

Coastal county residents were estimated to be the largest likely
voter group (71% of likely voters), followed by precinct voters
(53%), Democrats (43%), liberals (29%), 18-34 years of age (25%),
post-graduate education (21%), religions other than
Protestant/Catholic (18%), and no religious preference (15%).

Coastal county residents contributed 30% yes votes to Proposition 8;
precinct voters, 23% yes votes, Democrats, 13% yes votes; 18-34 years
of age, 11% yes votes; post-graduate education, 7% yes votes;
religions other than Protestant/Catholic, 6% yes votes; liberals, 4% yes votes; and no religious preference, 3% yes votes.

Conclusion

In conclusion, based on the above preliminary analysis, the major sources of support for Proposition 8 appear to have come from coastal county residents, Protestants, Republicans and conservatives. Although some other groups tended to support a ban on gay marriage, their impact on the outcome of the election does not appear to be as consequential.

===

Post-script

Why the last pre-election survey failed to predict the election results is of concern. Although we won't know the final election results for awhile, I think the final percentages won't change much. Was there a real shift among some voters in the final weeks due to the last minute pro-Prop 8 campaign? Or did the pre-election surveys fail to predict the outcome due to response bias (e.g., socially desirable response sets) or non-response bias?

Some groups appear to have shifted their support between the last pre-election Field Poll and the exit poll, but this is hard to interpret because the exit poll didn't capture mail-in and early voters. Nonetheless, there appeared to be increased support for the initiative between the final pre-election Field Poll and the exit poll among the following groups: Catholics, females, 30-64 years of age, college graduates, and independents. The only group that shifted somewhat against Prop 8 was seniors. However, these could all be random fluctuations due to sampling error. As there are several competing hypotheses for why the final outcome was not predicted by pre-election surveys, it's unlikely we will settle on a definitive answer to this question.

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Reply-To: lawton@TECHSOCIETY.COM
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: lawton@TECHSOCIETY.COM
Subject: Alaskan results
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="UTF-8"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

Any comments by those in the know?

leora lawton

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Date:         Fri, 7 Nov 2008 14:27:22 -0800
Reply-To:     Jason Kerns <jkerns@DAVISRESEARCH.COM>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         Jason Kerns <jkerns@DAVISRESEARCH.COM>
Subject:      Re: Proposition 8 and the Polls
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To:  A<7.0.1.0.2.20081107141012.056f1cb0@uclink4.berkeley.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

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If one were to assume the undecided split evenly in their support for Proposition 8, then this final pre-election survey predicts that the vote would have been 47% yes, and 53% no. As of Nov 6, the election result for this proposition was 52.5% yes and 47.5% no. (Note that the ballots are still being counted, and see http://vote.sos.ca.gov/Returns/props/map190000000008.htm for updates.) Thus, the election results appear to contradict the last pre-election survey results. Even if the undecided in the last pre-election survey all voted for Prop 8, the final vote would have been 51% yes and 49% how likely is it that all of the undecided move in one direction?
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Yes (52%), No (48%)

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Groups more likely to favor Proposition 8:

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inland counties (61% yes); African American (53% yes); mail/early voter (52% yes)

To assess the relative impact of each group on the overall vote, one must examine the size of each group in addition to the level of support for Proposition 8.

Mail/early voters were estimated to be the largest likely voter group (47% of likely voters [this group size was overestimated in the poll]) followed by Protestants (43%), Republicans (34%), conservatives (31%); inland county residents (29%), 65 or older (19%), high school graduates or less (18%), and African Americans (6%).

Protestants contributed 28% yes votes to Proposition 8; Republicans, 27% yes votes; conservatives, 25% yes votes; mail/early voters, 24% yes votes; and inland county residents, 18%. These were the primary
sources of support for Proposition 8. Of course, these groups overlap, but this analysis gives us a sense of the relative contribution of each factor.

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aapornet-request@asu.edu

Intense effort, yes. One half hour before the polls closed in CA I received a robo-call for Yes on 8!

Jason Kerns wrote:
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> the "Yes on 8" movement in the final days before the election. I would
> approach certain street corners and there would be 50 people waving
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-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto: AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Joel Moskowitz
Sent: Friday, November 07, 2008 2:14 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: Proposition 8 and the Polls

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In 2008, SRC celebrates 50 years of high quality survey research

Robert H. Lee
Associate Director
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University of California, Berkeley
2538 Channing Way
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Berkeley, CA 94720
510-642-0871 (my direct #)
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http://srcweb.berkeley.edu/

Date: Fri, 7 Nov 2008 15:14:41 -0800
Reply-To: "Pollack, Lance" <Lance.Pollack@UCSF.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Pollack, Lance" <Lance.Pollack@UCSF.EDU>
Subject: Re: Proposition 8 and the Polls
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Prop 8 supporters were incensed that "activist judges" on the state Supreme Court (almost all appointed by Republicans governors) had the temerity to suggest that the laws of California apply to ALL Californians. Besides the Mayor Newsom sound bite, they used a small lie, a big lie, and a very big lie to promote their cause.

1) They argued school children will be forced to learn about gay marriage, and used a couple from Massachusetts talking about an isolated incident to support their claim. While it is true the state education code call for instruction about marriage, it isn't implemented, i.e., no school district has marriage in its curriculum. Why would they start now?

2) They argued that gays don't need marriage because they achieve the same status through domestic partnership. This is patently false. Marriage confers hundreds of mutual rights and obligations on the couple, and even the best domestic partnership laws confer only a fraction of those. To watch religiously conservative African Americans invoke a "separate but (sic) equal" argument was cringe-inducing.

3) They invoked the issue of "religious freedom", contending that churches would be forced to marry gay couples. No church was forced to marry anyone they don't find acceptable before gay marriage was legalized, and that didn't change after it was legalized. In fact, the separation of church and state protects churches from such mandates. This invocation of "religious freedom" turned the concept on its head.

In truth, prop 8, like other laws that have passed around the nation, get passed because the populace has completely confabulated the religious aspects of marriage with the civil aspects, exactly the distinction I believe President-elect Obama was trying to make in comments that were referenced in an earlier post. The state is conferring a civil contract on two people, and love and progeny and the "meaning of marriage" has very little to do with it.

The people of California decided to vote away the rights of law abiding citizens and put the state constitution in conflict with itself. It would not surprise me in the least if the solution the state Supreme Court comes up with is to define all "marriages" as "civil unions", thus reserving the term marriage for the religious ceremony that has no real meaning vis-à-vis the civil contract.

Lance M. Pollack, PhD
University of California, San Francisco
Center for AIDS Prevention Studies (CAPS)
50 Beale Street, Suite 1300
San Francisco, CA 94105
tel: 415-597-9302
fax: 415-597-9213
email: Lance.Pollack@ucsf.edu
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Everyone should also keep in mind that there are still a lot of absentee and provisional ballots to be counted in California. Until those are counted, any comparisons to the pre-election polling data are premature.

According to the Associated Press:

"Election experts say between 2.6 million and 3 million remain to be tallied among absentee ballots that arrived too late to count, were dropped at polling places or provisional ballots handed out to voters whose status could not immediately be verified."

The currently-available count reflects only the "roughly 10.4 million ballots cast by voters at the polls or in early mail-in voting."

Has anyone heard anything about when we might get the final results from California?

-- Joel

--

Joel David Bloom, Ph.D.
The University at Albany, SUNY

Research Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political Science
Associate Director, Office of Institutional Research
Phone: (518) 437-4791
Cell: 514-579-6610
E-mail: jbloom@albany.edu
Web: http://www.albany.edu/ir/

On Fri, Nov 7, 2008 at 1:36 PM, Amy Simon <AmyRSimon@aol.com> wrote:

> Dear Jay,
Thank you for sharing that data, with it appears your last poll on Nov. 1. It's obviously useful to have real data to share in this discussion.

First, let me address your observation:

"Additionally, among early voters, SurveyUSA found support for 8 nominally 2 points higher than it was among same-day voters, arguing against a last-minute break to "Yes."

In California, early voters are traditionally (and remain) older and therefore in our state are often somewhat more conservative in their voting preferences. It's common to see vote-by-mail tallies come in more conservative, and then election day votes by less so.

But your data - which I presume you derived from your Nov. 1 poll, based on self-reported intent to vote on election day or to vote by mail - was still gathered at least several days in advance of election day.

The reality here in California is that the Yes on 8 campaign ran an extremely effective closing game in the final days. I received no fewer than 4 different "Yes on 8 phone calls" on Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, and one of them was actually "from" Obama - yes, you read that right - it was using quotes from Obama about marriage being a religious institution between a man and a woman - to convince Obama supporters that they should vote Yes on Prop 8. The Yes side TV ads were everywhere and the message was delivered effectively. Also, post-election newspaper articles have quoted African American and Latino religious leaders as saying that they ran extremely strong Yes campaigns among their parishioners, especially in the final weekend before the election.

So there are two possibilities here - one is that the polls going into election day were simply wrong - and there were many in the week before the election that all showed the No side a little bit up, just as your Nov. 1 poll does.

Another is that in the final few days, when the pre-election polling was all finished, enough people actually were persuaded to vote Yes that the results got tipped - your poll had it at 50% No, 47% Yes, 3% Unsure. The final count seems to be just about 52% Yes, 48% No (there are provisionals etc.).
Frankly, the latter thesis seems more credible to me. Voters are persuadable and they do change their minds. There's a reason campaigns of every kind - issue and candidate - spend millions of dollars every year in the closing days of elections. Because some voters can still be persuaded even at the last minute, and in very close races, that can be the difference between winning and losing. Obviously in races that are not close, it won't close a gap.

Finally, scroll below for the Field Poll's write up of their poll results on Prop 8, from a poll they conducted one week before the election. They note that voters have conflicting views on Prop 8, on both sides, to me more evidence that voters could have been swayed in the closing days.

From the Field poll:

"One of the most closely watched statewide election contests in years concerns Proposition 8, the proposed state constitutional amendment to ban same-sex couples from marrying in California. The controversial initiative has produced an outpouring of a reported $60 million in campaign contributions from over 64,000 people in all fifty states and more than twenty foreign countries.

In its final pre-election survey, The Field Poll shows the No-side continuing to prevail over the Yes-side but by a narrower margin than previously. The poll, completed one week before the election, shows 49% of likely voters voting No, 44% on the Yes side and 7% undecided.

The poll finds significant proportions of both Yes and No voters in conflict about the issues involved in the same-sex marriage debate, with many Yes voters concurring with some anti-Prop. 8 arguments and sizeable proportions of No voters recognizing the merits of some pro-Prop. 8 claims."

In a message dated 11/7/2008 10:14:07 A.M. Pacific Standard Time, jleve@SURVEYUSA.COM writes:

Two SurveyUSA polls, one released 10/06/08, a second released 10/17/08, conducted for CBS in San Francisco and ABC in Los Angeles, showed "Yes" ahead. I believe these were the only polls, by any pollster, to show "Yes" ever ahead.
The movement SurveyUSA observed, available for analysis at the link below, does not support the storyline that "Yes" on 8 peaked in the campaign's final days.

http://www.surveyusa.com/client/PollTrack.aspx?g=7f596baa-955c-4926-b147-3437e020f730&amp;x=0,0

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

Date: Fri, 7 Nov 2008 17:33:22 -0800
Reply-To: "Darling, Jill" <Jill.Darling@LATIMES.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Darling, Jill" <Jill.Darling@LATIMES.COM>
Subject: Re: Proposition 8 and the Polls
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To: A<7.0.1.0.2.20081107141012.056f1cb0@uclink4.berkeley.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

(Joel, the exit poll includes absentee voters, contacted in a pre-election telephone survey and weighted into the model. And the reason the exit poll tabs match the vote as it stands now is because it is weighted to that outcome.)

I don't believe that you can call this something similar to a racism effect and I don't think the outcome means that the polls were wrong. Voters were conflicted, and I thought it was evident at the time that the last Field Poll was catching a voter movement in a similar way that we've seen happen with propositions here in the past, as voters come to the conclusion that their initial impressions are correct, or not. I myself changed my mind on two propositions after doing more research and thinking about it, on Sunday. And as Amy noted there was a final push by the very effective Yes on 8 campaign still to come.

Field did a great job measuring how torn some voters felt about the issue, with just days to go. More than two out of five Yes voters agreed that matters relating to marriage should not be written into the
constitution. That is pretty conflicted. Or confused, one of the two. Even more Yes voters said that domestic partnerships don't give gay couples the same certainty and security that marriage provides. Yet, they were voting for it. And about two in five No voters agreed with the argument that traditional marriage is one of the cornerstones of our country's heritage and roughly one in four in each case agreed with the Yes side's arguments invoking activist judges and having to teach kids about gay marriage.

Again agreeing with Amy, it is anecdotal but compelling that the quotes in stories in the Times so well illustrated Mark's poll findings. An effective Yes campaign seems to have convinced enough conflicted voters to go their way.

Jill Darling

Jill E. Darling | Associate Director, Los Angeles Times Poll 213.237.4650 (w) | jill.darling@latimes.com

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Joel Moskowitz
Sent: Friday, November 07, 2008 2:14 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: Proposition 8 and the Polls

I did the following analysis for another listserv and added a post-script to tie it into the current thread ...

The Politics of Proposition 8: An analysis of the final Field Poll pre-election survey

To understand why Proposition 8 (Constitutional Ban on Gay Marriage) passed, it is helpful to examine available survey data.

The Field Poll published three pre-election surveys of random samples of likely voters in California. My analysis focuses on the final pre-election survey, but first I will summarize all three surveys and the exit poll. I focused on the final pre-election survey rather than the exit poll, because the exit poll excluded a large number of voters who voted by mail or voted early.

Field Poll Pre-Election surveys

1. Field Period: July 8-14 (n=672 likely voters) (original ballot summary)
   Yes (42%), No (51%), Undecided (7%) (original ballot summary)

2. Field Period: Sept 5-14 (n=830 likely voters)
Yes (38%), No (52%), Undecided (10%) (original ballot summary)
Yes (38%), No (55%), Undecided (7%) (amended ballot summary)

http://field.com/fieldpollonline/subscribers/Rls2287.pdf

3. Field Period: Oct 18-28 (n=966 likely voters)
Yes (44%), No (49%), Undecided (7%) (amended ballot summary)

http://field.com/fieldpollonline/subscribers/Rls2292.pdf

If one were to assume the undecided split evenly in their support for Proposition 8, then this final pre-election survey predicts that the vote would have been 47% yes, and 53% no. As of Nov 6, the election result for this proposition was 52.5% yes and 47.5% no. (Note that the ballots are still being counted, and see http://vote.sos.ca.gov/Returns/props/map190000000008.htm for updates.) Thus, the election results appear to contradict the last pre-election survey results. Even if the undecided in the last pre-election survey all voted for Prop 8, the final vote would have been 51% yes and 49% no. How likely is it that all of the undecided move in one direction?

Exit Poll

Field Period: Nov 4 (n=2240 who voted on election day at the polls)
Yes (52%), No (48%)

http://www.cnn.com/ELECTION/2008/results/polls/#val=CAI01p1

The exit poll data are interesting to examine. These results coincide with the current election results which makes sense because this survey excluded those who voted early or by mail and these ballots that have not yet been counted. Interpretation of these data are complicated because they exclude a substantial portion of voters. However, as you will see below, based on the results of the last pre-election survey, counting the mail and early ballots is not likely to alter the final outcome of the election much.

Groups more likely to vote in favor of Proposition 8: conservatives (85% yes), Republicans (82% yes), African Americans (70% yes); 65 and older (61% yes), < college education (57% yes)

Groups less likely to vote in favor of Proposition 8: liberals (22% yes); Democrats (36% yes); first time voters (38% yes); 18-29 years of age (39% yes); postgraduate education (40% yes)

My Analysis

The following results are based on the pre-election Field Poll for the period Oct 18-28. To simplify interpretation, I adjusted the published estimates making the assumption that the undecided (7% overall) split evenly in their support for Proposition 8.
Groups more likely to favor Proposition 8:

- conservatives (82% yes); Republicans (79% yes); high school graduate or less (70% yes); 65 or older (66% yes); Protestants (65% yes);
- inland counties (61% yes); African American (53% yes); mail/early voter (52% yes)

To assess the relative impact of each group on the overall vote, one must examine the size of each group in addition to the level of support for Proposition 8.

Mail/early voters were estimated to be the largest likely voter group (47% of likely voters [this group size was overestimated in the poll]) followed by Protestants (43%), Republicans (34%), conservatives (31%); inland county residents (29%), 65 or older (19%), high school graduates or less (18%), and African Americans (6%).

Protestants contributed 28% yes votes to Proposition 8; Republicans, 27% yes votes; conservatives, 25% yes votes; mail/early voters, 24% yes votes; and inland county residents, 18%. These were the primary sources of support for Proposition 8. Of course, these groups overlap, but this analysis gives us a sense of the relative contribution of each factor.

Groups less likely to favor Proposition 8:

- no religious preference (18% yes); Democrats (30% yes); religion other than Protestant/Catholic (32% yes); post-graduate education (35% yes); coastal county residents (42% yes); 18-34 years of age (43% yes); precinct voters (44% yes); liberals (14% yes)

Coastal county residents were estimated to be the largest likely voter group (71% of likely voters), followed by precinct voters (53%), Democrats (43%), liberals (29%), 18-34 years of age (25%), post-graduate education (21%), religions other than Protestant/Catholic (18%), and no religious preference (15%).

Coastal county residents contributed 30% yes votes to Proposition 8; precinct voters, 23% yes votes; Democrats, 13% yes votes; 18-34 years of age, 11% yes votes; post-graduate education, 7% yes votes; religions other than Protestant/Catholic, 6% yes votes; liberals, 4% yes votes; and no religious preference, 3% yes votes.

Conclusion

In conclusion, based on the above preliminary analysis, the major sources of support for Proposition 8 appear to have come from coastal county residents, Protestants, Republicans and conservatives. Although some other groups tended to support a ban on gay marriage, their impact on the outcome of the election does not
appear to be as consequential.

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Post-script

Why the last pre-election survey failed to predict the election results is of concern. Although we won't know the final election results for awhile, I think the final percentages won't change much. Was there a real shift among some voters in the final weeks due to the last minute pro-Prop 8 campaign? Or did the pre-election surveys fail to predict the outcome due to response bias (e.g., socially desirable response sets) or non-response bias?

Some groups appear to have shifted their support between the last pre-election Field Poll and the exit poll, but this is hard to interpret because the exit poll didn't capture mail-in and early voters. Nonetheless, there appeared to be increased support for the initiative between the final pre-election Field Poll and the exit poll among the following groups: Catholics, females, 30-64 years of age, college graduates, and independents. The only group that shifted somewhat against Prop 8 was seniors. However, these could all be random fluctuations due to sampling error. As there are several competing hypotheses for why the final outcome was not predicted by pre-election surveys, it's unlikely we will settle on a definitive answer to this question.

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Obviously I'm well aware of the fact that the exit polls include absentee voters. My point was that the *vote count* still has not counted 2-3 million voters who voted absentee or provisional votes, meaning that everyone is comparing both the exit polls and the pre-election polls to a vote count that isn't nearly complete.

It seems that part of my original message may have gotten cut off, so here it is again:

Everyone should also keep in mind that there are still a lot of absentee and provisional ballots to be counted in California. Until those are counted, any comparisons to the pre-election polling data are premature.

According to the Associated Press:

"Election experts say between 2.6 million and 3 million remain to be tallied among absentee ballots that arrived too late to count, were dropped at polling places or provisional ballots handed out to voters whose status could not immediately be verified."

The currently-available count reflects only the "roughly 10.4 million ballots cast by voters at the polls or in early mail-in voting."

http://www.sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?f=/n/a/2008/11/05/politics/p155530S02.DTL&type=politics

Has anyone heard anything about when we might get the final results from California?

--

Joel David Bloom, Ph.D.
The University at Albany, SUNY

Research Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political Science
Associate Director, Office of Institutional Research
Phone: (518) 437-4791
Cell: 541-579-6610
E-mail: jbloo@albany.edu
Web: http://www.albany.edu/ir/

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I would like to suggest we invite Nate Silver of fivethirtyeight.com to be a speaker at the AAPOR Conference this year, perhaps on a plenary panel.

For anyone who is unfamiliar with his work, he has run a fascinating site throughout the election period not only compiling poll results but also assembling them through several mathematical models in fairly transparent ways.

His final projections, as near as I could tell were modestly more accurate than any of the competing poll amalgamations (like realclearpolitics or pollster.com), probably because he used polls as input data to his models rather than just publishing the results.

--

Mike O'Neil
blog.oneilresearch.com
www.oneilresearch.com

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For all the worries about whether polls could accurately forecast a presidential race involving a Black man, a White woman, a 72-year-old and legions of new voters, the election served as an important test.

It appears that pollsters largely passed, as they usually do. It also appears that the feared "Bradley effect," in which White voters are thought to overstate their support for minority candidates, was negligible, many experts say.

"The polls generally did quite well," said Mark Blumenthal, editor and publisher of Pollster.com, a Web site that tracks elections. "The Bradley effect got the most attention - and probably more than it deserved. . . . The bottom line is: We haven't seen evidence of this in the last 15 years. I didn't see anything that said, 'Aha, it's back.' "

Nancy Mathiowetz, a sociology professor and polling expert at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, said polling firms were aware of the potential problem, but it didn't seem to show up in final polling compared with actual voting patterns.

"There's nothing our polling methodology did," she said. "It's more a statement of where our society is."
Director of Research
Art & Science Group
6115 Falls Road, Suite 101
Baltimore, MD 21209

Dear Colleagues,

I recently joined this list and have been very impressed with the level of discussion. If my question about business surveys is appropriate here please advise.

Short story: Some colleagues are involved in a project that would benefit from tracking unemployment data for a specific profession (public service child welfare social workers) over about five years (about 100 agencies could be involved).

I would like to assist my colleagues on this matter but am unfamiliar with the business survey literature. Can someone direct me to a good reference on best practices for business surveys and (this would be great) an exemplar employee turnover survey / study?

Many thanks in advance,

John Painter

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The ABC Poll seems to me one of the several most useful ongoing surveys, and Gary Langer is right to criticize a focus on minor differences between polls in prediction of official vote outcomes, as well as an overemphasis on the horse race aspect of polling. But his statement seems to me too simple when he writes that being able to "interview a couple of thousand people and reliably report within a couple of points what 130 million are going to do [is] a rewarding affirmation of the principles of inferential statistics." Much more is assumed today beyond "inferential statistics" because of the huge amount of nonresponse in even the best pre-election surveys, along with other problems such as identification of likely voters, effects of late deciders, cell phone only users, and even realistic concerns about official vote reports themselves.

That it has usually turned out for nonresponse to appear more or less random in relation to final vote predictions (after practical adjustments) is not something earlier survey experts would have expected. Stouffer's report on his 1954 survey, perhaps the best non-government survey ever carried out because of the large sample (nearly 5,000 final interviews), constructed independently from work by two different organizations--Gallup and NORC--provided a painstaking examination of the 16% total nonresponse (just 7% Refusals!) in order to argue that it did not introduce serious bias. Having had some contact with Stouffer long ago, I feel pretty certain that he would be amazed at the casual acceptance of current nonresponse rates, as well as of the evidence by Groves, Keeter, and others that such rates often do not lead to serious error. (The appendix to Stouffer's classic 1955 book, Communism, Conformity, and Civil Liberties, is still worth reading today, as is the entire book because of its other important innovations.)

Moreover, although minor differences in pre-election results may be put aside, the continued test of good polls against the final national and state election outcomes (keeping in mind possible inaccuracies in vote
reports) seems to me crucially important for all of us, whether we are concerned to predict election results or use surveys primarily for other purposes.   -Howard

Leo Simonetta wrote:
> Work, Widgets and Perfect Polls
> ABC News Polling Unit
> November 06, 2008 2:30 PM
> 
> The lists of "best pre-election polls" and the news releases trumpeting polling perfection are starting to roll in. They're an exercise in vacuity of the highest order. And computed foolishly, as well.
> 
> The problem is not just in the silliness of these lists, but in the damage they do to the real task before us. Elevating the inconsequential through meaningless distinctions is not just a waste of time; it breeds misconception of the purpose and value of survey research.
> 
> SNIP
>
>
> --
> Leo G. Simonetta
> Director of Research
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> 6115 Falls Road, Suite 101
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-- Claire Durand <Claire.Durand@UMONTREAL.CA>
Following on this trend and the article by Ronald Hansen sent by Leo Simonetta, I have a few questions and comments. After all these discussions of a possible Bradley effect and the necessity to revise the likely voter model, I understand the relief after polls rightly predicted the Obama victory. But, still a few questions and comments come to mind.

1) I do not have much time to look at US polls since I am caught in two elections this fall in Quebec BUT, when I look at the last published polls, what I see looks like a good prediction for Obama but an underestimation of McCain. It looks like one would have to allocate all the undecideds to McCain in order to predict him well. Am I right?

2) In Hansen's article in the Arizona Republic, it seems inappropriate to look at the discrepancy between the "Average" of all polls and the vote and conclude that a 3 percent margin is ok. The MOE for each individual poll is around 3 percent (and most if not all of the national polls seem to be within the confidence interval, the only valid criteria) but the margin for the average of all polls should tend towards zero, half of the polls having estimates that are more than the final results and the other half less than the results. Using this criteria, how well did the polls fare?

3) Did this election, and the problems with the first polls during the primaries, change something in the way polls are conducted or estimates of likely voters performed?

Best,

Claire

Le 10:33 2008-11-10, howard schuman écrit:
> [Sent last week but apparently or possibly not forwarded. hs]
> 
> ------- Original Message -------
> Subject: Re: Work, Widgets and Perfect Polls
> Date: Fri, 07 Nov 2008 16:27:40 -0500
> From: howard schuman <hschuman@umich.edu>
> To: aapor <aapornet@asu.edu>
> CC: Langer, Gary <Gary.Langer@abc.com>
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Claire Durand,
professeur titulaire

Claire.Durand@umontreal.ca

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Date: Mon, 10 Nov 2008 11:17:52 -0500
Reply-To: allenbarton@mindspring.com
Howard -
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Allen Barton

> [Original Message]
> From: howard schuman <hschuman@UMICH.EDU>
> To: <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
> Date: 11/10/2008 10:34:43 AM
> Subject: Second sending on Poll Predications
>
> [Sent last week but apparently or possibly not forwarded. hs]
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Moreover, although minor differences in pre-election results may be put aside, the continued test of good polls against the final national and state election outcomes (keeping in mind possible inaccuracies in vote reports) seems to me crucially important for all of us, whether we are concerned to predict election results or use surveys primarily for other purposes.

-Howard

Leo Simonetta wrote:

The lists of "best pre-election polls" and the news releases trumpeting...
Interestingly enough, there was a piece on Nate Silver published in yesterday's NYT:

> polling perfection are starting to roll in. They're an exercise in vacuity of the highest order. And computed foolishly, as well.
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--
Leo G. Simonetta
Director of Research
Art & Science Group
6115 Falls Road, Suite 101
Baltimore, MD 21209

---


--
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---

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Date: Mon, 10 Nov 2008 11:57:06 -0500
Reply-To: "Safir, Adam - BLS" <Safir.Adam@BLS.GOV>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Safir, Adam - BLS" <Safir.Adam@BLS.GOV>
Subject: Re: AAPOR Conference: Nate Silver and Fivethirtyeight dot com
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To: A<17ee023d0811090905q65aad036xddf659a4e55c7401@mail.gmail.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

Interestingly enough, there was a piece on Nate Silver published in yesterday's NYT:
Of course, as the parent of a kindergartener, the part that me chuckle was:

He "was a numbers fanatic," said his father, Brian Silver, a political science professor at Michigan State University. "When we took him to preschool one time, we dropped him off, and he announced, 'Today, I'm a numbers machine,' and started counting," Brian Silver said. "When we picked him up two and a half hours later, he was 'Two thousand one hundred and twenty-two, two thousand one hundred and twenty-three...'

My daughter likes to count too, but she hasn't quite made it to two thousand one hundred and twenty-two yet :)

Adam Safir
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
safir.adam@bls.gov
(202) 691-5175

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Mike ONeil
Sent: Sunday, November 09, 2008 12:05 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: AAPOR Conference: Nate Silver and Fivethirtyeight dot com

I would like to suggest we invite Nate Silver of fivethirtyeight.com to be a speaker at the AAPOR Conference this year, perhaps on a plenary panel.

For anyone who is unfamiliar with his work, he has run a fascinating site throughout the election period not only compiling poll results but also assembling them through several mathematical models in fairly transparent ways.

His final projections, as near as I could tell were modestly more accurate than any of the competing poll amalgamations (like realclearpolitics or pollster;com), probably because he used polls as input data to his models rather than just publishing the results.

--

Mike O'Neil
blog.oneilresearch.com
www.oneilresearch.com

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Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
I am considering other possible sources of nonresponse that center around attitude target. Thus they may or may not be sources of bias depending on the survey items.

For example, in particular, I have been "watching" those who strongly endorse alternative medicine, especially the anti-vaccine individuals. They show a very strong distrust of government in their public statements, for example, CDC is lying when they say (1) vaccines have not been linked to autism in research and (2) mercury, once used as a preservative in several things besides vaccines (e.g., contact lens solutions) is now only present in trace amounts if at all. CDC is lying because the agency is getting kickbacks from the "lucrative" vaccine manufacturers (yes I know this will come as a shock to CDC list members). I have seen other government-hostile comments from those opposing vaccines.

If the survey topic is "mainstream" or "alternative" medicine, it's unclear if such folks would welcome the opportunity to vent or refuse out of suspicion.

Susan

----- Original Message ----- 
From: Allen Barton <allenbarton@MINDSPRING.COM>
Date: Monday, November 10, 2008 11:39 am
Subject: Re: Second sending on Poll Predications
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU

> Howard -
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> past experience that "nonresponse is random" in relation to what
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Allen Barton

[Original Message]
> From: howard schuman <hschuman@UMICH.EDU>
> To: <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
> Date: 11/10/2008 10:34:43 AM
> Subject: Second sending on Poll Predications

[Sent last week but apparently or possibly not forwarded. hs]

-------- Original Message --------
> Subject: Re: Work, Widgets and Perfect Polls
> Date: Fri, 07 Nov 2008 16:27:40 -0500
From: howard schuman <hschuman@umich.edu>
To: aapor <aapornet@asu.edu>
CC: Langer, Gary <Gary.Langer@abc.com>

References:

The ABC Poll seems to me one of the several most useful ongoing surveys, and Gary Langer is right to criticize a focus on minor differences between polls in prediction of official vote outcomes, as well as an overemphasis on the horse race aspect of polling. But his statement seems to me too simple when he writes that being able to "interview a couple of thousand people and reliably report within a couple of points what 130 million are going to do [is] a rewarding affirmation of the principles of inferential statistics." Much more is assumed today beyond "inferential statistics" because of the huge amount of nonresponse in even the best pre-election surveys, along with other problems such as identification of likely voters, effects of late deciders, cell phone only users, and even realistic concerns about official vote reports themselves.

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we are concerned to predict election results or use surveys primarily for other purposes. -Howard

Leo Simonetta wrote:
>
Work, Widgets and Perfect Polls
ABC News Polling Unit
November 06, 2008 2:30 PM

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SNIP


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

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CALL FOR APPLICATIONS.

(Apologies for cross-posting).

The call for Question module Design Teams (QDTs) for Round 5 of the European Social Survey has just been published in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU), with a deadline for applications of 6th February 2009 (17.00 GMT). Successful teams have the opportunity to design a module of up to 50 questionnaire items and have these administered amongst a representative sample of the general public in up to 30 European countries. The appointment of teams is contingent on receipt of funding for the central coordination of Round 5.

Full details about the call and application forms can be found on the ESS website: http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/index.php?option=3Dcom_content&view=3Darticle&id=3D64&Itemid=3D9

Gillian
YOU STILL HAVE TIME!

2008 PAPOR Conference is just around the corner!
San Francisco, December 11-12

Don’t miss this year’s exciting conference at the Sir Francis Drake Hotel in San Francisco! Come for the conference, stay for the weekend and do your holiday shopping.

Make your room reservation at the historic SIR FRANCIS DRAKE HOTEL, a beautifully restored boutique hotel in the heart of Union Square. Don’t miss out, rooms are filling quickly!

DEADLINE for PAPOR room rate is Wednesday, November 12.

Make your reservation at 800-227-5480 and mention PAPOR Annual Meeting to receive the PAPOR conference rate. Hotel website: www.sirfrancisdake.com

The PAPOR Conference provides an ideal opportunity for professional growth and networking in a collegial, friendly setting.

Register now and encourage others to join you. Register by Saturday, November 15 for pre-registration conference rate. You can register online.
Allen, we obviously agree on the main point here: even the best present surveys depart pretty far from probability sampling models, and it is remarkable but not inevitable that pre-election polls seem still to provide generally good estimates of reports of actual vote outcomes. However, even in the current election cycle, the debacle for the New Hampshire Primary, which involved many of the same polling organizations now proud of their recent results, reminds us of our lack of understanding of where compensating mechanisms succeed and where they fail. (The much delayed AAPOR Report on the New Hampshire polling may or may not help in that regard.)

Your hypothetical example of white Evangelicals is a good one. It also connects to an important qualification to even the success of polls in predicting the 2008 vote. That success tells us about those questions that were directly about the vote itself, but not about other poll questions even in the same surveys, especially those dealing with various attitudes. As Phil Converse has pointed out, political surveys tend to lose the parts of the population least interested in politics. The loss may not turn out to affect final vote preferences, which seem to balance out for the total electorate, but it may affect other attitude measures that correlate with political interest and therefore do not show such a neat balancing out.

Sam Stouffer provided a rare combination of sampling acumen, substantive insight, and good sense--and on top of that he wrote clearly and well. Our field was fortunate to have his contributions at an early point.

Howard

Allen Barton wrote:
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> From: howard schuman <hschuman@umich.edu>
> To: aapor <aapornet@asu.edu>
> CC: Langer, Gary <Gary.Langer@abc.com>
> References:
> <3248A9B21DD5574785FE5E2C8E521684C42068@exchange.local.arts science.com>
>
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SNIP
In case folks didn't see this article in today's San Francisco Chronicle, pertaining to our listserv discussion last week:

Article: Why Prop. 8 confounded pre-election pollsters: c/a/2008/11/09/EDGQ140F5R.DTL
Why did it appear that California's Proposition 8, which banned same-sex marriage, seemed to be going down to defeat and yet was approved by voters? To answer this question, we must first examine the trend of voter preference on Prop. 8 as reported by The Field Poll and the Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC), the two leading polling organizations in California. Field and PPIC conducted six separate samplings on Prop. 8 between July and late October. In each, Prop. 8 was trailing, albeit by declining margins as election day approached. Some have posited that one reason for the disparity between the run-up to election day and the final outcome is that some survey respondents were lying to the pollsters. In their view, some portion of those who voted yes felt compelled during their pre-election interview to disguise their support for the initiative. It is a theory without any supporting evidence.

There is a far more compelling explanation for the variance that is corroborated by the evidence. First, polls are a snapshot in time and the trend of the pre-election polls clearly showed the "no" side's advantage declining in the final weeks. Double-digit leads held by the "no" side in the pre-television advertising stages of the campaign declined precipitously as the TV ad campaigns hit in...
mid-to-late-September. This suggests that the "yes" campaign advertising was having its effect. This drift in voter preferences away from the "no" side must have continued into and through the final weekend of the election as the churches and various religious groups made their pitches to rally the support of their congregations for a "yes" vote. There is evidence that their efforts succeeded. When comparing the findings from The Field Poll's final pre-election survey to the Edison Media Research exit poll of voters, the biggest differences related to the turnout and preferences of frequent church-goers and Catholics. The Field Poll, completed one week before the election, had Catholics voting at about their registered voter population size (24 percent of the electorate) with voting preferences similar to those of the overall electorate, with 44 percent on the "yes" side. However, the network exit poll shows that they accounted for 30 percent of the California electorate and 64 percent of them voted "yes." Regular churchgoers showed a similar movement toward the "yes" side. The pre-election Field Poll showed 72 percent of these voters voting "yes", while the exit poll showed that 84 percent of them voted "yes." A key finding in The Field Poll's final survey was that significant proportions of voters were conflicted about many of the competing arguments for and against the initiative, with many "yes" voters agreeing with a number of anti-Prop. 8 arguments and sizable proportions of "no" voters admitting to the merits of some pro-Prop. 8 claims. This was especially true of Catholics. While just 44 percent of them were supporting Prop. 8 a week before the election, these same voters were more likely than others to agree with several "yes"-side arguments. For example, 72 percent of Catholics agreed with the statement, "the institution of traditional marriage between a man and a woman is one of the cornerstones of our country's Judeo-Christian heritage," compared to 63 percent among non-Catholics. In addition, 58 percent agreed that "Prop. 8 restores the institution of traditional marriage ... while not removing any domestic partnership rights, versus 47 percent among non-Catholics. This made Catholics a particularly vulnerable population to be swayed to the "yes" side in the highly charged...
closing=20
days of the campaign. =20
The same kind of phenomenon occurred when the first same-sex marriage ban =20
(Prop. 22) was approved in California in March 2000, although because of the=20
size of its victory (61 percent "yes" versus 39 percent "no") it didn't matt=er =20
much. In that year, The Field Poll's final pre-election poll, also completed=20
about one week prior to the election, had 50 percent of Catholics on the "ye=ss"=20
side, and accounting for 24 percent of the vote. Yet, the network exit poll=20
conducted that year by Voter News Service showed them to account for 26=20
percent of the electorate with 62 percent voting "yes". =20
My take is that regular church-goers, and especially Catholics, were more =20
prone than other voters to be influenced by last-minute appeals to conform t=0=o =20
orthodox church positions when voting on a progressive social issue like =20
same-sex marriage. =20
Mark DiCamillo is the director of The Field Poll.=20
http://sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?f=3D/c/a/2008/11/10/EDGQ140F5R.DTL=20
This article appeared on page B - 5 of the San Francisco Chronicle=20
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(http://www.sfgate.com/index/) | _Contact_ (http://www.sfgate.com/staff/) =20

(http://www.quantcast.com/p-18RwvsI7rqqyEk) =20

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Date: Tue, 11 Nov 2008 13:31:30 -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: At what age does parental consent requirement kick in?
Comments: To: AmyRSimon@AOL.COM, AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To: A<cf4.3f361e87.36412006@aol.com>
Apologies for being late on this but I've been in the US for the last ten days and just got back. Three points from long experience of surveying young people (13-19).

1) What legal/ethical codes require here is only *part* of the story. A significant minority of parents (in the UK at least) will object to you contacting their 16 and 17 year old kids direct and can cause major problems if you do so. It is always good to let them know what you're doing even if your local rules say you don't need to.

2) This is partly related to the 'maturity' of the young person in question, some 15 year olds are almost adults (indeed may be more so than their parents) while some 17 and 18 year olds may still be very parent dependent (and their parents correspondingly more protective). You can't assume what will be the case in the households you make contact with. Plan for the more dependent/sensitive end of the spectrum initially and adjust accordingly during the approach for interview if necessary. The other way round is risky.

3) Future education/job plans not a controversial topic? It's often a considerable cause of controversy between parents and children and can easily lead you into sensitive subjects.

Iain Noble
Department for Children, Schools and Families
Young People Analysis Division - Youth Research Team,
but
wanted to confirm that, to see if we can start with 15 year olds (ages 15-24) or
if we need to do to ages 16-24 instead.

Thanks for your assistance.

Amy Simon
Regarding Claire's point 1: This is certainly the case for the two most recent polls in the state of Virginia prior to Nov. 4th. They had Obama's final percentage nearly right, but were low in estimating McCain's support. You would have had to allocate all the undecideds to McCain in order to make these poll results match the final outcome in Virginia. (Polls posted at pollster.com).

I believe that race-of-interviewer effects are a bellwether for the existence of social desirability issues. Mark Blumenthal reports informally (in a recent opinion piece) that Gary Langer had not found a race-of-interviewer effect in recent ABC news polls. The effect we saw in Virginia in 1989 (POQ 1991) was discernible only when (1) you separated Democratic and Republican respondents and (2) you looked at 'leaners' (those who did not give an initial preference). The big effect was among initially undecided Democrats, who tended to tell black interviewers they leaned undecided instead of saying they leaned toward the white Republican (M. Coleman) who was running against Doug Wilder for governor that year. (There was no significant race-of-interviewer effect in the overall result of that survey.) I'd love to know if the ABC data were looked at in this way.

I'm as happy as anyone in the profession that the polls weren't way off this year. I am quite open to the reassuring idea that the Bradley effect might no longer operate . . . but I'm not sure we've yet looked at this question hard enough and with the right tools.

Thanks, Claire, for raising this question. And like you (in your question #3), I wonder if some polling orgs had factored in a bit of Bradley (dialing back the estimate for Obama) in putting together their final weighting/turnout models and estimates of the outcome.

Tom

--On Monday, November 10, 2008 10:59 AM -0500 Claire Durand <Claire.Durand@UMONTREAL.CA> wrote:

> Following on this trend and the article by Ronald Hansen sent by Leo Simonetta, I have a few questions and comments.
>
> After all these discussions of a possible Bradley effect and the necessity to revise the likely voter model, I understand the relief after polls rightly predicted the Obama victory. But, still a few questions and comments come to mind.
>
> 1) I do not have much time to look at US polls since I am caught in two elections this fall in Quebec BUT, when I look at the last published polls, what I see looks like a good prediction for Obama but an underestimation of McCain. It looks like one would have to allocate all the undecideds to Mc Cain in order to predict him well. Am I right?
>
> 2) In Hansen's article in the Arizona Republic, it seems inappropriate to look at the discrepancy between the "Average" of all polls and the vote
and conclude that a 3 percent margin is ok. The MOE for each individual poll is around 3 p.cent and most if not all of the national polls seem to be within the confidence interval, the only valid criteria) but the margin for the average of all polls should tend towards zero, half of the polls having estimates that are more than the final results and the other half less than the results. Using this criteria, how well did the polls fare?

3) Did this election, and the problems with the first polls during the primaries, change something in the way polls are conducted or estimates of likely voters performed?

Best,

Claire

Le 10:33 2008-11-10, howard schuman écrit:
[Sent last week but apparently or possibly not forwarded. hs]

-------- Original Message --------
Subject: Re: Work, Widgets and Perfect Polls
Date: Fri, 07 Nov 2008 16:27:40 -0500
From: howard schuman <hschuman@umich.edu>
To: aapor <aapornet@asu.edu>
CC: Langer, Gary <Gary.Langer@abc.com>
References:
<3248A9B21DD5574785FE5E2C8E521684C42068@exchange.local.artscience.com>

The ABC Poll seems to me one of the several most useful ongoing surveys, and Gary Langer is right to criticize a focus on minor differences between polls in prediction of official vote outcomes, as well as an overemphasis on the horse race aspect of polling. But his statement seems to me too simple when he writes that being able to "interview a couple of thousand people and reliably report within a couple of points what 130 million are going to do [is] a rewarding affirmation of the principles of inferential statistics." Much more is assumed today beyond "inferential statistics" because of the huge amount of nonresponse in even the best pre-election surveys, along with other problems such as identification of likely voters, effects of late deciders, cell phone only users, and even realistic concerns about official vote reports themselves.

That it has usually turned out for nonresponse to appear more or less random in relation to final vote predictions (after practical adjustments) is not something earlier survey experts would have expected. Stouffer's report on his 1954 survey, perhaps the best non-government survey ever carried out because of the large sample (nearly 5,000 final interviews), constructed independently from work by
two different organizations--Gallup and NORC--provided a painstaking
examination of the 16% total nonresponse (just 7% Refusals!) in order to
argue that it did not introduce serious bias. Having had some contact
with Stouffer long ago, I feel pretty certain that he would be amazed at
the casual acceptance of current nonresponse rates, as well as of the
evidence by Groves, Keeter, and others that such rates often do not lead
to serious error. (The appendix to Stouffer's classic 1955 book,
Communism, Conformity, and Civil Liberties, is still worth reading
today, as is the entire book because of its other important innovations.)

Moreover, although minor differences in pre-election results may be put
aside, the continued test of good polls against the final national and
state election outcomes (keeping in mind possible inaccuracies in vote
reports) seems to me crucially important for all of us, whether we are
congruent to predict election results or use surveys primarily for other
purposes. -Howard

Leo Simonetta wrote:
Work, Widgets and Perfect Polls
ABC News Polling Unit
November 06, 2008 2:30 PM

The lists of "best pre-election polls" and the news releases trumpeting
polling perfection are starting to roll in. They're an exercise in
vacuity of the highest order. And computed foolishly, as well.

The problem is not just in the silliness of these lists, but in the
damage they do to the real task before us. Elevating the inconsequential
through meaningless distinctions is not just a waste of time; it breeds
misconception of the purpose and value of survey research.

SNIP


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

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Claire Durand,
professeur titulaire
Claire.Durand@umontreal.ca

Dépôt public, campagne électorale canadienne:
https://www.webdepot.umontreal.ca/Usagers/durandc/MonDepotPublic/Quebec2008

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

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Date:         Tue, 11 Nov 2008 17:24:43 -0500
Reply-To:     Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Subject: A question that keeps on giving , , ,
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

Significant Minority Still Believe that Iraq Had Weapons of Mass
Destruction When U.S. Invaded

=20

ROCHESTER, N.Y. - November 10, 2008 - While a majority of U.S. adults
believe that Iraq did not have any weapons of mass destruction when the
U.S. invaded in March 2003, surprisingly, a significant number of U.S.
adults (37%) still believe today that Iraq had such weapons.

=20

These are some of the results of The Harris Poll(r), a new nationwide
survey of 1,010 U.S. adults surveyed by telephone between October 16 and
20, 2008 by Harris Interactive(r).

=20


=20

<It would be interesting to see tabs by party>

--=20

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

=20

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=========================================================================
Date:         Tue, 11 Nov 2008 15:39:10 -0700
Reply-To:     Floyd Ciruli <fciruli@AOL.COM>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         Floyd Ciruli <fciruli@AOL.COM>
Subject:      PAPOR 2008 Registration
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

PAPOR 2008
Winter Conference
San Francisco, December 11 and 12
Sir Francis Drake on Union Square

CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHTS

The December 11 and 12 PAPOR Conference in San Francisco will be one of the most interesting and stimulating ever. There are still seats available for the Don Dillman short course. A couple of panels still have openings for papers. Register by Saturday, November 15 for pre-registration conference rate, www.PAPOR.org.

Short Course To Mix or Not to Mix Survey Modes
The renowned Professor Don Dillman will teach a course on his groundbreaking work from his newly updated classic, Internet, Mail and Mixed-Mode Surveys: The Tailored Design Method. Professor Dillman provides insight into the use and integration of telephone, mail and internet as survey modes. The class will provide 2.5 hours in the PRC certification research category.

Plenary Session From January to November – How the Polls Performed in 2008
WAPOR President Michael Traugott will present the plenary address which is followed by dinner and conversation. The lecture will focus on the key factors that effected the public polling environment in 2008. Professor Traugott is the author of Election Polls, The New Media and Democracy.

Panel organizer, Mark DiCamillo, Director of California's prestigious Field Poll Topic: Attitudes about Same Sex Marriage and California Proposition = A topical discussion on California's surprising passage of a...
constitutional amendment banning same sex marriage.

Panel organizer, Quin Monson, Professor Brigham Young University
Topic: Survey Design and Methods. Professor Quin Monson is a leading researcher on voting process and co-authored the lead article in the Fall POQ on gay marriage and the 2004 election.

Panel organizer, Dr. Doug Strand, PAPOR President, Kaiser Foundation Health Plan. Topic: National Elections. Top academic and media pollsters will deconstruct topline election data.

Panel organizer, Susan Pinkus and Jill Darling, Director and Assistant Director of the Los Angeles Times. Topic: Western States Roundtable. Presenting leading public pollsters from Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico on battleground states, key races and public opinion dynamics.

Conference organizer, Floyd Ciruli, President of Ciruli Associates of Denver, Colorado (fciruli@aol.com)

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Date:         Tue, 11 Nov 2008 17:48:16 -0500
Reply-To:     Steven Kull <skull@PIPA.ORG>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         Steven Kull <skull@PIPA.ORG>
Subject:      RNC Challenges Validity of Election Outcome
Comments: To: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

RNC Challenges Validity of Election Outcome

Washington DC: The RNC submitted to the FEC today a challenge to the outcome of the Presidential election. Drawing on social science literature the RNC is claiming that the raw distribution of the election results do not provide an accurate depiction of the electorate. The RNC has called for a
re-weighting of the results to counter biasing effects it claims are well established in the social science literature.

First among these is the 'social desirability effect,' which occurs when people answer questions, not according to what people really believe but according to what they perceive to be socially desirable or approved by others. An RNC representative commented, "There is no question that in the run-up to the election voting for Obama was seen as the more popular thing to do. Clearly this has biased the results of the election. These answers are not what people really think. Pollsters have always sought to counter this social desirability effect and isn't this the most important poll there is?"

The RNC also claims that the election results were biased by what is known as the 'bandwagon effect'. Research shows that when people hear that the majority favors a position this increases the likelihood that they will take that position as well. An RNC spokesperson adds, "The constant drumbeat of poll findings showing Obama in the lead clearly biased millions of Americans to vote for Obama when they otherwise would not have done so. Pollsters created a self-fulfilling prophecy. This has got to be corrected."

Finally, the RNC notes that exit polls reveal that party-identification has shifted in favor of the Democrats by several percentage points. The RNC spokesperson commented, "This is not a typical period. The effects of a 'selection bias' were quite evident: virtually every pollster found that Democrats were much more enthusiastic about the election than Republicans. This bias produced an unrepresentative turnout. Everyone knows that the party-identification distribution in 2004 is a much more accurate portrayal of the electorate. Clearly the results should be reweighted accordingly."

The RNC spokesperson stressed that each of these effects are each rather slight but when combined are enough to throw the election. "These are simply trash data" he said referring to the election results.

He ended with a rousing call, "I hereby call for pollsters to step up to the plate and provide the proper weights that can be applied to the election results so we can reveal the true will of the people. We need to find out what people really think." As of this writing calls to AAPOR headquarters have not been returned.
Hi All,

I will be engaging in some international work in the near future with colleagues and the work will center around establishing breast cancer control capacity in Brazil. As a precursor to this project, I am focusing on study design and other methodological parameters and learning about best practices for approaching the conduct of international survey research (note: the actual surveys will be translated and administered via local organizations in a few different cities). We would be designing the questions (consulting with Brazilian advisors) and analyzing results. Surveys are being planned, which will feed back into evaluation components. We will be working with various pre-existing public health entities, as well as local collaborators/advisory committees that are connected socially and politically to Brazilian culture. My approach is to establish a process that is scientifically rigorous and ethically sound.

I am seeking advice/information/comments/contacts, etc. In looking on the web site for the Office of Human Subjects Research Protections (OHRP) and talking with some initial contacts - I have been able to discern that there are agencies/groups across the globe (and actually throughout Brazil) that gain an IRB certification called a Federal Wide Assurance from the NIH. Now, the language indicates that this kind of coverage is for 'federally-funded' 'medical research' kinds of projects. What seems to be in a grey zone is for those projects which are not federally funded and which are not medical research. Now, my conservative instinct is to proceed where - (1) We get IRB certified for this project in the US (Emory University), and we go through a local, Brazilian IRB that has FWA certification. My reasoning would be to have adequate checks and balances built into - not only this project, but setting the stage for a larger process - where we might be carrying out similar projects in many other countries. (2) Also, even if the FWA process was not/is not strictly required - it seems like an approach that is entering into a working relationship as equal partners, showing respect and courtesy for those individuals/groups that are responsible for the conduct of local research in their countries. My questions are: (1) Is this approach overly conservative? Am I over-thinking this? (note: I do
not think it is, but I would appreciate any perspectives/opinions about the conduct of international research and evaluation and what colleagues consider to be a 'best practice' approach) (note: It is also a strong possibility that manuscripts would be submitted to peer-reviewed journals for publication as an added result of our work); (2) Are there other parameters that I should be thinking about at this stage?

Thanks for any feedback that people can provide!

Joe

Joseph E. Bauer, Ph.D.
Director - Survey Research
Statistics & Evaluation Center (SEC)
American Cancer Society - National Home Office
250 Williams Street NW
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(404) 929-6905 (Office)
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I think Brecht put it best:

The Solution

After the uprising of the 17th June
The Secretary of the Writers Union
Had leaflets distributed in the Stalinallee
Stating that the people
Had forfeited the confidence of the government
And could win it back only
By redoubled efforts. Would it not be easier
In that case for the government
To dissolve the people
And elect another?

Iain Noble
Department for Children, Schools and Families
Young People Analysis Division - Youth Research Team,

4th Floor, Sanctuary Buildings
Great Smith Street
London SW1P 3BT

0207 925 6226

>-----Original Message-----
>From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Steven Kull
>Sent: 11 November 2008 22:48
>To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
>Subject: RNC Challenges Validity of Election Outcome
>
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>
>Washington DC: The RNC submitted to the FEC today a challenge to the outcome
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>
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Date: Wed, 12 Nov 2008 11:09:12 -0500
Reply-To: Marco Morales <marco.morales@NYU.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Marco Morales <marco.morales@NYU.EDU>
I'm quite curious about the turnout issue and several explanations that hinge on turnout by specific groups to explain the victory of Obama.

So far, thanks to exit polls, we know for whom did each one of these groups voted, but we still don't seem to know with certainty how many of them turned out at the polls. I've seen many estimates flying around on turnout for African-Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, and young people, but they don't seem to be too stable from one quote to the next. I haven't been able to find a single source for these estimates. Can anyone suggest where to look for these broken-down-by-group turnout estimates?

I know it could be difficult now to have excellent estimates, but people seem to have ventured to give them for publications. I guess a good estimate and the uncertainty surrounding the estimate might work for now.

Best,

Marco Morales
PhD student
The Wilf Family Department of Politics
New York University
19 W 4th St, room 320
New York, NY 10012
+1 (212) 992-8690 (o)
+1 (212) 995-4184 (f)
marco.morales@nyu.edu
Exit poll results are available in interactive format at
http://abcnews.go.com/PollingUnit/ExitPolls

as well as static tables at
http://abcnews.go.com/PollingUnit/ExitPolls2008#Pres_All.

Gary Langer
Director of Polling
ABC News

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNENET [mailto:AAPORNENET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Marco Morales
Sent: Wednesday, November 12, 2008 11:09 AM
To: AAPORNENET@ASU.EDU
Subject: turnout estimates by groups

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Anyone on the list familiar with social mapping/social maps - I'd appreciate hearing from you related to an RFP. Thank you.

Marc Zwelling
Vector Research + Development Inc. / 416.733.2320
http://www.vectorresearch.com

... Turning questions into strategy

This message has been scanned by Norton Antivirus 2008 Professional
http://securityresponse.symantec.com/
On Nov 12, 2008, at 11:27 AM, Langer, Gary wrote:

> Exit poll results are available in interactive format at
> http://abcnews.go.com/PollingUnit/ExitPolls
> as well as static tables at
> http://abcnews.go.com/PollingUnit/ExitPolls2008#Pres_All.

It would be a great service to humanity if you or someone could aggregate the results by race into South/non-South. Quick review of some major states suggests that McCain lost the white vote outside the South, but I wonder if that impression would survive rigorous analysis.

Doug Henwood
Producer, Behind the News
Thursdays, 5-6 PM, WBAI, New York 99.5 FM
Saturdays, 10-11 AM, KPFA, Berkeley 94.1 FM
"best music on a show about economics & politics" - Village Voice

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email: <mailto:dhenwood@panix.com>
podcast: <http://shout.lbo-talk.org/lbo/radio-feed.php>
iTunes:
or <http://tinyurl.com/3bsaqb>

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Date: Wed, 12 Nov 2008 10:08:41 -0700
Reply-To: Ron Riley <ron@CHANNELM2.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Ron Riley <ron@CHANNELM2.COM>
Subject: Re: turnout estimates by groups
Caveat: Others on this listserve will have more details about the 2008 exit poll STUDY DESIGN.

But be attentive to the (quite real) POSSIBILITY that, like past exit polls, the 2008 study design was built more to broadly DESCRIBE (i.e. "Obama easily won the 18-29 year age group" or "The economy was the biggest concern of 2008 voters") than to precisely MEASURE (i.e. "We can reliably say that 27% of the national electorate were African American -- compared with 37% of the electorate in Alabama -- +/- 2%" etc etc).

While NEP Researchers CONDUCTED the exit poll -- clients PAID for it -- and thereby greatly influence study design decisions. Point being, 1) having burned themselves with bad calls on past election nights, clients seem to have shifted their interests more toward describing the electorate than precise measurement. Arguably, the other factor driving study design is 2) cost. A directionally (even proportionally) accurate description of why voters voted is cheaper than the study design required to more precisely measure what you are looking for, Marco.

Specifically, to more precisely measure a statewide (or national) election arguably takes more than the ~30 sampling points per state that NEP may have used in 2008. In the old days, when exit polls which were designed to more precisely measure, 60+ sampling points were used (which proportionally increases the data collection costs -- right?).

More specifically still, while ~30 sampling points + the usual statewide samplings of 1000-1200 voters is ADEQUATE (especially for broad descriptions), it's not clear it's especially PRECISE for measurement. To stay with our example, think about trying to measure turnout of African American voters in Pennsylvania on 11/4/08. Well, if you've only got ~30 sampling points STATEWIDE, it's pretty hard to select the right number of (say) urban precincts that proportionally represent African American voters statewide. Especially when the overarching point of precinct selection is instead a sampling that is representative statewide.

I'm oversimplifying, but you get the idea....
So far, thanks to exit polls, we know for whom did each one of these groups voted, but we still don't seem to know with certainty how many of them turned out at the polls. I've seen many estimates flying around on turnout for African-Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, and young people, but they don't seem to be too stable from one quote to the next. I haven't been able to find a single source for these estimates. Can anyone suggest where to look for these broken-down-by-group turnout estimates?

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Alabama, Obama received votes from only 10% of whites, but in Iowa he had majority white support (51%).

Such findings are consistent with what we know from past research about regional differences in racial attitudes. Howard Langer, Gary wrote:

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>
> Gary Langer
> Director of Polling
> ABC News
>
> ----Original Message-----
> From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Marco Morales
> Sent: Wednesday, November 12, 2008 11:09 AM
> To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
> Subject: turnout estimates by groups
>
> I'm quite curious about the turnout issue and several explanations that hinge on turnout by specific groups to explain the victory of Obama.
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> +1 (212) 995-4184 (f)
Based on emails I received it appears there was some confusion about the fact that it was written in the tradition of the Onion. I was thinking about what it would be like if some of the challenges that are made to poll data were applied to election results.
All points well taken, but I should have been clearer as to what I was asking.

Based on the exit poll results that Gary refers to, we can tell the proportions of each group that voted for each candidate, and this numbers are calculated _out of those who voted_.

But my question is about a different denominator. I want to know if we have estimates for how many voters in each group actually turned out to the polls last Tuesday.

I have seen overall estimates ranging somewhere between 60-63% out of registered voters, but I keep seeing disparate numbers on turnout for each group, specifically African-Americans, Hispanics and young voters, which are used to "support" different explanations for the Obama victory. I just wonder if someone has taken the time to look at these

Best,

Marco Morales
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+1 (212) 995-4184 (f)
marco.morales@nyu.edu

----- Original Message ----- 
From: howard schuman <hschuman@UMICH.EDU>
Date: Wednesday, November 12, 2008 1:13 pm
Subject: Re: turnout estimates by groups
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU

> Gary's message is of great value, e.g., it allows us to see how
> misleading it is to speak of Obama's vote by the "white population."
> In
> Alabama, Obama received votes from only 10% of whites, but in Iowa he
> had majority white support (51%).
> 
> Such findings are consistent with what we know from past research
> about
> regional differences in racial attitudes. Howard
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ABC News  

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Can anyone suggest where to look for these broken-down-by-group turnout estimates?  

I know it could be difficult now to have excellent estimates, but people seem to have ventured to give them for publications. I guess a good estimate and the uncertainty surrounding the estimate might work for now.  

Best,  

Marco Morales  
PhD student  
The Wilf Family Department of Politics  
New York University  
19 W 4th St, room 320  /New York, NY 10012  
+1 (212) 992-8690 (o)  
+1 (212) 995-4184 (f)  

marco.morales@nyu.edu  

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It was just too well done, Mr. Swift.

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Steven Kull
Sent: Wednesday, November 12, 2008 1:23 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: RNC Challlenge was satire

Based on emails I received it appears there was some confusion about the
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about what it would be like if some of the challenges that are made to poll
data were applied to election results.
Does anyone recall Orson Well's? "The War Of The Worlds"?? Millions believed Martians had invaded New Jersey!

-----Original Message-----
From: Robert Wyatt <robertowyatt@GMAIL.COM>
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Sent: Wed, 12 Nov 2008 2:57 pm
Subject: Re: RNC Challengen was satire

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Marco -- as to your specific info need, yes, I think you can answer it. First, to see the full national exit poll from NEP, click this link: http://www.cnn.com/ELECTION/2008/results/polls/#USP00p1 Next, focus just on column 1. Notice it says "Male (47%), Female (53%). (Adjacent columns to the right describe the distribution of male and female votes by candidate -- but column 1 answers the first half of your question: "... if we have estimates for how many voters in each group actually turned out to the polls last Tuesday.")

The rest of your question can be answered by multiplying those figures by total turnout (once it is reliably established). Just to illustrate: Assume exactly 100 million voters voted (it's closer to 135M, but...). From that, if you believe exit poll estimates, then about 47 million voters were male and 53 million voters were female.

Now, for reasons stated, I'm suggesting that your core information source -- exit polls -- is a little (not a lot) shaky. Specifically, exit polls are not a PRECISE basis for knowing the proportion of each group that voted. Instead, exit polls are probably somewhere between "not bad" and "a reasonably good" measure of who vote. The variance between exit poll estimates and actual is driven by the usual factors -- but probably aggravated by the limited number of sampling points (this is probably more true of statewide exit polls than national -- though one would need to know more about the national exit poll sampling methodology to know for sure).

Best,
R2

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Marco Morales
Sent: Wednesday, November 12, 2008 12:50 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: turnout estimates by groups

All points well taken, but I should have been clearer as to what I was asking.

Based on the exit poll results that Gary refers to, we can tell the proportions of each group that voted for each candidate, and this numbers are calculated _out of those who voted_.

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Date: Wed, 12 Nov 2008 13:19:12 -0700
Reply-To: Ron Riley <ron@CHANNELM2.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Ron Riley <ron@CHANNELM2.COM>
Subject: Re: turnout estimates by groups
Comments: To: Marco Morales <marco.morales@NYU.EDU>, AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To: <BACC05ED-9516-4700-8CDE-474B56E410ED@nyu.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
But my question is about a different denominator. I want to know if we have estimates for how many voters in each group actually turned out to the polls last Tuesday.

I have seen overall estimates ranging somewhere between 60-63% out of registered voters, but I keep seeing disparate numbers on turnout for each group, specifically African-Americans, Hispanics and young voters, which are used to "support" different explanations for the Obama victory. I just wonder if someone has taken the time to look at these.

Best,

Marco Morales  
PhD student  
The Wilf Family Department of Politics  
New York University  
19 W 4th St, room 320  
New York, NY 10012  
+1 (212) 992-8690 (o)  
+1 (212) 995-4184 (f)  
marco.morales@nyu.edu

----- Original Message -----  
From: howard schuman <hschuman@UMICH.EDU>  
Date: Wednesday, November 12, 2008 1:13 pm  
Subject: Re: turnout estimates by groups  
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU

> Gary's message is of great value, e.g., it allows us to see how  
> misleading it is to speak of Obama's vote by the "white population."  
> In  
> Alabama, Obama received votes from only 10% of whites, but in Iowa he  
> had majority white support (51%).  
> Such findings are consistent with what we know from past research  
> about  
> regional differences in racial attitudes.  
> Howard  
> Langer, Gary wrote:  
> >> Exit poll results are available in interactive format at  
> >> http://abcnews.go.com/PollingUnit/ExitPolls  
> >> as well as static tables at  
> >> http://abcnews.go.com/PollingUnit/ExitPolls2008#Pres_All.  
> >>  
> >> Gary Langer  
> >> Director of Polling  
> >> ABC News
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marco.morales@nyu.edu
Or Swift's A Modest Proposal???

_____  
From: poapatrickh@aol.com [mailto:poapatrickh@aol.com]
Sent: Wednesday, November 12, 2008 2:04 PM
To: robertowyatt@GMAIL.COM; AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: RNC Challenge was satire

Does anyone recall Orson Wells' "The War Of The Worlds"? Millions believed Martians had invaded New Jersey!

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Dear Ron:

Right. Sample design does matter. The turnout measures for conventional exit polls may be usably robust to exit poll blemishes. Not sure about the 30%+ of the electorate that voted early and/or could only be interviewed by phone.

Unlike with traditional precinct exit polls, how can it be possible to directly adjust telephone exit polls by age, gender and ethnicity, so as to have comfort in estimated turnout figures (without making strong assumptions)? Put another way, how are the likely quite differential telephone nonresponse rates across demographic groups being handled? This could well be a weakness of phone exit polls for turnout estimates.

Bless you,? Fritz

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

From: Ron Riley <ron@CHANNELM2.COM>

To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU

Sent: Wed, 12 Nov 2008 12:08 pm

Subject: Re: turnout estimates by groups
Caveat: Others on this listserv will have more details about the 2008 exit poll STUDY DESIGN.

But be attentive to the (quite real) POSSIBILITY that, like past exit polls, the 2008 study design was built more to broadly DESCRIBE (i.e. "Obama easily won the 18-29 year age group" or "The economy was the biggest concern of 2008 voters") than to precisely MEASURE (i.e. "We can reliably say that 27% of the national electorate were African American -- compared with 37% of the electorate in Alabama -- +/- 2%" etc etc).

While NEP Researchers CONDUCTED the exit poll -- clients PAID for it -- and thereby greatly influence study design decisions. Point being, 1) having burned themselves with bad calls on past election nights, clients seem to have shifted their interests more toward describing the electorate than precise measurement. Arguably, the other factor driving study design is 2) cost. A directionally (even proportionally) accurate description of why voters voted is cheaper than the study design required to more precisely measure what you are looking for, Marco.

Specifically, to more precisely measure a statewide (or national) election arguably takes more than the ~30 sampling points per state that NEP may have used in 2008. In the old days, when exit polls which were designed to more
precisely measure, 60+ sampling points were used (which proportionally increases the data collection costs -- right?).

More specifically still, while ~30 sampling points + the usual statewide samplings of 1000-1200 voters is ADEQUATE (especially for broad descriptions), it's not clear it's especially PRECISE for measurement. To stay with our example, think about trying to measure turnout of African American voters in Pennsylvania on 11/4/08. Well, if you've only got ~30 sampling points STATEWIDE, it's pretty hard to select the right number of (say) urban precincts that proportionally represent African American voters statewide. Especially when the overarching point of precinct selection is instead a sampling that is representative statewide.

I'm oversimplifying, but you get the idea....

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

From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Marco Morales
Sent: Wednesday, November 12, 2008 9:09 AM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: turnout estimates by groups

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marco.morales@nyu.edu
Instant access to the latest & most popular FREE games while you browse with
the Games Toolbar - Download Now!
Steve -- it was great. Don't apologize.

And as Randy Newman reminded us short People got no reason
To live/They got little hands/And little eyes/And they walk
around/Tellin' great big lies/They got little noses/And tiny little
teeth/They wear platform shoes/On their nasty little feet.

Etc.
Nancy Belden, 5 foot 2 1/2 inches

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Allan Rivlin
Sent: Wednesday, November 12, 2008 3:26 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: RNC Challengge was satire

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To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Sent: Wed, 12 Nov 2008 2:57 pm
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Martians...in New Jersey...that WOULD explain a lot.

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

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> [Original Message]
> From: Steven Kull <skull@PIPA.ORG>
> To: <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
> Date: 11/12/2008 2:25:52 PM
> Subject: RNC Challenge was satire
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>
> Pardon me - it was of course the 2001 election that won my me my free
> T-shirt.
> Allen Barton

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> Date:         Wed, 12 Nov 2008 16:08:27 -0500
> Reply-To:     allenbarton@mindspring.com
> Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
> From:         Allen Barton <allenbarton@MINDSPRING.COM>
> Subject:      Re: RNC Challenge was satire
> Comments: To: Steven Kull <skull@PIPA.ORG>, AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
> MIME-Version: 1.0
> Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Ahh ... and the Swift boats. Now I get it.

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Pollack, Lance
Sent: Wednesday, November 12, 2008 3:58 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: RNC Challenge was satire

Martians...in New Jersey...that WOULD explain a lot.

Lance M. Pollack, PhD
University of California, San Francisco
Center for AIDS Prevention Studies (CAPS)
50 Beale Street, Suite 1300
San Francisco, CA 94105
tel: 415-597-9302
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----------------------------------------------------
Date: Wed, 12 Nov 2008 16:18:36 -0500
Reply-To: "Butterworth, Michael" <MXB@CBSNEWS.COM>
Oh - you mean the Martians invaded New Jersey in JONATHAN Swift boats?

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Allen Barton
Sent: Wednesday, November 12, 2008 4:06 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: RNC Challenge was satire

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But only after a quick shopping stop at Neiman Marcus......

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Date: Wed, 12 Nov 2008 15:32:31 -0600
Reply-To: Woody Carter <wcarter@UCHICAGO.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Woody Carter <wcarter@UCHICAGO.EDU>
Subject: RNC Challenge was not in fact satire
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

OK, I think I have it now. Jonathon Swift boats were launched by Martians from Siberian Russia, passed over Alaska, shopped at Neiman Marcus, and invaded New Jersey, imploring the RNC to extend the election. All this in response to pleas from survey researchers with no polls to take and way too much time on their hands, perhaps.

-----Original message-----
> Date: Wed, 12 Nov 2008 16:24:53 -0500
> From: "Shea, Brian F" <bshea@KPMG.COM>
> Subject: Re: RNC Challenge was satire
> To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
>
> But only after a quick shopping stop at Neiman Marcus......
>
>-----Original Message-----
> From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Butterworth,
> Michael
> Sent: Wednesday, November 12, 2008 3:19 PM
> To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
> Subject: Re: RNC Challenge was satire
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> Oh - you mean the Martians invaded New Jersey in JONATHAN Swift boats?
-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Allen Barton
Sent: Wednesday, November 12, 2008 4:06 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: RNC Challenge was satire

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It would also guarantee good jobs for yacht-builders and custom car
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"RESTORE HOME VALUES: Foreclose everyone who can't pay their mortgages
and pay the banks to have those houses torn down to eliminate the
market-depressing surplus of houses.

"SAVE SOCIAL SECURITY: Double the social security tax so the lower 90%
of the income groups pay for their future retirement.

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"SAVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT FROM BANKRUPTCY: Eliminate our most expensive entitlement," free public education. That will privatize
that huge socialist industry, subject it to the corrective influence of the free market, and end the free ride for people too lazy to pay for private schooling.

"SOLVE THE FUTURE MEDICARE CRISIS: Eliminate tobacco taxes and allow
free advertising speech to cigarette and chewing tobacco manufacturers.
That will reduce the number of people in the eligible age groups who now
burden our economy."

Jonathan Swift, where are you now that we really need you?

[Original Message]
From: Steven Kull <skull@PIPA.ORG>
To: <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
Date: 11/12/2008 2:25:52 PM
Subject: RNC Challenge was satire

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In a message dated 11/12/2008 4:36:41 P.M. Eastern Standard Time, wcarter@UCHICAGO.EDU writes:

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> From: Steven Kull <skull@PIPA.ORG>
> To: <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
> Date: 11/12/2008 2:25:52 PM
> Subject: RNC Challenge was satire
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**********Get movies delivered to your mailbox. One month free from blockbuster.com (http://pr.atwola.com/promoclk/100000075x1212639737x1200784900/aol?redir=https
That's funny. You researchers are getting way too rowdy, feels like a fresh breeze. (Get back to work--we have a lot to do!?!)

Thanks for the smile folks. Mark

PS--I very much appreciated the "Second sending on Poll Predictions" sting and the reference to Sam Stouffer by Howard Schuman and Allen Barton as well as the discussion about Prop 8.

--- On Wed, 11/12/08, Andrew Gage <AGage95526@AOL.COM> wrote:

From: Andrew Gage <AGage95526@AOL.COM>
Subject: Re: RNC Challenge was not in fact satire
To: AAPORNENET@ASU.EDU
Date: Wednesday, November 12, 2008, 4:40 PM

Where was Sarah Palin when we needed her? After all, Alaska is the nation’s first line of defense! I can only assume she was bust getting her wardrobe straightened out and getting those Palin 2012 bumper stickers and t-shirts ready to go.

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> > To: <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
> > Date: 11/12/2008 2:25:52 PM
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legally privileged.
I have thought several times this fall that I consider Gary Langer to be in the same category of writers as Roger Ebert, Frank Deford, Oliver Sacks, Stephen Jay Gould. Not only do they know their field, but they can turn a phrase and are a pleasure to read. I could care less about the baseball commissioners, but when Frank Deford writes about it, I can't put it down. And the 1998 version of Godzilla was apparently awful, but Ebert's review was amazing; I read it to my family over dinner. Gary started as a print reporter, and those roots shine through in his "Numbers" entries. It's waycool that in today's technological climate, a broadcast medium can provide a showcase for a writer.
I also very much appreciated Kathy Frankovic's "Poll Positions" podcasts, and hope those will continue. She has a lovely voice, and the well thought-out pieces were much appreciated. I find myself chronically short of time to read, but being able to listen on my iphone as I walk to lunch is doable.

There has been some great stuff written about surveys and polling in the last year, in various web-based places. Much of it was specific to this election, but some of it elucidated principles of research with great clarity and methodological soundness. If I was teaching survey research, or even guest-lecturing to my child's statistics class, it might be nice to refer to those in the years ahead (until the next election brings another round of general interest in polling and more good stuff). Should we be pulling some of those links together on the AAPOR website or something?

Colleen Porter
Gainesville, FL

On Nov 6, 2008, at 5:00 PM, Leo Simonetta wrote:

> Work, Widgets and Perfect Polls
> ABC News Polling Unit
> November 06, 2008 2:30 PM
> 
> The lists of "best pre-election polls" and the news releases
> trumpeting
> polling perfection are starting to roll in. They're an exercise in
> vacuity of the highest order. And computed foolishly, as well.
> 
> The problem is not just in the silliness of these lists, but in the
> damage they do to the real task before us. Elevating the
> inconsequential
> through meaningless distinctions is not just a waste of time; it
> breeds
> misconception of the purpose and value of survey research.
> 
> SNIP
> 
> 
> --
> Leo G. Simonetta
> Director of Research
> Art & Science Group
> 6115 Falls Road, Suite 101
> Baltimore, MD 21209

Thought colleagues would appreciate sight of my take on the performance of the American polls. Text below, Excel workings available on www.ipsos-mori.com (one page!).

Cheers

Bob Worcester
APS, Humphrey, you still on the list?

Letter from Britain
12 November 2008

To the American pollsters and the media which (mis)report them

Never have so many trees been sacrificed to produce acres of newsprint and hours of broadcast media time wasted on anything before as the sum total of sceptical reporting of opinion polls in the America presidential election. It seems that every pundit and commentator has taken a swipe at the polls during the recent election. Yet on the night, triumph!

As an ‘outside/insider’, permit me to offer my congratulations and admiration for the pollsters of America. The American pollsters’ final tallies have now been examined by me and my team at Ipsos MORI in the light of the outcome. In all, we have been able to source 19 different eve-of-poll data sets, reported on or before November 3rd.

Remarkably, the American polls have come up trumps as never before. All 19 sets of share figures from the American eve-of-election polls fell within a margin of plus or minus three percent. In fact, 18 of the 19 polls were within plus or minus two percent, the best record ever. The table can be found at www.ipsos-mori.com.

After days of working to collect, confirm and standardise the ‘final’ polling figures to make sense of the disparate ways American polling organizations conduct their political polls and report them, once again we have arrived at what we consider the definitive list of final polls (but would be glad to have evidence of any others we’ve missed).

We’ve scoured all the wonderful web sites which served us so well during this election, including the pollsters’ own sites, the media’s and other clients’ sites, and the now famous compilation sites including www.realclearpolitics.com, www.538.com, www.270togo.com, etc.

The hyperlinks to the pollsters’ final reports are in the box below, in the order that after standardising them we rank them in terms of error on share for Obama and McCain, averaging the two. Where two or more share errors tied, we used error on lead as the tie break. We do not rank them to present a ‘league table’ so much as to evaluate the performance of the polls generally in as objective a manner as some 40 years of political polling experience provides.

Several did not ask so could not report the share figures for other candidates, and in some cases who=
re they asked the question they failed to report the results in their press releases. A0 Further, several of the press releases/final poll reports did not report the technical details, sample size, fieldwork dates, etc. A0 As a result, it took us nearly as many days to finalise our data analysis as it did for the American election results to be counted.

Hyperlinks

Rasmussen Reports
Ipsos/McClatchy
Diageo/Hotline
Pew Research
Daily Kos/Research 2000
Fox News, Opinion Dynamics
You Gov/Pollmetrix
ANBC/Wall Street Journal
American Research Group Inc
Democracy Corps/Greenberg QR
Marist
Harris Interactive
IBD/TIPP
CNN/Opinion Research
ABC/Wash Post
CBS News
Reuters/CSPAN/Zogby
Gallup
GWU/Battleground

Early 40 years ago the legendary founder of Opinion Research Centre in London, later the protégé of Lou Harris as President of the Harris Poll, Humphrey Taylor, called together the major British pollsters to establish ground rules they would agree to use to improve the reporting of their political opinion polls in the British media, and to clarify the role of voting intention results as not predictions of election outcomes days, months or even years hence but as commentators at the racetrack. A0 At a stroke, the better journalists and more responsible media improved their reporting and interpretation of poll findings to the benefit of their readers and viewers/listeners and each other. A0 So me journalism departments even began the teaching of Understanding and Reporting British Public Opinion, and seminars have been held before every British General Election, most in the House of Commons, for the so-called press lobby of journalists who frequently report and inevitably comment on poll findings as the election progresses. A0 These have proved popular, and have been well attended. A0 American pollsters have no such common basis of reporting their findings, certainly leading to me, and probably to many of them, being asked throughout the campaign, "How can I believe the polls if two companies' final polls had Obama at 50% and yet he got 53% on the day; it can't just be sampling error, can it?" A0 My answer, "No, it isn't." A0 In fact, if the two polls had reallocated to take account of the fact that they both reported 5% of their samples were "don't knows", they both were spot on, showing Obama with 53%, the outcome on the day. A0 All British pollsters now follow this convention, yearly and year out, so that no one is any longer confused by different polling companies reporting on a different basis, and their findings can be used to compare with the election result four years before, and demographic comparisons. A0 Having comparable ways of reporting their figures enables them and others to calculate swing, the statistic universally used in reporting British elections and polls which allows comparisons of states in the USA results to be directly compared to each other and to the national result as well as to the previous party performance at previous elections. A0 This will be the subject of my next Letter from Britain.

Sir Robert Worcester
Founder, MORI

________________________________

From: Allen Barton <allenbarton@MINDSPRING.COM>
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Sent: Wednesday, November 12, 2008 9:05:56 PM
Subject: Re: RNC Challenge was satire

Wear of satire - think what the reaction was to the New Yorker cover with Obama's decked out as Islamic revolutionaries. A0 The Obama effect in Florida in 1980, and the refusal of the Republican majority of the Supreme Court to allow a recount. A0 I'm now thinking that the RNC would like a punchy new economic platform.
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Sorry. Some colleagues were ahead of our webmaster; the 'Letter from Britain' and Excel spreadsheet are now online: here's his links.


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Date: Thu, 13 Nov 2008 08:27:36 -0800
Reply-To: Robert Worcester <rmworcester@YAHOO.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Robert Worcester <rmworcester@YAHOO.COM>
Subject: Worcester analysis links
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

Sorry. Some colleagues were ahead of our webmaster; the 'Letter from Britain' and Excel spreadsheet are now online: here's his links.
Hi,

I have a colleague interested in using the NCOALink® Systems to get address history - not just current address - for a mammography cohort follow-up study. Does anyone have any information on how well the NCOA system works for address history? Or, does anyone have any suggestions regarding other systems that might be useful in obtaining address history for a known cohort? Thanks.

Regards,

Tim

Timothy J. Beebe, Ph.D.
Associate Professor of Health Services Research
Mayo Clinic College of Medicine

Director, Survey Research Center
Department of Health Sciences Research

Mayo Clinic
200 First Street SW
Rochester, MN 55905
Tel: (507) 538-4606
Fax: (507) 284-1180
E-mail: beebe.timothy@mayo.edu
Dear Colleague,

Two sessions on quality of data collection in surveys are being organized at the Third Conference of the European Survey Research Association (ESRA). The ESRA conference will be held in Warsaw from the 29th of June until the 3rd of July 2009 until the 3rd of July 2009.

One session primarily focuses on interviewer and respondent behavior as indicators of quality of data collection, whereas the other session concerns more generally methods to evaluate the quality of data collection. Please find detailed information on the types of abstracts we are looking for on the website:

http://www.surveymethodology.eu/conferences/warsaw-2009/sessions/2/


In each session we aim for presentations of 20 minutes.

The deadline for submitting abstracts is January 15, 2009. We will inform you February 1 or earlier about acceptance of your paper.

Please submit your abstract (300 words) for either of the two sessions to Yfke Ongena (y.p.ongena@utwente.nl). It is not necessary, but of course possible, to indicate your session of preference ("Methods of Evaluating the Quality of Data Collection in Surveys" or "Interviewer and Respondent Behavior in Survey Interviews"). Please forward this e-mail to anyone who might be interested in submitting a paper for this session.

Best regards,

Yfke Ongena & Wil Dijkstra, Noah Uhrig & Emanuela Sala

We are seeking an administrative assistant/office manager for a friendly, busy small public opinion research firm. Requirements: excellent computer, verbal, organizational and personal skills, and bachelor's degree. Ideal candidate will be smart, a team player, interested in the issues we work on, a self starter, and detail oriented. For a list of our clients and examples of projects, please go to our website: www.brspoll.com.

Responsibilities include office management tasks such as making meeting and travel arrangements, banking and record keeping, answering telephones and email. Research duties may include assisting BRS partners and other staff with reports, proposals, tables and other products, interviewing.

We are located at DuPont Circle in Washington, DC. Benefits include two weeks vacation, health insurance and more.

Please send a cover letter and resume to katestewart@brspoll.com. No calls please. Thank you.

Kate Stewart
Partner
Belden Russinello & Stewart
1320 19th Street, Suite 700
WDC 20036
(w) 202-822-6090
Revealing no; speculation about others' honesty isn't revealing, it's just speculation. I'll just say that not to my knowledge in Britain, but I can't speak for the American pollsters; they'll have to speak for themselves.

From: Andrew A. Beveridge <andy@socialexplorer.com>
To: Robert Worcester <rmworcester@yahoo.com>
Cc: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Sent: Thursday, November 13, 2008 6:21:31 PM
Subject: Re: Worcester analysis links

I think the following post from November 3 on FiverThirtyeight.com is very revealing:

"National Polls Magically Converge! It's amazing how much convergence there has been in the national numbers over the past 24 hours. All 13 polls included in the RCP average, plus the Research 2000 national tracker, has this race between 5 points and 11 points in Obama's favor, essentially within one another's margins of error. All but two of those pollsters have race between 5 points and 9 points. What do I think this means? Has the race settled down some? Perhaps in some proverbial sense it has. But I also think that pollsters peek at one another's results, and that there's something of a herd mentality not to be the one who falls out of line. Remember, folks, it's these final sets of national numbers that will go down on the record for all time. Remember also that a pollster has a lot of legitimate wiggle room for how they put their turnout models together. I'm not accusing anyone of anything in particular, but this is the time of year when a lot of pollsters might be tempted to put their fingers on the scale."

On Thu, Nov 13, 2008 at 11:27 AM, Robert Worcester <rmworcester@yahoo.com> wrote:

Sorry. Some colleagues were ahead of our webmaster; the 'Letter from Britain' and Excel spreadsheet are now on line: here's his links:

http://www.ipsos-mori.com/content/home-features/to-the-american-pollsters-and-the-media-which-misr.ashx

he direct link to the table is: http://www.ipsos-mori.com/_assets/pdfs/uspolls.pdf.
I can only speak for myself but I do have an opinion (a huge surprise, no doubt, to all who know me) on this.

There are not a lot of shrinking violets in this business. When I used to do political polls and a competitor came out with a divergent poll my initial thought was "I wonder what those guys did wrong?"

Even when I was yelled at by a candidate's spokesperson telling me that their internal numbers had the race much, much closer than what we had found I never doubted my numbers were more likely to be correct than those of the other guys.

Besides there are a number of more plausible explanations than fudging the numbers for a late race convergence.

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

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Robert Worcester
Sent: Thursday, November 13, 2008 3:13 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: Worcester analysis links

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Sorry it's not html; colleagues tell me that AAPORnet doesn't do html!

Bob

Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
I don't think it's a question of honesty, it's about how people make their minds up and it strikes me as odd to claim that pollsters are entirely uninfluenced by the context in which they have to make a lot of what are frankly very difficult and quite subjective decisions.

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU] On Behalf Of Robert Worcester
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Subject: Re: Worcester analysis links

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The great variation in Obama's white vote percentage, is a good example of how context matters - and how global generalizations can be incomplete and misleading. In this regard, Andrew Gelman's new book, Red State Blue State Rich State Poor State, is especially illuminating. (No, it wasn't ghost-written by Dr. Seuss!) Kudos to Jan Werner, who first made me aware of this book.

Sid Groeneman

Groeneman Research & Consulting
Survey Design/Analysis/Management
sid@groeneman.com
301 469-0813
On Nov 12, 2008, at 12:52 PM, howard schuman wrote:

Gary's message is of great value, e.g., it allows us to see how misleading it is to speak of Obama's vote by the "white population." In Alabama, Obama received votes from only 10% of whites, but in Iowa he had majority white support (51%).

Such findings are consistent with what we know from past research about regional differences in racial attitudes. Howard

Langer, Gary wrote:
> Exit poll results are available in interactive format at
> http://abcnews.go.com/PollingUnit/ExitPolls
> as well as static tables at
> http://abcnews.go.com/PollingUnit/ExitPolls2008#Pres_All.
> Gary Langer
> Director of Polling
> ABC News

It's worth considering that McCain won 55% of the vote of "white America."
That should give the Democrats something to think about; how could it happen with the economic crisis and the unpopular war? McCain's big victory in "white America" was only overcome by Obama's winning 80% of the total nonwhite vote. The new administration has its mandate from a coalition of a minority of the whites and big majority of nonwhites (an important part of which came from Hispanics among whom Obama gained about 13% over the 2004 Hispanic vote for Kerry. Of course the blacks could 't increase as much because they were already so strongly Democratic in 2004.) Since the elections a lot of whites have been crowing over how wonderful it was that America voted for a black President, but in white America McCain got a majority.

Allen Barton
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Gary Langer
Director of Polling
ABC News

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Please find below a posting for a Survey Data Collection Specialist for the new Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI) at Qatar University in Doha, Qatar. And please feel free to forward the posting to any interesting parties. Thanks!

Applications must be submitted through the Qatar University Online Recruitment website at: http://recruit.qu.edu.qa

Questions about the position, or about SESRI itself, can be directed by email to: SESRI@qu.edu.qa

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Position: Survey Data Collection Specialist
Department: Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)

The Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI), with a research and an educational mission, has been established at Qatar University to conduct high-quality survey research of current and future social and economic issues. SESRI is an initiative of Qatar University, in association with the Institute for Social Research (ISR) at the University of Michigan.

Position Summary:

The Survey Data Collection Specialist, reporting to the Head of the Research Department, is responsible for developing procedures to guide survey data collection and field operations and for managing both the administrative and operational aspects of data collection and fieldwork for each survey undertaken by the Institute. The holder of the position will also evaluate the scientific implications of data collection procedures and, along with other members of the research team, develop procedures to maximize accuracy and rigor and to detect bias in data collection. The Survey Research Data Collection Specialist will be a member of a collaborative team of professionals that will interact regularly to collectively ensure the overall quality of surveys produced by the Institute.

Application Deadline: 31-Dec-2008
Position Category: Professional
Employment Type: Full Time
Position Term: Three Years Renewable
Duties and responsibilities:

- Develop survey fieldwork procedures and interviewer training programs
- Manage both the administrative and operational aspects of data collection and fieldwork for each survey undertaken by the Institute
- Manage and coordinate the recruitment, training, evaluation, and work assignments of interviewers and other field staff
- Oversee and monitor the performance of field operations to meet Institute and study goals while maintaining high scientific standards and maximizing the cost-efficient use of resources
- Ensure respect of ethical standards and the protection of respondents and field staff involved in surveys carried out by SESRI
- Evaluate the scientific implications of data collection procedures
- Develop procedures to maximize accuracy and rigor and to detect bias in data collection along with other members of the research team
- Participate in research activities that seek to promote technical and methodological innovation in survey administration and data gathering, both for the Institute in particular and Qatar University in general
- Maintain confidentiality of information at all times
- Perform other tasks as necessary

Competencies:

- Demonstrated success in managing a team of survey interviewers and other field staff
- Substantial knowledge of field operational procedures
- General knowledge of research design and survey methodology
- Strong knowledge of computers and technology
- Quantitative analysis skills, including the ability to organize data into meaningful reports, identify and interpret trends, and use that knowledge to optimize operations
- Excellent written and verbal communication skills in Arabic
- Good written and verbal communication skills in English
- Strong organizational and planning skills
- Excellent attention to detail and an orientation to results
- Ability to work well with individuals from diverse backgrounds
- Strong customer service and team orientation
- Ability to monitor and follow-up on requests in a timely fashion
- Excellent interpersonal and team-building skills

Qualifications:

- University and preferably graduate degree with a concentration in a relevant discipline
- Four or more years of experience in the conduct of survey data collection operations

Required Documents:

- QU e Recruitment online application
- Contact information for two references, including name, title, affiliation and email addresses
- Attached CV with a covering letter to the contact person
Benefits:

- Competitive tax-free salary;
- Housing Allowance in accordance with QU HR policies;
- Annual round trip air tickets for employee and dependents in accordance with QU HR policies;
- Educational allowance for candidate's children in accordance with QU HR policies.
- Annual leave in accordance with QU HR policies;
- End-of-contract indemnity.

Founded in 1977, Qatar University (http://www.qu.edu.qa/) is the national university of the state of Qatar, an established and dynamic institution dedicated to academic and research excellence. Established in 1948, the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research (http://www.isr.umich.edu/) is among the world's oldest academic survey research organizations, and a world leader in the development and application of social science methodology.

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Date: Fri, 14 Nov 2008 08:50:36 -0500
Reply-To: Dave Howell <dahowell@ISR.UMICH.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Dave Howell <dahowell@ISR.UMICH.EDU>
Subject: Job posting: Survey Research Sampling Specialist
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu

Please find below a posting for a Survey Research Sampling Specialist for the new Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI) at Qatar University in Doha, Qatar. And please feel free to forward the posting to any interesting parties. Thanks!

Applications must be submitted through the Qatar University Online Recruitment website at: http://recruit.qu.edu.qa

Questions about the position, or about SESRI itself, can be directed by email to: SESRI@qu.edu.qa

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Department: Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)

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Position Summary:

The Sampling Specialist, reporting to the Head of the Research Department, is responsible for coordinating the development of procedures and an information base to guide the construction of samples for surveys undertaken by SESRI and ensuring the construction of an appropriate representative and/or analytical sample for each survey undertaken by SESRI. The position is expected to develop and promote technological and methodological innovations related to sampling, as well as maintain familiarity with relevant modern technical literature in order to ensure rigor, accuracy and currency in all aspects of research relating to sampling. Application Deadline: 31-Dec-2008

Position Category: Academic
Employment Type: Full Time
Position Term: Three Years Renewable

Duties and responsibilities:

- Develop sample designs and procedures for major projects
- Acquire, maintain, refine, and regularly update information bases needed to construct sampling frames for major projects
- Coordinate the development of procedures and an information base to guide the construction of samples for surveys undertaken by SESRI
- Maintain liaison with project sponsors, directors, and research teams in order to identify sampling requirements
- Plan, schedule, and supervise the conduct of individual sampling projects
- Monitor the implementation of sample designs and procedures in the field and carry out post-survey assessment
- Develop and promote technological and methodological innovations related to sampling
- Participate in writing research proposals and reports and in developing cost estimates
- Update sampling frame regularly
- Maintain familiarity with relevant technical literature in order to ensure rigor, accuracy and currency in all aspects of research relating to sampling

Competencies:

- Strong mathematical and quantitative analysis skills
- Excellent knowledge of sampling and probability theory
- Strong knowledge of computers and technology
- Expertise with database management software and procedures
- Expertise in the use of a statistical package such as R, SAS, SPSS, or STATA
- Strong customer service and team orientation. Able to monitor and follow-up on requests in a timely fashion
- Excellent written and verbal communication skills in English
- Excellent interpersonal and team-building skills
- Ability to work well with individuals from diverse backgrounds

Qualifications:

- University and preferably graduate degree with a concentration in a relevant discipline
- Four or more years of experience in the conduct of survey research, including the design and implementation of sampling procedures
- Experience in the conduct of survey research in the Arab world, preferably in the Gulf region (preferred)
- Experience in the conduct of survey research in locations where survey research is not widespread (preferred)

Required Documents:

- QU e Recruitment online application;
- Contact information for two references, including name, affiliation, title and email addresses.
- Attached CV with a covering letter to the contact person

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Please find below a posting for a Head of Research for the new Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI) at Qatar University in Doha, Qatar. And please feel free to forward the posting to any interesting parties. Thanks!

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Questions about the position, or about SESRI itself, can be directed by email to: SESRI@qu.edu.qa

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Department: Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)

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Position Summary:

The Head of the Research Department, reporting to the Director of SESRI, is responsible for oversight of the research staff and all research-related activities, including project design and management, client communications, and personnel supervision and development. The position involves leadership in planning and directing survey data collection and analysis projects, and shares responsibility for the quality of the Institute's research. The Head of the Research Department will directly collaborate and coordinate with individuals, committees and institutions that either assist in achieving the Institute's mission, or are consumers of the Institute's research.

Application Deadline: 31-Dec-2008
Position Category: Academic
Employment Type: Full Time
Position Term: Three Years Renewable
Duties and responsibilities:

- Provide leadership in planning and directing survey data collection and analysis projects
- Provide oversight of all stages of the survey process, including: design, methodology, sampling, application programming, data collection, quality control, data processing, analysis, archiving, and user support
- Supervise directly the Institute's research and technical staff and indirectly the interviewing team
- Maintain familiarity with relevant scholarly and technical literature
- Promote the utilization of methodological and technological innovations in survey research
- Collaborate and coordinate with individuals, committees and institutions that either assist in achieving the Institute's mission, or are consumers of the Institute's research
- Maintain confidentiality at all times
- Perform other tasks as necessary

Competencies:

- Broad knowledge of the survey research process and relevant methodologies
- Demonstrated ability to oversee and mentor staff and effectively manage projects
- Strong organizational, planning, and systems skills
- Excellent attention to detail and an orientation to results
- Strong customer service and team orientation
- Excellent management, interpersonal and team-building skills
- Strong comfort with computers and technology
- Expertise in the use of statistical packages such as R, SAS, SPSS, or STATA
- Strong familiarity with statistical analysis techniques
- Excellent written and verbal communication skills in English
- Ability to work well with individuals from diverse backgrounds
- Demonstrated success in a similar position in another survey research organization

Qualifications:

- PhD degree in a relevant discipline
- Six or more years of experience in social science and public opinion research, including leading and supervising professional research staff

Required Documents:

- QU eRecruitment online application
- Contact information for two references, including name, title, affiliation and email address
- Attached CV with a covering letter to the contact person

Benefits:

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Date: Fri, 14 Nov 2008 09:05:28 -0500
Reply-To: Dave Howell <dahowell@ISR.UMICH.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Dave Howell <dahowell@ISR.UMICH.EDU>
Subject: Job posting: Research Data Analysis Specialist
Comments: To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

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Position Summary:

The Survey Research Data Management and Analysis Specialist, reporting to the Head of the Research Department, is responsible for ensuring the data processing and data analysis capabilities of SESRI; coordinating and providing technical direction for the analysis of data collected in each survey undertaken by SESRI; initiating and directing efforts to ensure accuracy, and where appropriate to promote innovation, in measurement and instrument design; and managing SESRI's data archiving activities. Towards this end, the Data Analysis, Management, and Social Statistics Specialist will coordinate acquisition and use of the hardware and software needed for data processing operations; maintain familiarity with relevant statistical and other data analysis methods and monitor the development of methodological innovations; and establish and maintain professional relationships with institutions and individuals with significant collections of survey data.

Application Deadline: 31-Dec-2008
Position Category: Academic
Employment Type: Full Time
Position Term: Three Years Renewable

Duties and responsibilities:

- Develop and administer procedures for all data processing, analysis, and management operations
- Coordinate and provide technical leadership for the design, application, and evaluation of survey instruments, with particular attention to concerns of validity, reliability, precision, and cost-effectiveness
- Coordinate and provide technical leadership for the analysis of data collected in each survey undertaken by SESRI, including index and scale construction and univariate, bivariate, and multivariate statistical analysis
- Participate in the writing of papers, articles, and research reports that present findings from surveys undertaken by SESRI
- Provide administrative and technical leadership for all data archiving operations, including cleaning and standardization, storage and retrieval, distribution and dissemination, and merging and the construction of integrated data files

Competencies:

- Excellent knowledge of social statistics and research methods pertaining to measurement and instrument design
- Strong mathematical and quantitative analysis skills
- Strong knowledge of computers and technology
- Expertise in the use of a statistical package such as R, SAS, SPSS, or STATA for both data processing and analysis
- Excellent attention to detail. Results oriented
- Strong customer service and team orientation. Able to monitor and follow-up on requests in a timely fashion
- Excellent written and verbal communication skills in English.
- Excellent interpersonal and team-building skills
- Ability to work well with individuals from diverse backgrounds.
- Ability to work closely with information technology specialists
- Excellent written and verbal communication skills in Arabic (desired)
- Experience in the conduct of survey research in the Arab world, preferably in the Gulf region
- Experience in the conduct of survey research in locations where survey research is not widespread (preferable)

Qualifications:

- PhD degree with a concentration in a relevant discipline
- Four or more years of experience in the conduct of survey research, including data analysis and data management

Required Documents:

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Please find below a posting for a Survey Research Technology Specialist for the new Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI) at Qatar University in Doha, Qatar. And please feel free to forward the posting to any interesting parties. Thanks!

Applications must be submitted through the Qatar University Online Recruitment website at: http://recruit.qu.edu.qa

Questions about the position, or about SESRI itself, can be directed by email to: SESRI@qu.edu.qa

-----

Position: Survey Research Technology Specialist

Department: Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)

The Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI), with a research and an educational mission, has been established at Qatar University to conduct high-quality survey research of current and future social and economic issues. SESRI is an initiative of Qatar University, in association with the Institute for Social Research (ISR) at the University of Michigan.

Position Summary:

The Survey Research Technology Specialist, reporting to the Head of the Research Department, is responsible for implementing, maintaining, and supporting all technology requirements of the Institute's work. The position will be expected to stay informed about new technologies and innovations in survey research and computer assisted interviewing, and participate in their evaluation and selection. The position will also be responsible for coordinating with the information technology department at Qatar University to support other computing and technology needs of the Institute, including the selection, purchase, installation, maintenance and support of appropriate hardware, software, and technology.

Application Deadline: 31-Dec-2008
Position Category: IT Positions
Employment Type: Full Time
Position Term: Three Years Renewable
Duties and responsibilities:

- Implement, maintain, and support computer assisted interviewing (CAI) systems for the collection of survey research data, including software, hardware, networks, servers, sample management tools, interviewer connectivity, remote data transfer and patching, and other technologies
- Ensure the physical and electronic security of all systems that are in use, including monitoring and regular patching and updating as appropriate; programming, loading, testing, and troubleshooting questionnaires, data collection instruments, and preloaded databases for surveys undertaken by the Institute
- Develop secure, redundant onsite and offsite backup systems for the Institute's electronic files
- Work with vendors according to the QU system on specification, purchasing and repairs
- Provide support, consultation and advice to Institute leadership, staff on issues relating to IT
- Maintain up-to-date knowledge of IT technologies and innovations in survey research and computer assisted interviewing
- Participate in the evaluation and selection of the IT requirements of the Institute
- Coordinate with the information IT Department at Qatar University to support other computing and technology needs of the Institute, including the selection, purchase, installation, maintenance and support of appropriate hardware, software, and technology

Competencies:

- Excellent knowledge of computers and modern technology, including security
- Knowledge of communication protocols and methods for electronic data transfer
- Ability to communicate complex technical concepts to a layperson audience
- Excellent attention to detail and an orientation to results
- Strong customer service and team orientation
- Ability to monitor and follow-up on requests in a timely fashion
- Excellent written and verbal communication skills in English
- Ability to work well with individuals from diverse backgrounds

Qualifications:

- University degree with a concentration in a relevant discipline, or equivalent combination of education and experience
- Experience installing, maintaining, troubleshooting, and supporting software, hardware, network, server, and communication technologies.
- Experience with technology support in a distributed computing environment
- Experience with one or more programming languages
- Prior experience implementing and supporting computer assisted survey interviewing technologies strongly preferred
- Demonstrated success in a similar position in another organization

Required Documents:
- QU e Recruitment online application;
- Contact information for two references, including name, title, affiliation and email address.
- Attached CV with a covering letter to the contact person.

Benefits:

- Competitive tax-free salary;
- Housing Allowance in accordance with QU HR policies;
- Annual round trip air tickets for employee and dependents in accordance with QU HR policies;
- Educational allowance for candidate's children in accordance with QU HR policies.
- Annual leave in accordance with QU HR policies;
- End-of-contract indemnity.

Founded in 1977, Qatar University (http://www.qu.edu.qa/) is the national university of the state of Qatar, an established and dynamic institution dedicated to academic and research excellence. Established in 1948, the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research (http://www.isr.umich.edu/) is among the world's oldest academic survey research organizations, and a world leader in the development and application of social science methodology.

//END OF EMAIL

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Date:         Fri, 14 Nov 2008 10:02:25 -0500
Reply-To:     Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Subject:      Voting machine fraud, pollster bias and the Bradley effect
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

Voting machine fraud, pollster bias and the Bradley effect

http://www.salon.com/opinion/greenwald/2008/11/05/polls/

Just as was true in 2006, various factions from across the political spectrum insisted this election that the ultimate vote totals for the Democrats would be substantially lower than what polls predicted. Many
on the Right claimed that this would occur because pollsters and the media organizations which sponsor them are biased in favor of liberals and therefore manufacture anti-GOP polls. Some on the Left (including some here recently) claimed this would happen due to GOP control and manipulation over electronic voting systems, which enable GOP operatives to switch large numbers of Democratic votes to Republican votes.


If the various voting machine theories were valid (and/or if the "polls are biased against Republicans" theories were), then one would expect to find that, in key races, the actual results would be substantially worse for the Democratic candidates than final polls predicted. In the last two elections, that is plainly not true; if anything, the opposite is.

---

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

---

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Date: Fri, 14 Nov 2008 10:45:25 -0500
Reply-To: "Butterworth, Michael" <MXB@CBSNEWS.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "Butterworth, Michael" <MXB@CBSNEWS.COM>
Subject: Re: Spam: Voting machine fraud, pollster bias and the Bradley effect
Comments: To: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>, AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To: <3248A9B21DD5574785FE5E2C8E521684C423D0@exchange.local.artscience.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
They did it on purpose to cover their tracks. It just shows how clever they are.

Seriously, to argue that a given effect is (or is not) caused intentionally it helps to be specific about the motivations and capabilities of the people doing it.

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Leo Simonetta
Sent: Friday, November 14, 2008 10:02 AM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Spam: Voting machine fraud, pollster bias and the Bradley effect

Voting machine fraud, pollster bias and the Bradley effect

http://www.salon.com/opinion/greenwald/2008/11/05/polls/

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SNIP

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Leo G. Simonetta
Director of Research
Art & Science Group
The percentage of white vote for Kerry was? And for Gore?

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Allen Barton
Sent: Friday, November 14, 2008 12:42 AM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: Obama's White Vote %, Shrewd Exit Poll Analysis, and Gelman's New Book

It's worth considering that McCain won 55% of the vote of "white America." That should give the Democrats something to think about; how could it happen with the economic crisis and the unpopular war? McCain's big victory in "white America" was only overcome by Obama's winning 80% of the total nonwhite vote. The new administration has its mandate from a coalition of a minority of the whites and big majority of nonwhites (an important part of
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Allen Barton

> [Original Message]
> From: Sid Groeneman <sid@GROENEMAN.COM>
> To: <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
> Date: 11/13/2008 6:54:48 PM
> Subject: Obama's White Vote %, Shrewd Exit Poll Analysis, and Gelman's New Book
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> The great variation in Obama's white vote percentage, is a good example of how context matters - and how global generalizations can be incomplete and misleading. In this regard, Andrew Gelman's new book, Red State Blue State Rich State Poor State, is especially illuminating. (No, it wasn't ghost-written by Dr. Seuss!) Kudos to Jan Werner, who first made me aware of this book.
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In the battleground states especially, Obama performed much better than Kerry among white voters.
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-----------------------------------------------
Our Spam Filters are blocking some AAPORNET posts again (it's the PORN in the middle) so I apologize if someone else has already posted this.

What We Didn't Overcome, Part 2
Why you can't blame it all on the South.
http://www.slate.com/id/2204464/

By Timothy Noah
Posted Wednesday, Nov. 12, 2008, at 7:50 PM ET

Earlier this week, I wrote a column about Barack Obama's failure to win the single biggest voting bloc in the United States: white people. No Democrat has won the white vote since Lyndon Johnson. Obama lost the white vote by 12 percentage points.

SNIP

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

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Murray, Patrick
Sent: Friday, November 14, 2008 11:10 AM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: Obama's White Vote %, Shrewd Exit Poll Analysis, and Gelman's New Book

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Patrick Murray
Director
Polling Institute
Monmouth University
West Long Branch, NJ 07764
office: (732) 263-5858
cell: (732) 979-6769
www.monmouth.edu/polling

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU] On Behalf Of Richard Day
Sent: Friday, November 14, 2008 10:53 AM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: Obama's White Vote %, Shrewd Exit Poll Analysis, and Gelman's New Book

The percentage of white vote for Kerry was? And for Gore?

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From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Allen Barton
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To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
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> From: Sid Groeneman <sid@GROENEMAN.COM>
> To: <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
> Date: 11/13/2008 6:54:48 PM
> Subject: Obama's White Vote %, Shrewd Exit Poll Analysis, and Gelman's New Book
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As a non-white person I don't understand the significance of this thread. What's the central issue here?

----- Original Message ----- 
From: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu> 
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU> 
Sent: Fri Nov 14 11:10:22 2008 
Subject: Re: Obama's White Vote %, Shrewd Exit Poll Analysis, and Gelman's New Book 

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Date: Fri, 14 Nov 2008 12:20:40 -0800
Reply-To: Joel Moskowitz <jmm@UCLINK4.BERKELEY.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Joel Moskowitz <jmm@UCLINK4.BERKELEY.EDU>
Subject: California pollsters comment on pre-election polls
Amy Chance, Capitol Alert, Sacramento Bee, Nov 13, 2008

California pollsters Mark Baldassare and Mark DiCamillo took issue Thursday with the idea that voters were hiding prejudice against blacks or gays as they responded to surveys about Proposition 8 or the presidential race this year.

Making their traditional post-election appearance at the Sacramento Press Club, the two pollsters shared their views about the way polling played out in an election that set turnout records and proved much political punditry wrong.

Baldassare, president of the Public Policy Institute of California, said he watched a number of myths about the California electorate dispelled over the course of the year.

The state's voters, he said, weren't apathetic, and were honest about their candidate preferences. In the end, Latino and women voters supported Obama despite speculation that they wouldn't.

He said suggestions that voters would reject big-spending bond measures in tough economic times also proved false, in what he called "further proof that voters in California think that bonds are free money."

And while Proposition 8 trailed in polls early in the year, he said his poll found that fewer than 50 percent of voters consistently said they supported gay marriage -- even while the initiative was apparently failing.

One factor, Baldassare said, may have been confusion over whether a "yes" vote was a vote to support or oppose gay marriage.

In focus groups, he said, he found as many as one in five "no" voters said they were opposed to gay marriage. A "yes" vote was necessary to support the idea that only marriage between a man and a woman should be recognized in California.

DiCamillo, director of the Field Poll, took the national media task for making too much of insignificant differences between polls as they suggested the race between Democrat Barack Obama and Republican John McCain was tightening toward the end.

He said the media's bias wasn't partisan, but reflected a desire to inject more uncertainty and drama into the race than actually existed.

"There was really no doubt about what was going to happen," he said. "The bias is to want to report change. They wanted to make things uncertain. They wanted to add drama. I think this does a disservice..."
DiCamillo said national discussion of the so-called "Bradley effect" in the presidential race was also overblown. Any racial bias in the gubernatorial contest between former Gov. George Deukmejian and Tom Bradley in 1982 affected no more than two percentage points of the vote, he said. This year, he said, there was no "Bradley effect" in the general election at all.

Media reporting on the issue, he said, suggested to viewers that "you don't have to believe whatever we're telling you about these polls, because the polls could be wrong."

http://www.sacbee.com/static/weblogs/capitolalertlatest/017000.html

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Date: Fri, 14 Nov 2008 15:19:00 -0500
Reply-To: howard schuman <hschuman@UMICH.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: howard schuman <hschuman@UMICH.EDU>
Subject: White Support for Obama and McCain by State
Comments: To: aapor <aapornet@asu.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; format=flowed
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

WHITE SUPPORT FOR OBAMA AND MCCAIN BY STATE (2008)
(Data not available for three states; my copying & classification needs checking.)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obama</th>
<th>McCain</th>
<th>State</th>
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Whatever the specific interpretations of the table, percentages that vary from 10% to 70% suggest that it is not useful to focus too much on overall white support for Obama.
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</table>
-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU] On Behalf Of howard schuman
Sent: Friday, November 14, 2008 3:19 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: White Support for Obama and McCain by State

WHITE SUPPORT FOR OBAMA AND MCCA IN BY STATE (2008)
(Data not available for three states; my copying & classification needs checking.)

<table>
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hs

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Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
Development Position/Grant Writer 100% FTE  
Health Initiative of the Americas, School of Public Health

Description
The Health Initiative of the Americas is a major bilateral collaborative project involving academics, governmental officials, and community-based organizations in the U.S., Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Ecuador, and Colombia. With funding from state, university, and extramural sources, the HIAâ€™s mission is to coordinate and optimize resources to increase access to and use of health services, expand health insurance coverage, improve health outcomes, reduce health disparities, enhance the cultural competency of health care personnel, and implement innovative strategies to address unmet health needs of the Latino-origin population living and working in the United States.

Position Summary
Under the general oversight of the HIA Director, the incumbent will identify new funding sources opportunities, prepare and write proposals, and write grant reports for the Health Initiative of the Americas (HIA), a program of the UC Berkeley School of Public Health.

Duties and Responsibilities

75% Develop and implement short- and long-term comprehensive fundraising strategies for Health Initiative of the Americas (HIA) programs:
Research and identify new funding sources (public, private, and individual) and propose development strategies; goal is to raise at least 1.5 million
dollars annually for HIA operations. Develop, write, and compile proposals and budgets to support core and programmatic activities including in-kind and matching support; ensure that proposals comply with funding agency guidelines and protocols. Establish and maintain excellent rapport with foundation officers, department managers, and other key persons; contact as needed to ensure successful funding of proposals with prospective donors. Develop tools such as models for evaluation reports, program achievement abstracts, and administrative reports for use by staff. Work with Administrative Manager to develop accurate budgets for submission with proposals. Work with Administrative and Finance Managers to ensure proper and timely submission of proposals through appropriate UC Berkeley departments.

25% Write grant/foundation reports for submission to granting institutions. In cooperation with evaluation staff, program director, and other HIA program coordinators to write all interim and final reports for funding agencies in accordance with grant guidelines. Track fulfillment of grant objectives and inform HIA senior staff of upcoming deadlines and completion dates for projects to ensure HIA accordance with grant guidelines. Work with Administrative Manager to incorporate final budgets into grant reports.

Qualifications

Required

Academic preparation in a social science such as public policy, public health or a related field and two to four years progressively responsible analytical and administrative experience; or an equivalent combination of education and experience.

Working knowledge of the dynamics of fundraising and the concepts of development; ability to develop strategies and plans for cultivation and stewardship of prospects and donors.

Must have experience researching grant opportunities and using available government and private resources such as the Foundation Center and the Federal Grants Database.

Must have proven grant writing skills and evidence of successful grant proposals as lead grant writer (not as a supporting part of a grant writing team).

Working knowledge and experience with contract and grant policies, program reviewers' guidelines, and extramural funding requirements.

Superior written and verbal communications skills as demonstrated by the ability to compose grant proposals and reports, and to articulate ideas, thoughts, and information with funding agencies' representatives.

Project management and organizational skills as demonstrated by the ability to multitask; prioritize workload to meet established deadlines for multiple concurrent projects; flexibility in dealing with competing demands.

Ability to work independently and collaboratively in a team environment. Strong computer skills with MS Office Suite, the Internet, and other standard office applications.

Preferred
Advanced degree in related field preferred.

The annual salary range for Development position is $54,204 - $70,000

Send your cover letter and vita or resume to:

Health Initiative of the Americas
UC Berkeley School of Public Health
1950 Addison Street, Suite 203
Berkeley, CA 94704-2647

http://hia.berkeley.edu

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Date: Fri, 14 Nov 2008 16:43:17 -0500
Reply-To: fred goldner <fgoldner@COMCAST.NET>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: fred goldner <fgoldner@COMCAST.NET>
Subject: Re: White Support for Obama and McCain by State
Comments: To: howard schuman <hschuman@UMICH.EDU>, AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; format=flowed; charset="iso-8859-1";
    reply-type=response
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Got to know the white vote in 2000 and 2004 in Confederate states before assuming its about Obama. In any case what would it be like now if Lincoln had not kept us together?
----- Original Message -----
From: "howard schuman" <hschuman@UMICH.EDU>
To: <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
Sent: Friday, November 14, 2008 3:19 PM
Subject: White Support for Obama and McCain by State

> WHITE SUPPORT FOR OBAMA AND MCCAIN BY STATE (2008)
> (Data not available for three states; my copying & classification needs checking.)
> Obama  McCain  State
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> **Original Secession before Lincoln's inauguration
> * Secession after Ft. Sumter & Lincoln's resistance
> # Partial Secession states & territories, Other
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On your return send this: set aapornet mail
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: aapornet-request@asu.edu
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For me, the issue is what the breakdowns of vote by race show about American society. Democrats are happy that we have our first black president, and also that we have a liberal Democrat in the White House after 8 years of Republican rule. But they should be reminded that the Democratic presidential candidate did not win a majority of the "dominant race" in America. If white liberal Democrats want to crow about their great success, they should note that they did not deliver their own "racial constituency" in a large number of non-Confederate states. If we look
beyond the black and Hispanic minorities, "white America" is still a conservative country. Why is that? Is there something wrong with the Democratic program that it doesn't appeal to a majority of whites in so many states, or with the ability of Democrats to communicate their program to so many white people? Do many white people see the attempt to expand opportunities for nonwhites as a zero-sum game?

Allen Barton

> [Original Message]
> From: Nelson, Brittne <BNelson@AARP.ORG>
> To: <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
> Date: 11/14/2008 1:06:14 PM
> Subject: Re: Obama's White Vote %, Shrewd Exit Poll Analysis, and Gelman's New Book
> 
> As a non-white person I don't understand the significance of this thread. What's the central issue here?
> 
> ----- Original Message ----- 
> From: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
> To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
> Sent: Fri Nov 14 11:10:22 2008
> Subject: Re: Obama's White Vote %, Shrewd Exit Poll Analysis, and Gelman's New Book
> 
> If only the votes of white voters were counted, Barack Obama would have received 222 votes (and lost). However, John Kerry would have only got 143. (Kerry lost the white vote by 17 points. Obama lost it by 12).
> 
> In the battleground states especially, Obama performed much better than Kerry among white voters.
> 
> Patrick Murray
> Director
> Polling Institute
> Monmouth University
> West Long Branch, NJ 07764
> office: (732) 263-5858
> cell: (732) 979-6769
> www.monmouth.edu/polling
> -----Original Message-----
> From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU] On Behalf Of Richard Day
> Sent: Friday, November 14, 2008 10:53 AM
> To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
> Subject: Re: Obama's White Vote %, Shrewd Exit Poll Analysis, and Gelman's New Book
> 
> The percentage of white vote for Kerry was? And for Gore?
> 
> -----Original Message-----
> From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Allen Barton
> Sent: Friday, November 14, 2008 12:42 AM
> To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
> Subject: Re: Obama's White Vote %, Shrewd Exit Poll Analysis, and Gelman's
> New Book
>
> It's worth considering that McCain won 55% of the vote of "white America."
> That should give the Democrats something to think about; how could it happen
> with the economic crisis and the unpopular war? McCain's big victory in
> "white America" was only overcome by Obama's winning 80% of the total
> nonwhite vote. The new administration has its mandate from a coalition of a
> minority of the whites and big majority of nonwhites (an important part of
> which came from Hispanics among whom Obama gained about 13% over the 2004
> Hispanic vote for Kerry. Of course the blacks could 't increase as much
> because they were already so strongly Democratic in 2004.) Since the
> elections a lot of whites have been crowing over how wonderful it was that
> America voted for a black President, but in white America McCain got a
> majority.
> Allen Barton
>
> > [Original Message]
> > From: Sid Groeneman <sid@GROENEMAN.COM>
> > To: <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
> > Date: 11/13/2008 6:54:48 PM
> > Subject: Obama's White Vote %, Shrewd Exit Poll Analysis, and Gelman's
> > New Book
> >
> > The great variation in Obama's white vote percentage, is a good
> > example of how context matters - and how global generalizations can be
> > incomplete and misleading. In this regard, Andrew Gelman's new book,
> > Red State Blue State Rich State Poor State, is especially
> > illuminating. (No, it wasn't ghost-written by Dr. Seuss!) Kudos to
> > Jan Werner, who first made me aware of this book.
> >
> > Sid Groeneman
> >
> > Groeneman Research & Consulting
> > Survey Design/Analysis/Management
> > sid@groeneman.com
> > 301 469-0813
> > www.groeneman.com
> >
> > On Nov 12, 2008, at 12:52 PM, howard schuman wrote:
> >
> > Gary's message is of great value, e.g., it allows us to see how
> > misleading it is to speak of Obama's vote by the "white population."
> > In Alabama, Obama received votes from only 10% of whites, but in Iowa
> > he had majority white support (51%).
> >
> > Such findings are consistent with what we know from past research about
> > regional differences in racial attitudes.              Howard
Langer, Gary wrote:

Exit poll results are available in interactive format at
http://abcnews.go.com/PollingUnit/ExitPolls
as well as static tables at
http://abcnews.go.com/PollingUnit/ExitPolls2008#Pres_All.

Gary Langer
Director of Polling
ABC News

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Some of us are old enough to remember when non-whites were denied the vote in many of the states of the old Confederacy, but times have changed and it is increasingly irrelevant to view elections today as reflected through a simplistic prism of race relations.


Getting back to the original post, the lesson of Gelman's book is that what appears to be a simple causal antecedent can in fact be a complex interaction of seemingly unrelated factors.

Or, as Howard Schuman has written in a different context, "Don't trust the 'marginals' in any absolute sense" is one of the first lessons a person should learn when working with survey data.

Jan Werner

Allen Barton wrote:
> For me, the issue is what the breakdowns of vote by race show about
> American society. Democrats are happy that we have our first black
> president, and also that we have a liberal Democrat in the White House
> after 8 years of Republican rule. But they should be reminded that the
> Democratic presidential candidate did not win a majority of the "dominant
> race" in America. If white liberal Democrats want to crow about their great
> success, they should note that they did not deliver their own "racial
> constituency" in a large number of non-Confederate states. If we look
> beyond the black and Hispanic minorities, "white America" is still a
> conservative country. Why is that? Is there something wrong with the
> Democratic program that it doesn't appeal to a majority of whites in so
> many states, or with the ability of Democrats to communicate their program
> to so many white people? Do many white people see the attempt to expand
> opportunities for nonwhites as a zero-sum game?
>
> Allen Barton

>
As a non-white person I don't understand the significance of this thread. What's the central issue here?

----- Original Message -----
From: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
Sent: Fri Nov 14 11:10:22 2008
Subject: Re: Obama's White Vote %, Shrewd Exit Poll Analysis, and Gelman's New Book

If only the votes of white voters were counted, Barack Obama would have received 222 votes (and lost). However, John Kerry would have only got 143. (Kerry lost the white vote by 17 points. Obama lost it by 12).

In the battleground states especially, Obama performed much better than Kerry among white voters.

Patrick Murray
Director
Polling Institute
Monmouth University
West Long Branch, NJ 07764
office: (732) 263-5858
cell: (732) 979-6769
www.monmouth.edu/polling

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU] On Behalf Of Richard Day
Sent: Friday, November 14, 2008 10:53 AM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: Obama's White Vote %, Shrewd Exit Poll Analysis, and Gelman's New Book

The percentage of white vote for Kerry was? And for Gore?

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Allen Barton
Sent: Friday, November 14, 2008 12:42 AM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: Obama's White Vote %, Shrewd Exit Poll Analysis, and Gelman's New Book

It's worth considering that McCain won 55% of the vote of "white America."
That should give the Democrats something to think about; how could it happen
with the economic crisis and the unpopular war? McCain's big victory in "white America" was only overcome by Obama's winning 80% of the total nonwhite vote. The new administration has its mandate from a coalition of a minority of the whites and big majority of nonwhites (an important part of which came from Hispanics among whom Obama gained about 13% over the 2004 Hispanic vote for Kerry. Of course the blacks couldn't increase as much
>> because they were already so strongly Democratic in 2004.) Since the
>> elections a lot of whites have been crowing over how wonderful it was that
>> America voted for a black President, but in white America McCain got a
>> majority.
>> Allen Barton
>>
>>> [Original Message]
>>> From: Sid Groeneman <sid@GROENEMAN.COM>
>>> To: <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
>>> Date: 11/13/2008 6:54:48 PM
>>> Subject: Obama's White Vote %, Shrewd Exit Poll Analysis, and Gelman's
>>> New Book
>>> The great variation in Obama's white vote percentage, is a good
>>> example of how context matters - and how global generalizations can be
>>> incomplete and misleading. In this regard, Andrew Gelman's new book,
>>> Red State Blue State Rich State Poor State, is especially
>>> illuminating. (No, it wasn't ghost-written by Dr. Seuss!) Kudos to
>>> Jan Werner, who first made me aware of this book.
>>> Sid Groeneman
>>> Groeneman Research & Consulting
>>> Survey Design/Analysis/Management
>>> sid@groeneman.com
>>> 301 469-0813
>>> www.groeneman.com
<<< On Nov 12, 2008, at 12:52 PM, howard schuman wrote:
>>> Gary's message is of great value, e.g., it allows us to see how
>>> misleading it is to speak of Obama's vote by the "white population."
>>> In Alabama, Obama received votes from only 10% of whites, but in Iowa
>>> he had majority white support (51%).
>>> Such findings are consistent with what we know from past research about
>>> regional differences in racial attitudes. Howard
>>> Langer, Gary wrote:
>>> Exit poll results are available in interactive format at
>>> http://abcnews.go.com/PollingUnit/ExitPolls
>>> as well as static tables at
>>> http://abcnews.go.com/PollingUnit/ExitPolls2008#Pres_All.
>>> Gary Langer
>>> Director of Polling
>>> ABC News
>>> Archives: http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html
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>>> Unsubscribe?-don't reply to this message, write to:
>> aapornet-request@asu.edu
Date: Sat, 15 Nov 2008 12:13:31 -0500
Reply-To: Ward R Kay <wkay1@GMU.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Ward R Kay <wkay1@GMU.EDU>
Subject: Re: Obama's White Vote %, Shrewd Exit Poll Analysis, and Gelman's New Book
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To: <410-220081161573214671@mindspring.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
On the other hand, the Republican Party has to learn that it is not enough to win just the white vote. Bush and McCain (the Senator, not the candidate) knew this and tried to expand the Republican Party in the Hispanic sector. Their attempts at a somewhat moderate immigration reform failed because of xenophobes in the Republican Party (as seen in the primaries).

----- Original Message -----  
From: Allen Barton <allenbarton@mindspring.com>  
Date: Saturday, November 15, 2008 2:32 am  
Subject: Re: Obama's White Vote %, Shrewd Exit Poll Analysis, and Gelman's New Book  
> For me, the issue is what the breakdowns of vote by race show about  
> American society. Democrats are happy that we have our first black  
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> program to so many white people? Do many white people see the  
> attempt to expand  
> opportunities for nonwhites as a zero-sum game?  
>  
> Allen Barton  
>  
>> [Original Message]  
>> From: Nelson, Brittne <BNelson@AARP.ORG>  
>> To: <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
>> Date: 11/14/2008 1:06:14 PM  
>> Subject: Re: Obama's White Vote %, Shrewd Exit Poll Analysis, and Gelman's New Book  
>>  
>> As a non-white person I don't understand the significance of  
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>>  
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Sid Groeneman
Groeneman Research & Consulting
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http://abcnews.go.com/PollingUnit/ExitPolls2008#Pres_All.

Gary Langer
Director of Polling
ABC News

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Date: Sun, 16 Nov 2008 14:55:47 -0500
We are planning on conducting a survey of convenience store/gas station owners/managers.

What is known about RR in this population? What would the expected RR for mail survey be?

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

Cristine Delnevo, PhD, MPH
Associate Professor
UMDNJ-School of Public Health
Center for Tobacco Surveillance & Evaluation Research
Phone: 732-235-9746    Fax: 732-235-9777

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

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What is an RR?
DWS

David W. Smith, Ph.D., M.P.H.
Biostatistics Division
San Antonio Campus
University of Texas School of Public Health
smithd2@uthscsa.edu
(210) 562-5512

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

Date: Sun, 16 Nov 2008 14:55:47 -0500
From: Cristine Delnevo <delnevo@UMDNJ.EDU>
Subject: Expected RR for a retailer survey

We are planning on conducting a survey of convenience store/gas station
owners/managers.

What is known about RR in this population? What would the expected RR
for mail survey be?

----------------------------------------------------
Cristine Delnevo, PhD, MPH
Associate Professor
UMDNJ-School of Public Health
Center for Tobacco Surveillance & Evaluation Research
Phone: 732-235-9746 Fax: 732-235-9777

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Please share with all who may be interested.

Mathematical Statistician

SALARY RANGE: 82,961.00 - 107,854.00 USD per year
OPEN PERIOD: Friday, November 14, 2008 to Friday, November 28, 2008
SERIES & GRADE: GS-1529-13/13
PROMOTION POTENTIAL: 13
POSITION INFORMATION: Full-Time Permanent
DUTY LOCATIONS: 1 vacancy - Hyattsville, MD
WHO MAY BE CONSIDERED:
This job is open to U.S. citizens. You do not need current or prior federal experience to apply for this position.

For current and former Federal employees and veterans, the Job Announcement Number is HHS-CDC-T1-2009-0127 and the website is:
http://jobsearch.usajobs.gov/getjob.asp?JobID=77447795&AVSDM=2008%2D11%2D14+00%3A03%3A01&Logo=0&q=GS-1529-13+Hyattsville,+Maryland&sort=rv&vw=d&brd=3876&ss=0&customapplicant=15513,15514,15515,15669,15523,15512,15516,45575&rad=5&zip=20782

For non-Federal employees, the Job Announcement Number is HHS-CDC-D1-2009-0076 and the website is:
http://jobsearch.usajobs.gov/getjob.asp?JobID=77449103&AVSDM=2008%2D11%2D14+00%3A03%3A01&Logo=0&q=GS-1529-13+Hyattsville,+Maryland&sort=rv&vw=d&brd=3876&ss=0&customapplicant=15513,15514,15515,15669,15523,15512,15516,45575&rad=5&zip=20782

For questions about this job:
HR Customer Service
Phone: 866-539-4484
Fax: 770-488-1725
TDD: 770-488-1228
Email: hrcs@cdc.gov
MAJOR DUTIES:
The incumbent administers and provides professional consultation in the 
application of statistical theories, techniques, and methods of 
gathering and/or interpreting quantified information on various 
scientific and public health issues and programs. Serves as a program 
technical advisor developing methods and selecting techniques to conduct 
methodological research to improve sample surveys or experimental 
designs; to conduct evaluations of data 
collection, reduction, processing, and analysis methodologies. 
Collects, verifies and adjusts various health related information, 
(e.g., diabetes, cancer, injury prevention, infectious diseases, etc.) expressed numerically and/or graphically and prepares guidelines 
or training manuals. Performs evaluation of methodology used in 
specified health program studies to ensure the results are valid and 
reliable. Makes recommendations to senior officials on interpreting 
multiple, conflicting, or incomplete data and advises on technical 
issues central to initiating new statistical programs or major revisions 
to current statistical programs. Provides advice and assistance for 
statistical projects or studies that are new or significant departures 
from the relationships established in previous problems, studies, or 
investigations, causing outcomes that are usually original in nature. 
Evaluates data resulting from the application of mathematical 
statistical tools, models, methods and techniques to the public health 
area. Designs and develops mathematical statistical models, methods, 
and/or techniques such as sample and survey designs for related data 
collection. Monitors and maintains center standards regarding survey 
design and methodology, where pertinent to the assigned public health 
area. Plans and develops mathematical statistical theory and 
methodology for a specific segment of a survey or study, i.e. devises a 
mathematical model or simulates survey processes for survey segments.

More information on the NCHS surveys and research activities are 
available from http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/

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Although the Bradley Effect could not be documented in the 2008
Election, and even direct evidence for a Reverse Bradley Effect seemed thin, a secondary analysis of data on white voters in North & South Dakota, Montana, and Nebraska has now documented an Inverted Bradley Effect in those cases where respondents were asked how they thought white voters would vote if they believed blacks opposed to Obama responded to peer pressure by indicating a preference for Nader over Bob Barr (p < .10, one tailed).

hs

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Date:         Mon, 17 Nov 2008 10:48:31 -0800
Reply-To:     "Michael Sullivan (michaelsullivan)"
              <michaelsullivan@FSCGROUP.COM>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         "Michael Sullivan (michaelsullivan)"
              <michaelsullivan@FSCGROUP.COM>
Subject:      Survey Copyright issues
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Comments: cc: "Lucy Hu (lucyhu)" <lucyhu@fscgroup.com>
In-Reply-To:  <49219808.3090609@umich.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

Everyone,

We have been participating a syndicated study for years with one company. For a number of reasons we would like to move this study to a different survey provider. We would like to make some modifications to the study methodology to better suit our research needs but also would like to keep the core contents very close to what we have been doing so that we do not interrupt the time series of measurements. The company that conducts the syndicated study has copyrighted the survey form. The question is, what are the limits of survey copyrights? Has anyone encountered this problem in the past; and if so how did you solve it?

Please respond to me directly

MS

Michael J. Sullivan, Ph.D.
Chairman
Freeman, Sullivan & Co.

Archives: http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html
The Bradley and Reverse Bradley effects may have been buried this year, but based on this and other recent AAPORNET sightings, the Alan Sokal effect is alive and well.

However, we now seem to have what might be called the "Stevens Effect" where respondents don't want to tell pollsters that they intend to vote for a convicted felon.

Polls in Alaska showed Ted Stevens losing by large margins before the election (RCP average 10.3, Pollster.Com trend projection 4.4). It appears that Begich may actually eke out a win over Stevens (he now leads by about 1,000 votes with about 24,000 remaining to be counted), but the polls in that race were clearly way off target.

Jan Werner

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>
May be it was just a last minute otherwise-non-voter turnout surge of compassion powered empathy (a 'Clinton effect' as in NH). You know how sentimental these Alaskans are.

Iain Noble
Department for Children, Schools and Families
Young People Analysis Division - Youth Research Team,

4th Floor, Sanctuary Buildings
Great Smith Street
London SW1P 3BT

0207 925 6226 (no voice mail)

Mobile: 0753 832 8523 (voice mail)
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Jan Werner

Michael and all,

A resource I have found very helpful is our Copyright Center:

http://www.copyright.iupui.edu/

Although it is morphing into some other support group on campus, the information they keep online is helpful, particularly the "Fair Use" section.

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

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU] On Behalf Of Michael Sullivan
(michaelsullivan)
Sent: Monday, November 17, 2008 1:49 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Survey Copyright issues
Everyone,

We have been participating a syndicated study for years with one company. For a number of reasons we would like to move this study to a different survey provider. We would like to make some modifications to the study methodology to better suit our research needs but also would like to keep the core contents very close to what we have been doing so that we do not interrupt the time series of measurements. The company that conducts the syndicated study has copyrighted the survey form. The question is, what are the limits of survey copyrights? Has anyone encountered this problem in the past; and if so how did you solve it?

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Date: Tue, 18 Nov 2008 14:56:19 -0500
Reply-To: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Subject: Zogby Statement on Ziegler poll
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

Zogby Statement on Ziegler poll

=20

"We stand by the results our survey work on behalf of John Ziegler, as we stand by all of our work. We reject the notion that this was a push poll because it very simply wasn't. It was a legitimate effort to test the knowledge of voters who cast ballots for Barack Obama in the Nov. 4
Push polls are a malicious effort to sway public opinion one way or the other, while message and knowledge testing is quite another effort of public opinion research that is legitimate inquiry and has value in the public square. In this case, the respondents were given a full range of responses and were not pressured or influenced to respond in one way or another. This poll was not designed to hurt anyone, which is obvious as it was conducted after the election. The client is free to draw his own conclusions about the research, as are bloggers and other members of society. But Zogby International is a neutral party in this matter. We were hired to test public opinion on a particular subject and with no ax to grind, that's exactly what we did. We don't have to agree or disagree with the questions, we simply ask them and provide the client with a fair and accurate set of data reflecting public opinion.”

- John Zogby

Just 2% of voters who supported Barack Obama on Election Day obtained perfect or near-perfect scores on a post election test which gauged their knowledge of statements and scandals associated with the presidential tickets during the campaign, a new Zogby International telephone poll shows.

Nate Silver (incorrectly) calls it a push poll

Leo G. Simonetta
Director of Research
Art & Science Group
6115 Falls Road, Suite 101
Baltimore, MD 21209
No, I'm not talking about those energetic young undergrads who call this time of year asking for donations to your alma mater:)

It's an acronym for Perceived Efficacy in Patient-physician Interactions, and is a scale designed to measure patients' confidence in their ability to understand and initiate communication with their physician, using questions such as "How confident are you in your ability to get a doctor to do something about your chief health concern?"

I have to say that I really admire the researchers who developed it. They had a reliable 10-item scale, but they pushed to make a 5-item scale. For a survey instrument in which this may be one of many variables being measured, I can't say how much I appreciate having a version that might fit in our limited interview time window.

The catch is, I've seen articles where it is used as self-administered, and in-person; I'm not sure if I've seen it done on the telephone. Has anyone used it for a telephone survey?

Also, we're trying to think out of the box here, and not use a health-related survey merely because we are health researchers. If there is a general assertiveness scale that would work, it might serve as well in this context, if it is 10 items or less.

Any insights greatly appreciated.

Colleen Porter
Gainesville, FL

Reference for the validation article:
Zogby Statement on Ziegler poll

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[ Read More ]


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

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Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
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I have encountered such claims periodically and wondered about their enforceability. Seems to me that if you paid for the development of the survey, you should have at least a nonexclusive right to it.

And we all take at least some questions from the public domain for purposes of replication and determining differences in the opinion of different publics.

Mike ONeil
www.oneilresearch.com

On Mon, Nov 17, 2008 at 11:48 AM, Michael Sullivan (michaelsullivan) <michaelsullivan@fscgroup.com> wrote:

> Everyone,
> 
> We have been participating a syndicated study for years with one company. For a number of reasons we would like to move this study to a different survey provider. We would like to make some modifications to the study methodology to better suit our research needs but also would like to keep the core contents very close to what we have been doing so that we do not interrupt the time series of measurements. The company that conducts the syndicated study has copyrighted the survey form. The question is, what are the limits of survey copyrights? Has anyone encountered this problem in the past; and if so how did you solve it?
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> Please respond to me directly
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> MS
>
> Michael J. Sullivan, Ph.D.
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>
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> Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
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I doubt I am the only other list member with interest in replies to Michael Sullivan's query.

Which makes me wonder . . .

Do those who write, "Respond off-line," (possibly adding) "I will summarize" do so out of a wish to avoid cluttering the In Boxes of members?

I think doing so is contrary to the best uses of the list. If people respond publicly, the knowledge is available to all and nobody has to take the time to create a summary. Nobody has to send an email saying, "Copy me on that." Any who want to be part of the list but don't want to receive "too much" mail are asking to have it both ways, especially in light of the fact that the list is virtually never used for official announcements. (I refer to recent AAPOR policy and activity initiatives that have occurred without any airing on the list.) I am not saying that is wrong; merely that no one should feel a need to remain on the list to avoid missing news of what the association is doing. Many lists require a uniform prefix for the Subject line which expedites batch deletions. JIM

James P. Murphy, Ph.D.
J.P. MURPHY & COMPANY
Post Office Box 150
Princeton, NJ 08542
610 408 8800
www.jpmurphy.com
jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com
-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU] On Behalf Of Mike ONeil
Sent: Wednesday, November 19, 2008 2:28 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: Survey Copyright issues

Michael

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I received numerous requests by parties interested in receiving a summary of the responses received to our inquiry. I have asked a member of my staff to summarize the results and will post them to the list when the analysis is complete (probably in a few days). I view the list serve as a very powerful intellectual asset containing the shared knowledge of a wide variety of practicing professional surveyors. Thanks to all for the responses we have received to date.

MS

Michael J. Sullivan, Ph.D.
Chairman
Freeman, Sullivan & Co.

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of James P. Murphy
Sent: Wednesday, November 19, 2008 12:32 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Reply Off-list

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>
> --

Mike O'Neil
This message is for MAPOR members who plan to attend the Chicago MAPOR meeting this Friday and Saturday. There is a tradition of passing on a half of a $1 bill from one member to another, who will keep it for a year, then bring it to the next meeting. I have one of these halves, which I'll bring to the meeting to give to someone else after signing my name on it, according to the tradition. Last year we could produce only this half. Someone somewhere has the other half. If you are that someone, be sure to bring it to the meeting. A good time to pass it on is the president's Friday night (dutch treat) dinner. (We also suspect that there are other $1 bills torn in half that have been passed on at MAPOR meetings, only to disappear over time.)

Cecilie Gaziano, Ph.D.
Research Solutions, Inc.
4511 Fremont Avenue South
Minneapolis, MN 55419-4744
(612) 825-5199 or -8887 Phone
(612) 825-1966 Fax
cgaziano@prodigy.net
I want to thank my numerous AAPORNET colleagues who responded with an abundance of great information. Over time I have certainly observed the many requests by fellow colleagues on a vast range of problems to solve in places all over the globe - and AAPORNET has delivered every time.

Summary of Feedback:

It was overwhelmingly the opinion that international research (here defined - as researchers from the United States conducting endeavors in Brazil) need two IRB approvals (even if non-medical in nature and even if non-federally funded). Our research involves capacity building and infrastructure building (really enhancing) as Brazil has an existing infrastructure for cancer control - and for our particular focus - breast cancer. We will be conducting population-based surveys. There is an intent to seek out peer-review publications from the work, which is one parameter that automatically engages US-based IRB for ethical review and for HIPAA, with respect to protection for human subjects. My druthers is to also have a scientific review as well. A good amount of my previous experiences was within an NCI-designated Comprehensive Cancer Center which had a Scientific Review Committee (SRC) as the second arm of an IRB approval process, with the first arm being an ethical review and HIPAA. The consensus also indicated that we should go through a Brazil-based IRB that has an Office for Human Research Protections (OHRP) - Federalwide Assurance (FWA) certification. This second IRB approval - really gives some more local oversight of the project with local professionals/experts - as well as 'covering the bases' in regards to ethical, scientific, and risk management issues. This, I think, is important, given that we will be constructing the survey in English, but administering it in Portuguese - within a different culture. (Note: We will be engaging with local experts and consultants).

Follow-Up Request:

I would like to ask my colleagues on AAPORNET once again for any assistance that they might be able to give, with respect to Brazil. We will be conducting surveys (pre- and post- intervention) in three cities - with two already having been chosen: São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. I am looking for contacts, organizations, firms that conduct (1) focus groups, and (2) population-based surveys (both telephone and mailed). Also, if anyone has insights, knowledge, suggestions, warnings - O, etc. that would be appreciated. The plan is to conduct some initial focus groups to help inform us/guide us prior to survey construction. Then to conduct a baseline survey (knowledge, attitudes, behavior, awareness). Then conduct/coordinate/implement a number of elements to change/influence those variables. Then at a future time (maybe ~3 years out), conduct a post-intervention survey and to possibly also conduct focus groups to gather additional qualitative data that may indicate that change(s) have occurred. (Note: We also plan on conducting Key Opinion Leader (KOL)-style interviews with 'decision-makers' at various points).
Thanks!

Joe=20

Joseph E. Bauer, Ph.D.
Director - Survey Research
Statistics & Evaluation Center (SEC)
American Cancer Society - National Home Office
250 Williams Street NW
Atlanta, Georgia  30303-1002
(404) 929-6905 (Office)
(404) 321-4669 (Fax)
http://twitter.com/bauerj

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Date:         Thu, 20 Nov 2008 12:20:28 -0500
Reply-To:     Phil Meyer <pmeyer@EMAIL.UNC.EDU>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         Phil Meyer <pmeyer@EMAIL.UNC.EDU>
Subject:      Re: Survey Copyright issues
Comments: To: "Wolf, Jim G" <jamwolf@IUPUI.EDU>
Comments: cc: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To:  <62661625119C1E4F8F5329FD4A6EBDB2289DF4EE93@iu-mssg-mbx01.ads.iu.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; format=flowed
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Could we have an open discussion on this? It seems to me
self-evident that the fair-use doctrine would prevent any supplier from
barring replication of a survey item on grounds of copyright. But AAPOR
would be doing its members a service if it would get a formal legal
opinion to guide us all.

I first encountered the issue in 1981 when I asked Leo Bogart for
some items in a Newspaper Advertising Bureau study that I wanted to
replicate in a related project. His response is still in my file:

"Unfortunately, those items are copyrighted, not by us but by
the research firm that we commissioned to work with on this study.
The fellow who developed the scale left the firm to go into clinical
practice, and at a later point the firm itself dissolved. So it
would be a little hard to untangle the ownership."

Many years later, I encountered the issue again when a newspaper
researcher asked my permission to use some items that I had published. Because I wasn't the author and had taken them from what I understood to be the public domain, I wasn't sure what to do. So I consulted the university's attorney, and she helped me work out language for a quitclaim letter in which I didn't claim ownership but relinquished whatever title I might have.

Openness and replication are, of course, at the heart of scientific method. But the academic and commercial sides of AAPOR are sometimes in conflict. Couldn't a Lexis search by some trained legal mind resolve this question?

Phil Meyer

Wolf, Jim G wrote:
> Michael and all,
> 
> A resource I have found very helpful is our Copyright Center:
> 
> http://www.copyright.iupui.edu/
> 
> Although it is morphing into some other support group on campus, the information they keep online is helpful, particularly the "Fair Use" section.
> 
> Jim Wolf  jamwolf@iupui.edu
> Director, Survey Research Center at IUPUI (317) 278-9230
> 
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> Sent: Monday, November 17, 2008 1:49 PM
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Tuesday, November 18, 2008

An Interview with John Ziegler on the Zogby "Push Poll"

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Ziegler was responsible for commissioning a Zogby International
survey of Barack Obama supporters, which took the form of a multiple choice political knowledge test, stating a "fact" to the respondent and asking them which of the four major candidates (Obama, McCain, Biden, Palin) the statement applied to. Because I believe that many of the statements on the survey are questionable or false but are misleadingly presented as factual to the respondent, I characterized the survey as a "push poll" in an article posted early this morning.

Ziegler had contacted me by e-mail, asking if I'd like to interview him; the interview itself was conducted by telephone. Ziegler asked, among other conditions, that I post a full transcript of the interview, which I have. The transcript below is intended to be representative as possible from my shorthand transcript, with the exception of two or three rapid-fire ad-hominem exchanges being edited out. The transcript, however, is not safe for work.

>See Mark Blumenthal's comment on this:
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>From: AAPORNET [AAPORNET@ASU.EDU] On Behalf Of Leo Simonetta
>[Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM]
>Sent: Tuesday, November 18, 2008 2:56 PM
>To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
>Subject: Zogby Statement on Ziegler poll
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>"We stand by the results our survey work on behalf of John Ziegler, as we stand by all of our work. We reject the notion that this was a push poll because it very simply wasn't. It was a legitimate effort to test the knowledge of voters who cast ballots for Barack Obama in the Nov. 4 election. Push polls are a malicious effort to sway public opinion one way or the other, while message and knowledge testing is quite another effort of public opinion research that is legitimate inquiry and has value in the public square. In this case, the respondents were given a full range of responses and were not pressured or influenced to respond in one way or another. This poll was not designed to hurt anyone, which is obvious as it was conducted after the election. The client is free to draw his own conclusions about the research, as are bloggers and other members of society. But Zogby International is a neutral party in this matter. We were hired to test public opinion on a particular subject and with no ax to grind, that's exactly what we did. We don't have to agree or disagree with the questions, we simply ask them and provide the client with a fair and accurate set of data reflecting public opinion."
>John Zogby
Just 2% of voters who supported Barack Obama on Election Day obtained perfect or near-perfect scores on a post election test which gauged their knowledge of statements and scandals associated with the presidential tickets during the campaign, a new Zogby International telephone poll shows.

[Nate Silver (incorrectly) calls it a push poll]


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Thanks.

Ed Freeland

Edward P. Freeland, Ph.D.
Associate Director
Survey Research Center
Princeton University
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Ph 609.258.1854
Fax 609.258.0549

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Stuart Kasdin

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Subject: Surveys of farmers
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Date: Thursday, November 20, 2008, 2:25 PM

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Ed Freeland

Edward P. Freeland, Ph.D.

Associate Director

Survey Research Center

Princeton University
I think the idea of a "political IQ" test isn't provocative, just the motive and the mean spirit behind it is. Pew has been conducting a similar survey series with what I presume less of a backlash.

Pew News IQ Quiz

April 15, 2007  http://tinyurl.com/6knn6k

September 24, 2007  http://tinyurl.com/69onwd

March 12, 2008  http://tinyurl.com/5ojume

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> Date: Thursday, November 20, 2008, 2:15 PM
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[ Read More ]


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Zogby won't duplicate Obama poll


Pollster John Zogby has rejected a conservative commentator's offer to sponsor a poll to test the knowledge of people who voted for John McCain.

The commentator was proposing to mirror a poll of Obama voters that caused a political uproar when it suggested that Obama supporters didn't know what they were voting for.

This week, Ziegler proposed to pay for a similar poll of McCain voters. But Zogby told Politico he will not do the poll the same way.
"I am happy to do a poll of both Obama voters and McCain voters, with
questions that I formulated and sponsored either by an objective third
party or by someone on the left, in tandem with a John Ziegler on the
right - but poll questions that have my signature," Zogby said.

"I believe there was value in the poll we did," Zogby added. "I also
believe it was not our finest hour. This slipped through the cracks. It
came out critical only of Obama voters."

Leo G. Simonetta
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Actually, much of the data that is published by USDA's Economic Research
Service comes from surveys conducted by my agency (USDA's National
Agricultural Statistics Service). We do many surveys of farmers,
including on farming practices and environmental issues, though very few contain opinion questions. You might want to check information on our website (and that of ERS) before you do any data collection of your own. www.nass.usda.gov

In line with most other government agencies, we get pretty good response rates, typically around 80% for non-mandatory surveys. I do not know how this compares with private sector surveys of farmers, but I assume those are much lower. We also do conduct surveys on a reimbursable basis, if it is something that if generally beneficial to US agriculture. I can put you in touch with someone on our staff to talk about that, or some more limited agricultural survey consulting, if you like. See also http://www.nass.usda.gov/About_NASS/Assistance_to_Other_Organizations/index.asp

for a brief description of how NASS can assist other organizations.

Hope this is helpful, if there are specific questions about surveying farmers or what data is already available, feel free to contact me off-line. We have lots of staff with expertise in different areas, and they are more than happy to share their experiences.

Jaki S. McCarthy

USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service
Research and Development Division
703-877-8000 ext 142
jaki_mccarthy@nass.usda.gov

"Stuart Kasdin" <skasdin1@YAHOO.COM>
Sent by: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
11/20/2008 02:39 PM
Please respond to
skasdin1@yahoo.com

To
AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
cc

Subject
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Edward P. Freeland, Ph.D.
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Fax 609.258.0549

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Pollster Feud: McInturff On Luntz, "A Moron"

National Journal


or

http://tinyurl.com/6ogra8

Bill McInturff, John McCain's lead pollster, this morning defended his candidate's loss in the 2008 election as primarily a result of the nation's fiscal crisis. He also slammed Republican colleague Frank Luntz, whom he called a "moron," for his treatment of the GOP nominee.

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

--------------------------------------
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Date: Sat, 22 Nov 2008 17:40:51 -0700  
Reply-To: Richard Kulka <richard_kulka@ABTASSOC.COM>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Richard Kulka <richard_kulka@ABTASSOC.COM>  
Subject: AAPORNET=ISO-8859-1?Q?=E2=80=99s= 14th Anniversary  
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

As has now become a become an important and cherished tradition in AAPOR, it wanted to pause a moment to acknowledge and celebrate the 14th anniversary of AAPORNET, which has become such an core feature of our identity and a central and enduring benefit of being a member of the Association.

On November 22, the day before Thanksgiving, in 1994, 260 AAPOR members became the initial AAPORNET subscribers. Jim Beniger and USC started and hosted AAPORNET, at the direction of AAPOR Council, and it continued to grow and prosper under his stewardship over the next eight years. In 2002, AAPORNET hosting moved to Arizona State University under the stewardship of Shap Wolf, with day-to-day management provided by our AAPOR Executive Office. Among other things, the move to ASU brought us new Listserv software that made our archives more accessible and made it easier for subscribers to manage their settings.

An impetus for founding AAPORNET was the upcoming 50th anniversary of AAPOR, as a way of continuing our tradition as a "meeting place" (as our official history is titled) in the then-new world of the Internet. Well,
just as our annual conferences have continued to grow, so has participation on AAPORNET. There are now over 1,450 subscribers, with at least 25 different countries throughout the world represented.

AAPORNET has had an active life over these many years. As AAPOR itself has grown in membership, this list serve has indeed provided us with a dynamic and sustained "electronic meeting place" allowing us, as Nancy Belden (2004) put it so well on AAPORNET’s 10th anniversary, to actively communicate and meet with each other to exchange ideas, information, requests, barbs, praise, jobs, new discoveries, old theories, obituaries (let's get a few more birth announcements on here!) and thanks - among other things -- on a daily basis. As Shap Wolf (2002) had astutely observed when he took on responsibility for hosting AAPORNET, many of us have found it a premier resource for getting information on survey methods, public opinion and a broad range of other topics, an invaluable vehicle for the dissemination of information and discussion of topical issues that arise in our profession (Cliff Zukin, 2005). Although there have been some "burps" or "glitches" here and there, AAPORNET today clearly continues to embody the spirit envisioned for it by its founders and custodians and plays a fundamental role in nurturing and sustaining AAPOR as the community envisioned for it by Harry Field and its other founders.

And so, once again on the crest of our Thanksgiving holiday, as we begin our 15th year online together, I would like to express our gratitude to Jim Beniger for conceiving, starting and hosting AAPORNET, and to Shap Wolf, Steve Everett, and all those who keep AAPORNET up and running, for sustaining this valuable resource and serving a very worthy association. And, I especially want to thank all those who participate here, each of you who have contributed so generously your time, thoughts, or even just your patience and attention in reading through and thinking about the postings.
of your AAPOR colleagues. Many thanks to all of you who have continued to help make AAPORNET a great success, making it feel very much indeed like a community and a very unique and special meeting place.

Happy Thanksgiving to all, and we look forward to seeing you at our upcoming conference this May in Hollywood, Florida.

Dick Kulka
AAPOR President 2008-2009

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Ed,

In 1997, the University of Oregon Survey Research Laboratory conducted a telephone survey of 411 farm and ranch households for Professor Sue M. Wright, at Eastern Washington University in Sociology and the Center for Farm Health and Safety. The subject was children's chores, per the North American Guidelines for Children's Agricultural Tasks. We achieved a 60% response rate and an 11% refusal rate, although just 13% of the dial attempts resulted in completed interviews because we were screening for households with children. (Note: We were using CASRO response and refusal rate guidelines at the time. These outcomes would differ under the AAPOR standards adopted in 2000.) We timed data collection for the spring so that it did not interfere with harvest time, but other than that I recall no special issues. I am happy to share more detailed experiences.

Good luck,
Patty

<<<<<<<<<<<
Patricia A. Gwartney, Ph.D.
Professor and Head
Department of Sociology
University of Oregon
Eugene OR 97403
tel: 541-346-5007
From: Edward P. Freeland <efreelan@PRINCETON.EDU>
Subject: Surveys of farmers
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Date: Thursday, November 20, 2008, 2:25 PM

Dear Colleagues - I am working with someone who is interested in surveying a representative sample of farmers in the U.S. on issues related to farming practices and the environment. We've been told that response rates for this population are notoriously low. If you have experience and any advice to offer, I'd appreciate hearing from you.

Thanks.

Ed Freeland
Edward P. Freeland, Ph.D.
Associate Director
Survey Research Center
Princeton University
169 Nassau St
Princeton NJ 08542-7007
Ph 609.258.1854
Fax 609.258.0549

Are there guidelines for how to interpret and analyze attitudinal survey data when a large percentage of the respondents have given the same response to a series of unrelated items?

In a recent survey, we asked respondents to rate a series of five items. Over half the respondents gave the same rating to all five, even though they asked about different areas. Respondents who expressed the same opinion on all five items had a different average opinion on each area than those who did not.
I don't want to discard half the data and I am sure the respondents were expressing an opinion. But, on the other hand, I'm not sure they were expressing their opinion on each item separately.

Thanks!

Hi -

An MPH student in our program is planning to do a qualitative project in Egypt this summer. She will be conducting one-on-one interviews with women about breast cancer and barriers to screening behaviors. Does anyone have any advice about incentives in Egypt? I.e., if they are expected, typical amounts, cash vs. other incentives, etc. Any advice would be much appreciated. Thanks!

Rachel

--
Rachel Davis, PhD, MPH
Research Fellow
Department of Environmental Health Sciences/Department of Health Behavior & Health Education
University of Michigan School of Public Health
6610B SPH Tower, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-2029
Phone: (734)615-9672
Steven,

This sounds like a case of acquiescence response bias, non-differentiation, or some other form of survey satisficing. If this is the case, you will have a hard time interpreting the answers to any of these questions as meaningful for individuals, though the choice to satisfice is itself predicted by lower levels of education and motivation (see any number of papers on the subject by Krosnick and Colleagues). In this case, they would not be expressing an opinion on your questions, but would simply be showing different results because they comprise a distinctly different group of people.

Depending on the nature of the data, it may be possible to use what is known as a "method factor" to assess this kind of response, though it may remain somewhat hard to interpret. The basic idea behind a method factor is that you would take each of the items that you believe to suffer from the response bias and load them equally onto a single factor. You can accomplish this both using structural equation modeling, and by simply taking the mean of all of the items simultaneously and simply add that to any regressions. This will definitely work if everyone who does not differentiate gives the same answer and that answer is one of the two extremes or if the battery of questions happens to be balanced (unlikely for 5 questions).

More simply, you can report what you seem to have already done, which is to produce a dummy variable for non-differentiation on all five items and potentially a dummy for non-differentiation on only 4 of them. This would be fairly effective at assessing the differences these items present.

-Josh

--------
Josh Pasek
PhD Candidate in Communication
Stanford University

----------

On Nov 25, 2008, at 10:25 AM, Andes, Steven wrote:
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Thanks!

To clarify, this was a self-administered Web survey.
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Thanks!

I have often wondered if Claude Shannon's entropy (uncertainty) measure could serve as a reliable metric for this problem. In the case of self-administered online surveys, where the potential for the problem is highest, the program could calculate the value immediately. Of course a questionnaire answered completely randomly (the ultimate in poor data quality) would receive a high uncertainty (informativeness) score but is it not the case that virtually all "bad" data in self-administered questionnaires suffers from the opposite extreme -- e.g. straight lining?

Non-response is in part a function of respondent burden -- so we design forms that minimize burden. But in doing so we open the door to less (non-) considered responses en masse.

A related issue would be panel management. If quality control measures reward and reinforce the mix of thoughtful respondents who produce considered (i.e. higher uncertainty, more informative) responses, are we creating sample bias by limiting or skewing survey participation to them?

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jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com

------Original Message------
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU] On Behalf Of Josh Pasek
Sent: Tuesday, November 25, 2008 11:25 AM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: Analyzing survey data when the respondent has given the same response to a series of unrelated items

Steven,

This sounds like a case of acquiescence response bias, non-differentiation, or some other form of survey satisficing. If this is
the case, you will have a hard time interpreting the answers to any of these questions as meaningful for individuals, though the choice to satisfice is itself predicted by lower levels of education and motivation (see any number of papers on the subject by Krosnick and Colleagues). In this case, they would not be expressing an opinion on your questions, but would simply be showing different results because they comprise a distinctly different group of people.

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More simply, you can report what you seem to have already done, which is to produce a dummy variable for non-differentiation on all five items and potentially a dummy for non-differentiation on only 4 of them. This would be fairly effective at assessing the differences these items present.

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> Thanks!
>
> ----------------------------------------------------
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Let me know if you need further details.

Alexandre Morin Chassé
Université Laval, Quebec City
Is it possible to re-contact those respondents by e-mail or with a web survey and ask them:

1. Confirm that they did in fact rate all the same.

2. Why they rated all items the same?

Nick

Andes, Steven wrote:

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Thanks!

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Date:         Tue, 25 Nov 2008 10:46:02 -0800
Reply-To:     Leora Lawton <lawton@TECHSOCIETY.COM>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         Leora Lawton <lawton@TECHSOCIETY.COM>
Subject:      Re: Analyzing survey data when the respondent has given the same response to a series of unrelated items
Comments: To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To:  <492C4036.8000704@marketsharescorp.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
I have to ask how long the survey was, and whether these patterns held through the survey, and how many matrices they had to answer. I once had a client who insisted on a survey that was gawdawful long, despite my professional protestations. What happened was what I predicted: the first matrix was answered with a fair amount of variance, the second not too bad, but by the time the poor respondents reached the fourth, it was all about satisficing.

I have a handout I developed from that survey that shows the change in response patterns and if you write to me I'll be happy to send it to you.

leora

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

-----Original Message-----
From: Nick Panagakis [mailto:mail@MARKETSHARESCORP.COM]
Sent: Tuesday, November 25, 2008 10:13 AM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: [AAPORNET] Analyzing survey data when the respondent has given the same response to a series of unrelated items

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Thanks!
Rachel

Please find below information on your question for incentives in Egypt.

Incentives are surely helpful in getting higher success rate. It would really depend on the screening criteria, we should consider an incentive if findings target respondents is going to be challenging exercise.

Now, second consideration required is the length of the interview.

The value could be decided depending on the profile of respondents and the length of interview.

Broadly, I would feel that US $20-30 should be sufficient for an IDI (40-50 minutes).

Please let us know if you need any further assistance.

Best regards,
Dean Kemp

-----------------------------
Dean Kemp
Senior Associate, International Development
Harris Interactive
161 6th Ave, 6th Floor
New York, NY 10013
dkemp@harrisinteractive.com
phone: 212-539-9615
fax: 212-539-9669
http://www.harrisinteractive.com
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Hi -

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Rachel

--
Rachel Davis, PhD, MPH
Research Fellow
Department of Environmental Health Sciences/Department of Health Behavior & Health Education University of Michigan School of Public Health 6610B SPH Tower, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-2029
Phone: (734)615-9672
Duties And Responsibilities:
We are seeking an Assistant Director to manage COACHE survey development, administration, analysis, and reporting. In this position, you will report to the Director and collaborate closely with the Research Director on conceiving and executing influential research projects. This is a singular opportunity for someone looking to work with a major national player in higher education faculty policy research. You will collaborate in producing and disseminating effective research-based policies and practices to support colleges and universities in their efforts to improve the satisfaction, recruitment, development, and success of their faculty. As a key member of our small but productive project, you will: Participate in the design, development, testing, and validation of COACHE's Internet-based quantitative research instruments. Manage IRB approval processes. Develop and suggest methods which may improve the way surveys are fielded and/or the respondent experience. Lead the administration of all quantitative data collection, working with institutional coordinators to secure effective deployment of and robust response to COACHE surveys. Ensure completion, consistency, and comparability of data collected from various survey administrations and instruments. Provide high-quality statistical data analyses using SPSS. Execute pre- and post-processing of data ("data conditioning"). Collaborate on all report design, including drafting and editing of data graphics, follow-up analyses and reports, and internal or external presentation materials. Responsible for dissemination of individualized reports to campuses, including establishment and implementation of quality controls. Establish systems to maintain and share large-scale databases, i.e., detailed documentation, version control, and quality assurance. The Assistant Director will also contribute to the project's strategy and tactics, identifying areas for improvement across all operational aspects of project implementation and developing effective ways to scale project activities. When ready, the Assistant Director will also collaborate with the Director and Research Director to present COACHE survey results and data analysis in publications, at conferences, and on site visits. Therefore, writing samples will be required of all finalists.

Basic Qualifications:
Advanced degree in education, social sciences, or a related field, with demonstrated experience or training in survey research and quantitative analysis. Statistical programming skills (pref. SPSS), an eye for elegant data design, and experience managing large data sets required. Proficiency in Microsoft Office Suite. A demonstrable history of deploying large projects, meeting deadlines, and setting and achieving goals. A capacity to think conceptually and frame complex problems is essential. 5+ years of relevant experience. This is a term position through 6/30/2010 with the possibility of continuation.
Additional Qualifications Preferred:
Knowledge of current higher education research, policy, and practice is preferred. Experience in Adobe Creative Suite applications a plus. We are looking for someone who is a strategic thinker with a commitment to using research to inform policy and practice. The ideal candidate possesses exceptional oral and written communication skills; has the ability to work in both collaborative and self-directed situations; and desires to make an impact on college policy and practice at local and national levels. He or she must be very comfortable with technology, must be able to adjust to new ideas, and must excel at learning new things quickly and comprehensively.

---

Dear friends

Forst of all for all those at the other side of the big ocean: "Have a wonderful thanksgiving"

I have a question on probing after 'do-not-know'. Handbooks on interviewing recommend it and probing is cited as one of the big advantages of interviewers. For an experiment I am looking for texts of standard probes that are being used and could be programmed in in the computer assisted interview program.

Here in Holland: I did not have much luck. I got the following:
1. After an open question on income, we offer categories of incomes after a do-not-know.
2. "To the best of your knowledge what...."  
3. "Please could you give your best estimate"

What I am especially interested in are probes after attitude-type of questions, and sensitive questions

Thanking you all. Of course I will post a summary

And yes I know I do owe you all a summary on the responses to my question on pretesting. :-). But I am afraid that I will finish these jobs during Christmas. So expect a nice New year's wish complete with summaries :-)))))

Warmest regards, Edith

Prof. Dr. Edith D. de Leeuw
Department of Methodology and Statistics
Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences
Utrecht University

e-mail edithl@xs4all.nl

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Does anyone have experience or information on conducting surveys where respondents have various forms of mental shortcomings? One of my students got a job and his first task is to be in charge of designing a study where mentally challenged persons are asked to rate the services they have received from the local authorities. There are of course problems with the response process. Among other things, respondents have problems understanding what is meant by various response alternatives, including the use of facial expression symbols. Any suggestions on this and other design aspects would be most welcome. I have to admit that I have never thought about this situation.

Best regards,

Lars
Hi Edith,

We used "What would be your best guess on that?" if the respondent appeared flummoxed by the response alternatives.

----- Original Message -----  
From: Edith de Leeuw <edithl@XS4ALL.NL>  
Date: Friday, November 28, 2008 6:49 am  
Subject: standard probes for 'do-not know' in interviews  
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU

> <Apologies for cross-posting>
> 
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Warmest regards, Edith

Prof. Dr. Edith D. de Leeuw
Department of Methodology and Statistics
Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences
Utrecht University

e-mail edithl@xs4all.nl

I try to take one day at a time but sometimes several days attack me all at once. Anonymous.

Susan Carol Losh, PhD
Program Coordinator, Learning and Cognition
Program Leader, Educational Psychology
Department of Educational Psychology
and Learning Systems
Florida State University
Tallahassee FL 32306-4453

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American Statistical Association/NSF Research Fellow
http://garnet.acns.fsu.edu/~slosh/Index.htm
The latest issue of Survey Practice is available at http://surveypractice.org. In this month's issue, we have articles on universal design for web surveys, a polling experiment conducted during an election period, and differences in the compositions of households with young adults that participate in telephone surveys.

We also have a little different Ask the Experts. This month, David Moore asks the question about why pre-election polls were often very divergent across polling organization during most of the election period and then converged at the end. Next month, we will have pollsters provide their answers to the questions.

If you have any papers that might be considered for Survey Practice, please send them to survprac@indiana.edu or contact one of the editors. And, as always, we welcome your comments on Survey Practice.

The Editors
John Kennedy    Diane O'Rourke
David Moore    Andy Peytchev

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