The main goal of the International Workshop on Comparative Survey Design and Implementation (CSDI) is to improve comparative survey design, implementation and related analysis. The annual workshops provide a forum and platform for researchers involved in comparative survey methods.

The 7th workshop will be held this year in Lausanne, Switzerland, March 25-27.

The topic is a hot issue: Quality in Comparative Surveys. Leading specialists will discuss their research with participants.

Further information, including a list of presenters, registration information and a hotel list can be found on the CSDI website www.csdiworkshop.org

Peter Mohler
University of Notre Dame
Center for Social Research

The University of Notre Dame (http://www.nd.edu) invites applications for the position of Survey Research Consultant with its new Center for Social Research (http://csr.nd.edu). The CSR is a university-wide academic support unit aimed at improving the quality and efficiency of social research by assisting faculty, students, and staff in the design, implementation, and analysis of their research projects.

Survey Research Consultant

As the primary point of contact for inquiries related to survey research, the Survey Research Consultant will be involved in all phases of research: assisting faculty and students in the development of survey research design by applying appropriate sampling techniques, including sampling, oversampling, stratification, and weighting; managing relationships with outside vendors, such as those providing computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) and computer assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) services; programming web survey software and deploying web surveys; comprehensive fielding of survey instruments, including monitoring response rates and implementing strategies to convert non-respondents into respondents; and performing initial analyses of data collected.

Minimum Qualifications

Minimum qualifications include: an advanced graduate degree, a Ph.D. in one of the social science disciplines preferred; superior organizational and problem-solving skills; excellent written and verbal communication skills, especially the ability to communicate with faculty members and students; a strong commitment to providing superior customer service; expert capacity in at least one of the following statistical software packages: Stata, SPSS, and SAS; and an ability to prioritize multiple projects while maintaining strong attention to detail.

Application Process

Please apply online at https://jobs.nd.edu to Job #09274. For additional information about working at the University of Notre Dame and various benefits available to employees, please visit http://hr.nd.edu/why-nd.

The University of Notre Dame is committed to diversity in its staff, faculty, and student body. As such, we strongly encourage applications from members of minority groups, women, veterans, individuals with disabilities, and others who will enhance our community.

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For more information, contact:

Kate Mueller
Associate Director
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> Sent: Friday, January 29, 2010 2:20 PM
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Gainesville, FL

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--
Mike O'Neil
www.mikeoneil.org
--
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----------------------------------------------------
Date:         Tue, 2 Feb 2010 07:36:11 -0800
Reply-To:     "Pollack, Lance" <Lance.Pollack@UCSF.EDU>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         "Pollack, Lance" <Lance.Pollack@UCSF.EDU>
Subject:      Re: seasonal variation in exercise patterns/habits
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Should you also consider people beginning memberships in weight loss programs (Weight Watchers, Jenny Craig, etc.) as well?

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

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Iain Noble
Sent: Tuesday, February 02, 2010 3:34 AM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: seasonal variation in exercise patterns/habits

It might be useful to see if you can get administrative data from providers. Why? They'll record when people join so it may well be that January is not a peak month for exercise but is a peak month for joining gyms (certainly reports in the UK suggest this). There are anecdotal reports over here that gyms recruit up to a third of their membership in January and 80% of these fail to renew.

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From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Mike ONeil
Sent: 02 February 2010 00:36
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
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Mike O'Neil
www.mikeoneil.org

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If you are looking for national data on physical activity variations by season, you could use the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) conducted by National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), especially the NCI/CDC sponsored Cancer Control Supplements. The NHIS collects national data quarterly such that you could look at seasonal variation. Check out [1]


Anne

Anne M. Hartman
Biostatistician
Risk Factor Monitoring and Methods Branch
Applied Research Program
Division of Cancer Control and Population Sciences
National Cancer Institute
EPN 4005
6130 Executive Blvd MSC 7344
Bethesda, MD 20892-7344
Phone: 301-496-4970
FAX: 301-435-3710
E-Mail: Anne_Hartman@nih.gov

-----Original Message-----
From: Pollack, Lance [mailto:Lance.Pollack@UCSF.EDU]
Sent: Tuesday, February 02, 2010 10:36 AM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: seasonal variation in exercise patterns/habits

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Research and Enterprise Service (RES)
University of Westminster
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London W1W 7UW
Tel: 0207 911 5000 Ext 2651
Mobile: 0753 832 8523

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Date:         Tue, 2 Feb 2010 08:37:12 -0800
Reply-To:     Lynn Stalone <Lynn.Stalone@IHR-RESEARCH.COM>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         Lynn Stalone <Lynn.Stalone@IHR-RESEARCH.COM>
Subject:      Advertising Age article on advertising strategy for the 2010 Census
http://adage.com/bigtent/post?article_id=141857

Best regards,

Lynn

Lynn Stalone, PRC
Partner
IHR Research Group
Lynn.Stalone@ihr-research.com
714.368.1885 direct
714.315.9453 mobile
714.368.1884 main

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Plus I'm also interested in the latest models you have successfully experimented to optimize contact rates using the Markov decision process. What parameters have you found most useful to build optimal lag and scheduling to optimize the contact rates using the Markov decision process?

Any leads or key references would be highly appreciated!

Very best,

Asaph Young Chun

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Date:         Tue, 2 Feb 2010 21:18:55 -0500
Reply-To:     Howard Fienberg <howard.fienberg@MRA-NET.ORG>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         Howard Fienberg <howard.fienberg@MRA-NET.ORG>
Subject:      President's FY 2011 Budget for the Census, NCHS
X-To:         AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

The Marketing Research Association (MRA) gave mixed reviews today to President Obama's investment in work vital to the survey and opinion research profession.

"While we are delighted to see a 16.5% increase proposed for the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), MRA remains concerned about a massive reduction in funding for the Census," said MRA's Director of Government Affairs, Howard Fienberg, PLC.

MRA expressed their gratitude for the $162 million the President has proposed for NCHS in Fiscal Year 2011, a $23 million increase over FY 2010. NCHS produces valuable information for the survey and opinion research profession, particularly their in-depth data on cell-phone-only households.

However, MRA regrets the $1.267 billion FY11 budget proposed for the Census Bureau, a $6 billion cut from FY10. Mr. Fienberg lamented that the Census Bureau's work is not yet complete. "The decennial Census does not end with the conclusion of the fiscal year. And the preparations for the next one are already under way even now," commented Fienberg.
Data produced by the Census underpins nearly all aspects of survey and opinion research and MRA has lobbied for adequate funding for years. The Census forms the baseline sample units for virtually every survey performed in the United States; the innovative research methods that a well-funded Census can develop benefit researchers of almost every kind; and a properly financed Census can promote proper data use, minimize respondent burden, respect individual privacy, and ensure confidentiality.

MRA's interim CEO, Kristen Darby, emphasized the Association's continued dedication to these issues. "We look forward to working with our coalition allies to deliver the necessary support for the Census and NCHS."


Cheers,
Howard Fienberg, PLC
Director of Government Affairs
Marketing Research Association (MRA)
howard.fienberg@mra-net.org
1111 16th St. NW, Suite 120
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 775-5170
Fax: (202) 775-5172

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Date:         Wed, 3 Feb 2010 10:10:06 -0500
Reply-To:     Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Subject:      The 2010 Comprehensive Daily Kos/Research 2000 Poll of Self-Identified Republicans
X-To:         AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

The 2010 Comprehensive Daily Kos/Research 2000 Poll of Self-Identified Republicans
by kos

As I've mentioned before, I'm putting the finishing touches on my new book, American Taliban, which catalogues the ways in which modern-day conservatives share the same agenda as radical Jihadists in the Islamic
world. But I found myself making certain claims about Republicans that I didn't know if they could be backed up. So I thought, "why don't we ask them directly?" And so, this massive poll, by non-partisan independent pollster Research 2000 of over 2,000 self-identified Republicans, was born.

The results are nothing short of startling.

SNIP

or
http://tinyurl.com/yj5sqv3

Cross Tabs at


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

http://www.aapor.org
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I've not had time to look closely at this poll, except to note the startling results, but it seems to me the demographics at bottom show a somewhat skewed group of Republicans. I've not compared the demographics here yet to other surveys of those who identify themselves as Republican, but it seems a bit older and a lot more "southern" that I'd expect. About 70 percent are ages 45 and
up, and 42 percent from the South.

-------------------------------
Barry Hollander
Grady College of Journalism
and Mass Communication
University of Georgia
barry@uga.edu
www.barryhollander.com
www.whatpeopleknow.com

-------------------------------
http://www.aapor.org
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Date:         Wed, 3 Feb 2010 10:43:06 -0500
Reply-To:     Doug Henwood <dhenwood@PANIX.COM>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         Doug Henwood <dhenwood@PANIX.COM>
Subject:      regulation
X-To:         aapornet aapornet <aapornet@asu.edu>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII; format=flowed; delsp=yes
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Mime-Version: 1.0 (Apple Message framework v935.3)

Gallup published a poll yesterday:


showing that over half the public is more worried by too much
government regulation than too little.

Does anyone know how the results of this rather general question would
stack up against more specific questions? E.g., "should the government
regulate the kinds of investments that banks make?" or "should the
government regulate the kinds of investments that banks make in order
to minimize the risk of financial crises, or should institutions be
free to invest as they like and face the risk of failure?," or any
number of variously worded but more precise questions? Ditto
pollution, or product safety, or any number of other things that you
might think would be more popular?

Doug Henwood
Left Business Observer
242 Greene Ave - #1C
Brooklyn, NY 11238-1398 USA
<dhenwood@panix.com>
<http://www.leftbusinessobserver.com>
"blog": <http://doughenwood.wordpress.com/>
I think questions like this (or rather the answers to them) are basically meaningless. 'Rather general' is rather understating it. Only more precise questions relating to specific issues and institutions have a chance of being meaningful as measures of current attitudes (rather than of underlying personality traits) and even then the risk of non-attitudes is high.

Iain Noble
Research and Enterprise Service (RES)
University of Westminster
Room G1
4-12 Little Titchfield Street
London W1W 7UW

Tel: 0207 911 5000 Ext 2651
Mobile: 0753 832 8523
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-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNEM [mailto: AAPORNEM@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Doug Henwood
Sent: 03 February 2010 15:43
To: AAPORNEM@ASU.EDU
Subject: regulation

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Left Business Observer
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Brooklyn, NY 11238-1398 USA
<dhenwood@panix.com>
<http://www.leftbusinessobserver.com>
"blog": <http://doughenwood.wordpress.com/>

voice +1-347-599-2211
cell +1-917-865-2813

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

podcast: <http://shout.lbo-talk.org/lbo/radio-feed.php>
or <http://tinyurl.com/3bsaqb>
I was looking at these results yesterday and have to admit that I was surprised at quite how open most of the questions were to acquiescence response bias. Almost all of the results were presented such that agreement with the question indicated a negative view of Obama. At best, the response options seemed to have and "or not" tacked on the end, but the balancing was only used occasionally and gave less than equal weight to the alternate answer. I'm simply not convinced that the question "Do you believe Sarah Palin is more qualified to be President than Barack Obama?" is going to get a remotely similar response distribution to "Who would you say is more qualified to be President? [Sarah Palin] or [Barack Obama]?" One is subtly leading on the part of the interviewer and another is not.

Given that 10-20% of respondents tend agree with any statement (likely due to social norms), I went through the survey mentally subtracting 15 percentage points from every "yes" answer. That does leave some shocking numbers -- particularly as acquiescence tended to indicate support for gay rights, sex education, etc. -- but suggests that Birthers, for instance, may be
outnumbered in the party (a slight consolation at best). I'm not saying this to suggest that the opinions being expressed even with a correction are reasonable, but I worry that not addressing this kind of issue is the reason so many people out there are skeptical of survey results in the first place.

-Josh

------------
Josh Pasek
PhD Candidate in Communication
Stanford University
josh@joshpasek.com
www.joshpasek.com
------------

On Feb 3, 2010, at 7:10 AM, Leo Simonetta wrote:

> The 2010 Comprehensive Daily Kos/Research 2000 Poll of Self-Identified Republicans
> by kos
> As I've mentioned before, I'm putting the finishing touches on my new book, American Taliban, which catalogues the ways in which modern-day conservatives share the same agenda as radical Jihadists in the Islamic world. But I found myself making certain claims about Republicans that I didn't know if they could be backed up. So I thought, "why don't we ask them directly?" And so, this massive poll, by non-partisan independent pollster Research 2000 of over 2,000 self-identified Republicans, was born.
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http://www.aapor.org
2010 Top Ten "Dubious Polling" Awards

by Pollsters George Bishop and David Moore

or
http://tinyurl.com/y8gtk43

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

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Date: Wed, 3 Feb 2010 16:26:20 +0000
Reply-To: "nickp@marketsharescorp.com" <mkshares@COMCAST.NET>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "nickp@marketsharescorp.com" <mkshares@COMCAST.NET>
Subject: Re: regulation
X-To: Doug Henwood <dhenwood@PANIX.COM>
X-cc: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To: <1607858434.2388771265214219166.JavaMail.root@sz0107a.emeryville.ca.mail.comca.st.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Nick
----- Original Message ----- 
From: "Doug Henwood" <dhenwood@PANIX.COM>
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Sent: Wednesday, February 3, 2010 9:43:06 AM GMT -06:00 US/Canada Central
Subject: regulation

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Job Description for: Research Associate

Fors Marsh Group LLC (FMG) is an applied research firm located in Northern Virginia. Our primary mission is to leverage insights from the social sciences to better our client’s human resource and marketing decisions. As a thriving small business, we are committed to providing growth opportunities to our employees and challenging them to provide the best possible research for our clients.

FMG is seeking an intelligent and motivated social scientist needed to work as part of a small organizational research team on a variety of Defense Department contracts. Current projects include: a) qualitative research on military recruiting markets, b) measurement and analysis of brand.
mental models, and c) modeling the attraction/recruitment decisions of potential applicants.

Responsibilities include:

- Planning and coordinating the work of a project team.
- Contributing to the design, execution, and interpretation of social-psychological field studies.
- Preparing written research reports and articles summarizing research findings.
- Conducting univariate and multivariate analyses through the use of SPSS and STATA syntax.
- Coordinating with vendors and contracting organizations in support of projects.
- Providing ad hoc support to associated projects during surge periods.
- Participating in strategic planning meetings and assisting research managers with development and procurement of future work.

Qualifications:

- Graduate degree in Social/Behavioral Sciences, Research Methods, or related field preferred.
- Two years of academic or professional research experience preferred.
- Demonstration of strong verbal and written communications skills.
- Ability to work effectively independently and as a team member.
- Knowledge of at least one statistical analysis software package (SPSS and STATA are preferred) and Microsoft Office computer software applications.
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To apply, please visit www.shrm.jobs
SHRM Job Description

Job Title:         Director of Research
FLSA Status:     Exempt
Date:           December 2009

SUMMARY

Direct, oversee, and lead the association's research activities, which comprise four program areas each with its respective staff, and include three major organizational initiatives---SHRM Human Capital Benchmarking Service, the Leading Indicator of National Employment (LINETM), and SHRM's Survey Program.

Identify workplace/corporate research areas of relevance to human resource professionals, C-suite executives, and business leaders. Develop an overarching strategy for research and thought leadership for the SHRM organization and in coordination with the SHRM Foundation. Provide thought leadership and communicate results of research activities and other human resources management research to SHRM's membership, departments, boards, committees, the academic community, and other national groups and organizations. Identify and build relationships with high level corporate and academic research partners, negotiate partnership terms and contracts. Develop and execute collaborative opportunities with the SHRM Foundation by working closely with its Executive Director.

Serve as a spokesperson for SHRM at press conferences and other media events as appropriate. Give speeches to a diverse group of audiences (e.g., HR professionals, CEOs, other business leaders, academics, etc.). Identify and create research that will inform SHRM about its market and governmental policy and organizational strategy.

The incumbent is a member of the senior management team at SHRM.

ESSENTIAL DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES include the following. Other duties may be assigned.

Direct and oversee the association's research activities, which comprise four program areas each with its respective staff, including the following organizational initiatives:

1. Oversee the monthly execution of the SHRM/Rutgers Leading Indicator of National Employment (LINETM), a national economic forecasting data series/employment indicator produced for the financial markets. Overall coordination of labor market research beyond LINE activities.
2. Responsible for the continued development, execution, and generation of SHRM's customized Human Capital Benchmarking Service.
3. Provide strategy and thought leadership for SHRM's extensive survey program.
4. Oversee Workplace Trends and Forecasting program and use it as a
platform for thought leadership for the HR field.

Plan, develop, and implement the financial administration of and budgetary needs for SHRM Research.

Indirectly responsible for forecasting and generating revenue for SHRM via the new customized benchmarking service. Identify other opportunities for revenue generation such as sales of other customized benchmarking data and sponsorships of research.

Serve as a spokesperson for SHRM at press conferences and other media events as appropriate, and present to a diverse group of audiences (e.g., HR professionals, CEOs, other business leaders, academics, etc).

Identify and build relationships with high level corporate and academic research partners (e.g., consulting firms, universities/colleges, associations, etc). Work directly with these partners to negotiate partnership terms and contracts.

Oversee, execute, and participate in an annual future-focused symposium on a topic of emerging and strategic importance to the association. Assemble a forum of senior-level executives (e.g., HR executives, CEOs, etc), consultants, academics, and other thought leaders as well as members of the SHRM Board, SHRM Foundation Board and the HRCI Board.

Collaborate with and support internal departments such as Government Affairs, Public Affairs, Marketing, International Programs, Membership, Organizational Programs, Editorial, Advertising Sales, Human Resource Certification Institute, and the SHRM Foundation.

Develop and execute collaborative opportunities with the SHRM Foundation by working closely with its Executive Director. Upon request, attend SHRM Foundation Board of Directors meeting and report to the Foundation Board on SHRM's research efforts. Serve as a resource for SHRM Foundation as necessary.

Serve as the primary senior staff leader for the SHRM Human Capital Measurement Expert Panel, a group of external senior level SHRM volunteer leaders with expertise in human capital metrics. Facilitate meetings and phone conferences, and engage expert panel members in relevant activities.

Conduct international research that will support SHRM's globalization efforts. Work closely with partners in India and China to facilitate research projects, translation of survey instruments, and to implement visibility opportunities.

Identify and create research that will inform SHRM about its market and governmental policies, and inform SHRM's senior management team of such data and how it might impact the organization's strategy.

In collaboration with the Marketing Department, oversee the marketing efforts of SHRM Research products and services to members and nonmember groups.

Ensure that the Society serves as a timely resource for membership requests.
for research findings and information on human resource management topics. Spearhead thought leadership in HR and develop cutting edge strategy toward positioning SHRM as the authoritative voice in HR research.

SUPERVISORY RESPONSIBILITIES

Provide supervision to a 10-12 person Research department, including the survey program manager, strategic research manager, workplace trends manager, and others.

QUALIFICATIONS To perform this job successfully, an individual must be able to perform each essential duty satisfactorily. The requirements listed below are representative of the knowledge, skill, and/or ability required. Reasonable accommodations may be made to enable individuals with disabilities to perform the essential functions.

EDUCATION and/or EXPERIENCE

Requires master's degree though a doctoral degree in the field of Human Resource Management or a related field is preferred. SPHR and/or GPHR (or related HR credential) preferred. At least five to eight years experience working in an association/membership organization environment preferred.

Minimum of 8 to 10 years of professional experience and leadership in research administration, preferably involving areas of corporate research. Prior supervisory experience also required. Experience managing departmental budgets required.

Requires thorough understanding of statistics and research methods.

Requires excellent presentation skills with the ability to present to both academic and practitioner audiences.

Requires ability to demonstrate entrepreneurship and negotiation strategies.

Excellent verbal, written, and interpersonal communications skills are a must.

Requires knowledge of the HR field and a network of thought leaders in HR and management.

For consideration, please apply on-line: www.shrm.jobs

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set aapornet nomail
We are looking for online scheduling software (some examples: Appointment-Plus, Appointment Quest, Genbook) that works particularly well for respondent self-scheduling for telephone interview appointments. We do executive interviewing, so email addresses of eligible individuals are available and they do not need to be screened.

We would like the flexibility to customize the number of appointments available during specific hours/days and ability to accommodate multiple time zones with ease.

A nice to have would be Outlook invites to one or both parties. At a minimum, weâ€™d like the â€œschedulerâ€ to receive an email notification every time an appointment has been booked or changed. Other respondents should NOT be able to see who else has scheduled, just available/unavailable time slots.

Any feedback, positive or negative experiences, or best practices appreciated.

Natalia Elsner | Research Project Manager
8777 E. Via de Ventura, Suite 188
Scottsdale, AZ  85258
phone: 480-947-8078, Ext. 333
fax: 480-481-0747
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Thanks for all the suggestions. As some noted, this is an issue rife with apples-to-oranges challenges, because I was asking about exercise at a gym, and most of the large national studies ask about exercise in general so that the larger issues of outdoor exercise when weather turns warmer tend to overshadow any seasonal trends for indoor exercise.

I did follow the advice to call my gym, which is the largest in our town and is considered one of the tops in the nation. The Nautilus fitness machines got their start in Florida, and many of the early studies were tested at this very facility. They still collaborate with researchers at the university, etc.

I got a call back from their data guy, and he confirmed my impressions that January is by far the busiest month for them. He says the drop-off is in mid-February.

Had I been a more typical journalist, I might have said thanks and ended the call at that point, because I got what I need. But this was a data guy, who doesn't get to talk about his work much. And so I continued to listen and say "Wow!" so that he could have the satisfaction of telling me. Turns out that the second busiest time of year is in March, leading up to and during university spring break; apparently a lot of faculty and students who stay in town use that time to get in shape before impending swimsuit season. August is third, because of the newcomers to town and also moms whose children are in school. Then early June also has a spike, as parents bring their teenagers to the gym (teens 13 to 17 get a free summer pass with some restrictions).

I am sure non-university towns have different patterns, but that is the situation here, with January uber alles.

He also pointed out that not only are visits highest in January, but also new memberships. About 12% start then, much more than any other month, even more than August with that influx of new residents.

So that was plenty to inform my column. One of the things I want to discuss, which may be of some interest to the sociologists among us, is how a gym can serve as a "third place,"

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Third_place

A third place, as described by urban sociologist Ray oldenburg, is an informal meeting place distinct from home (our first place) and work (second place, where we may spend most of our waking hours). The US TV show "Cheers" or the UK "Coronation Street" are about third places. I couldn't find a study about the gym as third place, but it certainly seems to be for me. It serves a necessary function that really has
nothing to do with the benefits of exercise. It provides an opportunity
to let my mind disengage while the body works, and in doing so often
solves problems or comes up with new ideas ("Ma'am, is something wrong?
You've been staring at the machine for three minutes"). And I love
going to aerobics classes because after a long day of making decisions
and giving clear orders to student helpers, etc. it is so relaxing to
let someone else be in charge and tell me what to do!

Colleen Porter
Gainesville, FL

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set aapornet nomail
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Not everything you would want, but from the December Bloomberg National Po=
l, all adults in U.S. =20

To avoid any more taxpayer bailouts, which of the following do you think=
the better course:=
10%  Break up large banks=
52%  Impose stricter regulation of large banks=
31%  Allow large banks to fail=
7%  Not sure=

By comparison, we asked the same question in a poll of Bloomberg terminal=
subscribers--that is the financial professionals who spend roughly $20,00=
0 a year for the Bloomberg financial information service. Findings were released a couple of weeks ago.

To avoid any more taxpayer bailouts, which of the following do you think is the better course: (Rotate.) (From National Poll)

- 22% Break up large banks
- 42% Impose stricter regulation of large banks
- 32% Allow large banks to fail
- 4% Have no idea

Hope this is helpful, even if not a direct answer to the question posed.

JAS

J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D
Selzer & Company
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

For purposes of this list, use JAnnSelzer@aol.com
For other purposes, use JASelzer@SelzerCo.com

-----Original Message-----
From: nickp@marketsharescorp.com <mkshares@COMCAST.NET>
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Sent: Wed, Feb 3, 2010 11:26 am
Subject: Re: regulation

More specific regulation question subjects: no money down home mortgages that allow buyers to borrow down payments at higher rates, home equity loans that allow homeowners to borrow the full value of their homes, regulation of mortgage brokers who pass risk to financial institutions, regulation of how retail banks invest depositor funds, and restoring the Glass-Steagall Act (explained).

nick

----- Original Message -----
From: "Doug Henwood" <dhenwood@PANIX.COM>
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
o: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
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The ABC News Polling Unit invites applications for two positions based in New York, N.Y.

1. Assistant Director of Polling

2. Senior Polling Analyst

The Polling Unit covers the beat of public opinion for ABC News. We research, write, conduct and analyze public opinion polls across a range of topics; establish and maintain ABC's poll reporting standards; compile, evaluate and summarize multi-source data to inform our news coverage; and consult with producers and correspondents on the contours of public opinion. We conduct ongoing methodological oversight and review of our surveys, maintain extensive internal data resources and report our results on ABC and other television, radio and digital platforms. We also commit to our own professional development and encourage engagement with the field through professional associations.

Applicants for these positions must possess a strong background in statistics and survey methodology, extensive experience managing and analyzing survey data, strong writing and communication skills, critical and creative thinking and the ability to handle multiple projects on deadline in a demanding but collaborative work environment.

1. Assistant director

The assistant director of polling will possess substantial practical experience in producing and analyzing public opinion surveys. This individual takes the lead role in our statistical analysis, review and development of survey methodology, dataset management and vetting of external-source research, as well as a substantial role in producing ABC News poll analyses and responding directly to data inquiries from...
producers and correspondents. The assistant director also represents ABC News on the exit poll questionnaire committee. In addition to superior analytical ability we expect strong writing, consultative and explanatory skills. An advanced degree is expected, preferably a Ph.D., in survey research methods or a related field. Reference Requisition ID 227752.

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Apply for these positions at: http://www.disneycareers.com using the Requisition ID numbers above.

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Reply-To: Mike O'Neil <mike.oneil@ALUMNI.BROWN.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNERT <AAPORNERT@ASU.EDU>
From: Mike O'Neil <mike.oneil@ALUMNI.BROWN.EDU>
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X-cc: AAPORNERT@asu.edu
In-Reply-To: <8CC73F4AFF50E74-3A38-1274@webmail-d042.sysops.aol.com>
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Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1

Ann

When juxtaposed with the Gallup data, what a fabulous illustration of the danger of generalizing of one unspecific question (the Gallup question) to your specific instance!

Mike O'Neil
www.mikeoneil.org
On Thu, Feb 4, 2010 at 2:03 PM, J. Ann Selzer <jannselzer@aol.com> wrote:

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> released a couple of weeks ago.
> 
> To avoid any more taxpayer bailouts, which of the following do you think is
> the better course: (Rotate.) (From National Poll)
> 
> > 22% Break up large banks
> > 42% Impose stricter regulation of large banks
> > 32% Allow large banks to fail
> > 4% Have no idea
> 
> Hope this is helpful, even if not a direct answer to the question posed.
> JAS

J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D
Selzer & Company
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

For purposes of this list, use JAnnSelzer@aol.com
For other purposes, use JASelzer@SelzerCo.com
More specific regulation question subjects: no money down home mortgages
that
allow buyers to borrow down payments at higher rates, home equity loans that
allow homeowners to borrow the full value of their homes, regulation of
mortgage
brokers who pass risk to financial institutions, regulation of how retail
banks
an invest depositor funds, and restoring the Glass-Steagall Act
(explained).

---

Doug Henwood
left Business Observer
42 Greene Ave - #1C
Brooklyn, NY 11238-1398 USA
dhenwood@panix.com
http://www.leftbusinessobserver.com>
blog": <http://doughenwood.wordpress.com/>
voice +1-347-599-2211
dell +1-917-865-2813
producer, Behind the News
hursdays, 5-6 PM, WBAI, New York 99.5 FM
aturdays, 10-11 AM, KPFA, Berkeley 94.1 FM
odcast: <http://shout.lbo-talk.org/lbo/radio-feed.php>
Tunes: <http://www.gallup.com/poll/125468/Americans-Leery-Govt-Regulation-Business.aspx?CSTS=alert> showing that over half the public is more worried by too much
government regulation than too little.
Does anyone know how the results of this rather general question would
tack up against more specific questions? E.g., "should the government
egulate the kinds of investments that banks make?" or "should the
government regulate the kinds of investments that banks make in order
to minimize the risk of financial crises, or should institutions be
free to invest as they like and face the risk of failure?," or any
umber of variously worded but more precise questions? Ditto
ollution, or product safety, or any number of other things that you
ight think would be more popular?
>
> r <http://tinyurl.com/3bsaqb>
> > http://www.aapor.org
> > Archives: http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html
> > lease ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
> > unsubscribe?-don't reply to this message, write to:
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> > Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
> > set aapornet nomail
> > On your return send this: set aapornet mail
> > Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
> > Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: aapornet-request@asu.edu
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Unsubscribe? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
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Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
========================================================================
Date:         Sun, 7 Feb 2010 10:51:52 -0500
Reply-To:     jwerner@jwdp.com
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         Jan Werner <jwerner@JWDP.COM>
Organization: Jan Werner Data Processing
Subject:      Revisionist vote count
X-To:         AAPORNET <aapornet@asu.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; format=flowed
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

--
Mike O'Neil
www.mikeoneil.org

http://www.aapor.org
Archives: http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html
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========================================================================
From today's Washington Post:

[Sarah] Palin -- whose historic vice presidential bid earned nearly 60
million votes...

I had mistakenly thought that some of those votes might have been cast
for John McCain. Silly me! I stand corrected.

Jan Werner

WaPo article at:
http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2010/02/06/AR2010020603264_pf.html

or: http://tinyurl.com/ygw6x3f

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

We are looking for recommendations on how to split incentives in survey wit=
h two waves and three waves. We've done a brief lit review but didn't find =
recommendations for incentive amounts in a longitudinal design. For the two=
wave study we have $20 budgeted for incentives, is it best to split evenly=
with $10 for the first response and $10 for the second response? Or better=
to hold all $20 until the second response? Or another option?

The incentive budget for the third wave of the survey is not yet set, what =
incentive amount would be recommended?

Thanks!

Becky Lien
Data Manager
Professional Data Analysts, Inc.
219 Main Street SE, Suite 302
Minneapolis, MN  55414
For a longitudinal design in a probability based online panel you can read

Available at:

The Panel Study of Income Dynamics is providing a page with links to longitudinal panels around the word:

http://psidonline.isr.umich.edu/Guide/PanelStudies.aspx

On Sun, Feb 7, 2010 at 7:50 AM, Becky Lien <Blien@pdastats.com> wrote:

> We are looking for recommendations on how to split incentives in survey
with two waves and three waves. We've done a brief lit review but didn't find recommendations for incentive amounts in a longitudinal design. For the two wave study we have $20 budgeted for incentives, is it best to split evenly with $10 for the first response and $10 for the second response? Or better to hold all $20 until the second response? Or another option?

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Becky Lien
Data Manager
Professional Data Analysts, Inc.
219 Main Street SE, Suite 302
Minneapolis, MN 55414
Tele: 612-623-9110
Fax: 612-623-8807
www.PDAstats.com
The Centre for Survey Design and Methodology/ESS is looking for a Researcher f/m (TVL-13) (part time (75 %), initial period of 2 years, starting as soon as possible) to work in the central coordination and monitoring of fieldwork in the European Social Survey (http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/).

The successful applicant will work as a member of the Central Coordinating Team of the ESS. He/she will discuss fieldwork strategies with the national teams in charge of conducting the ESS, provide guidance on various aspects of data collection (e.g. on how to achieve high response rates and how to minimise nonresponse bias), monitor fieldwork progress, and analyse compliance with the survey specifications in the countries participating in the ESS. Applicants should demonstrate a keen interest in issues of data quality and comparability in cross-national surveys. The successful applicant is expected to advance the knowledge of quality issues in cross-national data collection by own research activities. Candidates will be given the opportunity to work on their PhD thesis.

Applicants should have a degree in a field of clear relevance for survey research, expertise in survey methodology, and experience in planning and conducting large-scale (preferably face-to-face) surveys. Proficiency in the English language is required as well as good communication and organisation skills, the ability to work as a member of an international team and the willingness to travel. Experience with the design and implementation of international social surveys and familiarity with the European Social Survey are of advantage.

GESIS is an equal opportunities employer and therefore encourages equal treatment of men and women. Guidelines for the employment of the disabled are adhered to, as are the legal requirements regarding part-time work. Please send your CV with the usual documents by February 26, to Daniela Matthäi, Personalverwaltung, B 2,1, 68159 Mannheim, Tel. 0621-1246-157 or by email to bewerbung@gesis.org. For further information please contact Achim Koch (Tel. ++49 (0)621-1246-280, email achim.koch@gesis.org) --
Two stories of potential interest:

The Iowa Poll measured affinity for the Tea Party movement in its latest poll, showing one in three Iowans count themselves as supporters. The media portray this group as a bunch of angry wackjobs; obviously there is more to it than that. Here is the story from Sunday's Register.


For those interested in gay marriage, you may know the Iowa Supreme Court last year issued a unanimous decision that the Iowa Constitution allows same-sex marriages. The path to amend the Constitution is long--it requires an amendment to be passed by two successive legislative sessions before it can be put on the ballot. Though the current Democratic leadership is not inclined to bring such a discussion to the floor, some candidates are using this as a wedge issue for the November election, under the rallying cry of "Let us vote." In that light, today's poll story on the public's interest in the legislature devoting time to the subject is of interest.

Here is the link to today's story, in which 62% of Iowans say this issue does not deserve legislative time.

http://www.desmoinesregister.com/article/20100208/NEWS10/2080322/-1/archive/
On Feb 8, 2010, at 4:07 PM, J. Ann Selzer wrote:

> Two stories of potential interest:
> 
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The graphic presents income, education, born-againness, etc., for the TP-sympathizers, but no comparison with Iowa averages. What do we know can we say about their demographic makeup? My guess is that they're more likely than average to be self-employed or small business people than average. Is that right?

Doug Henwood
Left Business Observer
We didn't ask about employment in this poll, but this group is remarkably similar in demographic profile to all Iowans, including age, religion, education, income, where they live. They are slightly more likely to be Republicans and slightly less likely to be Democrats, but same proportion of independents as all Iowans. I think that's what's fascinating. The media doesn't appear to know how mainstream this movement actually is. At least in Iowa. JAS

=20

J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D
Selzer & Company  
Des Moines, Iowa  50309

For purposes of this list, use JAnnSelzer@aol.com  
For other purposes, use JASelzer@SelzerCo.com

-----Original Message-----
From: Doug Henwood <dhenwood@PANIX.COM>
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU  
Sent: Mon, Feb 8, 2010 3:32 pm  
Subject: Re: Tea Party

On Feb 8, 2010, at 4:07 PM, J. Ann Selzer wrote:

> Two stories of potential interest:
>
> The Iowa Poll measured affinity for the Tea Party movement in its
> latest poll, showing one in three Iowans count themselves as
> supporters. The media portray this group as a bunch of angry
> wackjobs; obviously there is more to it than that. Here is the
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> TP-sympathizers, but no comparison with Iowa averages. What do we know/
> can we say about their demographic makeup? My guess is that they're
> more likely than average to be self-employed or small business people
> than average. Is that right?

Doug Henwood
Left Business Observer
242 Greene Ave - #1C
Brooklyn, NY 11238-1398 USA
<dhenwood@panix.com>
<http://www.leftbusinessobserver.com>
"blog": <http://doughenwood.wordpress.com/>

voice +1-347-599-2211
cell +1-917-865-2813

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

Dear AAPORnet-ers,

I have a colleague working on research related to African Americans' use of online news. She's attempting to determine the extent and nature publicly available data to set the stage for her data gathering. She's been to this point entirely stumped, one dead end after another perhaps because so much of this work is proprietary. She's pulled back the lens a bit to see if she can get her hands on something:

Very specifically she is looking for data on people who use online news sites geared toward African Americans.

Less specifically, for data on African Americans who use online news sites.

Even less specifically, for data on African Americans who use the Internet.

This is out of my research area. Any ideas? Please send your thoughts or sources to me or Ava Thompson Greenwell directly (greenwell.ava@gmail.com).
Thanks in advance for your help.

Best, Rachel

Rachel Davis Mersey, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor
Medill School
Northwestern University
1870 Campus Drive, 3rd Floor
Evanston, IL 60208
p. 847.491.2196 and f. 847.491.5925
e. rdmersey@northwestern.edu

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Date:         Mon, 8 Feb 2010 18:00:15 -0500
Reply-To:     "J. Ann Selzer" <jannselzer@AOL.COM>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         "J. Ann Selzer" <jannselzer@AOL.COM>
Subject:      Re: African Americans and online news use
X-To:         AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To:  <6602ec301002081442i1cd50dd2nc93cee73ad762106@mail.gmail.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

A good place to start is with her local media providers. Many (fewer than in years past) subscribe to syndicated research which would look at online news use, and could (often) break out those findings by race. They give this information to advertisers, so I would think they would be generous in giving it to her. There are national compilations of these market surveys--well, sort of. They might have a compilation of the Top 100 markets, which is not a full US sample. But it is still a meaningful universe.

In markets with large African-American populations (like Atlanta), they might measure African-American news sources--not sure if they would measure both online as well as print.

If I were doing this, I'd call my local newspaper and ask to speak to the research department (or marketing department if the research department has been dismantled). They can guide her from there. JAS

=20

J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D
Selzer & Company
Des Moines, Iowa  50309

For purposes of this list, use JAnnSelzer@aol.com
For other purposes, use JASelzer@SelzerCo.com
-----Original Message-----
From: Rachel Davis Mersey <rdmersey@NORTHWESTERN.EDU>
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Sent: Mon, Feb 8, 2010 4:42 pm
Subject: African Americans and online news use

Dear AAPORnet-ers,

I have a colleague working on research related to African Americans' use of online news. She's attempting to determine the extent and nature publicly available data to set the stage for her data gathering. She's been to this point entirely stumped, one dead end after another perhaps because so much of this work is proprietary. She's pulled back the lens a bit to see if she can get her hands on something:

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Less specifically, for data on African Americans who use online news sites.
Even less specifically, for data on African Americans who use the Internet.

This is out of my research area. Any ideas? Please send your thoughts or sources to me or Ava Thompson Greenwell directly (greenwell.ava@gmail.com).

Thanks in advance for your help.

Best, Rachel

Rachel Davis Mersey, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor
Medill School
Northwestern University
1870 Campus Drive, 3rd Floor
Evanston, IL 60208
p. 847.491.2196 and f. 847.491.5925
e. rdmersey@northwestern.edu

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Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
On Feb 8, 2010, at 5:40 PM, J. Ann Selzer wrote:

> We didn't ask about employment in this poll, but this group is
> remarkably similar in demographic profile to all Iowans, including
> age, religion, education, income, where they live. They are
> slightly more likely to be Republicans and slightly less likely to
> be Democrats, but same proportion of independents as all Iowans. I
> think that's what's fascinating. The media doesn't appear to know
> how mainstream this movement actually is. At least in Iowa.

Maybe it's because I'm from New York, but I have to ask how
"mainstream" is Iowa? It's whiter, more rural, more agricultural, more
Protestant, etc., than the rest of the USA, isn't it?

Doug Henwood
Left Business Observer
242 Greene Ave - #1C
Brooklyn, NY 11238-1398 USA
<dhenwood@panix.com>
<http://www.leftbusinessobserver.com>
"blog": <http://doughenwood.wordpress.com/>

voice  +1-347-599-2211
cell   +1-917-865-2813

producer, Behind the News
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Saturdays, 10-11 AM, KPFA, Berkeley 94.1 FM

podcast: <http://shout.lbo-talk.org/lbo/radio-feed.php>
Iowa may be all of those things you say Doug. However it has consistently been a bellwether state fair and balanced (with apologies to Fox News) on many issues. Iowa was a launching point for President Obama as I recall.

Andrew Gage
Owner/President
Gage Research
20006 Lindenhurst Court
Hagerstown, MD 21742
Phone 301-393-3841
Email agage@gageresearch.com

In a message dated 2/8/2010 6:13:21 P.M. Eastern Standard Time, dhenwood@PANIX.COM writes:

On Feb 8, 2010, at 5:40 PM, J. Ann Selzer wrote:

> We didn't ask about employment in this poll, but this group is
> remarkably similar in demographic profile to all Iowans, including
> age, religion, education, income, where they live. They are
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Doug Henwood
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or <http://tinyurl.com/3bsaqb>

download my book Wall Street (for free!) at <http://www.wallstreetthebook.com>

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http://www.aapor.org
Unsubscribe? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text: signoff aapornet
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
For what it's worth, the Field Poll showed 28% of California voters strongly or somewhat identify with the Tea Party movement.

J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D
Selzer & Company
Des Moines, Iowa  50309

For purposes of this list, use JAnnSelzer@aol.com
For other purposes, use JASelzer@SelzerCo.com

-----Original Message-----
From: Doug Henwood <dhenwood@PANIX.COM>
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Sent: Mon, Feb 8, 2010 5:11 pm
Subject: Re: Tea Party

On Feb 8, 2010, at 5:40 PM, J. Ann Selzer wrote:

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Doug Henwood
Left Business Observer
242 Greene Ave - #1C
Brooklyn, NY 11238-1398 USA
<dhenwood@panix.com>/=20
<http://www.leftbusinessobserver.com>/=20
"blog": <http://doughenwood.wordpress.com>/=20

voice  +1-347-599-2211
cell  +1-917-865-2813
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podcast: <http://shout.lbo-talk.org/lbo/radio-feed.php>
   =3D73801817>
or <http://tinyurl.com/3bsaqb>
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download my book Wall Street (for free!) at
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<http://www.wallstreetthebook.com>
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http://www.aapor.org
Unsubscribe? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
   signoff aapornet
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On Feb 8, 2010, at 6:23 PM, Andrew Gage wrote:
>
> Iowa may be all of those things you say Doug. However it has
> consistently
> been a bellwether state fair and balanced (with apologies to Fox
> News) on
> many issues. Iowa was a launching point for President Obama as I
> recall.
Again, maybe it's my urban bias showing, but why does a white rural state have such an outsized influence on presidential selection? I could say the same about New Hampshire. The two states together have about half the pop of New York City. NH alone is less than half the size of Brooklyn. Somehow the small, white, and rural get away with being defined as mainstream even though they're not representative of a diverse, mostly metropolitan country.

Doug Henwood  
Left Business Observer  
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Brooklyn, NY 11238-1398 USA  
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iTunes:  
or <http://tinyurl.com/3bsaqb>

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download my book Wall Street (for free!) at  
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Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date:         Mon, 8 Feb 2010 18:49:28 -0500  
Reply-To:     Alex Lundry <alundry@TARGETPOINTCONSULTING.COM>  
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From:         Alex Lundry <alundry@TARGETPOINTCONSULTING.COM>  
Subject:      Re: Tea Party  
X-To:         Doug Henwood <dhenwood@PANIX.COM>,  
              "AAPORNET@ASU.EDU" <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
In-Reply-To:  <29348D4F-F0AB-4246-9EC3-AA6476CDE8B8@panix.com>  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"  
MIME-Version: 1.0
It's from a self-interested source, but see this paper for the stance that Iowa is representative enough: (BEFORE YOU CLICK NOTE THAT THIS IS A DIRECT DOWNLOAD LINK TO A WORD DOCUMENT - sorry, couldn't find a better link) http://myweb.uiowa.edu/bhlai/caucus/mlbsquire.doc

Lewis-Beck: Iowa deserves first-in-the-nation caucuses (WRIC-TV, March 17)
According to a new study, Iowa reflects the diversity of America more than most other U.S. states and is well placed to deserve its status as the first presidential nomination primary. In particular, Iowa was found to be particularly typical of the U.S. in economic and social terms. The research was presented in an article by political scientists MICHAEL LEWIS-BECK of the University of Iowa and Peverill Squire of the University of Missouri entitled "Iowa: The Most Representative State?" appearing in the January issue of PS: Political Science & Politics, a journal of the American Political Science Association. WRIC is an ABC affiliate in Richmond, Va.

Alex Lundry
VP & Director of Research
TargetPoint Consulting
http://www.targetpointconsulting.com
http://twitter.com/alexlundry

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Doug Henwood
Sent: Monday, February 08, 2010 6:38 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: Tea Party

On Feb 8, 2010, at 6:23 PM, Andrew Gage wrote:

> Iowa may be all of those things you say Doug. However it has
> consistently
> been a bellwether state fair and balanced (with apologies to   Fox
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Doug Henwood
Left Business Observer
242 Greene Ave - #1C
Brooklyn, NY 11238-1398 USA
Thank you for the information Alex.

You bring up an interesting point Doug in terms of urban bias and diversity. You say that "Somehow the small, white, and rural get away with being defined as mainstream even though they're not representative of a diverse, mostly metropolitan country."
The reality is that most of our country is not really diverse at all. We as Americans like to think of ourselves as this one big melting pot where everyone lives together in harmony. In reality even in large cities ethnic and racial groups tend to live with and amongst their own. New York and Los Angeles among other major cities have entire neighborhoods that are ethnically based. I know from being in New York I wouldn't want to buy my fruits and vegetables from anyone but a Korean grocer.

I was born and raised in NYC on the upper east side. I have also worked in Lincoln Nebraska back when I worked with Gallup. I don't think that NYC has anything on Lincoln in terms of rational and reasoned thought. Its all well and good to think that bigger is better and more diverse and perhaps it is. However, most of the values this country is based on come from the rural centers in this country and they generally do a much better job in reflecting the pulse of the nation.

Andrew Gage
Owner/President
Gage Research
20006 Lindenhurst Court
Hagerstown, MD 21742
Phone 301-393-3841
Email agage@gageresearch.com

In a message dated 2/8/2010 6:50:36 P.M. Eastern Standard Time, alundry@TARGETPOINTCONSULTING.COM writes:

It's from a self-interested source, but see this paper for the stance that Iowa is representative enough: (BEFORE YOU CLICK NOTE THAT THIS IS A DIRECT DOWNLOAD LINK TO A WORD DOCUMENT - sorry, couldn't find a better link)
http://myweb.uiowa.edu/bhlai/caucus/mlbsquire.doc

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VP & Director of Research
TargetPoint Consulting
http://www.targetpointconsulting.com
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From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Doug Henwood
Sent: Monday, February 08, 2010 6:38 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: Tea Party

On Feb 8, 2010, at 6:23 PM, Andrew Gage wrote:

> Iowa may be all of those things you say Doug. However it has
> consistently
> been a bellwether state fair and balanced (with apologies to Fox
> News) on
> many issues. Iowa was a launching point for President Obama as I
> recall.

Again, maybe it's my urban bias showing, but why does a white rural
state have such an outsized influence on presidential selection? I
could say the same about New Hampshire. The two states together have
about half the pop of New York City. NH alone is less than half the
size of Brooklyn. Somehow the small, white, and rural get away with
being defined as mainstream even though they're not representative of
a diverse, mostly metropolitan country.

Doug Henwood
Left Business Observer
242 Greene Ave - #1C
Brooklyn, NY 11238-1398 USA
<dhenwood@panix.com>
<http://www.leftbusinessobserver.com>
"blog": <http://doughenwood.wordpress.com/>

voice +1-347-599-2211
cell +1-917-865-2813

producer, Behind the News
Thursdays, 5-6 PM, WBAI, New York 99.5 FM
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download my book Wall Street (for free!) at
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On Feb 8, 2010, at 7:08 PM, Andrew Gage wrote:

> The reality is that most of our country is not really diverse at all.

Ok, Iowa is 93%, non-Hisp white; the U.S., 74%. Iowa is 2% black, U.S. 12%. Asian, it's 2% vs. 4%. Latino, 4% vs. 15%. Urban, 61% vs. 78%.
Foreign-born, 4% vs. 13%. I'm not sure what you mean by saying the U.S. isn't really diverse at all, but Iowa is a lot less diverse than the national averages.

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A third of the population isn't even a very high number in that regard, since it has long been said that there is a pretty consistent 20-30% of hard-core conservative fundamentalists in U.S. society. While I don't have any citations for you on that, I recall both Gary Langer and David Moore talking about it during the great "Moral Values" exit poll debates of a few years ago.

Jan Werner
J. Ann Selzer wrote:
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> J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D Selzer& Company Des Moines, Iowa 50309
>
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> use JASelzer@SelzerCo.com
>

-----Original Message----- From: Doug Henwood<dhenwood@PANIX.COM> To:
AAPORNET@ASU.EDU Sent: Mon, Feb 8, 2010 3:32 pm Subject: Re: Tea
Party

On Feb 8, 2010, at 4:07 PM, J. Ann Selzer wrote:

>> Two stories of potential interest:
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>> The Iowa Poll measured affinity for the Tea Party movement in its
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signoff aapornet
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.

Date: Tue, 9 Feb 2010 03:22:53 +0000
Reply-To: "nickp@marketsharescorp.com" <mkshares@COMCAST.NET>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "nickp@marketsharescorp.com" <mkshares@COMCAST.NET>
Subject: Re: Tea Party
X-To: Doug Henwood <dhenwood@PANIX.COM>
X-cc: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To: <E2D1D218-DA1E-4F81-AE4A-2718B309CA72@panix.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=utf-8
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Please note that similar findings were noted in the diverse states of CA and IL, in addition to my home state - Iowa.

Move on.

Nick Panagakis
----- Original Message ----- 
From: "Doug Henwood" <dhenwood@PANIX.COM>
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Sent: Monday, February 8, 2010 8:13:00 PM GMT -06:00 US/Canada Central
Subject: Re: Tea Party

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Jan assumes the Tea Party questions were the only questions asked in the poll and led to a self-selecting sample bias.

We don't know that.

Nick

----- Original Message -----
From: "Jan Werner" <jwerner@JWDP.COM>
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Sent: Monday, February 8, 2010 8:51:34 PM GMT -06:00 US/Canada Central
Subject: Re: Tea Party

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Colleagues,

I received the census warning below today as part of a mass mailing from an influential friend, who received it from her sister, who received it from her local sheriff's office.

From: Sac County Sheriff's Office
Sent: Monday, January 25, 2010 8:36 AM

*Be Cautious About Giving Info to Census Workers*:

With the U.S. Census process beginning, the Better Business Bureau (BBB) advises people to be cooperative, but cautious, so as not to become a victim of fraud or identity theft. The first phase of the 2010 U.S. Census is under way as workers have begun verifying the addresses of households across the country. Eventually, more than 140,000 U.S. Census workers will count every person in the United States and will gather information about every person living at each address including name, age, gender, race, and other relevant data.

The big question is - how do you tell the difference between a U.S. Census worker and a con artist? BBB offers the following advice:

If a U.S. Census worker knocks on your door, they will have a badge, a handheld device, a Census Bureau canvas bag, and a confidentiality notice. Ask to see their identification and their badge before answering their questions. However, you should never invite anyone you don't know into your home.

Census workers are currently only knocking on doors to verify address information. Do not give your Social Security number, credit card or banking information to anyone, even if they claim they need it for the U.S. Census.

REMEMBER, NO MATTER WHAT THEY ASK, YOU REALLY ONLY NEED TO TELL THEM HOW MANY PEOPLE LIVE AT YOUR ADDRESS.

While the Census Bureau might ask for basic financial information, such as a salary range, YOU DON'T HAVE TO ANSWER ANYTHING AT ALL ABOUT YOUR FINANCIAL SITUATION. The Census Bureau will not ask for Social Security, bank account, or credit card numbers, nor will employees solicit donations. Any one asking for that information is NOT with the Census Bureau.

AND REMEMBER, THE CENSUS BUREAU HAS DECIDED NOT TO WORK WITH ACORN ON
GATHERING THIS INFORMATION. No Acorn worker should approach you saying he/she is with the Census Bureau.

Eventually, Census workers may contact you by telephone, mail, or in person at home. However, the Census Bureau will not contact you by e-mail, so be on the lookout for e-mail scams impersonating the Census.

Never click on a link or open any attachments in an e-mail that are supposedly from the U.S. Census Bureau.

PLEASE SHARE THIS INFO WITH FAMILY AND FRIENDS.

Sherrie Carhart
Crime Prevention Specialist
Sacramento County Sheriff
North Division (916) 536-9876

Trouble is, it differs from the actual alert sent by the Better Business Bureau (http://www.bbb.org/us/article/bbb-alerts-consumers-about-us-census-workers-be-cooperative-but-cautious-10306) and in such a way as to undermine census participation ("you really only need to tell them how many people live at your address").

The BBB knows this and posted a message entitled "Phony BBB e-mail spreads fiction" (http://www.bbb.org/us/article/phony-bbb-e-mail-spreads-fiction-about-2010-census-get-the-facts-14542).

I worry that the RNC mailing a few weeks ago and now this are harbingers of an avalanche just beginning. Don't worry, I will send my friend corrective info (and everyone else on her email list, plus my students, colleagues, family members, and neighbors). Perhaps you should, too.

Patty

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

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To apply, please visit www.shrm.jobs

SHRM Job Description

Job Title: Director of Research
FLSA Status: Exempt
Date: December 2009

SUMMARY:
Direct, oversee, and lead the association's research activities, which comprise four program areas each with its respective staff, and include three major organizational initiatives---SHRM Human Capital Benchmarking Service, the Leading Indicator of National Employment (LINETM), and SHRM's Survey Program.

Identify workplace/corporate research areas of relevance to human resource professionals, C-suite executives, and business leaders. Identify and develop an overarching strategy for research and thought leadership for the SHRM organization and in coordination with the SHRM Foundation.

Provide thought leadership and communicate results of research activities and other human resources management research to SHRM's membership, departments, boards, committees, the academic community, and other national groups and organizations. Identify and build relationships with high level corporate and academic research partners, negotiate partnerships, terms and contracts. Develop and execute collaborative opportunities with the SHRM Foundation by working closely with its Executive Director.

Serve as a spokesperson for SHRM at press conferences and other media events as appropriate. Give speeches to a diverse group of audiences (e.g., HR professionals, CEOs, other business leaders, academics, etc.).
Identify and create research that will inform SHRM about its market and governmental policy and organizational strategy.

The incumbent is a member of the senior management team at SHRM.

ESSENTIAL DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES include the following. Other duties may be assigned.

Direct and oversee the association's research activities, which comprise four program areas each with its respective staff, including the following organizational initiatives:

1. Oversee the monthly execution of the SHRM/Rutgers Leading Indicator of National Employment (LINETM), a national economic forecasting data series/employment indicator produced for the financial markets.

Overall coordination of labor market research beyond LINE activities.

2. Responsible for the continued development, execution, and generation of SHRM's customized Human Capital Benchmarking Service.

3. Provide strategy and thought leadership for SHRM's extensive survey program.

4. Oversee Workplace Trends and Forecasting program and use it as a platform for thought leadership for the HR field.

Plan, develop, and implement the financial administration of and budgetary needs for SHRM Research.

Indirectly responsible for forecasting and generating revenue for SHRM via the new customized benchmarking service. Identify other opportunities for revenue generation such as sales of other customized benchmarking data and sponsorships of research.

Serve as a spokesperson for SHRM at press conferences and other media events as appropriate, and present to a diverse group of audiences (e.g., HR professionals, CEOs, other business leaders, academics, etc).

Identify and build relationships with high level corporate and academic.
research partners (e.g., consulting firms, universities/colleges, associations, etc). Work directly with these partners to negotiate partnership terms and contracts.

Oversee, execute, and participate in an annual future-focused symposium on a topic of emerging and strategic importance to the association. Assemble a forum of senior-level executives (e.g., HR executives, CEOs, etc), consultants, academics, and other thought leaders as well as members of the SHRM Board, SHRM Foundation Board and the HRCI Board.

Collaborate with and support internal departments such as Government Affairs, Public Affairs, Marketing, International Programs, Membership, Organizational Programs, Editorial, Advertising Sales, Human Resource Certification Institute, and the SHRM Foundation.

Develop and execute collaborative opportunities with the SHRM Foundation by working closely with its Executive Director. Upon request, attend SHRM Foundation Board of Directors meeting and report to the Foundation Board on SHRM's research efforts. Serve as a resource for SHRM Foundation as necessary.

Serve as the primary senior staff leader for the SHRM Human Capital Measurement Expert Panel, a group of external senior level SHRM volunteer leaders with expertise in human capital metrics. Facilitate meetings and phone conferences, and engage expert panel members in relevant activities.

Conduct international research that will support SHRM's globalization efforts. Work closely with partners in India and China to facilitate research projects, translation of survey instruments, and to implement visibility opportunities.

Identify and create research that will inform SHRM about its market and governmental policies, and inform SHRM senior management team of such data and how it might impact the organization.

In collaboration with the Marketing Department, oversee the marketing efforts of SHRM Research products and services to members and nonmember groups.
Ensure that the Society serves as a timely resource for membership requests for research findings and information on human resource management topics.

Spearhead thought leadership in HR and develop cutting edge strategy toward positioning SHRM as the authoritative voice in HR research.

SUPERVISORY RESPONSIBILITIES

Provide supervision to a 10 -person Research department, including the survey program manager, strategic research manager, workplace trends manager, and others.

QUALIFICATIONS To perform this job successfully, an individual must be able to perform each essential duty satisfactorily. The requirements listed below are representative of the knowledge, skill, and/or ability required. Reasonable accommodations may be made to enable individuals with disabilities to perform the essential functions.

EDUCATION and/or EXPERIENCE

Requires master’s degree though a doctoral degree in the field of Human Resource Management or a related field is preferred. SPHR and/or GPHR (or related HR credential) preferred. At least five to eight years experience working in an association/membership organization environment preferred. Minimum of 8 to 10 years of professional experience and leadership in research administration, preferably involving areas of corporate research. Prior supervisory experience also required. Experience managing departmental budgets required. Requires thorough understanding of statistics and research methods.

Requires excellent presentation skills with the ability to present to both academic and practitioner audiences.

Requires ability to demonstrate entrepreneurship and negotiation strategies.

Excellent verbal, written, and interpersonal communications skills are a must.

Requires knowledge of the HR field and a network of thought leaders in HR and management.
Huh? That's confusing unit non-response with item non-response bias.

Respondents don't know what questions will be asked until they respond to the survey in the first place. The point is rather that those people who respond to polls are more likely to be willing, or even eager, to express their opinions publicly than those who do not respond at all.

So if Tea Party supporters are more likely than others to answer when a pollster calls, they will be disproportionately represented in the poll results regardless of what any of the questions are.

Jan Werner

nickp@marketsharescorp.com wrote:
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> >
> >
> > We don't know that.
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http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html . Unsubscribe? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text: signoff aapornet Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
I was waiting for someone else to bring this up, but of course our colleagues in the greater DC area are all snowed in....

I support the idea of an ad campaign in support of the decennial enumeration. I understand that dollars spent on an effective campaign that encourages folks to respond by mail save on cost of non-return followup. Advertising can be a wise investment. If it works.

My quibble is with the actual ad that ran on Sunday night. For those of you who missed it,

http://www.youtube.com/user/paytonschlewitt

I found it lacking a cohesive message or call to action, and incredibly
insulting to Census workers. Ironic, since this year's crop of census enumerators may well be among the most educated and overqualified, courtesy of the sucky economy and so many unemployed folks available.

But more importantly than humiliating one's workforce, there is a huge body of research about why the spokesperson has a huge effect on how the message is perceived. If true, this ad pretty much encourages people to NOT take the Census seriously.

And what really gripes me is that the federal government does know a thing or two about behavior change. Last summer, NIH hosted an amazing conference on the Science of Behavior Change.


Yeah, I know, that was about health promotion, and the Census hired a professional ad agency. But guess what, the underlying science and theoretical frameworks that work in commercial advertising are pretty much the same as in social marketing. It's just that the ad agencies keep their formative research proprietary, whereas non-profits doing health promotion work are more likely to publish and share.

This is why, even if you take an advertising class, hoping to work for a high-powered agency, you will study examples from Sesame Street and condom use campaigns, because they are in the public domain.

Since this Census campaign is being funded by the taxpayers, I trust there will be a thorough evaluation of the effectiveness, and the formative research conducted by the agency will be made public? So that we can see why it worked, or not.

The ads that win industry awards and contribute to an agency's reputation are not necessarily the most effective ads at changing behavior. This is not a blanket condemnation of ad agencies in general; many do great work and are well qualified.

Just not so sure about counting the cows.....

Colleen Porter
Gainesville, FL

http://www.aapor.org
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: Tue, 9 Feb 2010 09:32:20 -0500
Reply-To: "J. Ann Selzer" <jannselzer@AOL.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "J. Ann Selzer" <jannselzer@AOL.COM>
Subject: Re: Tea Party
X-To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To: <4B70E745.1040603@jwdp.com>
I'll just mention that if this group is disproportionately represented in polls to a significant degree, then pre-election polls should be quite far off of what happens on election day. We'll have to wait and see about that.

My point is that this group is larger than many (including myself) suspected and that they include moderates and even a few liberals. Just half of Republicans say they support the Tea Party movement. In my observation, this group has been portrayed as a radicalized wing of the Republican party and it is far from that.

As for Iowa and the caucuses, and New Hampshire as well, to my mind, it is the process that is useful. In a relatively small state, caucus-goers have the chance to meet one, two, or twelve candidates in Q&A sessions in addition to seeing ads on television and reading about them in the newspaper. That would seem, on its face, to be beneficial in creating an informed electorate. And, it's not possible in larger states. It is also not cost-prohibitive to campaign in smaller states, which means we begin with a larger field of candidates and that seems, on its face, to be beneficial.

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JAS

J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D
Selzer & Company
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

For purposes of this list, use JAnnSelzer@aol.com
For other purposes, use JASelzer@SelzerCo.com
Respondents don't know what questions will be asked until they respond to the survey in the first place. The point is rather that those people who respond to polls are more likely to be willing, or even eager, to express their opinions publicly than those who do not respond at all.

So if Tea Party supporters are more likely than others to answer when a pollster calls, they will be disproportionately represented in the poll results regardless of what any of the questions are.

Jan Werner

nickp@marketsharescorp.com wrote:
> Jan assumes the Tea Party questions were the only questions asked in the poll and led to a self-selecting sample bias.
>
> We don't know that.
>
> Nick
>
> ----- Original Message ----- From: "Jan Werner"<jwerner@JWDP.COM> To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU Sent: Monday, February 8, 2010 8:51:34 PM GMT -06:00 US/Canada Central Subject: Re: Tea Party
>
> A note of caution about judging the size of this kind of movement from any poll results.
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> By their very definition, Tea Party supporters are people who want to express a grievance about what they feel is wrong with the country. Those are likely to be the people most likely to respond to a pollster asking for their opinions, which means that they are also likely to be disproportionately represented in any poll that has non-negligible non-response, such as any probability sample telephone poll today.

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Two stories of potential interest:

The Iowa Poll measured affinity for the Tea Party movement in its latest poll, showing one in three Iowans count themselves as supporters. The media portray this group as a bunch of angry wackjobs; obviously there is more to it than that. Here is the story from Sunday's Register.


The graphic presents income, education, born-againness, etc., for the TP-sympathizers, but no comparison with Iowa averages. What do we know/ can we say about their demographic makeup? My guess is that they're more likely than average to be self-employed or small business people than average. Is that right?

or <http://tinyurl.com/3bsaqb>

Download my book Wall Street (for free!) at <http://www.wallstreetthebook.com>

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On Feb 8, 2010, at 10:22 PM, nickp@marketsharescorp.com wrote:

> Please note that similar findings were noted in the diverse states
> of CA and IL, in addition to my home state - Iowa.
> 
> Move on.

Can I see your badge, officer?

I thought there were two interesting issues here - the nature of TP support, and how justified it is to extrapolate Iowa opinion into the American "mainstream."

On the first, Field found 28% of Californians "identify" with the TP movement, whatever that means. (Alas, only 61% of Californians had heard of it.) That's actually fewer than the 36% of Americans that Gallup reported the other day to have a positive feeling about "socialism." As much as it would tickle me to conclude so, that hardly means that "mainstream" Americans are sympathetic to socialism. But that would be 8 points more justified than Field's 28%. In Illinois, as I recall, a bit over half of Republican voters sympathized, or whatever imprecise word they used, with the TP movement, which would translate into less than 30% of all voters. The 33% share in Iowa is a little higher than California or Illinois, which isn't a surprise given that Iowa is older, whiter, more rural, and more Protestant than the national average, or than either of those states.

It strikes me as odd that pollsters don't ask questions about occupation, which would be an important sociological variable, no? Being and employer, or being self-employed, puts one in a very different position from a wage-earner in ways that income questions alone can't capture.

All that aside, I'm constantly annoyed by the way in which predominantly white, rural states are constructed as the American
heartland - Sarah Palin's real America - when they're not, really.
It's interesting that a state whose largest city has a pop of 200,000 -
less than half that of Staten Island, the smallest borough of NYC - is taken as more representative than Illinois, even. The imaginative
hold that Jefferson's yeoman republic has over an extremely mobile,
diverse, and urbanized population is a topic in itself.

Doug Henwood
Left Business Observer
242 Greene Ave - #1C
Brooklyn, NY 11238-1398 USA
<dhenwood@panix.com>
<http://www.leftbusinessobserver.com>
"blog": <http://doughenwood.wordpres.com/>

voice +1-347-599-2211
cell +1-917-865-2813

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

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

iTunes:
> or <http://tinyurl.com/3bsaqb>

download my book Wall Street (for free!) at
<http://www.wallstreetthebook.com>

http://www.aapor.org
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On Feb 9, 2010, at 9:32 AM, J. Ann Selzer wrote:

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> more racially diverse state were to lead off the presidential  
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> well here. Just curious.

Candidates have to say different things to an Iowa or NH audience than they would to a California or Illinois audience. (I'll bracket New York, because as everyone knows, we're not like everybody else.) It sets a tone for a campaign from the outset.

Doug

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Dear Colleen, et al:

A number of my students, who watched the Super Bowl, now either the most watched TV event in history or since the Mash ending in 1983, noticed the Census Ad and liked it a lot.

I think it makes the Census quite friendly.

It has gotten a lot of buzz.

My one regret from the last campaign to this one, is that I did not get a complete set of the 2000 Census promotion posters, though I have quite a lot of them. I am still trying to collect them on ebay.

I don't know how effective they were either.

Andy

On a side note, Art Young former director of the Housing Division and father of the AHS, said that in the 1970 Census they had done a
tremendous amount of work to figure out what would be the best question to use to get a housing quality measure. They determined that it was the presence or absence of rats (not mice, just rats). A congressman attacked adding the question by bloviating: "This is a census of people not of rats." At least the add had that right.

On Tue, Feb 9, 2010 at 8:28 AM, Colleen Porter <colleen_porter@cox.net> wrote:
> I was waiting for someone else to bring this up, but of course our colleagues in the greater DC area are all snowed in....
>
> I support the idea of an ad campaign in support of the decennial enumeration. I understand that dollars spent on an effective campaign that encourages folks to respond by mail save on cost of non-return followup. Advertising can be a wise investment. If it works.
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> My quibble is with the actual ad that ran on Sunday night. For those of you who missed it,
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> http://www.youtube.com/user/paytonschlewitt
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> I found it lacking a cohesive message or call to action, and increasingly insulting to Census workers. Ironic, since this year's crop of census enumerators may well be among the most educated and overqualified, courtesy of the sucky economy and so many unemployed folks available.
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> But more importantly than humiliating one's workforce, there is a huge body of research about why the spokesperson has a huge effect on how the message is perceived. If true, this ad pretty much encourages people to NOT take the Census seriously.
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>
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> Yeah, I know, that was about health promotion, and the Census hired a professional ad agency. But guess what, the underlying science and theoretical frameworks that work in commercial advertising are pretty much the same as in social marketing. It's just that the ad agencies keep their formative research proprietary, whereas non-profits doing health promotion work are more likely to publish and share.
>
> This is why, even if you take an advertising class, hoping to work for a high-powered agency, you will study examples from Sesame Street and condom use campaigns, because they are in the public domain.
>
> Since this Census campaign is being funded by the taxpayers, I trust there will be a thorough evaluation of the effectiveness, and the formative research conducted by the agency will be made public? So that we can see why it worked, or not.
>
> The ads that win industry awards and contribute to an agency's reputation are not necessarily the most effective ads at changing...
behavior. This is not a blanket condemnation of ad agencies in general; many do great work and are well qualified.

Just not so sure about counting the cows.....

Colleen Porter
Gainesville, FL

----------------------------------------------------
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--
Andrew A. Beveridge
Prof of Sociology Queens College and Grad Ctr CUNY
Chair Queens College Sociology Dept
Office: 718-997-2848
Email: andrew.beveridge@qc.cuny.edu
252A Powdermaker Hall
65-30 Kissena Blvd
Flushing, NY 11367-1597

President, Social Explorer, Inc
50 Merriam Ave
Bronxville, NY 10708
Phone 914-337-6237
Cell 914-522-4487
andy@socialexplorer.com
www.socialexplorer.com

----------------------------------------------------
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Date:         Tue, 9 Feb 2010 09:49:15 -0500
Reply-To:     "J. Ann Selzer" <jannselzer@AOL.COM>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         "J. Ann Selzer" <jannselzer@AOL.COM>
Subject:      Re: Tea Party
X-To:         AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To:  <858851DD-4260-483E-977E-C49D83DA63A5@panix.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

I'm just curious to hear more specifically how the tone, or the resulting=
candidate preference tests, would be different. It's pure conjecture, of course. I'm just curious about the theories that are out there about how you envision the outcome would differ and why. JAS

J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D
Selzer & Company
Des Moines, Iowa  50309

For purposes of this list, use JAnnSelzer@aol.com
For other purposes, use JASelzer@SelzerCo.com

-----Original Message-----
From: Doug Henwood <dhenwood@PANIX.COM>
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Sent: Tue, Feb 9, 2010 8:42 am
Subject: Re: Tea Party

On Feb 9, 2010, at 9:32 AM, J. Ann Selzer wrote:

> I'm wondering how people think the outcome would differ if a larger, more racially diverse state were to lead off the presidential nominating season. It's hard to say that minority candidates have a tough time in Iowa. Jesse Jackson and Alan Keyes both did fairly well here. Just curious.

Candidates have to say different things to an Iowa or NH audience than they would to a California or Illinois audience. (I'll bracket New York, because as everyone knows, we're not like everybody else.) It sets a tone for a campaign from the outset.

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> resulting candidate preference tests, would be different. It's pure
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Well, for one, if campaigns focused early on on urbanized states,
there might be more discussion of urban problems like poverty and
transit, and less about pandering to the rural population with farm
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Tea Party sympathies correlate with dissatisfaction more than with a
specific political outlook, as you point out in your second paragraph.

There is no reason to assume that Tea Party sympathizers will vote as a
block, which means that there is no a priori reason to assume that the
overall results of a pre-election poll will be skewed because of their
disproportionate numbers in the sample. What would be more likely to be
skewed would be exit poll breakdowns of who voted for whom.
J. Ann Selzer wrote:
> I'll just mention that if this group is disproportionately
> represented in polls to a significant degree, then pre-election polls
> should be quite far off of what happens on election day. We'll have
> to wait and see about that.
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> J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D Selzer & Company Des Moines, Iowa 50309
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So if Tea Party supporters are more likely than others to answer when a pollster calls, they will be disproportionately represented in the poll results regardless of what any of the questions are.

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----- Original Message ----- From: "Jan Werner"<jwerner@JWDP.COM>
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU Sent: Monday, February 8, 2010 8:51:34 PM GMT
-06:00 US/Canada Central Subject: Re: Tea Party

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J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D Selzer& Company Des Moines, Iowa 50309

For purposes of this list, use JAnnSelzer@aol.com For other purposes, use JASelzer@SelzerCo.com

-----Original Message-----
From: Doug Henwood
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Sent: Mon, Feb 8, 2010 3:32 pm
Subject: Re: Tea Party

On Feb 8, 2010, at 4:07 PM, J. Ann Selzer wrote:

Two stories of potential interest:

The Iowa Poll measured affinity for the Tea Party movement in its latest poll, showing one in three Iowans count themselves as supporters. The media portray this group as a bunch of angry wackjobs; obviously there is more to it than that. Here is the story from Sunday's Register.


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Doug Henwood
Left Business Observer 242 Greene Ave - #1C
Brooklyn, NY 11238-1398 USA<dhenwood@panix.com>
<http://www.leftbusinessobserver.com>
"blog":<http://doughenwood.wordpress.com/>

voice +1-347-599-2211 cell +1-917-865-2813

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

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

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http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html. Unsubscribe? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text: signoff aapornet
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I agree, Colleen. It is a bad ad. The humor is way too dry and the cultural reference point too inaccessible for a mass audience. To paraphrase one commentator I read, it appears the Census Bureau is primarily concerned that the indie film fan contingent will be undercounted this year.

Patrick Murray
Monmouth University Polling Institute

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU] On Behalf Of Colleen Porter
Sent: Tuesday, February 09, 2010 8:28 AM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Census superbowl ad

I was waiting for someone else to bring this up, but of course our colleagues in the greater DC area are all snowed in....

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http://www.youtube.com/user/paytonschlewitt
I found it lacking a cohesive message or call to action, and incredibly insulting to Census workers. Ironic, since this year's crop of census enumerators may well be among the most educated and overqualified, courtesy of the sucky economy and so many unemployed folks available.

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The ads that win industry awards and contribute to an agency's reputation are not necessarily the most effective ads at changing behavior. This is not a blanket condemnation of ad agencies in general; many do great work and are well qualified.

Just not so sure about counting the cows.....

Colleen Porter
Gainesville, FL
On Feb 9, 2010, at 10:02 AM, Jan Werner wrote:

> Tea Party sympathies correlate with dissatisfaction more than with a
> specific political outlook, as you point out in your second paragraph.

Further to this point, polls have a way of influencing political discourse because, by that old formula, they tell people what to think about. So pollsters should be careful about how they construct the TP movement, since the findings could influence the course of events as much as they reflect them.

Doug

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Can't speak for Iowa, but I've not heard candidates talk about farm subsidies in NH. It would cost them votes!

Andrew E. Smith, Ph.D.
Director,
U of New Hampshire Survey Center: 603-862-2226
Assoc Professor of Political Science: 603-862-3877
Cell: 603-343-7732
www.unh.edu/survey-center

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU] On Behalf Of Doug Henwood
On Feb 9, 2010, at 9:49 AM, J. Ann Selzer wrote:

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Doug

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I think this may be a case of being fooled by our own question wording.

Based on the provided link, the question asked was "Regardless of any party
affiliation, do you consider yourself a supporter of the Tea Party movement?"

A few things:
(1) Balanced response option missing: The obligatory "or not"?
(2) Question order effects: This item came at the end of the module, after a
series of questions about the need for changing our elected officials and
whether government is spending too much in a variety of areas
(3) Ambiguous concept: What do these respondents think the "Tea Party" stands
for (I don't think the people who showed up for their conference even agree on
what it is). This question is akin to asking "Do you support health care
reform?" Its meaning is in the eye of the beholder.

Did this question tap into voter anger over the state of the economy and lack of government responsiveness? Yes.

Did this question demonstrate that 33% of the Iowa public buy into the Tea Party ideology? I doubt it. But it certainly gives the Tea Party folks a strong "fact" to put on their talking points memo.

Patrick Murray  
Monmouth University Polling Institute

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU] On Behalf Of J. Ann Selzer  
Sent: Tuesday, February 09, 2010 9:32 AM  
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU  
Subject: Re: Tea Party  

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JAS

J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D  
Selzer & Company  
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

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For other purposes, use JASelzer@SelzerCo.com
-----Original Message-----
From: Jan Werner <jwerner@JWDP.COM>
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Sent: Mon, Feb 8, 2010 10:40 pm
Subject: Re: Tea Party

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> > AAPORNET@ASU.EDU Sent: Monday, February 8, 2010 8:51:34 PM GMT -06:00
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> >
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regard, since it has long been said that there is a pretty consistent 20-30% of hard-core conservative fundamentalists in U.S. society. While I don't have any citations for you on that, I recall both Gary Langer and David Moore talking about it during the great "Moral Values" exit poll debates of a few years ago.

Jan Werner ___________

J. Ann Selzer wrote:

>> We didn't ask about employment in this poll, but this group is remarkably similar in demographic profile to all Iowans, including age, religion, education, income, where they live. They are slightly more likely to be Republicans and slightly less likely to be Democrats, but same proportion of independents as all Iowans. I think that's what's fascinating. The media doesn't appear to know how mainstream this movement actually is. At least in Iowa. JAS

>>

J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D Selzer & Company Des Moines, Iowa 50309

For purposes of this list, use JAnnSelzer@aol.com For other purposes, use JASelzer@SelzerCo.com

-----Original Message----- From: Doug Henwood<dhenwood@PANIX.COM> To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU Sent: Mon, Feb 8, 2010 3:32 pm Subject: Re: Tea Party

On Feb 8, 2010, at 4:07 PM, J. Ann Selzer wrote:

Two stories of potential interest:

The Iowa Poll measured affinity for the Tea Party movement in its latest poll, showing one in three Iowans count themselves as supporters. The media portray this group as a bunch of angry wackjobs; obviously there is more to it than that. Here is the story from Sunday's Register.


The graphic presents income, education, born-againness, etc., for the TP-sympathizers, but no comparison with Iowa averages. What do we know/ can we say about their demographic makeup? My guess is that they're more likely than average to be self-employed or small
business people than average. Is that right?

Doug Henwood
Left Business Observer
242 Greene Ave - #1C
Brooklyn, NY 11238-1398 USA
dhenwood@panix.com
<http://www.leftbusinessobserver.com>
"blog":<http://doughenwood.wordpress.com/>

voice +1-347-599-2211 cell +1-917-865-2813

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

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


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Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
My concern was that the ad did not seem to be targeting the population groups least likely to participate in the Census.

>>> "Murray, Patrick" <pdmurray@MONMOUTH.EDU> 02/09 9:14 AM >>>
I agree, Colleen. It is a bad ad. The humor is way too dry and the cultural reference point too inaccessible for a mass audience. To paraphrase one commentator I read, it appears the Census Bureau is primarily concerned that the indie film fan contingent will be undercounted this year.

Patrick Murray
Monmouth University Polling Institute

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU] On Behalf Of Colleen Porter
Sent: Tuesday, February 09, 2010 8:28 AM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Census superbowl ad

I was waiting for someone else to bring this up, but of course our colleagues in the greater DC area are all snowed in....

I support the idea of an ad campaign in support of the decennial enumeration. I understand that dollars spent on an effective campaign that encourages folks to respond by mail save on cost of non-return followup. Advertising can be a wise investment. If it works.

My quibble is with the actual ad that ran on Sunday night. For those of you who missed it,

http://www.youtube.com/user/paytonschlewitt

I found it lacking a cohesive message or call to action, and incredibly insulting to Census workers. Ironic, since this year's crop of census enumerators may well be among the most educated and overqualified, courtesy of the sucky economy and so many unemployed folks available.

But more importantly than humiliating one's workforce, there is a huge body of research about why the spokesperson has a huge effect on how the message is perceived. If true, this ad pretty much encourages people to NOT take the Census seriously.

And what really gripes me is that the federal government does know a thing or two about behavior change. Last summer, NIH hosted an amazing conference on the Science of Behavior Change.


Yeah, I know, that was about health promotion, and the Census hired a professional ad agency. But guess what, the underlying science and theoretical frameworks that work in commercial advertising are pretty much the same as in social marketing. It's just that the ad agencies keep their formative research proprietary, whereas non-profits doing health promotion work are more likely to publish and share.

This is why, even if you take an advertising class, hoping to work for a high-powered agency, you will study examples from Sesame Street and condom use campaigns, because they are in the public domain.

Since this Census campaign is being funded by the taxpayers, I trust there will be a thorough evaluation of the effectiveness, and the formative research conducted by the agency will be made public? So that we can see why it worked, or not.

The ads that win industry awards and contribute to an agency's reputation are not necessarily the most effective ads at changing behavior. This is not a blanket condemnation of ad agencies in general; many do great work and are well qualified.

Just not so sure about counting the cows.....
What we have here seems somewhat parallel to the situation in the FDR's first term when there was a general populist uprising that right wingers like Father Coughlin and Gerald L. K. Smith were trying to capture. Roosevelt made a shift to the left, positioned the bankers and Wall Street as the villains, and rode that populist resentment to a landslide win in 1936.

We might have a similar situation today with Sarah Palin a paid cheerleader pushing the diffuse resentment to the right. One useful application of polling would be to track this tug of war -- if there is one -- between right and left for populist support.

Phil

Jan Werner wrote:
> Tea Party sympathies correlate with dissatisfaction more than with a specific political outlook, as you point out in your second paragraph.
> There is no reason to assume that Tea Party sympathizers will vote as a
> block, which means that there is no a priori reason to assume that the
> overall results of a pre-election poll will be skewed because of their
> disproportionate numbers in the sample. What would be more likely to be
> skewed would be exit poll breakdowns of who voted for whom.
>
> Jan Werner
>
> J. Ann Selzer wrote:
>> I'll just mention that if this group is disproportionately
>> represented in polls to a significant degree, then pre-election polls
>> should be quite far off of what happens on election day. We'll have
>> to wait and see about that.
>>
>> My point is that this group is larger than many (including myself)
>> suspected and that they include moderates and even a few liberals.
>> Just half of Republicans say they support the Tea Party movement. In
>> my observation, this group has been portrayed as a radicalized wing
>> of the Republican party and it is far from that.
>>
>> As for Iowa and the caucuses, and New Hampshire as well, to my mind,
>> it is the process that is useful. In a relatively small state,
>> caucus-goers have the chance to meet one, two, or twelve candidates
>> in Q&A sessions in addition to seeing ads on television and reading
>> about them in the newspaper. That would seem, on its face, to be
>> beneficial in creating an informed electorate. And, it's not
>> possible in larger states. It is also not cost-prohibitive to
>> campaign in smaller states, which means we begin with a larger field
>> of candidates and that seems, on its face, to be beneficial.
>>
>> I'm wondering how people think the outcome would differ if a larger,
>> more racially diverse state were to lead off the presidential
>> nominating season. It's hard to say that minority candidates have a
>> tough time in Iowa. Jesse Jackson and Alan Keyes both did fairly
>> well here. Just curious.
>>
>> JAS
>>
>> J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D Selzer& Company Des Moines, Iowa 50309
>>
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>> use JASelzer@SelzerCo.com
>
>-----Original Message----- From: Jan Werner<jwerner@JWDP.COM> To:
> AAPORNET@ASU.EDU Sent: Mon, Feb 8, 2010 10:40 pm Subject: Re: Tea
> Party
Huh? That's confusing unit non-response with item non-response bias.

Respondents don't know what questions will be asked until they respond to the survey in the first place. The point is rather that those people who respond to polls are more likely to be willing, or even eager, to express their opinions publicly than those who do not respond at all.

So if Tea Party supporters are more likely than others to answer when a pollster calls, they will be disproportionately represented in the poll results regardless of what any of the questions are.

Jan Werner

nickp@marketsharescorp.com wrote:

Jan assumes the Tea Party questions were the only questions asked in the poll and led to a self-selecting sample bias.

We don't know that.

Nick

----- Original Message ----- From: "Jan Werner"<jwerner@JWDP.COM> To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU Sent: Monday, February 8, 2010 8:51:34 PM GMT -06:00 US/Canada Central Subject: Re: Tea Party

A note of caution about judging the size of this kind of movement from any poll results.

By their very definition, Tea Party supporters are people who want to express a grievance about what they feel is wrong with the country. Those are likely to be the people most likely to respond to a pollster asking for their opinions, which means that they are also likely to be disproportionately represented in any poll that has non-negligible non-response, such as any probability sample telephone poll today.

A third of the population isn't even a very high number in that regard, since it has long been said that there is a pretty consistent 20-30% of hard-core conservative fundamentalists in U.S. society. While I don't have any citations for you on that, I recall both Gary Langer and David Moore talking about it during the great "Moral Values" exit poll debates of a few years ago.

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http://www.desmoinesregister.com/article/20100207/NEWS/100206011/-
1/archive/Iowa-Poll-33-of-Iowans-support-tea-party-movement

The graphic presents income, education, born-againness, etc., for
the TP-sympathizers, but no comparison with Iowa averages. What
do we know/ can we say about their demographic makeup? My guess
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small business people than average. Is that right?
voice +1-347-599-2211 cell +1-917-865-2813

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


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


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download my book Wall Street (for free!) at
<http://www.wallstreetthebook.com>

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CALL FOR PROPOSALS TO ADD QUESTIONS TO THE 2012 GSS

Summary. The General Social Survey invites scholars to submit proposals to add questions to its 2012 survey. Proposals will be accepted on the basis of scientific quality and scholarly interest. Outside funding is not necessary. The deadline for submissions is April 2, 2010.
The General Social Survey (GSS) project expects to include some user-designed, project-funded items or topical modules when it collects data in its 2012 survey, and invites proposals for such items or modules from users. Proposals submitted in response to this call need not be accompanied by funding to support costs of data collection and data processing. They will be judged with their scientific merit as a primary consideration.

The GSS is a nationally representative survey of non-institutionalized adults in the United States, conducted primarily via face-to-face interviews. A National Science Foundation (NSF) grant provides foundational support for the GSS, and for inclusion of items submitted in response to this call; other sources provide supplementary support, typically for the inclusion of topical modules. GSS data are collected every two years, and made available to the research community and the public as soon as possible after data collection is complete. Until 2004, the GSS was designed as a repeated cross-sectional survey. Beginning in 2006, a panel component was added to the GSS design. Through the use of appropriate sampling weights, each biennial GSS will provide nationally representative estimates of distributions of survey items measuring a wide variety of social and political attitudes, opinions, and behaviors of U.S. adults. For additional information about the GSS and its study design, please consult the official NORC/GSS website at http://www.norc.org/GSS+Website/.

Beginning in 2010, the NSF grant that funds the core GSS survey provides support for costs of collecting data for some user-contributed survey items. (This represents a departure from GSS practice for the 1998-2006 period, during which proposals to add topical modules could be considered only if they were accompanied by funding from other sources. Such outside-funded proposals remain welcome, and investigators interested in initiating proposals for outside-funded items should contact Tom W. Smith, the Principal Investigator and Director of the GSS at NORC (smitht@norc.uchicago.edu; phone 773-256-6288).) This call describes the criteria for user-contributed proposals and the process through which decisions will be reached concerning them.

Proposals for New Content

Proposals submitted in response to this call may advocate inclusion of supplementary GSS content that varies in length, from as little as a single survey question to as much as a topical module of interrelated questions that might require 5 minutes of interview time. Proposals should articulate the scientific objectives that would be met if the proposed items were to be added to the GSS and the specific research issues that the proposer would seek to address using them. Ideally, proposals will include the specific wording of survey items, documentation of their past use and performance in other surveys, and evidence bearing on the quality of data (validity, reliability, item nonresponse, etc.) they elicit. Demonstrating that items have proved fruitful in past published work, or that their inclusion would contribute to better understanding in key social science domains, can
strengthen all proposals. In some cases, however, users may be able only to suggest a general topic area and examples of the topics and types of items that are of interest. Items that have synergies with existing GSS content, or that promise to be of interest to a large number of GSS users, will be of interest.

Users are encouraged to think broadly and flexibly when considering what kinds of items to propose. They may, for example, propose to collect data from some subset of GSS respondents (e.g. employed persons, currently married persons, or persons who have attended religious services in the past year). Proposals for survey experiments that administer alternative question wordings to randomly designated subsets of respondents are also welcome; such experiments may address substantive social science questions, issues of survey methodology, or both. Statistical power considerations are relevant, in that items could be administered to all GSS respondents or to some randomly drawn subsample of a given size. Proposals therefore should consider how large a sample an investigator requires in order to draw conclusions from the survey.

Proposals may suggest that items be added to the 2012 GSS as a one-time topical module administered to a nationally representative cross-section of US adults, as most GSS topical modules have been. Note, however, that the 2012 GSS will collect baseline data for a three-wave panel study (with anticipated follow-up interviews in the 2014 and 2016 GSSs), so proposals for adding repeated content will also be entertained. Investigators proposing panel content should address the value of having data on within-individual change on the proposed items. Because such proposals would involve interview time on three successive GSSs, it is anticipated that successful proposals for repeated/panel content will be shorter (i.e., will involve fewer survey items) than those for one-time inclusion of items. Moreover, proposers should be aware that NSF funding for the GSS project currently extends only through the 2012 GSS, so that any proposal involving repeated content would be accepted pending renewal funding of the project beyond 2012.

The rotating panel design of the GSS initiated in 2006 means that each GSS round now collects data for a freshly-sampled cross-section while simultaneously reinterviewing respondents from the two previous cross-sections. The reinterviews contain much of the interview time available for accommodating new content. For this logistical reason, much new content in 2012 will be administered to GSS respondents first interviewed in the previous two rounds (2008 and 2010), rather than to those newly sampled in 2012. Items in successful proposals received in response to this call therefore may be administered as part of a 2012 reinterview with respondents to the 2008 or 2010 GSSs. Investigators may need to make use of weights that adjust for between-wave attrition in order to obtain appropriate estimates based on their items.
Generally, questions on the GSS are fixed choice survey items that are asked in a face-to-face context. Other formats are also possible (e.g., self-administered items, open-ended items, card sort tasks, or stimulus materials provided via audio or video) but such variations often increase time, complexity and cost (coding costs are substantial for open-ended items, for example). Hence, items with such formats must serve an important scientific purpose to justify the additional effort required; proposals to add such items should address this consideration.

Criteria for Choosing Content

The GSS attempts to provide high quality data in a timely manner to a large social science user community. Proposals to add content will be evaluated with this objective in mind by the GSS Board of Overseers and the principal investigators of the GSS.

The Board and PIs will refer to the following criteria in developing and encouraging new content for the GSS:

1. Above all, new content must be of high scientific quality, appropriate to the GSS, and justified on substantive, theoretical or methodological grounds.

2. New content must be useful to a wide range of users (e.g., researchers, teachers, policymakers, etc.) that extends beyond the investigator(s) setting forth a proposal. New content ideally will enhance the understanding and/or usefulness of GSS items in the replicating core.

3. A primary mission of the GSS is to monitor social change in the United States over time through replication of survey items. Items that contribute to this mission because they have previously been administered in nationally representative studies of US adults (including past GSSs) will be of interest.

4. Similarly, the GSS seeks to understand the US by comparison with other world societies. Proposals to compare and contrast the US with other societies through including items that have been administered in recent nationally representative studies conducted in other societies will be of interest.

5. New content must meet human subjects protections, in compliance with the GSS project's IRB approval, NSF and NORC policies. Investigators should determine whether they must also obtain IRB approval at their own institutions.

6. New content must fit within the overall time framework of the survey and must not interfere with respondent cooperation and the integrity of
responses to questions later in the survey.

Time Line for Proposals and Development of Items

Significant lead time is required before new material can be included on a GSS survey. To be considered for inclusion in the 2012 GSS, investigators should submit proposals to Tom W. Smith, the Principal Investigator and Director of the GSS at NORC (smitht@norc.uchicago.edu; phone 773-256-6288) no later than April 2, 2010.

Proposals submitted in response to this call will be considered by the GSS Board at its spring, 2010 meeting. At that meeting, some proposals will be selected for subsequent development, which will entail the exchange of advice and ideas between the Board, the GSS PIs, and the proposer(s), informed by both cognitive and conventional pretesting of items by NORC; such development may extend over the following year, with interim review at the Board's fall, 2010 meeting. The Board will review the status of the selected proposals at its spring, 2011 meeting; by then it will be essential that proposals specify the provisional question wording for all prospective items (if one was not available in the first instance). The Board and PIs will select some sets of items for inclusion in a conventional pretest that will be conducted in the summer of 2011, which will establish (among many other things) the actual interview time requirements of the proposed items. At its fall, 2011 meeting, the Board will make a final determination as to the sets of items that will be included in the 2012 GSS.

It is important that investigators understand that inclusion of items cannot be assured until they have undergone the full cycle of development described above, and until the GSS Board has selected them for inclusion in the GSS at the fall, 2011 meeting. Space on GSS interview schedules is always limited. The Board and PIs may require that the wording of proposed survey items be changed, based on pretest evidence or other considerations, though such changes will be made in consultation with proposers. Likewise, due to the scarcity of interview time, the Board and PIs may elect to include only a subset of the items proposed about a given topic. Data collected will be made publicly available to all GSS users along with the rest of the 2012 GSS, roughly six months after 2012 data collection is complete: proposers will not have exclusive access to data collected using their items for any period of time.

At this point the GSS is unable to specify precisely how much 2012 interview time will be available to accommodate items proposed in response to this call. It can say that numerous proposals for items and modules of the kind described here were successful in adding content to the 2010 GSS.

[Investigators who have obtained, or might wish to seek, outside funding for their items should consult the document "Guidelines for Prospective GSS Module Proposals" available on the GSS website: see http://publicdata.norc.org:41000/gss/Documents/Codebook/gssguidelines.pd]
f). Such proposals will be considered as part of a separate, but parallel, process.]

=20

Proposal Length and Format=

Proposals submitted in response to this call should be roughly 2-5 pages in length, and should address the following points:

1. The background and the scientific, theoretical, or methodological motivation for inclusion of the topic in the GSS. Proposals for repeated/panel content should address the gains to be realized by obtaining data on within-individual change on the subject;

2. The specific topics, and ideally the specific items or questions, that would be included in the GSS, together with any evidence of the quality of the data they elicit;

3. Previous knowledge about the inclusion and use of the items, or items on similar topics, in the GSS or other surveys;

4. The appropriateness of the GSS for the proposed items, and any synergies they may involve with GSS project objectives or existing GSS items; and

5. If questions about multiple topics are proposed, a proposal should indicate the priority assigned to measuring the different topics in the GSS; likewise, if a proposal advocates using multiple items to measure a given topic, it should indicate which of those items are of higher and lower priority for inclusion on the GSS.

=20

Proposals from groups of investigators as well as individual investigators are welcome.

=20

The Board and PIs will review and discuss proposals, and notify investigators as to whether or not their proposals were selected for further development. At that point, the Board and PIs may request that investigators provide additional information, and may suggest that separate groups of proposers with interest in similar topics collaborate as part of working groups to develop a topical module. The Board regrets that it can not provide detailed critiques of unsuccessful proposals.

To reiterate, proposals responding to this call should be submitted to Tom W. Smith at NORC (smitht@norc.uchicago.edu) no later than April 2, 2010.
In Illinois it was 54% of Republican likely primary voters who "mostly agree with the Tea Party protest movement and issues" - on ideology, 69% of very conservatives, 57% of fairly conservatives, and 31% of moderates or (very few) liberal. "Very conservatives" in Illinois can be either be mostly fiscal or mostly social conservatives.

The only candidate I know of who openly claimed tea party support was newcomer Adam Andrzejewski (an-gee-EFF-ski) who came in fifth with 14% behind four other better known candidates (a former state office holder or state candidates). The outcome is still undecided until after a recount. The top two candidates are at 20%, 400 votes apart of about 765,000 votes cast.

On party ID the composition of these voters was 78% Republican, 18% independent, 2% Democrats, 1% other party and 1% refused - not unlike primary voter composition we have seen in the past. (Democratic primary voters were similar, 79% Democratic and 21% others/refused.)

Ann found that 49% of Tea Party supporters were independents. I believe they could include former party loyalists, mostly Republicans. Perhaps other pre-primary polls will find more independents.

Nick Panagakis

----- Original Message -----
I'm just curious to hear more specifically how the tone, or the resulting candidate preference tests, would be different. It's pure conjecture, of course. I'm just curious about the theories that are out there about how you envision the outcome would differ and why. JAS

J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D
Selzer & Company
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

For purposes of this list, use JAnnSelzer@aol.com
For other purposes, use JASelzer@SelzerCo.com

-----Original Message-----
From: Doug Henwood <dhenwood@PANIX.COM>
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Sent: Tue, Feb 9, 2010 8:42 am
Subject: Re: Tea Party

On Feb 9, 2010, at 9:32 AM, J. Ann Selzer wrote:

> I'm wondering how people think the outcome would differ if a larger,
> more racially diverse state were to lead off the presidential
> nominating season. It's hard to say that minority candidates have a
> tough time in Iowa. Jesse Jackson and Alan Keyes both did fairly
> well here. Just curious.

Candidates have to say different things to an Iowa or NH audience than they would to a California or Illinois audience. (I'll bracket New York, because as everyone knows, we're not like everybody else.) It sets a tone for a campaign from the outset.

Doug

------------------------------
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------------------------------
http://www.aapor.org
Has anyone seen this? It's very interesting, though as someone who does voter research with Asian-Pacific Islander organizations or other groups interested in communicating with API voters, raised some important questions for us. Perhaps someone at Gallup can shed some insight? Or any other researcher?

In our own (not national, and with different sampling) research we have seen a larger portion of independents as they find, but fewer liberals and more moderates. So on whole the findings they report are interesting, as I'm wondering about who is included and who is excluded from their final sample of respondents.


So first, I want to confirm my assumptions:

1) that these interviews were all conducted in English with no Asian languages included
2) it is all adults, without regard to asking about whether they are citizens or registered to vote
3) that these are all landline interviews, and no cell phone interviews

Then I have questions. The release cites the U.S. Census Bureau estimates that in 2008, Asians were 4.5% of the US population. But Gallup later reports they conducted 353,849 interviews nationally in 2009, and these results are based on the portion self-identifying as Asian - with an n of 4,625, which is just 1.3% of their total sample, and for such a large data set, a significantly smaller portion of Asians that you would expect compared to
what the Census data reports.

So I'm curious if Gallup folks have thoughts about the perhaps 3.2% of Asians who are not in their data set? And why they aren't there?

Then I have a few more questions. Does the self-defined Asian question in the Gallup survey include or exclude Pacific Islanders? Is the Census definition of Asian significantly different from Gallup's and if so, how?

Are the 4,625 Asians interviewed younger than the census data show as their age distribution? I ask because in my work, we see a tremendous number of Asians who are citizens and do vote but who do not speak English well enough to participate in an English-language survey (they speak Cantonese, Mandarin, Vietnamese, Tagalog, etc.) But these non-English proficient respondents do tend to be older, while English-proficient voters are younger on average.

I also am curious - if these samples exclude cell phones - about the impact of their absence. We see in California for example that Asians are more likely to be cell-phone only or cell-phone mostly than non-Hispanic whites. So more of them would be excluded from a landline-only frame.

I would love to hear anyone's thoughts on any of these questions, and would especially love to hear from folks at Gallup with any insights or additional information you have to share.

Thank you!

Amy

Amy R. Simon
Goodwin Simon Strategic Research
3645 Grand Avenue, Suite 101
Oakland, CA 94610
www.goodwinsimon.com
office: (510) 428-9995

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For what it is worth

Poll: Tea Party candidates come in last
http://content.usatoday.com/communities/onpolitics/post/2010/02/poll-tea-party-candidates-come-in-last/1
or
http://tinyurl.com/yhotn5m

Could the Tea Party movement be losing ground?

Days after Sarah Palin headlined the nation's first Tea Party convention, a Rasmussen Reports poll released today shows that a generic "Tea Party candidate" would come in third in a theoretical three-way congressional contest.

The poll found that 36% of voters would support a Democratic candidate on a generic ballot, 25% would back the Republican and 17% would go for the Tea Party pick. Twenty-three percent of respondents are undecided.

In early December, the same poll showed the Tea Party in second place and the GOP in third. Unchanged between the polls, according to Rasmussen, is that 41% of voters have a favorable view of the conservative movement.

The poll of 1,000 likely voters was taken Feb. 7-8, just after the national Tea Party convention in Nashville. The survey has a margin of error of plus or minus 3 percentage points.

(Posted by John Fritze)

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

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On Feb 8, 2010, at 6:49 PM, Alex Lundry wrote:

> It's from a self-interested source, but see this paper for the
> stance that Iowa is representative enough: (BEFORE YOU CLICK NOTE
> THAT THIS IS A DIRECT DOWNLOAD LINK TO A WORD DOCUMENT - sorry,
> couldn't find a better link)
> http://myweb.uiowa.edu/bhlai/caucus/mlbsquire.doc

If I'm reading your paper correctly, you're comparing Iowa to all other states, and not to national averages. The 10 "least representative states in your sample have a combined population of 2.25 times that of the 10 "most representatives"; for the five least/most, the ratio is 3.5. Is that fair?

Doug Henwood
Left Business Observer
242 Greene Ave - #1C
Brooklyn, NY 11238-1398 USA
<dhenwood@panix.com>
<http://www.leftbusinessobserver.com>
"blog": <http://doughenwood.wordpress.com/>

voice +1-347-599-2211

cell +1-917-865-2813

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


podcast: <http://shout.lbo-talk.org/lbo/radio-feed.php>
or <http://tinyurl.com/3bsaqb>

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download my book Wall Street (for free!) at
<http://www.wallstreetthebook.com>

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Please join us on March 12.

JPSM Distinguished Lecture Series

"Why People Respond to Surveys: A Cost-Benefit Theory of Survey Participation"
Eleanor Singer
Research Professor Emerita, Survey Research Center at the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan

Discussants:
Brian Harris-Kojetin
Senior Statistician, U.S. Office of Management and Budget
Katharine Abraham
Professor, Joint Program in Survey Methodology

Friday, March 12, 2010 @ 2 p.m.
2205 Lefrak Hall, University of Maryland, College Park

Website: http://tinyurl.com/yjy6paj

The talk is open to the public, but we ask you to let us know you are coming by sending a note to Sarah Gebremicael at sgebremicael@survey.umd.edu. There will be a reception immediately following the lecture.

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________________________________________________________
Maloney seeks to ban 'census' mailers

Members of Congress are introducing to ban political mailings that cast themselves as "census" surveys.

A Republican National Committee fundraising has drawn criticism from members of Congress of both parties as potentially confusing, particularly in a census year, and the National Republican Campaign Committee has also sent a "census" to potential donors.

New York Rep. Carolyn Maloney put in legislation today to ban the use of the word "census" on the outside of mailings selling products or services or raising money.

It's titled the Prevent Deceptive Census Look Alike Mailings Act, and you can see the text here.

Alex Lundry
VP & Director of Research
TargetPoint Consulting
http://www.targetpointconsulting.com
http://twitter.com/alexlundry

http://www.aapor.org
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Did anyone probe what it MEANS

On Tue, Feb 9, 2010 at 8:15 AM, Smith, Andrew <Andrew.Smith@unh.edu> wrote:

> Can't speak for Iowa, but I've not heard candidates talk about farm
> subsidies in NH. It would cost them votes!
> >
> > Andrew E. Smith, Ph.D.
> > Director,
> > U of New Hampshire Survey Center: 603-862-2226

Assoc Professor of Political Science: 603-862-3877
Cell: 603-343-7732
www.unh.edu/survey-center

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU] On Behalf Of Doug Henwood
Sent: Tuesday, February 09, 2010 9:53 AM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: Tea Party

On Feb 9, 2010, at 9:49 AM, J. Ann Selzer wrote:

> I'm just curious to hear more specifically how the tone, or the
> resulting candidate preference tests, would be different. It's pure
> conjecture, of course. I'm just curious about the theories that are
> out there about how you envision the outcome would differ and why.
>
> Well, for one, if campaigns focused early on on urbanized states,
> there might be more discussion of urban problems like poverty and
> transit, and less about pandering to the rural population with farm
> subsidies.
>
> Doug

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--
Mike O'Neil
www.mikeoneil.org

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Date:         Tue, 9 Feb 2010 13:59:35 -0800
Reply-To:     Francine Cafarchia <FCafarchia@ISACORP.COM>
We conducted a large scale survey of over 5,100 Asian Americans just before the 2008 presidential election. The study, called the National Asian American Survey (or NAAS), was a collaboration of professors from four universities (Rutgers, University of California Berkeley and Riverside, and the University of Southern California).

In terms of party affiliation, we also found a more Asians identify as Democrat than Republican, but a larger proportion do not think in partisan terms or even identify as an Independent (below). The survey question did not ask for which way they leaned, but simply, "Generally speaking do you think of yourself as Republican, Democrat, Independent, some other party or do you not think in these terms." When asking the question, the order of "Republican" and "Democrat" were randomized.

32% Democrat
14% Republican
19% Independent
35% Non-Partisan

Of course, the numbers vary by ethnic group, for example, Vietnamese tend to identify more strongly as Republican than do other Asian groups.

The survey provides some interesting insights on political views and other issues (such as Universal Access to Health Care). The majority of surveys were conducted among Asian Indians, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean and Vietnamese individuals. Asian-Pacific Islanders would have been grouped as "other Asian". The survey was offered in language of preference (8 languages - Mandarin, Cantonese, Tagalog, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, Hindi and English). Cell phones were not part of the sample frame.

Here is a link to the website which includes access to several reports on the findings and how to obtain more info: http://www.naasurvey.com/

Francine Cafarchia, PRC
ISA - INTERVIEWING SERVICE OF AMERICA
818.756.7345 - O | 818.782.1309 - F
fcafarchia@isacorp.com | www.isacorp.com

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Amy Simon
Sent: Tuesday, February 09, 2010 10:25 AM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Questions about Gallup’s recent Asian-American political profile release

Has anyone seen this? It's very interesting, though as someone who does voter research with Asian-Pacific Islander organizations or other groups interested in communicating with API voters, raised some important questions for us. Perhaps someone at Gallup can shed some insight? Or any other researcher?

In our own (not national, and with different sampling) research we have seen a larger portion of independents as they find, but fewer liberals and more moderates. So on whole the findings they report are interesting, as I'm wondering about who is included and who is excluded from their final sample of respondents.


So first, I want to confirm my assumptions:

1) that these interviews were all conducted in English with no Asian languages included
2) it is all adults, without regard to asking about whether they are citizens or registered to vote
3) that these are all landline interviews, and no cell phone interviews

Then I have questions. The release cites the U.S. Census Bureau estimates that in 2008, Asians were 4.5% of the US population. But Gallup later reports they conducted 353,849 interviews nationally in 2009, and these results are based on the portion self-identifying as Asian - with an n of 4,625, which is just 1.3% of their total sample, and for such a large data set, a significantly smaller portion of Asians that you would expect compared to what the Census data reports.

So I'm curious if Gallup folks have thoughts about the perhaps 3.2% of Asians who are not in their data set? And why they aren't there?

Then I have a few more questions. Does the self-defined Asian question in the Gallup survey include or exclude Pacific Islanders? Is the Census definition of Asian significantly different from Gallup's and if so, how?

Are the 4,625 Asians interviewed younger than the census data show as their age distribution? I ask because in my work, we see a tremendous number of Asians who are citizens and do vote but who do not speak English well enough to participate in an English-language survey (they speak Cantonese, Mandarin, Vietnamese, Tagalog, etc.) But these non-English proficient respondents do tend to be older, while English-proficient voters are younger on average.
I also am curious - if these samples exclude cell phones - about the impact of their absence. We see in California for example that Asians are more likely to be cell-phone only or cell-phone mostly than non-Hispanic whites. So more of them would be excluded from a landline-only frame.

I would love to hear anyone's thoughts on any of these questions, and would especially love to hear from folks at Gallup with any insights or additional information you have to share.

Thank you!

Amy

Amy R. Simon
Goodwin Simon Strategic Research
3645 Grand Avenue, Suite 101
Oakland, CA 94610
www.goodwinsimon.com
office: (510) 428-9995
Nor is it the Gulf Coast of Mississippi, nor is it Back Bay Boston. But it is very interesting how things do and don't get labeled "mainstream." A 25-30% identification evoked by vaguely worded questions isn't exactly mainstream - it's a pretty small minority view - smaller, as I pointed out, than Gallup finds sympathetic with "socialism," which would never get labeled "mainstream." And Iowa automatically gets labeled "mainstream," though in many ways it's not at all. Pollsters aren't very interested in how ideology works, or how they contribute to it, are they?

Curious how a generic ballot of D/R/TP has TP coming in last. I wonder if the TP thing will push the Rs to the right, leading them to do worse than they might otherwise do in November.

Doug Henwood
Left Business Observer
242 Greene Ave - #1C
Brooklyn, NY 11238-1398 USA
<dhenwood@panix.com>
<http://www.leftbusinessobserver.com>
"blog": <http://doughenwood.wordpress.com/>
voice  +1-347-599-2211
cell   +1-917-865-2813
producer, Behind the News
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Date:         Tue, 9 Feb 2010 17:32:20 -0500
Reply-To:     "J. Ann Selzer" <jannselzer@AOL.COM>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         "J. Ann Selzer" <jannselzer@AOL.COM>
Subject: Re: Tea Party
X-To: AAPOREN@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To: <602EFE31-CE31-46C2-8AA4-B6C703AD37EF@panix.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

Perhaps I misused the word "mainstream." By it, I meant it is a larger and more politically diverse cross-section of the potential electorate than I've seen it characterized by the media. The same poll shows Tea Party supporters to outnumber those who consider themselves Republican or Democ.

J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D
Selzer & Company
Des Moines, Iowa  50309

For purposes of this list, use JAnnSelzer@aol.com
For other purposes, use JASelzer@SelzerCo.com

-----Original Message-----
From: Doug Henwood <dhenwood@PANIX.COM>
To: AAPOREN@ASU.EDU
Sent: Tue, Feb 9, 2010 4:06 pm
Subject: Re: Tea Party

On Feb 9, 2010, at 4:52 PM, Mike ONeil wrote:

> I would rather know in detail what the attitudinal composition of
> this group is than quibble over demographic differences. Iowa may
> not be a PERFECT microcosm of USA, but it is not the SF Bay Area and
> it is not Alaska.

Nor is it the Gulf Coast of Mississippi, nor is it Back Bay Boston. But it is very interesting how things do and don't get labeled "mainstream." A 25-30% identification evoked by vaguely worded questions isn't exactly mainstream - it's a pretty small minority view - smaller, as I pointed out, than Gallup finds sympathetic with "socialism," which would never get labeled "mainstream." And Iowa automatically gets labeled "mainstream," though in many ways it's not at all. Pollsters aren't very interested in how ideology works, or how they contribute to it, are they?

Curious how a generic ballot of D/R/TP has TP coming in last. I wonder if the TP thing will push the Rs to the right, leading them to do worse than they might otherwise do in November.
Doug Henwood
Left Business Observer
242 Greene Ave - #1C
Brooklyn, NY 11238-1398 USA
<dhenwood@panix.com>
<http://www.leftbusinessobserver.com>
"blog": <http://doughenwood.wordpress.com/>
voice +1-347-599-2211
cell +1-917-865-2813
producer, Behind the News
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or <http://tinyurl.com/3bsaqb>
download my book Wall Street (for free!) at <http://www.wallstreetthebook.com>
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--------------------------------------------------------
Did anyone probe what it MEANS to respondents to have affinity for the tea party movement.

I am guessing it would be

--I am pissed off
--Dont like the fact that bailout $ went to large financial institutions who passed out 7-9 figure bonuses and
--if the "bailout" did anything for the "little guy" this was not visible
--I think I pay too much in taxes
--Government wastes too much of these taxes
--The healthcare proposal would mostly benefit less deserving people and stick me with higher costs and lower quality care
--Oh, and for some (not necessarily all) it reflects Nativist (more than racist) attitudes (anti-immigration; "I want my country back" types).

I would rather know in detail what the attitudinal composition of this group is than quibble over demographic differences. Iowa may not be a PERFECT microcosm of USA, but it is not the SF Bay Area and it is not Alaska. If something is BIG there, it is an issue everywhere to a greater or lesser extent (with the exception of corn subsidies).

Mike O'Neil
www.mikeoneil.org

On Tue, Feb 9, 2010 at 1:08 PM, Doug Henwood <dhenwood@panix.com> wrote:

> On Feb 8, 2010, at 6:49 PM, Alex Lundry wrote:
> 
> > It's from a self-interested source, but see this paper for the
> >> stance that Iowa is representative enough: (BEFORE YOU CLICK NOTE
> >> THAT THIS IS A DIRECT DOWNLOAD LINK TO A WORD DOCUMENT - sorry,
> >> couldn't find a better link)
> >> http://myweb.uiowa.edu/bhlai/caucus/mlbsquire.doc
> >>
> >
> > If I'm reading your paper correctly, you're comparing Iowa to all
> > other states, and not to national averages. The 10 "least
> > representative states in your sample have a combined population of
> > 2.25 times that of the 10 "most representatives"; for the five least/
> > most, the ratio is 3.5. Is that fair?
> >
> }
Mike O'Neil
www.mikeoneil.org

http://www.aapor.org
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--

Mike O'Neil
www.mikeoneil.org
Polling would be a lot more useful all around if the data collected were made available for analysis while the topics addressed are still fresh. Unfortunately the media who sponsor polls treat them as private property from which they hope to extract the maximum entertainment value for as long as they can.

In the case of the Des Moines Register poll, I have every confidence in the poll itself -- I may frequently disagree with J.Ann Seltzer, but I consider her a paragon of polling excellence and integrity. The problem is that the Register provides readers only with their interpretation of the poll results. I did not see any link to a full topline, let alone crosstabs (except for demos on what they call tea party supporters). And as for response rate information, nobody will even mention it.

Media outlets put up their money, so they have the right do do what they want with the polls they sponsor, but until they start to provide real transparency in reporting those polls, they have no right to expect the public to trust them.

Jan Werner

Philip Meyer wrote:
> What we have here seems somewhat parallel to the situation in the FDR's first term when there was a general populist uprising that right wingers like Father Coughlin and Gerald L. K. Smith were trying to capture. Roosevelt made a shift to the left, positioned the bankers and Wall Street as the villains, and rode that populist resentment to a landslide win in 1936.
>
> We might have a similar situation today with Sarah Palin a paid cheerleader pushing the diffuse resentment to the right. One useful application of polling would be to track this tug of war -- if there is one -- between right and left for populist support.
>
> Phil
>
>
> Jan Werner wrote:
>> Tea Party sympathies correlate with dissatisfaction more than with a specific political outlook, as you point out in your second paragraph.
>>
>> There is no reason to assume that Tea Party sympathizers will vote as a block, which means that there is no a priori reason to assume that the overall results of a pre-election poll will be skewed because of their disproportionate numbers in the sample. What would be more likely to be skewed would be exit poll breakdowns of who voted for whom.
>>
>> Jan Werner
>>
>> J. Ann Selzer wrote:
>>> I'll just mention that if this group is disproportionately
represented in polls to a significant degree, then pre-election polls should be quite far off of what happens on election day. We'll have to wait and see about that.

My point is that this group is larger than many (including myself) suspected and that they include moderates and even a few liberals. Just half of Republicans say they support the Tea Party movement. In my observation, this group has been portrayed as a radicalized wing of the Republican party and it is far from that.

As for Iowa and the caucuses, and New Hampshire as well, to my mind, it is the process that is useful. In a relatively small state, caucus-goers have the chance to meet one, two, or twelve candidates in Q&A sessions in addition to seeing ads on television and reading about them in the newspaper. That would seem, on its face, to be beneficial in creating a more informed electorate. And, it's not possible in larger states. It is also not cost-prohibitive to campaign in smaller states, which means we begin with a larger field of candidates and that seems, on its face, to be beneficial.

I'm wondering how people think the outcome would differ if a larger, more racially diverse state were to lead off the presidential nominating season. It's hard to say that minority candidates have a tough time in Iowa. Jesse Jackson and Alan Keyes both did fairly well here. Just curious.

J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D Selzer& Company Des Moines, Iowa 50309

For purposes of this list, use JAnnSelzer@aol.com For other purposes, use JASelzer@SelzerCo.com

-----Original Message----- From: Jan Werner<jwerner@JWDP.COM> To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU Sent: Mon, Feb 8, 2010 10:40 pm Subject: Re: Tea Party

Huh? That's confusing unit non-response with item non-response bias.

Respondents don't know what questions will be asked until they respond to the survey in the first place. The point is rather that those people who respond to polls are more likely to be willing, or even eager, to express their opinions publicly than those who do not respond at all.

So if Tea Party supporters are more likely than others to answer when a pollster calls, they will be disproportionately represented in the
poll results regardless of what any of the questions are.

Jan Werner ______________

nickp@marketsharescorp.com wrote:
Jan assumes the Tea Party questions were the only questions asked in the poll and led to a self-selecting sample bias.

We don't know that.

Nick

----- Original Message ----- From: "Jan Werner"<jwerner@JWDP.COM>
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU  Sent: Monday, February 8, 2010 8:51:34 PM GMT
-06:00 US/Canada Central Subject: Re: Tea Party

A note of caution about judging the size of this kind of movement from any poll results.

By their very definition, Tea Party supporters are people who want to express a grievance about what they feel is wrong with the country. Those are likely to be the people most likely to respond to a pollster asking for their opinions, which means that they are also likely to be disproportionately represented in any poll that has non-negligible non-response, such as any probability sample telephone poll today.

A third of the population isn't even a very high number in that regard, since it has long been said that there is a pretty consistent 20-30% of hard-core conservative fundamentalists in U.S. society. While I don't have any citations for you on that, I recall both Gary Langer and David Moore talking about it during the great "Moral Values" exit poll debates of a few years ago.

Jan Werner ___________

J. Ann Selzer wrote:
We didn't ask about employment in this poll, but this group is remarkably similar in demographic profile to all Iowans, including age, religion, education, income, where they live. They are slightly more likely to be Republicans and slightly less likely to be Democrats, but same proportion of independents as all Iowans. I think that's what's fascinating. The media doesn't appear to know how mainstream this movement actually is. At least in Iowa. JAS

J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D Selzer& Company Des Moines, Iowa 50309

For purposes of this list, use JAnnSelzer@aol.com For other
purposes, use JASelzer@SelzerCo.com

-----Original Message-----
From: Doug Henwood
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Sent: Mon, Feb 8, 2010 3:32 pm
Subject: Re: Tea Party

On Feb 8, 2010, at 4:07 PM, J. Ann Selzer wrote:

Two stories of potential interest:

The Iowa Poll measured affinity for the Tea Party movement in its latest poll, showing one in three Iowans count themselves as supporters. The media portray this group as a bunch of angry wackjobs; obviously there is more to it than that. Here is the story from Sunday's Register.


The graphic presents income, education, born-againness, etc., for the TP-sympathizers, but no comparison with Iowa averages. What do we know/ can we say about their demographic makeup? My guess is that they're more likely than average to be self-employed or small business people than average. Is that right?

Doug Henwood
Left Business Observer
242 Greene Ave - #1C
Brooklyn, NY 11238-1398 USA
dhenwood@panix.com

Left Business Observer

voice +1-347-599-2211 cell +1-917-865-2813

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

<http://www.leftbusinessobserver.com/>
"blog":<http://doughenwood.wordpress.com/>

voice +1-347-599-2211 cell +1-917-865-2813

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

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>>> Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNENET.
The Better Business Bureau has posted the following on its site:

An e-mail which falsely claims to be from the Better Business Bureau about the upcoming 2010 Census is inaccurate and BBB is advising consumers to get the facts:

In March of 2010, census forms will be delivered to every residence in the United States and Puerto Rico. When you receive yours, just answer the 10 short questions and then mail the form back in the postage-paid envelope provided. If you don’t mail the form back, you may receive a visit from a census taker, who will ask you the questions from the form. A cen=
sustaker must follow-up in person with every address that doesn’t mail back the form in order to obtain the responses.

The Census is Safe

The 2010 Census will ask for name, gender, age, race, ethnicity, relationship, and whether you own or rent your home just 10 simple questions that will take about 10 minutes to answer. The Census Bureau safeguards all census responses to the highest security standards available.

Your answers are protected by law and are not shared with anyone. The census taker who collects your information is sworn for life to protect your data under Federal Law Title 13. Those who violate the oath face criminal penalties. Under federal law, the penalty for unlawful disclosure is a fine of up to $250,000 or imprisonment for up to 5 years, or both.

When Census Takers will be Going Door-to-Door

From April to July 2010, the Census Bureau will knock on the door of every household that does not mail back a completed 2010 Census form. It’s critical that you take just 10 minutes to fill out and mail back your form rather than wait for a census worker to show up on your doorstep. About $85 million in taxpayer dollars are saved for every one percent increase in mail response.

The Census Bureau must get a census form to and a completed form back from every residence in the United States. That’s more than 130 million addresses. This is why the census is the largest domestic mobilization our nation undertakes.

How to Identify a Census Taker

If a U.S. Census Bureau employee knocks on your door, here are some recognition tips to assure the validity of the employee:

The census taker must present an ID badge that contains a Department of Commerce watermark and expiration date. The census taker may also be carrying a bag with a Census Bureau logo.

The census taker will provide you with supervisor contact information and/or the Local Census Office phone number for verification, if asked.

The census taker will ONLY ask you the questions that appear on the census form.

What the 2010 Census DOES NOT Ask

2010 Census takers will not ask you for your social security number, bank account number, or credit card number.

2010 Census takers also never solicit for donations and will never contact you by e-mail.

For more information about the upcoming 2010 Census visit www.2010census.gov.

Rob Simmons
-----Original Message-----
From: Patricia A. Gwartney <pgwartney@GMAIL.COM>
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Sent: Mon, Feb 8, 2010 10:48 pm
Subject: "Be cautious about giving info to Census workers"

Colleagues,

I received the census warning below today as part of a mass mailing from an influential friend, who received it from her sister, who received it from her local sheriff's office.

From: Sac County Sheriff's Office
Sent: Monday, January 25, 2010 8:36 AM

*Be Cautious About Giving Info to Census Workers*:

With the U.S. Census process beginning, the Better Business Bureau (BBB) advises people to be cooperative, but cautious, so as not to become a victim of fraud or identity theft. The first phase of the 2010 U.S. Census is under way as workers have begun verifying the addresses of households across the country. Eventually, more than 140,000 U.S. Census workers will count every person in the United States and will gather information about every person living at each address including name, age, gender, race, and other relevant data.

The big question is - how do you tell the difference between a U.S. Census worker and a con artist? BBB offers the following advice:

If a U.S. Census worker knocks on your door, they will have a badge, a handheld device, a Census Bureau canvas bag, and a confidentiality notice. Ask to see their identification and their badge before answering their questions. However, you should never invite anyone you don't know into your home.

Census workers are currently only knocking on doors to verify address information. Do not give your Social Security number, credit card or banking information to anyone, even if they claim they need it for the U.S. Census.

REMEMBER, NO MATTER WHAT THEY ASK, YOU REALLY ONLY NEED TO TELL THEM HOW
MANY PEOPLE LIVE AT YOUR ADDRESS.

While the Census Bureau might ask for basic financial information, such as
a
salary range, YOU DON'T HAVE TO ANSWER ANYTHING AT ALL ABOUT YOUR FINANCIAL SITUATION. The Census Bureau will not ask for Social Security, bank account,
or credit card numbers, nor will employees solicit donations. Any one asking
for that information is NOT with the Census Bureau.

AND REMEMBER, THE CENSUS BUREAU HAS DECIDED NOT TO WORK WITH ACORN ON GATHERING THIS INFORMATION. No Acorn worker should approach you saying he/she is with the Census Bureau.

Eventually, Census workers may contact you by telephone, mail, or in person at home. However, the Census Bureau will not contact you by e-mail, so be on the lookout for e-mail scams impersonating the Census.

Never click on a link or open any attachments in an e-mail that are supposedly from the U.S. Census Bureau.

PLEASE SHARE THIS INFO WITH FAMILY AND FRIENDS.

Sherrie Carhart
Crime Prevention Specialist
Sacramento County Sheriff
North Division (916) 536-9876

Trouble is, it differs from the actual alert sent by the Better Business Bureau (http://www.bbb.org/us/article/bbb-alerts-consumers-about-us-census-workers=be-cooperative-but-cautious-10306)
and in such a way as to undermine census participation ("you really only need to tell them how many people live at your address").

The BBB knows this and posted a message entitled "Phony BBB e-mail spreads fiction" (http://www.bbb.org/us/article/phony-bbb-e-mail-spreads-fiction-about-2010-census-get-the-facts-14542).

I worry that the RNC mailing a few weeks ago and now this are harbingers of an avalanche just beginning. Don't worry, I will send my friend corrective info (and everyone else on her email list, plus my students, colleagues, family members, and neighbors). Perhaps you should, too.

Patty

<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<

Patricia A. Gwartney, Ph.D.
On Feb 9, 2010, at 7:20 PM, Jan Werner wrote:

> Polling would be a lot more useful all around if the data collected
> were
> made available for analysis while the topics addressed are still
> fresh.

Do polls typically ask occupation, or broad occupational classification? It seems rather important to me, but I rarely see it reported.

Doug Henwood
Left Business Observer
242 Greene Ave - #1C
Brooklyn, NY 11238-1398 USA
<dhenwood@panix.com>
Occupation is an open-ended question and that means that it needs to be coded for reporting purposes. That takes both time and money, which is why it almost never shows up in media polls, although it is often asked in marketing research surveys.

Interestingly, occupation seems to be commonly used for quota selection in French (and probably other European) polls using quota samples. That effectively makes the interviewer into the coder for the question.

Jan Werner

______________________________

Doug Henwood wrote:
On Feb 9, 2010, at 7:20 PM, Jan Werner wrote:

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<dhenwood@panix.com>
<http://www.leftbusinessobserver.com>
"blog": <http://doughenwood.wordpress.com/>

voice +1-347-599-2211
cell +1-917-865-2813

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

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

or <http://tinyurl.com/3bsaqb>

-------------------------------------------------------
download my book Wall Street (for free!) at
<http://www.wallstreetthebook.com>

-------------------------------------------------------
http://www.aapor.org
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
Hindsight is 20:20.

This is new ground here due to the MA special election 3 weeks ago.

Nick Panagakis

----- Original Message ----- 
From: "Mike ONeil" <mikeoneilaz@GMAIL.COM>
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Sent: Tuesday, February 9, 2010 3:52:33 PM GMT -06:00 US/Canada Central
Subject: Re: Tea Party

Did anyone probe what it MEANS to respondents to have affinity for the tea party movement.

I am guessing it would be

--I am pissed off
--Dont like the fact that bailout $ went to large financial institutions who passed out 7-9 figure bonuses and
--if the "bailout" did anything for the "little guy" this was not visible
--I think I pay too much in taxes
--Government wastes too much of these taxes
--The healthcare proposal would mostly benefit less deserving people and stick me with higher costs and lower quality care
--Oh, and for some (not necessarily all) it reflects Nativist (more than racist) attitudes (anti-immigration; "I want my country back" types).

I would rather know in detail what the attitudinal composition of this group is than quibble over demographic differences. Iowa may not be a PERFECT microcosm of USA, but it is not the SF Bay Area and it is not Alaska. If something is BIG there, it is an issue everywhere to a greater or lesser extent (with the exception of corn subsidies).

Mike O'Neil
www.mikeoneil.org
On Tue, Feb 9, 2010 at 1:08 PM, Doug Henwood <dhenwood@panix.com> wrote:

> On Feb 8, 2010, at 6:49 PM, Alex Lundry wrote:
>
> It's from a self-interested source, but see this paper for the
> stance that Iowa is representative enough: (BEFORE YOU CLICK NOTE
> THAT THIS IS A DIRECT DOWNLOAD LINK TO A WORD DOCUMENT - sorry,
> couldn't find a better link)
> http://myweb.uiowa.edu/bhlai/caucus/mlbsquire.doc
>
> If I'm reading your paper correctly, you're comparing Iowa to all
> other states, and not to national averages. The 10 "least
> representative states in your sample have a combined population of
> 2.25 times that of the 10 "most representatives"; for the five least/
> most, the ratio is 3.5. Is that fair?
>
> Doug Henwood
> Left Business Observer
> 242 Greene Ave - #1C
> Brooklyn, NY 11238-1398 USA
> <dhenwood@panix.com>
> <http://www.leftbusinessobserver.com>
> "blog": <http://doughenwood.wordpress.com/>
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>
> producer, Behind the News
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>
> podcast: <http://shout.lbo-talk.org/lbo/radio-feed.php>
> or <http://tinyurl.com/3bsaqb>
>
> download my book Wall Street (for free!) at
> <http://www.wallstreetthebook.com>
>
> http://www.aapor.org
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> aapornet-request@asu.edu
It depends on the "poll".

From what I have seen, most "quickie" political surveys don't get occupation although they may get income.

Susan

----- Original Message -----  
From: Doug Henwood <dhenwood@PANIX.COM>  
Date: Tuesday, February 9, 2010 7:37 pm  
Subject: Re: Tea Party populism -- a historical parallel  
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU

> On Feb 9, 2010, at 7:20 PM, Jan Werner wrote:
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> or <http://tinyurl.com/3bsaqb>
> 
> download my book Wall Street (for free!) at
> <http://www.wallstreetthebook.com>
> 
> I try to take one day at a time but sometimes several days attack me all at
> once. Anonymous.

Susan Carol Losh, PhD

Department of Educational Psychology
and Learning Systems
Florida State University
Tallahassee FL 32306-4453

VOICE (850) 644-8778
FAX (850) 644-8776

American Statistical Association/NSF Research Fellow
http://mailer.fsu.edu/~slosh/index.html
It's good that the Better Business Bureau posted a clarification. However, I hope it is not full of typos that are included in this posting. Perhaps it's just a copy and paste formatting issue between the site and email. And, what common consumer checks the BBB Website? Perhaps should be in the local newspapers.

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU] On Behalf Of Robert O. Simmons
Sent: Tuesday, February 09, 2010 7:28 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: "Be cautious about giving info to Census workers"

The Better Business Bureau has posted the following on its site:

An e-mail which falsely claims to be from the Better Business Bureau about the upcoming 2010 Census is inaccurate and BBB is advising consumers to get the facts:

In March of 2010, census forms will be delivered to every residence in the United States and Puerto Rico. When you receive yours, just answer the 10 short questions and then mail the form back in the postage-paid envelope provided. If you do not mail the form back, you may receive a visit from a census taker, who will ask you the questions from the form. A census taker must follow-up in person with every address that does not mail back the form in order to obtain the responses.

The Census is Safe

The 2010 Census will ask for name, gender, age, race, ethnicity, relationship, and whether you own or rent your home—just 10 simple questions that will take about 10 minutes to answer. The Census Bureau safeguards all census responses to the highest security standards available.
Your answers are protected by law and are not shared with anyone. The census taker who collects your information is sworn for life to protect your data under Federal Law Title 13. Those who violate the oath face criminal penalties. Under federal law, the penalty for unlawful disclosure is a fine of up to $250,000 or imprisonment for up to 5 years, or both.

When Census Takers will be Going Door-to-Door

From April to July 2010, the Census Bureau will knock on the door of every household that does not mail back a completed 2010 Census form. It’s critical that you take just 10 minutes to fill out and mail back your form rather than wait for a census worker to show up on your doorstep. About $85 million in taxpayer dollars are saved for every one percent increase in mail response.

The Census Bureau must get a census form to “and a completed form back from every residence in the United States. That’s more than 130 million addresses. This is why the census is the largest domestic mobilization our nation undertakes.

How to Identify a Census Taker

If a U.S. Census Bureau employee knocks on your door, here are some recognition tips to assure the validity of the employee:

The census taker must present an ID badge that contains a Department of Commerce watermark and expiration date. The census taker may also be carrying a bag with a Census Bureau logo.

The census taker will provide you with supervisor contact information and/or the Local Census Office phone number for verification, if asked.

The census taker will ONLY ask you the questions that appear on the census form.

What the 2010 Census DOES NOT Ask

2010 Census takers will not ask you for your social security number, bank account number, or credit card number.

2010 Census takers also never solicit for donations and will never contact you by e-mail.

For more information about the upcoming 2010 Census visit www.2010census.gov.

Rob Simmons

-----Original Message-----
From: Patricia A. Gwartney <pgwartney@GMAIL.COM>
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Sent: Mon, Feb 8, 2010 10:48 pm
Subject: "Be cautious about giving info to Census workers"
Colleagues,

I received the census warning below today as part of a mass mailing from an influential friend, who received it from her sister, who received it from her local sheriff's office.

From: Sac County Sheriff's Office
Sent: Monday, January 25, 2010 8:36 AM

*Be Cautious About Giving Info to Census Workers*:

With the U.S. Census process beginning, the Better Business Bureau (BBB) advises people to be cooperative, but cautious, so as not to become a victim of fraud or identity theft. The first phase of the 2010 U.S. Census is under way as workers have begun verifying the addresses of households across the country. Eventually, more than 140,000 U.S. Census workers will count every person in the United States and will gather information about every person living at each address including name, age, gender, race, and other relevant data.

The big question is - how do you tell the difference between a U.S. Census worker and a con artist? BBB offers the following advice:

If a U.S. Census worker knocks on your door, they will have a badge, a handheld device, a Census Bureau canvas bag, and a confidentiality notice. Ask to see their identification and their badge before answering their questions. However, you should never invite anyone you don't know into your home.

Census workers are currently only knocking on doors to verify address information. Do not give your Social Security number, credit card or banking information to anyone, even if they claim they need it for the U.S. Census.

REMEMBER, NO MATTER WHAT THEY ASK, YOU REALLY ONLY NEED TO TELL THEM HOW MANY PEOPLE LIVE AT YOUR ADDRESS.

While the Census Bureau might ask for basic financial information, such as a salary range, YOU DON'T HAVE TO ANSWER ANYTHING AT ALL ABOUT YOUR FINANCIAL SITUATION. The Census Bureau will not ask for Social Security, bank account, or credit card numbers, nor will employees solicit donations. Any one asking for that information is NOT with the Census Bureau.

AND REMEMBER, THE CENSUS BUREAU HAS DECIDED NOT TO WORK WITH ACORN ON GATHERING THIS INFORMATION. No Acorn worker should approach you saying he/she is with the Census Bureau.

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Never click on a link or open any attachments in an e-mail that are supposedly from the U.S. Census Bureau.
PLEASE SHARE THIS INFO WITH FAMILY AND FRIENDS.

Sherrie Carhart  
Crime Prevention Specialist  
Sacramento County Sheriff  
North Division (916) 536-9876  
Trouble is, it differs from the actual alert sent by the Better Business Bureau (http://www.bbb.org/us/article/bbb-alerts-consumers-about-us-census-workers-be-cooperative-but-cautious-10306) and in such a way as to undermine census participation ("you really only need to tell them how many people live at your address").

The BBB knows this and posted a message entitled "Phony BBB e-mail spreads fiction" (http://www.bbb.org/us/article/phony-bbb-e-mail-spreads-fiction-about-2010-census-get-the-facts-14542).

I worry that the RNC mailing a few weeks ago and now this are harbingers of an avalanche just beginning. Don't worry, I will send my friend corrective info (and everyone else on her email list, plus my students, colleagues, family members, and neighbors). Perhaps you should, too.

Patty

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

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Gallup, which publishes polling results almost daily, is generous with its findings. Many (most?) Gallup releases contain cross-tabulated findings for at least one relevant variable -- age, gender, race or political party affiliation, for example. As one who regularly follows certain issues (Social Security and Medicare in my case) on behalf of clients, I find this quite helpful, as do those with whom the findings are shared. I have also found Pew willing, literally, to run special tabulations gratis to a reader's specifications for the purpose of better understanding an important issue. I think those who regularly assist clients need to be aware of which pollsters routinely address topics of importance to them and not be bashful about requesting additional information, especially when it is on behalf of a non-commercial organization or purpose.

James P. Murphy, Ph.D.
J.P. MURPHY & COMPANY
www.jpmurphy.com
600 921 2432 Princeton, N.J.
772 219 7671 Stuart, Fla.
610 408 8800 Mobile

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Jan Werner
Sent: Tuesday, February 09, 2010 07:21 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: Tea Party populism -- a historical parallel

Polling would be a lot more useful all around if the data collected were made available for analysis while the topics addressed are still fresh. Unfortunately the media who sponsor polls treat them as private property from which they hope to extract the maximum entertainment value for as long as they can.

In the case of the Des Moines Register poll, I have every confidence in the poll itself -- I may frequently disagree with J.Ann Seltzer, but I consider her a paragon of polling excellence and integrity. The problem is that the Register provides readers only with their interpretation of the poll results. I did not see any link to a full topline, let alone crosstabs (except for demos on what they call tea party supporters). And
as for response rate information, nobody will even mention it.

Media outlets put up their money, so they have the right do what they want with the polls they sponsor, but until they start to provide real transparency in reporting those polls, they have no right to expect the public to trust them.

Jan Werner

______________

Philip Meyer wrote:
> What we have here seems somewhat parallel to the situation in the FDR's first term when there was a general populist uprising that right wingers like Father Coughlin and Gerald L. K. Smith were trying to capture. Roosevelt made a shift to the left, positioned the bankers and Wall Street as the villains, and rode that populist resentment to a landslide win in 1936.
>
> We might have a similar situation today with Sarah Palin a paid cheerleader pushing the diffuse resentment to the right. One useful application of polling would be to track this tug of war -- if there is one -- between right and left for populist support.
>
> Phil

_____

Jan Werner wrote:
>> Tea Party sympathies correlate with dissatisfaction more than with a specific political outlook, as you point out in your second paragraph.
>>
>> There is no reason to assume that Tea Party sympathizers will vote as a block, which means that there is no a priori reason to assume that the overall results of a pre-election poll will be skewed because of their disproportionate numbers in the sample. What would be more likely to be skewed would be exit poll breakdowns of who voted for whom.
>>
>> Jan Werner

>> _____________

>> J. Ann Selzer wrote:
>>> I'll just mention that if this group is disproportionately represented in polls to a significant degree, then pre-election polls should be quite far off of what happens on election day. We'll have to wait and see about that.
>>> My point is that this group is larger than many (including myself) suspected and that they include moderates and even a few liberals. Just half of Republicans say they support the Tea Party movement. In my observation, this group has been portrayed as a radicalized wing of the Republican party and it is far from that.
>>> As for Iowa and the caucuses, and New Hampshire as well, to my mind, it is the process that is useful. In a relatively small state,
caucus-goers have the chance to meet one, two, or twelve candidates in Q&A sessions in addition to seeing ads on television and reading about them in the newspaper. That would seem, on its face, to be beneficial in creating an informed electorate. And, it’s not possible in larger states. It is also not cost-prohibitive to campaign in smaller states, which means we begin with a larger field of candidates and that seems, on its face, to be beneficial.

I'm wondering how people think the outcome would differ if a larger, more racially diverse state were to lead off the presidential nominating season. It's hard to say that minority candidates have a tough time in Iowa. Jesse Jackson and Alan Keyes both did fairly well here. Just curious.

JAS

J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D Selzer& Company Des Moines, Iowa 50309

For purposes of this list, use JAnnSelzer@aol.com For other purposes, use JASelzer@SelzerCo.com

-----Original Message----- From: Jan Werner<jwerner@JWDP.COM> To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU Sent: Mon, Feb 8, 2010 10:40 pm Subject: Re: Tea Party

Huh? That's confusing unit non-response with item non-response bias.

Respondents don't know what questions will be asked until they respond to the survey in the first place. The point is rather that those people who respond to polls are more likely to be willing, or even eager, to express their opinions publicly than those who do not respond at all.

So if Tea Party supporters are more likely than others to answer when a pollster calls, they will be disproportionately represented in the poll results regardless of what any of the questions are.

Jan Werner _____________

nickp@marketsharescorp.com wrote:

Jan assumes the Tea Party questions were the only questions asked in the poll and led to a self-selecting sample bias.

We don't know that.
A note of caution about judging the size of this kind of movement from any poll results.

By their very definition, Tea Party supporters are people who want to express a grievance about what they feel is wrong with the country. Those are likely to be the people most likely to respond to a pollster asking for their opinions, which means that they are also likely to be disproportionately represented in any poll that has non-negligible non-response, such as any probability sample telephone poll today.

A third of the population isn't even a very high number in that regard, since it has long been said that there is a pretty consistent 20-30% of hard-core conservative fundamentalists in U.S. society. While I don't have any citations for you on that, I recall both Gary Langer and David Moore talking about it during the great "Moral Values" exit poll debates of a few years ago.

J. Ann Selzer wrote:

We didn't ask about employment in this poll, but this group is remarkably similar in demographic profile to all Iowans, including age, religion, education, income, where they live. They are slightly more likely to be Republicans and slightly less likely to be Democrats, but same proportion of independents as all Iowans. I think that's what's fascinating. The media doesn't appear to know how mainstream this movement actually is. At least in Iowa. JAS

J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D Selzer& Company Des Moines, Iowa 50309

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-----Original Message----- From: Doug Henwood<dhenwood@PANIX.COM> To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU Sent: Mon, Feb 8, 2010 3:32 pm Subject: Re: Tea Party
On Feb 8, 2010, at 4:07 PM, J. Ann Selzer wrote:

Two stories of potential interest:

The Iowa Poll measured affinity for the Tea Party movement in its latest poll, showing one in three Iowans count themselves as supporters. The media portray this group as a bunch of angry wackjobs; obviously there is more to it than that. Here is the story from Sunday’s Register.


The graphic presents income, education, born-againness, etc., for the TP-sympathizers, but no comparison with Iowa averages. What do we know/can we say about their demographic makeup? My guess is that they’re more likely than average to be self-employed or small business people than average. Is that right?

Doug Henwood
Left Business Observer 242 Greene Ave - #1C
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download my book Wall Street (for free!) at <http://www.wallstreetthebook.com>
Hi all,

WHICH BBB site?

There apparently are over 6000 of them in the USA alone!

I decided to check it out first hand. I found BBBOnline.org but that didn't seem to help much.

Susan

----- Original Message ----- 
From: "Bannister, Nancy G" <banniste@INDIANA.EDU>
Date: Tuesday, February 9, 2010 8:16 pm
Subject: Re: "Be cautious about giving info to Census workers"
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Colleagues,

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Sherrie Carhart
Crime Prevention Specialist
Sacramento County Sheriff
North Division (916) 536-9876
Trouble is, it differs from the actual alert sent by the Better Business Bureau (http://www.bbb.org/us/article/bbb-alerts-consumers-about-us-census-workers-be-cooperative-but-cautious-10306), and in such a way as to undermine census participation ("you really only need to tell them how many people live at your address").

The BBB knows this and posted a message entitled "Phony BBB e-mail spreads fiction" (http://www.bbb.org/us/article/phony-bbb-e-mail-spreads-fiction-about-2010-census-get-the-facts-14542).

I worry that the RNC mailing a few weeks ago and now this are harbingers of an avalanche just beginning. Don't worry, I will send my friend corrective info (and everyone else on her email list, plus my students, colleagues, family members, and neighbors). Perhaps you should, too.

Patty

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

----------------------------------------------------
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----------------------------------------------------
I try to take one day at a time but sometimes several days attack me all at once. Anonymous.

Susan Carol Losh, PhD
Department of Educational Psychology
and Learning Systems
Florida State University
Tallahassee FL 32306-4453

VOICE (850) 644-8778
FAX (850) 644-8776

American Statistical Association/NSF Research Fellow
http://mailer.fsu.edu/~slosh/index.html

By the way, O'Neil's list is awful.

Nick
----- Original Message -----
Hindsight is 20:20.

This is new ground here due to the MA special election 3 weeks ago.

Nick Panagakis
----- Original Message ----- 
From: "Mike O'Neil" <mikeoneilaz@GMAIL.COM> 
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU 
Sent: Tuesday, February 9, 2010 3:52:33 PM GMT -06:00 US/Canada Central 
Subject: Re: Tea Party

Did anyone probe what it MEANS to respondents to have affinity for the tea party movement.

I am guessing it would be

--I am pissed off
--Dont like the fact that bailout $ went to large financial institutions who passed out 7-9 figure bonuses and
--if the "bailout" did anything for the "little guy" this was not visible
--I think I pay too much in taxes
--Government wastes too much of these taxes
--The healthcare proposal would mostly benefit less deserving people and stick me with higher costs and lower quality care
--Oh, and for some (not necessarily all) it reflects Nativist (more than racist) attitudes (anti-immigration; "I want my country back" types).

I would rather know in detail what the attitudinal composition of this group is than quibble over demographic differences. Iowa may not be a PERFECT microcosm of USA, but it is not the SF Bay Area and it is not Alaska. If something is BIG there, it is an issue everywhere to a greater or lesser extent (with the exception of corn subsidies).

Mike O'Neil
www.mikeoneil.org

On Tue, Feb 9, 2010 at 1:08 PM, Doug Henwood <dhenwood@panix.com> wrote:

> On Feb 8, 2010, at 6:49 PM, Alex Lundry wrote:
> >
> > It's from a self-interested source, but see this paper for the
> >> stance that Iowa is representative enough: (BEFORE YOU CLICK NOTE
> >> THAT THIS IS A DIRECT DOWNLOAD LINK TO A WORD DOCUMENT - sorry,
> >> couldn't find a better link)
> >> http://myweb.uiowa.edu/bhlai/caucus/mlbsquire.doc
> >>
> >
> > If I'm reading your paper correctly, you're comparing Iowa to all
> > other states, and not to national averages. The 10 "least
> > representative states in your sample have a combined population of

> 2.25 times that of the 10 "most representatives"; for the five least/
> most, the ratio is 3.5. Is that fair?
> 
> Doug Henwood
> Left Business Observer
> 242 Greene Ave - #1C
> Brooklyn, NY 11238-1398 USA
> <dhenwood@panix.com>
> <http://www.leftbusinessobserver.com>
> "blog": <http://doughenwood.wordpress.com/>
> 
> voice +1-347-599-2211
> cell +1-917-865-2813
> 
> producer, Behind the News
> Thursdays, 5-6 PM, WBAI, New York 99.5 FM
> Saturdays, 10-11 AM, KPFA, Berkeley 94.1 FM
> 
> podcast: <http://shout.lbo-talk.org/lbo/radio-feed.php>
> or <http://tinyurl.com/3bsaqb>
> 
> download my book Wall Street (for free!) at
> <http://www.wallstreetthebook.com>
> 
> http://www.aapor.org
> Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
> Unsubscribe?-don't reply to this message, write to:
> aapornet-request@asu.edu
> 
> --
>
> Mike O'Neil
> www.mikeoneil.org
>
> http://www.aapor.org
> Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
> Unsubscribe?-don't reply to this message, write to: aapornet-request@asu.edu
Amy,

Thank you for your interest in our report. We're happy to provide details and welcome seeing what other people have done in this area.

The study did include cell phones (as do all national Gallup polls) and is based on English-speaking Asians, and is based on all adults regardless of citizenship or voter registration status. The race demo question in this survey asks respondents to self-identify as one race, so the study includes only those Americans who select "Asian" when asked to identify their race. This procedure as well as the English-only interviewing can help explain the lower unweighted incidence of Asians compared to the census. Pacific Islanders would generally not be included in our group of Asians unless they self-identified themselves as Asians.

Jeff Jones
Gallup

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Amy Simon
Sent: Tuesday, February 09, 2010 1:25 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Questions about Gallup's recent Asian-American political profile release

Has anyone seen this? It's very interesting, though as someone who does voter research with Asian-Pacific Islander organizations or other groups interested in communicating with API voters, raised some important questions
for us. Perhaps someone at Gallup can shed some insight? Or any other researcher?

In our own (not national, and with different sampling) research we have seen a larger portion of independents as they find, but fewer liberals and more moderates. So on whole the findings they report are interesting, as I'm wondering about who is included and who is excluded from their final sample of respondents.


So first, I want to confirm my assumptions:

1) that these interviews were all conducted in English with no Asian languages included
2) it is all adults, without regard to asking about whether they are citizens or registered to vote
3) that these are all landline interviews, and no cell phone interviews

Then I have questions. The release cites the U.S. Census Bureau estimates that in 2008, Asians were 4.5% of the US population. But Gallup later reports they conducted 353,849 interviews nationally in 2009, and these results are based on the portion self-identifying as Asian - with an n of 4,625, which is just 1.3% of their total sample, and for such a large data set, a significantly smaller portion of Asians that you would expect compared to what the Census data reports.

So I'm curious if Gallup folks have thoughts about the perhaps 3.2% of Asians who are not in their data set? And why they aren't there?

Then I have a few more questions. Does the self-defined Asian question in the Gallup survey include or exclude Pacific Islanders? Is the Census definition of Asian significantly different from Gallup's and if so, how?

Are the 4,625 Asians interviewed younger than the census data show as their age distribution? I ask because in my work, we see a tremendous number of Asians who are citizens and do vote but who do not speak English well enough to participate in an English-language survey (they speak Cantonese, Mandarin, Vietnamese, Tagalog, etc.) But these non-English proficient respondents do tend to be older, while English-proficient voters are younger on average.

I also am curious - if these samples exclude cell phones - about the impact of their absence. We see in California for example that Asians are more likely to be cell-phone only or cell-phone mostly than non-Hispanic whites. So more of them would be excluded from a landline-only frame.

I would love to hear anyone's thoughts on any of these questions, and would
especially love to hear from folks at Gallup with any insights or additional information you have to share.

Thank you!

Amy

Amy R. Simon
Goodwin Simon Strategic Research
3645 Grand Avenue, Suite 101
Oakland, CA 94610
www.goodwinsimon.com
office: (510) 428-9995

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Date: Wed, 10 Feb 2010 14:59:52 EST
Reply-To: AmyRSimon@AOL.COM
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Amy Simon <AmyRSimon@AOL.COM>
Subject: Re: Questions about Gallup's recent Asian-American political profile release
X-To: Jeff_Jones@gallup.com, AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Thank you Jeff, interesting and helpful.

I wonder if in future studies (and I know every question added has a cost),
you might add a follow-up on the initial race question, perhaps just to
those who describe themselves as "other" or "mixed", and give them an option
to identify as multiple races/ethnicities.

I know that these days there are a tremendous number of people now have 1
Asian parent and may not choose "Asian" on a first ask because that is not
their exclusive identification.

We've started asking a follow up to respondents who do not pick a single
category that basically says - "And do you consider yourself to be at least
part of any of the following: White/Anglo, African-American, Asian or
Pacific-Islander, Hispanic/Latino, or Native American?"

Just a thought - it adds another layer that is more and more helpful these
days (especially in California which is such a melting pot).

Thank you again for replying to my post.

Amy

In a message dated 2/10/2010 11:45:37 A.M. Pacific Standard Time,
Jeff_Jones@gallup.com writes:

Amy,

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and welcome seeing what other people have done in this area.

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based on English-speaking Asians, and is based on all adults regardless of
citizenship or voter registration status. The race demo question in this
survey asks respondents to self-identify as one race, so the study
includes only those Americans who select "Asian" when asked to identify their
race. This procedure as well as the English-only interviewing can help
explain the lower unweighted incidence of Asians compared to the census. Pacific
Islanders would generally not be included in our group of Asians unless
they self-identified themselves as Asians.

Jeff Jones
Gallup

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Amy Simon
Sent: Tuesday, February 09, 2010 1:25 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Questions about Gallup's recent Asian-American political profile
release

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voter research with Asian-Pacific Islander organizations or other groups
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So more of them would be excluded from a landline-only frame.

I would love to hear anyone's thoughts on any of these questions, and would especially love to hear from folks at Gallup with any insights or additional information you have to share.

Thank you!

Amy

Amy R. Simon
Goodwin Simon Strategic Research
3645 Grand Avenue, Suite 101
Oakland, CA 94610
www.goodwinsimon.com
office: (510) 428-9995

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----------------------------------------------------
Forgive my cynicism, please, but I think the real goal is to raise money, period.

Does anyone know if these responses are ever tabulated, let alone released as "analysis"?

Susan

----- Original Message -----
From: Philip Meyer <pmeyer@EMAIL.UNC.EDU>
Date: Wednesday, February 10, 2010 5:26 pm
Subject: ProPublic on misleading use of "Census"
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU

> This just in:
> http://tinyurl.com/yblqooe
> P.
> 
> http://www.aapor.org
> Archives: http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html
> Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
> set aapornet nomail
> On your return send this: set aapornet mail
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> Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: aapornet-
> request@asu.edu

I try to take one day at a time but sometimes several days attack me all at once. Anonymous.

Susan Carol Losh, PhD

Department of Educational Psychology
and Learning Systems
Florida State University
Tallahassee FL 32306-4453

VOICE (850) 644-8778
FAX (850) 644-8776

American Statistical Association/NSF Research Fellow
http://mailer.fsu.edu/~slosh/index.html

http://www.aapor.org
Archives: http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html
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set aapornet nomail
On your return send this: set aapornet mail
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Date: Wed, 10 Feb 2010 21:36:21 -0500
Reply-To: Doug Henwood <dhenwood@PANIX.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Doug Henwood <dhenwood@PANIX.COM>
Subject: another Tea Party poll
X-To: aapornet aapornet <aapornet@asu.edu>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII; format=flowed
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Mime-Version: 1.0 (Apple Message framework v935.3)

Not scientific, of course:


http://www.aapor.org
Archives: http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html
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set aapornet nomail
On your return send this: set aapornet mail
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Problems?-don't reply to this message, write to: aapornet-request@asu.edu

Date: Thu, 11 Feb 2010 07:34:08 -0500
I think there's another poll.

http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2010/02/10/AR2010021004708.html

Here are two quotes from the WaPo article.

"But nearly two-thirds of those polled say they know just some, very little or nothing about what the tea party movement stands for."

"About 45 percent of all Americans say they agree at least somewhat with tea partiers on issues, including majorities of Republicans and independents."

From: Doug Henwood
Sent: Wed 10-Feb-10 21:36
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: another Tea Party poll

Not scientific, of course:


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

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From the latest WaPo/ABC News poll:

... nearly two-thirds of those polled say they know just some, very little or nothing about what the tea party movement stands for. About one in eight says they know "a great deal" about the positions of tea party groups, but the lack of information does not erase the appeal: About 45 percent of all Americans say they agree at least somewhat with tea partiers on issues, including majorities of Republicans and independents.

Article at:

http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2010/02/10/AR2010021004708_pf.html

or: http://tinyurl.com/yap2zej

Full poll results at:


or: http://tinyurl.com/yc8fcbd

The health care reform related items in the full poll results are also worth perusing. People are just as confused on that topic as well.

Jan Werner

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Dear AAPOR members,

We need nominations for this award. Please send them to me (pjlavrak@optonline.net) by February 19, 2010, with a brief explanation explaining why you believe the award should be given to whomever you are nominating.

Thanks, PJL

The Warren J. Mitofsky Innovators Award is designed to recognize accomplishments in the fields of public opinion and survey research that occurred in the past ten years (2000 or later), or that had their primary impact on the field during the past decade. These innovations could consist of new theories, ideas, applications, methodologies or technologies. To be considered for the award, they must be publicly documented. The award can be given to individuals, groups or institutions.

Past winners of this award can be viewed at http://www.aapor.org/Past_Warren_J_Mitofsky_Innovators_Award_Winners.htm

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Date: Thu, 11 Feb 2010 10:31:23 -0500
Reply-To: jwerner@jwdp.com
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Jan Werner <jwerner@JWDP.COM>
Organization: Jan Werner Data Processing
Subject: "Scientific" polls
X-To: Doug Henwood <dhenwood@PANIX.COM>
X-cc: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To: <BF82A25B-AD67-4B62-8A2D-3B00F82D5932@panix.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; format=flowed
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Here's a heuristic to live by: When you hear someone say that a poll is, or isn't, "scientific," you can be reasonably certain that person doesn't know much about science or scientific method.

Scientific method has to do with trying to find things out in such a way that others can either replicate or refute one's findings, what Popper called "falsifiability." Beyond that, it has no more to do with the specific methodology used than whether the researchers wore white lab coats.

A probability sample, which is what is commonly, and incorrectly, referred to as a "scientific poll," is appropriate when one wants to make inferences about a specified larger population. For other purposes, other methodologies may provide more useful information and thus be more "scientific."

The essential point is that the methodology chosen must be appropriate to the stated purpose of the research.

If you want to find out what visitors to your web site think on some topic, an opt-in poll placed there is probably the best way to find out. If you want to project measurements to the general public, you need a probability sample of that public.

If Fox News were to report the results of their web poll as public opinion, you could say that they were violating scientific principles. If they post the results on the site to show visitors what other visitors think, they remain at least as "scientific" as any media poll today, since none of the latter provide enough information to properly evaluate the quality of the data they have collected.

Jan Werner

_________

Doug Henwood wrote:
> Not scientific, of course:
>
> --------------------------------------------------------------------------------
> http://www.aapor.org
> Archives: http://lists.asu.edu/archives/aapornet.html
> Vacation hold? Send email to listserv@asu.edu with this text:
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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
> 
>
We do not often have the luxury of comparing an online "poll: to a scientific poll using the same question, so I thought this might be of interest.

To promote the Sunday story on how many Iowans support the Tea Party movement, The Register put a "poll" on their website, inviting readers to give their opinion. As you can see below, the percentage supporting is more than twice what was found in the scientific poll (33%, in case you don't have the number memorized already). I've offered them a number of ways to promote an upcoming poll story with reader engagement ideas that don't result in showing just how flawed online polls are.

Regardless of any party affiliation, do you consider yourself a supporter of the Tea Party movement?

Thank you for voting!
Yes 71% (1,343 votes)
No 27% (514 votes)
Refused/not sure 2% (34 votes)
Total Votes: 1,891

J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D
Selzer & Company
Des Moines, Iowa  50309

For purposes of this list, use JAnnSelzer@aol.com
For other purposes, use JASelzer@SelzerCo.com

-----Original Message-----
From: Doug Henwood <dhenwood@PANIX.COM>
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU  
Sent: Wed, Feb 10, 2010 8:36 pm  
Subject: another Tea Party poll

Not scientific, of course: 

http://www.aapor.org
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On your return send this: set aapornet mail
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
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Date:         Thu, 11 Feb 2010 13:05:07 -0500  
Reply-To:     "J. Ann Selzer" <jannselzer@AOL.COM>  
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From:         "J. Ann Selzer" <jannselzer@AOL.COM>  
Subject:      Progressives  
X-To:         AAPORNET@ASU.EDU  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

We've put the Tea Party question to rest, I think. The Iowa Poll also inuded a question asking if Iowans consider themselves "progressives." 42% say yes, meaning it is not a synonym for "liberal," which is how I'm hea ring it used more and more lately.


BTW, headline in paper reads "Many Iowans cut across party lines . . ." = different from the hed in the online story. JAS
Really? An opt-in poll might be the only practical way, but I'm not sure it's "the best". It won't necessarily tell you the opinions of visitors to your site, only of those who are interested (passively) in taking your survey -- which might well be very different from your actual site-visitor population.

Agreed that the setting and the objective might make different approaches necessary; that doesn't make them ideal.

Paul Gurwitz

Jan Werner wrote:
> If you want to find out what visitors to your web site think on some topic, an opt-in poll placed there is probably the best way to find out.
If you want to project measurements to the general public, you need a probability sample of that public.

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Date:         Thu, 11 Feb 2010 13:39:29 -0500
Reply-To:     rsimm32573@AOL.COM
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         "Robert O. Simmons" <rsimm32573@AOL.COM>
Subject:      Re: "Be cautious about giving info to Census workers"
X-To:         slosh@garnet.acns.fsu.edu, AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To:  <f5adf86e1309.4b71c6d7@fsu.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="utf-8"

I went to bbb.org/us and then searched for "census" to get to:


You can see that the above page does not contain the typos (words without spaces between them) that appeared in my earlier post. It also looked okay after I copied and pasted it.

I don't know how active the BBB has been in correcting the phony e-mail, but I acted on it after the Census Bureau notified me that a military officer (who probably had good intentions) had forwarded it to everyone at his installation. (I'm the Census Bureau's point of contact with the Defense Department.) I imagine the Census Bureau will also be in touch, directly or indirectly, with the Sacramento County Sheriff's Office and any other government office that forwards the phony e-mail.

Rob

-----Original Message-----
From: Susan Losh <slosh@FSU.EDU>
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Sent: Tue, Feb 9, 2010 8:34 pm
Subject: Re: "Be cautious about giving info to Census workers"

Hi all,
WHICH BBB site?

There apparently are over 6000 of them in the USA alone!

I decided to check it out first hand. I found BBBOnline.org but that didn't seem to help much.

Susan

----- Original Message ----- 
From: "Bannister, Nancy G" <banniste@INDIANA.EDU>
Date: Tuesday, February 9, 2010 8:16 pm
Subject: Re: "Be cautious about giving info to Census workers"
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU

> It's good that the Better Business Bureau posted a clarification.
> However, I hope it is not full of typos that are included in this
> posting. Perhaps it's just a copy and paste formatting issue
> between the site and email. And, what common consumer checks the
> BBB Website? Perhaps should be in the local newspapers.
>
> -----Original Message-----
> From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@ASU.EDU] On Behalf Of Robert O.
> SimmonsSent: Tuesday, February 09, 2010 7:28 PM
> To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
The Better Business Bureau has posted the following on its site:

An e-mail which falsely claims to be from the Better Business Bureau about the upcoming 2010 Census is inaccurate and BBB is advising consumers to get the facts:

In March of 2010, census forms will be delivered to every residence in the United States and Puerto Rico. When you receive yours, just answer the 10 short questions and then mail the form back in the postage-paid envelope provided. If you don’t mail the form back, you may receive a visit from a census taker, who will ask you the questions from the form. A census taker must follow-up in person with every address that doesn’t mail back the form in order to obtain the responses.

The Census is Safe

The 2010 Census will ask for name, gender, age, race, ethnicity, relationship, and whether you own or rent your home—just 10 simple questions that will take about 10 minutes to answer. The Census Bureau safeguards all census responses to the highest security standards available. Your answers are protected by law and are not shared with anyone. The census taker who collects your information is sworn for...
life to protect your data under Federal Law Title 13. Those who violate the oath face criminal penalties. Under federal law, the penalty for unlawful disclosure is a fine of up to $250,000 or imprisonment for up to 5 years, or both.

When Census Takers will be Going Door-to-Door

From April to July 2010, the Census Bureau will knock on the door of every household that does not mail back a completed 2010 Census form.

It's critical that you take just 10 minutes to fill out and mail back your form rather than wait for a census worker to show up on your doorstep. About $85 million in taxpayer dollars are saved for every one percent increase in mail response.

The Census Bureau must get a census form to and a completed form back from every residence in the United States. This is why the census is the largest domestic mobilization our nation undertakes.

How to Identify a Census Taker

If a U.S. Census Bureau employee knocks on your door, here are some recognition tips to assure the validity of the employee:

The census taker must present an ID badge that contains a Department of Commerce watermark and expiration date. The census taker may also be carrying a bag with a Census Bureau logo.

The census taker will provide you with supervisor contact information and/or the Local Census Office phone number.
> for verification, if asked.
> The census taker will ONLY ask you the questions that appear on the
> census form.
>
> What the 2010 Census DOES NOT Ask
>
> 2010 Census takers will not ask you for your social security
> number, bank account number, or credit card number.
> 2010 Census takers also never solicit for donations and will never
> contact you by e-mail.
>
> For more information about the upcoming 2010 Census visit
>
> Rob Simmons
>
> -----Original Message-----
> From: Patricia A. Gwartney <pgwartney@GMAIL.COM>
> To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
> Sent: Mon, Feb 8, 2010 10:48 pm
> Subject: "Be cautious about giving info to Census workers"
>
Colleagues,

I received the census warning below today as part of a mass mailing from an influential friend, who received it from her sister, who received it from her local sheriff's office.

From: Sac County Sheriff's Office

Sent: Monday, January 25, 2010 8:36 AM

*Be Cautious About Giving Info to Census Workers*:

With the U.S. Census process beginning, the Better Business Bureau (BBB) advises people to be cooperative, but cautious, so as not to become a victim of fraud or identity theft. The first phase of the 2010 U.S. Census is under way as workers have begun verifying the addresses of households across the country. Eventually, more than 140,000 U.S. Census workers will count every person in the United States and will gather information about every person living at each address including name, age, gender, race, and other relevant data.
The big question is - how do you tell the difference between a U.S. Censusworker and a con artist? BBB offers the following advice:

If a U.S. Census worker knocks on your door, they will have a badge, a handheld device, a Census Bureau canvas bag, and a confidentiality notice. Ask to see their identification and their badge before answering their questions. However, you should never invite anyone you don't know into your home.

Census workers are currently only knocking on doors to verify address information. Do not give your Social Security number, credit card or banking information to anyone, even if they claim they need it for the U.S. Census.

REMEMBER, NO MATTER WHAT THEY ASK, YOU REALLY ONLY NEED TO TELL THEM HOW MANY PEOPLE LIVE AT YOUR ADDRESS.

While the Census Bureau might ask for basic financial information, such as a salary range, YOU DON'T HAVE TO ANSWER ANYTHING AT ALL ABOUT YOUR FINANCIAL SITUATION. The Census Bureau will not ask for Social Security information.
> Security, bank account,
> or credit card numbers, nor will employees solicit donations. Any
> one asking
> for that information is NOT with the Census Bureau.
>
> AND REMEMBER, THE CENSUS BUREAU HAS DECIDED NOT TO WORK WITH ACORN ON
> GATHERING THIS INFORMATION. No Acorn worker should approach you saying
> he/she is with the Census Bureau.
>
> Eventually, Census workers may contact you by telephone, mail, or
> in person
> at home. However, the Census Bureau will not contact you by e-mail,
> so be on
> the lookout for e-mail scams impersonating the Census.
>
> Never click on a link or open any attachments in an e-mail that are
> supposedly from the U.S. Census Bureau.
>
> PLEASE SHARE THIS INFO WITH FAMILY AND FRIENDS.
>
> Sherrie Carhart
> Crime Prevention Specialist
> Sacramento County Sheriff
> North Division (916) 536-9876
> Trouble is, it differs from the actual alert sent by the Better
> BusinessBureau (http://www.bbb.org/us/article/bbb-alerts-consumers-about-us-census-
> workers-be-cooperative-but-cautious-10306)

> and in such a way as to undermine census participation ("you really

> only need to tell them how many people live at your address").

>

> The BBB knows this and posted a message entitled "Phony BBB e-mail

> spreads fiction" (http://www.bbb.org/us/article/phony-bbb-e-mail-spreads-fiction-

> about-2010-census-get-the-facts-14542

> ).

>

> I worry that the RNC mailing a few weeks ago and now this are

> harbingers of

> an avalanche just beginning. Don't worry, I will send my friend

> corrective info (and everyone else on her email list, plus my

> students, colleagues,

> family members, and neighbors). Perhaps you should, too.

>

> Patty

>

> Patricia A. Gwartney, Ph.D.

> Professor and Head

> Department of Sociology

> University of Oregon

> Eugene OR 97403-1291

> tel: 541-346-5007

> email: pgwartney@gmail.com
> http://sociology.uoregon.edu/faculty/gwartney.php
> >>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
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> > request@asu.edu
> > ---------------------------------------------

I try to take one day at a time but sometimes several days attack me all at 20
once. Anonymous.

Susan Carol Losh, PhD

Department of Educational Psychology
and Learning Systems
Florida State University
Tallahassee FL 32306-4453

VOICE (850) 644-8778
FAX (850) 644-8776

American Statistical Association/NSF Research Fellow
http://mailer.fsu.edu/~slosh/index.html

http://www.aapor.org
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Unsubscribe?-don't reply to this message, write to: aapornet-request@asu.edu

Date: Thu, 11 Feb 2010 13:44:01 -0500
Reply-To: Philip Meyer <pmeyer@EMAIL.UNC.EDU>
"Liberal" and "progressive" are listed as synonyms in the 2001 edition of Webster's New World College Dictionary (the official dictionary of the Associated Press). But language changes. A lot of liberals took to calling themselves progressives after right-wingers succeeded in demonizing the word "liberal." And now, if Glen Beck's behavior is an indicator, a move is afoot to apply the same treatment to "progressive." Can't we just keep the language the way it was in 2001?

P.

J. Ann Selzer wrote:
> We've put the Tea Party question to rest, I think. The Iowa Poll also included a question asking if Iowans consider themselves "progressives." 42% say yes, meaning it is not a synonym for "liberal," which is how I'm hearing it used more and more lately.
> or
> http://tinyurl.com/yhh5slw
> BTW, headline in paper reads "Many Iowans cut across party lines . . ." different from the hed in the online story. JAS
> J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D
> Selzer & Company
> Des Moines, Iowa  50309
> For purposes of this list, use JAnnSelzer@aol.com
> For other purposes, use JASelzer@SelzerCo.com
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Poll: Tea Party Shows Prospects; Less So for Sarah Palin

35 Percent of Americans Express a Favorable Opinion of the Tea Party Movement
ANALYSIS
By GARY LANGER
Feb. 11, 2010

http://abcnews.go.com/PollingUnit/poll-tea-party-shows-favorable-opinion-=
sarah-palin-skepticism/story?id=3D9800379

OR

http://tinyurl.com/ylzcojq

--
Leo G. Simonetta
Director of Research
Art & Science Group, LLC
6115 Falls Road, Suite 101
Baltimore MD  21209
The Oxford English Dictionary, 2nd Edition (1989) contains the following definitions for "liberal" and "progressive" in those contexts appropriate to political or philosophical descriptions:

-- Liberal:

4.a Free from narrow prejudice; open-minded, candid.

4.b esp. Free from bigotry or unreasonable prejudice in favour of traditional opinions or established institutions; open to the reception of new ideas or proposals of reform.

5 Of political opinions: Favourable to constitutional changes and legal or administrative reforms tending in the direction of freedom or democracy. Hence used as the designation of the party holding such opinions,

-- Progressive:

4.a Favouring, advocating, or directing one's efforts towards progress or reform, esp. in political, municipal, or social matters.

4.b Characterized by (the desire to promote) change, innovation, or experiment; avant-garde, advanced, ‘liberal’.

Demonizing the words "liberal" and "progressive" says more about the demonizers than about their targets. I have no desire to debase the word "conservative" because I consider conservatism to be an honorable and valid political leaning, whether or not I agree with the ideas of those who espouse it.

I would prefer to use the word "troglodyte" (after the tribe described by Montesquieu in the 11th Persian Letter) to refer to the right wing demagogues who insist on using "liberal" and "progressive" as epithets.

Jan Werner
Philip Meyer wrote:
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Perhaps this debate should be confined to political meanings of those terms, other meanings are beside the point. Historically, American progressives dropped that term in favor of liberal (during the 20s and 30s) because progressive had acquired a negative political connotation. The worm turned again in the 70s and 80s for the same reason. We'll probably see a similar shift in the future.

Conservative, at least since the 1960s, has not seen a similar shift in positive/negative emphasis.

Sent from my iPhone

Andy Smith
University of New Hampshire Survey Center - 603-862-2226
Political Science - 603-862-3877
Mobile - 603-343-7732

On Feb 11, 2010, at 5:37 PM, "Jan Werner" <jwerner@jwdp.com> wrote:

> following
> definitions for "liberal" and "progressive" in those contexts
> appropriate to political or philosophical descriptions:
> 
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For other purposes, use JASelzer@SelzerCo.com

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The question-wording effect in the linked report seems hard to explain, as the two terms that were varied are functionally equivalent, as best as I can tell. Perhaps referring to individuals as "homosexuals" is an unfamiliar form of terminology...


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

Alan Reifman, Ph. D., Professor
Dept of Human Dev't and Family Studies
College of Human Sciences
Texas Tech University
Lubbock, TX 79409-1230
(806) 742-3000
http://www.depts.ttu.edu/hdfs/reifman.php

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

Date: Thu, 11 Feb 2010 16:21:26 -0800
Reply-To: Doug.A.Strand@KP.ORG
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Douglas Strand <Doug.A.Strand@KP.ORG>
Subject: Re: "gay men & lesbians" poll better than "homosexuals"
X-To: Alan.Reifman@TTU.EDU
X-cc: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To: <C66975A407CAC84A85EF5E9F52DE76BE7D871BD3FD@CEBREN.ttu.edu>
Actually, I think it is simply because the term "homosexual" triggers more aversion because of the focus on the "sexual" aspect of the lives of gay men and lesbians, rather than a more positively-loaded "gay" concept.

But I think CBS/NY Times did the same kind of test of terminology way back in 1993, when Clinton tried to change the ban on gays in the military. I don't know if the difference in results was so big back then.

-Doug Strand

Douglas Strand, Ph.D.
Consultant
National Market Research
Kaiser Foundation Health Plan
1 Kaiser Plaza
Oakland, CA 94612
Phone: 510-271-5603
E-mail: doug.a.strand@kp.org
Fax: 510-267-2130

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**********************************************************
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http://www.depts.ttu.edu/hdfs/reifman.php

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If any of you have followed the political dialogue on same-sex marriage in California's Proposition 8 (2008) and Maine's Question 1 (2009) ballot measure campaigns, you might have noticed that those opposed to legal same-sex marriage changed the language in their ads from "gay marriage" in 2008 to "homosexual marriage" in 2009. Since so much of their campaign messaging has been based on careful opinion research, presumably they learned that there was a stronger negative reaction to "homosexual marriage" and therefore decided to change their language.

Amy
In a message dated 2/11/2010 4:23:40 P.M. Pacific Standard Time, Doug.A.Strand@KP.ORG writes:

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Kaiser Foundation Health Plan
1 Kaiser Plaza
Oakland, CA 94612
Phone: 510-271-5603
E-mail: doug.a.strand@kp.org
Fax: 510-267-2130

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******************************************************************************

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Dept of Human Dev't and Family Studies
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Date: Thu, 11 Feb 2010 19:46:54 -0500
Reply-To: JAMES P MURPHY <jpmurphy@JPMURPHY.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: JAMES P MURPHY <jpmurphy@JPMURPHY.COM>
Subject: Re: Progressives
I think there are differences between the two words. To me, progressive has a connotation of putting your money where your mouth is, whereas liberals sometimes merely endorse policies that don't really affect them. I have black friends who in conversation will refer to a place (Atlanta, for example) as "progressive" -- meaning there is an active process of (in this example) racial reconciliation and intergroup . . . "progress." I see progressives as more agenda- and action-focused, with emphasis on personal consequences. I think there are some signature liberal issues -- the graduated income tax or obscenity laws, for instance -- about which progressives as a group might well be ambivalent. My two cents.

James P. Murphy, Ph.D.

J.P. MURPHY & COMPANY

www.jpmurphy.com

600 921 2432  Princeton, N.J.

772 219 7671  Stuart, Fla.

610 408 8800  Mobile

----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Philip Meyer
Sent: Thursday, February 11, 2010 01:44 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: Progressives

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> BTW, headline in paper reads "Many Iowans cut across party lines . . ." different from the hed in the online story. JAS

> J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D

> Selzer & Company

> Des Moines, Iowa  50309

> For purposes of this list, use JAnnSelzer@aol.com
> For other purposes, use JASelzer@SelzerCo.com

> 

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Date: Thu, 11 Feb 2010 20:23:33 -0500
Reply-To: Doug Henwood <dhenwood@PANIX.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Doug Henwood <dhenwood@PANIX.COM>
Subject: Re: Progressives
X-To: aapornet aapornet <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
In-Reply-To: <8CC795BE0FDA93A-B3C-68AB@webmail-m070.sysops.aol.com>
As your resident leftist, I can disclose that "progressive" has a history going back to the old popular front strategy of the Communist Party in the 1930s. It was intended as a "broad church" kind of word. More recently, it's been proffered as a substitute for "liberal," which has been turned into a smear by a couple of decades of GOP pejorative usage. It does, however, suggest something to the left of "liberal" - more social democratic, if we used that term in the U.S.

Doug Henwood
Left Business Observer
242 Greene Ave - #1C
Brooklyn, NY 11238-1398 USA
<dhenwood@panix.com>
<http://www.leftbusinessobserver.com>
"blog": <http://doughenwood.wordpress.com/>

voice +1-347-599-2211
cell +1-917-865-2813

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

podcast: <http://shout.lbo-talk.org/lbo/radio-feed.php>
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Date: Thu, 11 Feb 2010 22:16:52 -0500
Reply-To: Philip Meyer <pmeyer@EMAIL.UNC.EDU>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Philip Meyer <pmeyer@EMAIL.UNC.EDU>
Subject: Re: Progressives
X-To: Doug Henwood <dhenwood@PANIX.COM>, AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
A more nuanced set of political categories is suggested by David Ropeik in a NYT blog:

> There are four basic tribes in this war. One group prefers a society
> that is more hierarchical, a rigid world of order, of structure, of
> class and authority and elites, where things don’t change much.
> Another group prefers a society without those constraints, where
> everybody has a chance at everything. A third tribe is more
> individualist, people who want a society that will protect them when
> the lion attacks, but otherwise pretty much leaves them alone. The
> fourth group are community-minded people who think we’re all in it
> together, 24/7. We are all some combination of these underlying
> worldviews.
> As social animals, it’s important to us, literally to our survival,
> that our tribe is winning. So we adopt positions on issues of the day
> that support our underlying tribe’s beliefs on how society should
> operate. That strengthens the dominance of our tribe’s view, and wins
> us support from the tribe as a member in good standing.

Wouldn't it be great if we had survey questions to sort respondents into these four categories? A neat independent variable for crosstabs!

Ropeik discusses these categories in the context of the debate over global warming. You can read it here:

http://tinyurl.com/ykzxmyr

Phil

Doug Henwood wrote:
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Doug Henwood
Left Business Observer
242 Greene Ave - #1C
Brooklyn, NY 11238-1398 USA
<dhenwood@panix.com>
Based on a U. S. Urban History class I took many, many years ago, I agree with Andy Smith. The same switching back and forth has happened many times since 1800 or so. What happens is the successful aspects of liberalism/progressivism become mainstream; the less successful ones build up.
a negative connotation as James P. Murphy mentions. So then a new breed of politician comes along and uses the opposite label.

Michael P. Cohen  
Washington DC 20009-6310  
mpcohen@juno.com  

-------- Original Message --------
From: "Smith, Andrew" <Andrew.Smith@UNH.EDU>  
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU  
Subject: Re: Progressives  
Date: Thu, 11 Feb 2010 18:46:17 -0500

Perhaps this debate should be confined to political meanings of those terms, other meanings are beside the point. Historically, American progressives dropped that term in favor of liberal (during the 20s and 30s) because progressive had acquired a negative political connotation. The worm turned again in the 70s and 80s for the same reason. We'll probably see a similar shift in the future. Conservative, at least since the 1960s, has not seen a similar shift in positive/negative emphasis.

Sent from my iPhone
Andy Smith  
University of New Hampshire Survey Center - 603-862-2226  
Political Science - 603-862-3877  
Mobile - 603-343-7732

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AAA=3D

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Date: Fri, 12 Feb 2010 09:03:25 -0500  
Reply-To: "Timothy D. MacKinnon" <tim.mackinnon@RUTGERS.EDU>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: "Timothy D. MacKinnon" <tim.mackinnon@RUTGERS.EDU>  
Subject: Re: Progressives  
X-To: Doug Henwood <dhenwood@PANIX.COM>, AAPORNET@ASU.EDU  
In-Reply-To: <BEFC8C75-DFCA-49C7-A712-85D309B89A63@panix.com>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
This discussion makes me think about some of the psychological research that has been out in recent years concerning the "liberal v. conservative" mindset, in other words research suggesting we are hardwired into our political parties based on the manner in which our brains function. (link below)

Most of this and other research like it has concluded, basically, that conservatives brains block any information or suggestions which may cause cognitive dissonance and that liberals tend to be more open to contradictory thought. Hence, why conservatives would be comfortable, and feel certainty, calling themselves the same word for a long period of time and why liberals might change their minds on what they want to be called every other decade or so. Or why liberals might have a long listserv discussion on what they should call themselves and conservatives definitely won't. Maybe we could call this "Explaining the constant conservative edge in ideology identification through understanding the fact that liberals are always trying to crawl out of their ideological box and that conservatives are quite comfortable there, thank you very much"

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Doug Henwood
Sent: Thursday, February 11, 2010 8:24 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: Progressives

As your resident leftist, I can disclose that "progressive" has a history going back to the old popular front strategy of the Communist Party in the 1930s. It was intended as a "broad church" kind of word. More recently, it's been proffered as a substitute for "liberal," which has been turned into a smear by a couple of decades of GOP pejorative usage. It does, however, suggest something to the left of "liberal" - more social democratic, if we used that term in the U.S.

Doug Henwood
Left Business Observer
242 Greene Ave - #1C
Brooklyn, NY 11238-1398 USA
<dhenwood@panix.com>
<http://www.leftbusinessobserver.com>
"blog": <http://doughenwood.wordpress.com/>

voice +1-347-599-2211
cell +1-917-865-2813

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

Download my book Wall Street (for free!) at
<http://www.wallstreetthebook.com>

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Date:         Fri, 12 Feb 2010 10:17:07 -0500
Reply-To:     Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
Subject:      Top 10 Pollsters Who Tried To Dupe Us Last Year
X-To:         AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

Top 10 Pollsters Who Tried To Dupe Us Last Year

or
http://tinyurl.com/ybtb9fd

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

http://www.aapor.org
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
This sounds like it's very close to the quadrant formed by crossing scales of political authoritarianism with economic liberalism/conservatism. There's a readily-available example of this, including the attitude questions on this site:
http://www.politicalcompass.org/index.

Paul Gurwitz
Managing Director
RENAISSANCE RESEARCH & CONSULTING
pgurwitz@renaiss.com
http://www.renaiss.com

Philip Meyer wrote:
> A more nuanced set of political categories is suggested by David
> Ropeik in a NYT blog:
> 
> >> There are four basic tribes in this war. One group prefers a society
> >> that is more hierarchical, a rigid world of order, of structure, of
> >> class and authority and elites, where things don't change much.
> >>
> >> Another group prefers a society without those constraints, where
> >> everybody has a chance at everything. A third tribe is more
> >> individualist, people who want a society that will protect them when
> >> the lion attacks, but otherwise pretty much leaves them alone. The
> >> fourth group are community-minded people who think we're all in it
> >> together, 24/7. We are all some combination of these underlying
> >> worldviews.
> >>
> >> As social animals, it's important to us, literally to our survival,
> >> that our tribe is winning. So we adopt positions on issues of the day
> >> that support our underlying tribe's beliefs on how society should
> >> operate. That strengthens the dominance of our tribe's view, and wins
> >> us support from the tribe as a member in good standing.
> >>
> > Wouldn't it be great if we had survey questions to sort respondents into
> > these four categories? A neat independent variable for crosstabs!
> >
> > Ropeik discusses these categories in the context of the debate over
> > global warming. You can read it here:
> >
> > http://tinyurl.com/ykzxmyr
Doug Henwood wrote:
> As your resident leftist, I can disclose that "progressive" has a
> history going back to the old popular front strategy of the Communist
> Party in the 1930s. It was intended as a "broad church" kind of word.
> More recently, it's been proffered as a substitute for "liberal,"
> which has been turned into a smear by a couple of decades of GOP
> pejorative usage. It does, however, suggest something to the left of
> "liberal" - more social democratic, if we used that term in the U.S.
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> Doug Henwood
> Left Business Observer
> 242 Greene Ave - #1C
> Brooklyn, NY 11238-1398 USA
> <dhenwood@panix.com>
> <http://www.leftbusinessobserver.com>
> "blog": <http://doughenwood.wordpress.com/>
> 
> voice +1-347-599-2211
> cell +1-917-865-2813
> 
> producer, Behind the News
> Thursdays, 5-6 PM, WBAI, New York 99.5 FM
> Saturdays, 10-11 AM, KPFA, Berkeley 94.1 FM
> 
> podcast: <http://shout.lbo-talk.org/lbo/radio-feed.php>
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> or <http://tinyurl.com/3bsaqb>
> 
> download my book Wall Street (for free!) at
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> 
> http://www.aapor.org
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> signoff aapornet
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I need to conduct a survey among allied health workers - there are about 200 different allied health fields, including LVNs, CNAs, EMTs, phlebotomists, pharmacy technicians, radiology technicians, etc. - but not RNs, MDs, or pharmacists (though we could always screen those folks out of a larger healthcare personnel list if we had to).

I am hoping that fellow AAPORites can send me ideas of list companies that might have commercial lists from which I could draw a sample for a phone survey. Due to both the content of the survey and the very intense work demands on these folks while they are in the workplace, I need to have home phones rather than work numbers.

I have spoken to several different list companies so far and they have nothing like this.

Thank you for referrals.

Amy

Amy R. Simon
Goodwin Simon Strategic Research
3645 Grand Avenue, Suite 101
Yesterday I received mail from the RNC addressed to 10th CD Illinois residents. There are differences in this “survey” - no longer mentions the Census as discussed on this listserv January 22-25.

The outer envelope:
2010 OBAMA AGENDA SURVEY
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
WASHINGTON, DC 20003

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Illinois 10th [Boxed]

QUESTIONNAIRE ENCLOSED FOR [arrow >> Pointing to my name]

DO NOT DESTROY

Questionnaire & Letter

The questionnaire does not include any Census references. Gone are
2010 Congressional District=E2=80=9D or =E2=80=9CCensus Tracking Code=E2=80=9D as before, an ID number code instead. Fund raising pitch at the end does not include =E2=80=9CCensus Certification and Reply=E2=80=9D.

The questions are completely different making claims that are factcheck.org-eligible - illegal immigrants granted amnesty will get retroactive Social Security benefits, Democrats favor reinstating the military draft, lifetime appointment of Federal judges, unionization of Homeland Security employees and so on =E2=80=93 claims designed to provoke the uninformed to donate.

This mailing must be pretty general. It assumes I am a Republican but there is no party registration in Illinois and my past primary voting in has been inconsistent.

Anyone else get this new mailing? Have changes been made to all district mailings?

Nick Panagakis=20

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I received it. I thought it was a push poll. It asked for money at the end.

Sean Hogan=20
Yesterday I received mail from the RNC addressed to 10th CD Illinois reside-
nts. There are differences in this -3DE2=3D80=3D9Csurvey=3DE2=3D80=3D9D - n=
o longer men=3D=20
tions the Census as discussed on this listserve January 22-25.=3D20=20

The outer envelope:=3D20=20
2010 OBAMA AGENDA SURVEY=3D20=20
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE=3D20=20
WASHINGTON, DC 20003=3D20=20

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT=3D20=20
Illinois 10th [Boxed]=3D20=20

QUESTIONNAIRE ENCLOSED FOR [arrow >> Pointing to my name]=3D20=20

DO NOT DESTROY=3D20=20

Questionnaire & Letter.=3D20=20

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80=3D20=20
Congressional District=3D2=3D80=3D9D as before, an ID number code instead. Fund raising pitch at the end does not include Census Certification and Reply.=20

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Nick Panagakis

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End of AAPORNET Digest - 12 Feb 2010 to 14 Feb 2010 (#2010-35)

http://www.aapor.org
It's not just the GOP. On Friday I got a supposed survey in the mail from the Labour party's candidate in my constituency (loaded questions, requests to fund) and on Saturday the Lib Dem candidate himself appeared on my doorstep to tell me he was carrying out a 'survey'. Is there an election due or something?

Iain Noble
Research and Enterprise Service (RES)
University of Westminster
Room G1
4-12 Little Titchfield Street
London W1W 7UW
Tel: 0207 911 5000 Ext 2651
Mobile: 0753 832 8523

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-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of nickp@marketsharescorp.com
Sent: 14 February 2010 15:49
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: I Got Mail

Yesterday I received mail from the RNC addressed to 10th CD Illinois residents. There are differences in this "survey" - no longer mentions the Census as discussed on this listserv January 22-25.

The outer envelope:
2010 OBAMA AGENDA SURVEY
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
WASHINGTON, DC 20003

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Illinois 10th [Boxed]

QUESTIONNAIRE ENCLOSED FOR [arrow >> Pointing to my name]

DO NOT DESTROY

Questionnaire & Letter.

The questionnaire does not include any Census references. Gone are "2010 Congressional District" or "Census Tracking Code" as before, an ID number code instead. Fund raising pitch at the end does not include "Census Certification and Reply".

The questions are completely different making claims that are factcheck.org eligible - illegal immigrants granted amnesty will get retroactive Social Security benefits, Democrats favor reinstating the military draft, lifetime appointment of Federal judges, unionization of Homeland Security employees and so on - claims designed to provoke the uninformed to donate.

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Anyone else get this new mailing? Have changes been made to all district mailings?

Nick Panagakis

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--
Date: Mon, 15 Feb 2010 08:19:18 -0700
Reply-To: Barb Gunderson <bgunderson@AAPOR.ORG>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Barb Gunderson <bgunderson@AAPOR.ORG>
Subject: Job Posting: Survey Director
X-To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

Job Title: Survey Director

Hiring Organization: Fund for Public Health in New York, Inc.
Position reports to: Director of Surveys, New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Bureau of Epidemiology Services
Salary: $62,000 to $68,000

The survey director will work on the design and implementation of surveillance surveys to assess progress in addressing the city’s obesity epidemic. This is a two year grant funded position with full benefits. The survey director will report to the Director of Surveys in Epidemiology and work with colleagues within the survey unit, bureau and department. The survey director will design questionnaires for telephone surveys and possibly diaries and procedures for using devices that measure energy expenditure. They may work on both adult and youth surveys. They will work with contractors to implement the surveys. The position requires collaboration across city departments externally and across bureaus internally.

Specific skills required:
- survey design and methodology
- design of questionnaires and procedures
- quality control and management of contractors
- advanced Microsoft skills preferred
- some quantitative skills preferred but not required

Experience and Education:
- a graduate degree in survey research, social science, public health or related field
=E2=80=A2 a minimum of two years of related experience in surveys=

This position is contingent upon confirmation of funding. If funded, a=
quick start date is expected around March or April. If interested, please=
submit your resume and a cover letter at your earliest convenience to=
khinterl@health.nyc.gov or mail your resume care of Kinjia Hinterland at=

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, 125 Worth Street,=
Room 315 CN-6, New York, New York 10013 USA

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Apologies for not replying sooner but I've been away. Based on
experience in the UK with surveys of young people I'd (strongly)
recommend splitting the incentive payments evenly between waves.

One key issue you need to think about is whether they're conditional or
unconditional incentives. There's a case to be made for making the first
conditional on participation and the second (and any subsequent
payments) unconditional. The incentive effect at Wave 1 will be lower
(about half unconditional) if you do this but the 'deadweight' loss to
those who don't respond at all will be removed. A lot depends on the
level of response you expect at the first wave (and to a lesser extent
the mode of data collection).

Peter Lynn and Annette Jaeckel did some analysis of a major experiment
on a survey of young people I managed in the UK some years ago which was
published in the JOS. This found a continuing largely undiminished
independent effect of incentives at each wave.

Iain Noble
Research and Enterprise Service (RES)
University of Westminster
Room G1
4-12 Little Titchfield Street
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-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Becky Lien
Sent: 07 February 2010 15:50
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: incentives in a longitudinal survey

We are looking for recommendations on how to split incentives in survey with two waves and three waves. We've done a brief lit review but didn't find recommendations for incentive amounts in a longitudinal design. For the two wave study we have $20 budgeted for incentives, is it best to split evenly with $10 for the first response and $10 for the second response? Or better to hold all $20 until the second response? Or another option?

The incentive budget for the third wave of the survey is not yet set, what incentive amount would be recommended?

Thanks!

Becky Lien
Data Manager
Professional Data Analysts, Inc.
219 Main Street SE, Suite 302
Minneapolis, MN  55414
Tele:  612-623-9110
Fax:  612-623-8807
www.PDAstats.com<http://www.pdastats.com/>

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On your return send this: set aapornet mail
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Hello!

Just wanted to make sure everybody was aware of this:

Public Opinion Quarterly has recently published its annual special issue, this time covering the topic of Understanding the 2008 Presidential Election. As it has been in the past, the POQ special issue is free to all readers! For more information, including a complete list of articles and access to them, visit http://www.oxfordjournals.org/page/3870/1

Thanks!

Michelle

Michelle Rawling | Assistant Marketing Manager
Oxford Journals | Oxford University Press
2001 Evans Road
Cary NC 27513
USA
Phone +1 919 677 0977 Ext 5320
Fax +1 919 677 1714
michelle.rawling@oxfordjournals.org<mailto:michelle.rawling@oxfordjournals.org>
In their summary of survey methods, recent articles (those since about 2007) on the Gallup Poll Web site no longer state that their surveys are based on a random sample. For example, a 2008 report said "Results are based on telephone interviews with 1,016 national adults, aged 18 and older" whereas earlier articles would have stated something like "Results are based on telephone interviews with a random sample of 1,016 national adults, aged 18 and older." Does anyone know why Gallup has dropped the phrase "random sampling"? I vaguely recall seeing this addressed somewhere, but cannot remember where I saw it. I note that in their description of their World Poll, Gallup states that random sampling is used.
Polling The Tea Party Movement
What Do Americans Know About The Small-Government Activists?

http://www.nationaljournal.com/njonline/po_20100216_8965.php

Ideally, we poll to measure what we don't know about public opinion, not to confirm the things we already know. Yet when good pollsters obtain surprising results, their first instincts are usually to question their own findings: Could the unexpected finding be an artifact of methodology? What new questions can we ask in future surveys to check if the findings are real and broaden our understanding of this new wrinkle in public opinion?

Those instincts have been evident in the questions pollsters have been asking about the Tea Party movement in recent weeks, both of respondents and of each other. The issues they have raised -- and, more importantly, the results from two new national surveys -- tell us a great deal about what Americans know about the movement, and why many are sympathetic if
not hard-core supporters.

SNIP

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

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On your return send this: set aapornet mail
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Date:         Tue, 16 Feb 2010 10:03:28 -0500
Reply-To:     "Hargraves, Lee" <Lee.Hargraves@UMASSMED.EDU>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         "Hargraves, Lee" <Lee.Hargraves@UMASSMED.EDU>
Subject:      Re: incentives in a longitudinal survey
X-To:         Iain Noble <I.Noble@WESTMINSTER.AC.UK>,
               "AAPORNET@ASU.EDU" <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
In-Reply-To:  <999A7C2B264EA640B183B790D772DE7601CB25F0@isls-exch-be-
               1.intranet.wmin.ac.uk>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=windows-1252
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

I'm guessing that this is the analysis cited below.

Jäckle, Annette and Lynn, Peter (January 2007) ‘Respondent Incentives in a
Multi-Mode Panel
Survey: Cumulative Effects on Nonresponse and Bias’, ISER Working Paper 2007-
01.
Colchester: University of Essex.

From: AAPORNET [AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Iain Noble
[I.Noble@WESTMINSTER.AC.UK]
Sent: Monday, February 15, 2010 11:01 AM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: incentives in a longitudinal survey

Apologies for not replying sooner but I've been away. Based on
experience in the UK with surveys of young people I'd (strongly)
recommend splitting the incentive payments evenly between waves.
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University of Westminster
Room G1
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London W1W 7UW

Tel: 0207 911 5000 Ext 2651
Mobile: 0753 832 8523

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Subject: incentives in a longitudinal survey

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Thanks!

Becky Lien
Data Manager
Professional Data Analysts, Inc.
219 Main Street SE, Suite 302
Minneapolis, MN  55414
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set aapornet nomail
On your return send this: set aapornet mail
Please ask authors before quoting outside AAPORNET.
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Date:         Tue, 16 Feb 2010 15:30:25 -0000
Reply-To:     Iain Noble <I.Noble@WESTMINSTER.AC.UK>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         Iain Noble <I.Noble@WESTMINSTER.AC.UK>
Subject:      Re: incentives in a longitudinal survey
X-To:         "Hargraves, Lee" <Lee.Hargraves@umassmed.edu>, AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To:  
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit
You're guessing right. Reference to JOS was a momentary glitch between the ears. I meant Survey Methodology.

Iain Noble
Research and Enterprise Service (RES)
University of Westminster
Room G1
4-12 Little Titchfield Street
London W1W 7UW

Tel: 0207 911 5000 Ext 2651
Mobile: 0753 832 8523

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Sent: 16 February 2010 15:03
To: Iain Noble; AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: RE: incentives in a longitudinal survey

I'm guessing that this is the analysis cited below.


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Sent: Monday, February 15, 2010 11:01 AM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: incentives in a longitudinal survey

Apologies for not replying sooner but I've been away. Based on experience in the UK with surveys of young people I'd (strongly) recommend splitting the incentive payments evenly between waves.

One key issue you need to think about is whether they're conditional or unconditional incentives. There's a case to be made for making the first conditional on participation and the second (and any subsequent payments) unconditional. The incentive effect at Wave 1 will be lower (about half unconditional) if you do this but the 'deadweight' loss to those who don't respond at all will be removed. A lot depends on the level of response you expect at the first wave (and to a lesser extent the mode of data collection).
Peter Lynn and Annette Jaeckel did some analysis of a major experiment on a survey of young people I managed in the UK some years ago which was published in the JOS. This found a continuing largely undiminished independent effect of incentives at each wave.

Iain Noble
Research and Enterprise Service (RES)
University of Westminster
Room G1
4-12 Little Titchfield Street
London W1W 7UW

Tel: 0207 911 5000 Ext 2651
Mobile: 0753 832 8523

This e-mail and its attachments are intended for the above named only and may be confidential. If they have come to you in error you must not copy or show them to anyone, nor should you take any action based on them, other than to notify the error by replying to the sender

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Becky Lien
Sent: 07 February 2010 15:50
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: incentives in a longitudinal survey

We are looking for recommendations on how to split incentives in survey with two waves and three waves. We've done a brief lit review but didn't find recommendations for incentive amounts in a longitudinal design. For the two wave study we have $20 budgeted for incentives, is it best to split evenly with $10 for the first response and $10 for the second response? Or better to hold all $20 until the second response? Or another option?

The incentive budget for the third wave of the survey is not yet set, what incentive amount would be recommended?

Thanks!

Becky Lien
Data Manager
Professional Data Analysts, Inc.
219 Main Street SE, Suite 302
Minneapolis, MN  55414
Tele:  612-623-9110
Fax:  612-623-8807
www.PDAstats.com<http://www.pdastats.com/>

Notice: This message is intended solely for the individual or entity named above and may contain privileged or other confidential material. If you are not the intended recipient, please do not read, copy, use or disclose this communication to others; also please notify the sender
The Census Bureau's Statistical Research Division is looking for a psychologist or computer scientist with relevant interest and training to head their Usability and Human Factors Lab.
Job description is below, but please see the link for a more thorough (and interpretable) description.

-Matt Jans

**************************
The finalized vacancy announcements listed below will open Saturday, January 30, 2010 and will close at 11:59 p.m., EST, on Tuesday, March 16, 2010. You can view the announcements beginning Saturday at:


SRD-2010-0010 (Merit)
SRD-2010-0011 (DEU)

Applicants can preview the vacancy questions by clicking on the link at the bottom of the Qualifications and Evaluations tab.

The incumbent leads and participates in multiple projects that entail basic, applied, and consultative research. In this capacity the incumbent is expected to contribute to the development of a program of research designed to initiate and implement innovative research efforts to support the gathering and dissemination of Census Bureau data through computing devices. These include: web-based questionnaires for censuses and surveys, the use of information technology to facilitate address listing/mapping and other data collection activities, and the use of web and Intranet sites to disseminate data from Census Bureau censuses and surveys. The incumbent provides technical leadership and innovation in the design and development of data gathering and dissemination technologies. The incumbent also collaborates with other researchers on applications that need user interface development, evaluation, or usability testing. Moreover, the incumbent is responsible for...
formulating and guiding a broad-scale attack on research-oriented issues dealing with the computer science aspects of human factors and usability research across agency programs.

Remember:
Applicants who wish to be considered under merit promotion procedures must apply to the merit (internal and/or status candidates) announcement SRD-2010-0010.

Applicants who wish to be considered under open competitive procedures can apply to the DEU (external and/or public applicants) announcement SRD-2010-0011.

Applicants may be eligible to apply to both merit and DEU, but should carefully read the "who may apply" section to determine their eligibility/area of consideration.

In order for applicants to search merit (status) job announcements, they must click "yes" in the Applicant Eligibility box at the bottom of the search page in USAJOBS (see screen shot below). The default choice is "no" and, after clicking the "search for jobs" button, will only display DEU (public) announcements. Clicking "yes" in the Applicant Eligibility box and then the "search for jobs" button will display both merit and DEU announcements.

Merit announcements contain "CENSUS-M" in the description. DEU announcements contain "CENSUS-D" in the description.

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

Date: Wed, 17 Feb 2010 11:11:17 -0500
Reply-To: Howard Fienberg <howard.fienberg@MRA-NET.ORG>
MRA Endorses Legislation in Support of Exit Polling


MRA's Director of Government Affairs, Howard Fienberg, PLC, explained, "exit polling does more than provide ammo for television news' election night forecasting. This vital arm of research provides depth into how voters voted and why they made the choices they did."

S.F. 2388, sponsored by Senator Katie Sieben (DFL-57), will promote genuine research by ensuring that exit pollsters can legally do their research near voting places in Minnesota. Current Minnesota statute doesn't allow anyone "except an election official or an individual who is waiting to register or to vote." This bill would add to that exception, "or an individual who is conducting exit polling" and define exit polling as "approaching voters in a predetermined pattern as they leave the polling place after they have voted and asking voters to fill out an anonymous, written questionnaire."

Fienberg further emphasized, "It is not just television news outlets conducting exit polls. Plenty of survey and opinion research organizations are involved. MRA appreciates that all bona fide exit polling has been included in S.F. 2388."

MRA will be offering any assistance possible to pass S.F. 2388.

-------------------------------------------
Howard Fienberg, PLC
Director of Government Affairs
Marketing Research Association (MRA)
howard.fienberg@mra-net.org
1111 16th St. NW, Suite 120
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 775-5170
Fax: (202) 775-5172
Can anyone steer me to survey panels of businesses -- that is, where the business, rather than the individual employee, is the unit of analysis?

Thanks,
Paul Gurwitz

Who are the Tea Party activists?

Washington (CNN) -- Activists in the Tea Party movement tend to be male, rural, upscale, and overwhelmingly conservative, according to a new national poll.

A CNN/Opinion Research Corp. survey released Wednesday also indicates that Tea Party activists would vote overwhelmingly Republican in a two-party race for Congress. The party's GOP leanings, the poll suggests, may pose a problem for the Tea Party movement if it tries to turn itself into a third party to compete with the two major parties in this year's general election.
Stupid hats, camouflage outfit, ignorant rants about healthcare, religion, taxation and the right to bear arms -- how can there be any real doubt about the real party affiliation of these people?

Michael J. Sullivan, Ph.D.
Chairman
Freeman, Sullivan & Co.

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Leo Simonetta
Sent: Wednesday, February 17, 2010 10:45 AM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Who are the Tea Party activists?

Who are the Tea Party activists?

Washington (CNN) -- Activists in the Tea Party movement tend to be male, rural, upscale, and overwhelmingly conservative, according to a new national poll.
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SNIP

http://www.cnn.com/2010/POLITICS/02/17/tea.party.poll/

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

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I wanted to go into the .pdf to check the race/ethnic numbers but the link on the CNN page doesn't work for me.


Has anyone else been able to get in?
Who are the Tea Party activists?

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SNIP

http://www.cnn.com/2010/POLITICS/02/17/tea.party.poll/

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Leo Simonetta
Sent: Wednesday, February 17, 2010 1:07 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: Who are the Tea Party activists?

I wanted to go into the .pdf to check the race/ethnic numbers but the link on the CNN page doesn't work for me.

http://cnn/2010/images/02/17/re4lb.pdf/

Has anyone else been able to get in?

--
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 Leo Simonetta
Sent: Wednesday, February 17, 2010 1:45 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Who are the Tea Party activists?

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SNIP

http://www.cnn.com/2010/POLITICS/02/17/tea.party.poll/

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

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Date: Wed, 17 Feb 2010 19:45:25 +0000
Reply-To: "nickp@marketsharescorp.com" <mkshares@COMCAST.NET>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: "nickp@marketsharescorp.com" <mkshares@COMCAST.NET>
Subject: Re: Who are the Tea Party activists?
X-To: Leo Simonetta <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
X-cc: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To: <1016800488.4646451266435798513.JavaMail.root@sz0107a.emeryville.ca.mail.comca st.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=utf-8
Click the link in Leo's message below. When the "not found" window opens, delete the forward slash at the end of the link and click return again.

----- Original Message ----- 
From: "Leo Simonetta" <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM> 
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU 
Sent: Wednesday, February 17, 2010 1:07:11 PM GMT -06:00 US/Canada Central 
Subject: Re: Who are the Tea Party activists? 

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Has anyone else been able to get in?

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

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From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Leo Simonetta 
Sent: Wednesday, February 17, 2010 1:45 PM 
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU 
Subject: Who are the Tea Party activists? 

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SNIP

http://www.cnn.com/2010/POLITICS/02/17/tea.party.poll/

--
Leo G. Simonetta 
Director of Research
Also, add a " .com" after " CNN" 

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of nickp@marketsharescorp.com
Sent: Wednesday, February 17, 2010 1:45 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: Who are the Tea Party activists?

Click the link in Leo's message below. When the "not found" window opens, delete the forward slash at the end of the link and click return again.
I wanted to go into the .pdf to check the race/ethnic numbers but the link on the CNN page doesn't work for me.


Has anyone else been able to get in?

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

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SNIP

http://www.cnn.com/2010/POLITICS/02/17/tea.party.poll/

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

(Thanks for all the help everyone)

--
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 Bernard, Dan
Sent: Wednesday, February 17, 2010 3:13 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: Who are the Tea Party activists?

Also, add a ".com" after "CNN"

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of nickp@marketsharescorp.com
Sent: Wednesday, February 17, 2010 1:45 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: Who are the Tea Party activists?

Click the link in Leo's message below. When the "not found" window opens, delete the forward slash at the end of the link and click return again.

----- Original Message ----- 
From: "Leo Simonetta" <Simonetta@ARTSCI.COM>
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Sent: Wednesday, February 17, 2010 1:07:11 PM GMT -06:00 US/Canada Central
Subject: Re: Who are the Tea Party activists?

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Director of Research
Art & Science Group
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Baltimore, MD 21209

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SNIP

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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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signon aapornet
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Interesting poll and crosstabs from Public Policy Polling breaking out support for health care reform & repeal of Don't Ask Don't Tell by voting intentions in the 2010 Congressional elections. They suggest that not passing that legislation doesn't help Congressional Democrats in the fall because most of the opposition comes from people who would never vote for them anyway.

PPP samples from registered voter lists, so their polls don't project to the general population, but in this case, the relevant frame is voters, so the results can be considered somewhat more applicable, except for those who reject all IVR polls out of hand.


Jan Werner
Greenberg Quinlan Rosner Research is an internationally recognized survey research firm specializing in public opinion polls and focus groups for political campaigns and parties, public interest organizations and foundations as well as corporate crisis management and positioning. You can learn more about GQR at greenbergresearch.com. We currently have the following positions available:

(1) FIELD ASSOCIATE

The Field Department is a support function that coordinates and monitors quantitative and qualitative research. Field Associates assist analysts with determining sampling method and quota design, research and calculate turnout models, communicate with vendors, both domestically and abroad (calling houses and focus group facilities) and monitor the quality of their work daily, oversee recruitment and logistics for focus groups, inform analysts and programming of progress of research, gather population demographics to assist with weighting and projections, control costs, maintain ever changing master research schedule and occasionally provide face-to-face training of vendors on methodology,

To apply please submit a cover letter and resume to jobs@gqrr.com.


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execution of survey instruments and needs for data delivery.

The ideal candidate will have political campaign experience, knowledge of survey research and experience in data collection techniques including phone, mail and web-based studies. Position requires a bachelor’s degree in statistics or political science, excellent communication skills, the ability to work fast, accurately and creatively under tight timelines and high pressure, intermediate Excel skills, and outstanding attention to detail. Must be willing to travel. SPSS/STATA skills preferred, language skills a plus.

(2) PROJECT ASSOCIATE, Domestic

The Project Associate is an entry-level position assisting the domestic political team with multiple aspects of the survey research process, primarily providing support to analysts while ensuring the results of our research are ready for distribution in a timely and organized manner. Duties include general research, proofreading, and preparing presentations. This is a fast-paced environment that requires outstanding attention to detail, excellent time management skills and superior ability to communicate effectively. Must have experience with Microsoft Word, Excel and PowerPoint. Preference given to candidates with SPSS, SAS or STATA skills, political campaign experience, and/or a political science degree.

While this is an entry-level position, we are willing to consider those with some polling experience for a mid-level position.

(3) PROJECT ASSOCIATE, INTERNATIONAL

This is an entry-level position assisting the international political team with multiple aspects of the survey research process; primarily providing support to analysts while ensuring the results of our research are ready for distribution in a timely and organized manner. Duties include general research, proofreading, and preparing presentations. International travel will be required. This is a fast-paced environment that requires outstanding attention to detail, excellent time management skills and superior ability to communicate effectively. Must have experience with Microsoft Word, Excel and PowerPoint. Preference given to candidates with SPSS, SAS or STATA skills, political campaign experience, and political science or international relations degrees.

(4) Director of Marketing and Communications
Greenberg Quinlan Rosner is the world's premium strategic political consulting and public opinion research firm, working with companies, issue organizations, and political office holders and campaigns in the United States and around the world. Reporting to the company COO and working closely with company principals, the Director of Marketing and Communications is responsible for overseeing and coordinating the company's public profile and facilitating marketing efforts.

Responsibilities:

* Develop the company's strategic marketing plan
* Anticipate and identify new business opportunities
* Design and develop company marketing material, put together brochures and pitch presentations
* Ensure internal and external consistency in company brand
* Manage and monitor public affairs/profile and communication outreach, respond to media requests and inquiries, pitch stories
* Develop and maintain relationships with media, bloggers, political organizations, and progressive issue groups
* Write company press releases
* Update and maintain the company website
* Monitor media coverage and web traffic

Qualifications

* University degree in communications/media relations, public relations, political science or related field.
* Political experience and commitment to progressive goals.
* Previous experience in marketing, public relations or political environment preferred
* Must have outstanding writing, editing, and communication skills
* Must be able to demonstrate initiative and critical thinking
* Must have familiarity with html and Microsoft Office Suite. Graphic design and Salesforce experience a plus.

Baseline Requirements For All Staff:

Accuracy and Attention to Detail
We pride ourselves on a long history of accurately predicting election dynamics and outcomes. We are committed to providing our clients with a top-quality product that is correct and complete. To ensure that our
work is accurate, we place a premium on paying attention to every detail and showing concern for all aspects of the job, no matter how small.

Belief in Our Mission: We are committed to progressive goals, ideas and leaders. We embrace diversity and believe in social justice for all.

Communication: We clearly communicate information and seek out answers in a respectful, professional manner. In our fast-paced environment it is critical to keep others informed and engaged. Forging and maintaining positive relationships with colleagues and clients is essential.

Intellectual Curiosity: We believe in always asking "why". The desire to learn drives us to think more deeply and thoroughly on all issues. Our curiosity leads to the exploration and innovation that allows us to remain a leader in our field.

Strong Work Ethic: We are dedicated to working hard and going the extra mile for our clients and our colleagues. This commitment comes from the internal motivation, initiative, intensity and energy that we bring to our individual roles. We do not shy away from difficult tasks; we dedicate ourselves to doing whatever it takes to get the job done well.

Teamwork: We accomplish everything as a team. We rely on, and are accountable to, each other. Our level of responsibility and dedication to the team is unique and binds us in our common goals. This allegiance to the team means always being able to trust and count on our peers.

To apply please submit a cover letter and resume to jobs@gqrr.com.

Greenberg Quinlan Rosner Research is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

http://www.aapor.org
Date: Fri, 19 Feb 2010 10:12:32 -0500
Reply-To: David Dutwin <ddutwin@SSRS.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: David Dutwin <ddutwin@SSRS.COM>
Subject: Job announcement
X-To: "AAPORNET@ASU.EDU" <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>

Date: Fri, 19 Feb 2010 12:32:46 -0500
Reply-To: Lisa Lin <llin@IMPAQINT.COM>
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From: Lisa Lin <llin@IMPAQINT.COM>
Subject: Standard "disconnected number" messages
X-To: AAPORNET@asu.edu
Hi,

Has anyone come across a standard list of messages used by the telephone companies to inform callers of that the number dialed has been disconnected? Is there a way to consistently differentiate between temporarily disconnected numbers and no longer in service numbers?

We're trying to put together some updated training for telephone survey center interviewers. We've found that messages vary by phone carrier, but perhaps others in AAPOR have found ways to code consistently? Any input would be much appreciated.

Thanks,
Lisa

I-Chun (Lisa) Lin
Survey Center Manager
IMPAQ International, LLC
10420 Little Patuxent Parkway, Suite 310
Columbia, MD  21044

Phone: 443.367.0088 Ext. 228
Direct: 443.539.1396
Fax: 443.367.0026
Email: llin@impaqint.com
Web: www.impaqint.com

This e-mail and any attachments are intended only for the named recipient(s) and may contain information that is legally privileged, confidential, or exempt from disclosure under applicable law. If you have received this message in error, or are not the named recipient(s),
Hi Lisa,

I'm assuming you are using traditional telephony rather than VoIP. I'm also assuming you're hand dialling and not using a dialer. I'm assuming you're using some form of pbx.

The most accurate way to determine the outcomes and whether a number is likely to be temporary is to try and match the messages heard by the interviewer with the ISDN cause codes sent back to your pbx. This is potentially logged on the pbx, but will be custom to your equipment.

If you google for: ISDN cause codes, you will see all the potential options that can be returned. Different providers use different messages for each cause code, hence the confusion. But if you can map each message heard to the actual cause code, you can see what the provider deems it to be.

Make sure you look as the US cause codes - european ones are different.

Joe

Currently out of the office
Hi,

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Thanks,

Lisa

I-Chun (Lisa) Lin
Survey Center Manager
IMPAQ International, LLC
10420 Little Patuxent Parkway, Suite 310
Columbia, MD 21044

********************************
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Hi --

Can anyone point me to info on the use of FedEx, UPS, or USPS Express Mail and its positive impact on response rates for mail surveys? Anecdotal or empirical -- any evidence would be useful.

Thanks,
Ann

Ann Duffett, Ph.D.
FDR Group, LLC
6 East 39th Street, 9th Floor

New York, NY 10016
646-695-2169 (phone)
646-306-2113 (mobile)
212-889-3461 (fax)
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The Department of Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC), in Arlington, VA, has an opening for a senior position in NSPS pay band 2. Current (2010) salaries, including local market supplement, are $50,800 to $116,315 for pay band 2. For more information on NSPS, please see http://www.cpms.osd.mil/nsps/

U.S. citizenship and ability to obtain and hold a Secret clearance required for all positions. Positions include Federal government benefits (www.opm.gov) and may include student loan repayment agreements.

Mathematical statisticians are responsible for planning and executing the approved statistical designs for personnel surveys supporting the information needs of the Office of the Secretary of Defense. These needs include determining attitudes, opinions, experiences (e.g. gender and racial discrimination and harassment), behaviors, household incomes, voting behaviors, etc. of the military community (e.g., Service members and their spouses) Surveys and studies range in scope and completion time from quick turnaround, single topic surveys; to recurring surveys covering multiple issues; to longitudinal investigations. Employees participate in overall planning of assigned surveys, including initial negotiations to develop requirements, establish general specifications and detailed time schedules.

Employees design, develop and adapt mathematical methods and techniques for survey sampling and analyses of complex sample data. Position applies mathematical statistical theory in an applied setting to the practice of frame development, sample design and selection, weighting, imputation, variance estimation, disclosure analysis, data masking and methodological documentation.

Core competencies at the full performance (top of pay band 2) level:
--Mastery of advanced mathematical and statistical concepts, practices and principles in applying this knowledge to statistical procedures for full responsibility for complex probability survey sampling and weighting.
--Knowledge of applied methods for hypothesis testing and statistical modeling, plus descriptive, inferential, univariate, regression and other multivariate techniques commonly used to analyze data from large-scale, probability-based, cross-sectional and longitudinal sample surveys.
--Comprehensive knowledge of analytical software, such as SAS or SUDAAN, to perform the duties in a dynamic production environment.

Applicants must possess knowledge and experience applicable to the statistical processes required for conducting and reporting large-scale survey research. Evidence of relevant knowledge/experience would include: (1) developing and presenting statistical sampling methodologies to clients/sponsors (not school assignment/project) involving the creation of numerous design and model based sample designs; (2) developing sample-based weights to include nonresponse adjustment; (3) running estimations on numerous design and model based sample surveys; and (3) making at least three Survey statistics-related presentations at national professional conferences such as the Joint Statistical Meetings or co-authoring at minimum two articles published
in conference proceedings or a refereed professional journal.

For more information see Job Announcement Number: DMDC-10-322036 on www.usajobs.gov

Closing date is February 22.

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POQ Special Issue on Total Survey Error

***BY POPULAR REQUEST - DEADLINE HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO MAY 15, 2010***

The total survey error concept emphasizes the interactions among multiple error sources arising from the measurement process, nonresponse, the sampling frame, the sampling process and data processing. Papers that deal with only one source of error (such as nonresponse bias or measurement error variance) are discouraged. Some examples of topics that are solicited in this call include but are not limited to:

- simultaneous evaluations of the contributions to survey error of two or more error sources; for example, the interaction between nonresponse and measurement errors;
- methods for reducing the errors from multiple sources though optimal survey design and post-survey statistical adjustments;
- methods for simulating the effects of multiple error sources on the data quality;
- reviews of the literature and meta-analyses of total survey error and its impact on survey methodology;
- new methods for simultaneously estimating the multiple components of the total mean squared error;
- reports on efforts to evaluate total survey error in complex surveys;
- uses of prior estimates of nonsampling error in the design of new surveys or for allocating resources for survey error reduction;
- trade-offs among the components of total survey error; for example, the trade-off between sampling variance and nonsampling bias; and
Highly technical papers are acceptable as long as they provide ample translation into language accessible by a less technical audience.

The deadline for manuscript submissions is May 15, 2010. To submit a manuscript, please follow the manuscript preparation instructions provided at the journal’s website.

Blinded and unblinded electronic copies of the paper should be submitted online at http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/poq, and it should be clearly stated in a cover letter that the manuscript is for consideration of the total survey error special issue. Submissions will be peer-reviewed in accord with normal journal practice. For queries about this special issue, please feel free to contact special guest editor, Paul P. Biemer at ppb@rti.org.

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The National Opinion Research Center (NORC), one of the nation’s most respected social science research organizations, seeks a new Senior Fellow to join its team of world class experts in survey research and methodology. This is an exceptional opportunity for a first rate statistician to join an organization recognized as a scientific leader, to contribute to a broad range of major projects with national impact, and to help advance the state-of-the-art in social science research.

Founded in 1941, and affiliated with the University of Chicago, NORC is the vanguard of large-scale survey research organizations and a pioneer center of innovative social science research in the public interest. Its success derives directly from its unique character as an eminent academic research center and a soundly-run business. Over the last decade, NORC ha=
experienced strong revenue growth, significant operational improvement, and broad market expansion. Today, NORC is in its strongest position ever as it continues to advance the scholarly and methodological aspects of survey research and analysis with expansive national and global impact.

Reporting to the Executive Vice President, Survey Research, the Senior Fellow is a highly visible technical leadership role with impact and influence across NORC and its broad portfolio of social science work. The Senior Fellow contributes to the statistical integrity of NORC’s projects, ensuring high data quality and methodological rigor. In collaboration with senior fellows, statisticians and methodologists, project directors, and other organizational leaders, the Senior Fellow provides intellectual guidance to large and complex research engagements at all stages, from proposal and survey design to data analysis and interpretation. At the same time, the Senior Fellow conducts cutting-edge research and will build her/his individual research portfolio, identifying critical areas in statistics to investigate and securing external funds to support this endeavor.

The successful candidate will therefore be an experienced professional who has directed large-scale statistical research efforts, has experience in design and execution of research projects which involve extensive primary data collection, and has demonstrated success in developing new business and/or attracting funding for new initiatives. Additionally, those candidates with proven managerial experience are encouraged to apply and will be considered for an administrative leadership role within the Division.

Isaacson, Miller, a national executive search firm, has been retained to assist NORC in this important recruitment. All inquiries, nominations/referrals, and resumes with cover letters, should be sent electronically and in confidence to: Vivian Brocard, Vice President or Ponneh A. Varho, Senior Associate, Isaacson, Miller. E-mail:
Hello,

I am (on behalf of a colleague) looking for a company which would be able to program and host a relatively complex internet survey. The survey is a conjoint design and the program would need to be able to appropriately display the correct choice sets across a range of choices. The company does not need to provide sample/respondents. Any recommendations and pricing would be most appreciated. Please respond to me off list via email so I can pass on to my colleague.

Many thanks,

Sarah

Sarah Butler
Senior Consultant
NERA

One Front Street, Suite 2600
San Francisco, CA 94111
Tel: 1-415-291-1022, Fax: 1-415-291-1020
Mobile: 1-914-216-1637
Sarah.Butler@NERA.com
www.nera.com

This e-mail and any attachments may be confidential or legally privileged. If you received this message in error or are not the intended recipient, you should destroy the e-mail message and any =
Hello all,

Recently an RFP presenting some interesting challenges has come across my desk, and I thought I'd ask AAPOR members if they had any particular insights.

First, I'm looking for any articles that speak to whether there is any evidence to suggest that participation in a follow-up survey is more or less likely after a respondent has participated in an initial survey and was told that they might be contacted in the future but did not include a specific request for participation in the future?

Second, Don Dillman has found that offering potential respondents the chance to use any of the four primary survey modes (phone, mail, web or in person) decreases the likelihood of participation. Is there evidence to suggest that if the modes are presented sequentially (they don't want to do a phone survey, offer them a mail survey, etc.) this increases or decreases participation.

Anything anyone can offer in the way of findings or citations would be most useful.

Thank you,
Ryan Tandler
This guy:

http://www.themonkeycage.org/2010/02/the_democrats_are_gonna_get_ha.html

says that based on the generic ballot questions, the Dems are going to get hammered in November.

Any thoughts from AAPORites?

Doug Henwood
Left Business Observer
242 Greene Ave - #1C
Brooklyn, NY 11238-1398 USA
<dhenwood@panix.com>
<http://www.leftbusinessobserver.com>
"blog": <http://doughenwood.wordpress.com/>

voice  +1-347-599-2211
cell   +1-917-865-2813

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

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or <http://tinyurl.com/3bsaqb>

download my book Wall Street (for free!) at
<http://www.wallstreetthebook.com>
Last September I raised methodological questions about a poll on public opinion in Iran reported by the Program on International Policy Attitudes (PIPA). However, that was then and this is now. PIPA recently released a report of a new poll, which includes such statements as “Majorities of Iranians expressed confidence in the legitimacy of the electoral process....they overwhelmingly endorsed [Ahmadinejad] as the legitimate president....” (p. 10, February 3, 2010). Such statements depend on the absence of relevant bias in nonresponse and on candor in answers by those who do respond.

The report devotes much of its space to the consistency between responses to different items, which tells us something about reliability but not about validity. It notes but leaves largely unaddressed the problem of a 52% Refusal rate. In a recent symposium on the same poll at the New America Foundation, Steven Kull, the Director of PIPA, gave a twenty minute talk on the results of the poll, much of it simply reading aloud the marginals, but neglected to mention the Refusal Rate. Only when a member of the audience stressed that more than half of the intended respondents were unwilling to take part, did Kull acknowledge the point, saying simply that their Refusal Rate was lower than that for most current American polls. This is correct, but it does not indicate that the motivations are the same. I wonder how many AAPOR members who imagine themselves living in Iran today, where the evidence is strong of widespread beatings and imprisonment of dissenters, would be motivated to participate in a phone poll (and on a telephone line) not practical to verify.

How should one deal with refusals in a survey where there is at least some reason to be concerned that potential respondents may be afraid to take part? One approach would be to provide readers with a range of possible interpretations for refusals. At one extreme, refusals might be treated as random in relation to answers to politically sensitive questions, the assumption usually made in the U.S. and supported by some
empirical evidence. This leads to taking univariate response distributions at face value (assuming there are not other problems such as question wording, which do seem to me present in the PIPA poll). This is what PIPA does and supports its blanket statements about what the majority of Iranians believe regarding the legitimacy of their government. At the other extreme, one might assume that all refusals are by people with doubts about both the government and the poll, which would lead to revised marginals radically different from those in PIPA’s report. Of course, one could offer an estimate somewhere between these two extremes, or simply acknowledge the uncertainty as a serious problem, and this would be an instructive way to alert readers to the fallibility of current poll data on Iran.

Three other points about the PIPA report seem puzzling. First, PIPA states that by calling from outside the country, it avoids “the influence of Iranian authorities on the data collection process” (p. 31), yet the Report repeatedly claims to gain credibility because it relates well to polls taken within Iran. Second, the main policy conclusion the authors draw from the poll is that “it would not be prudent to base U.S. policy on the assumption that the Iranian public is in a pre-revolutionary state of mind.” I am not sure what a pre-revolutionary state of mind is, but would be interested in learning from others the record of past polls in predicting revolutions. Finally, the PIPA report begins with a list of ten members of a “Board of Advisors,” including some senior members of AAPOR, which implies that these individuals stand behind the poll report. By chance I happened to communicate with one of these Advisors on another matter, and was surprised to learn that he did not know of the existence of the Report. He asked me to provide a copy.

Nothing written above is to claim that the PIPA poll is far off in its results. A number of Iranian expatriates (including some who recently fled to avoid imprisonment) believe that a great many, even a majority, of Iranians oppose the government. However, this might well be wishful thinking on their part, or due to contact with friends and relatives in Iran who are not at all representative of the general population. Those of us concerned about Iran have no way of knowing. I do know, however, something about a poll report that respects the intelligence and experience of professional readers, and I think that on this score the new PIPA report falls short.

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Date:         Mon, 22 Feb 2010 23:52:41 -0500
Reply-To:     Stanley Presser <spresser@SOCY.UMD.EDU>
Sender:       AAPORNENET <AAPORNENET@ASU.EDU>
From:         Stanley Presser <spresser@SOCY.UMD.EDU>
Subject:      PIPA's recent Iran poll
X-To:         AAPORNET <AAPORNET@asu.edu>
In-Reply-To:  <AAPORNET%201002222100022414.51BF@LISTS.ASU.EDU>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=UTF-8
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit
Content-Disposition: inline

I agree with Howard's points, and would add one other observation.

The PIPA reports observes that:

"In early September, as the conflict between government and opposition developed and hardened, WPO asked 'In general, how satisfied are you with the process by which the authorities are elected in this country?' Eight in 10 Iranians said they were at least somewhat satisfied. Forty percent said they were very satisfied and another 41% somewhat satisfied; 16% were somewhat (10%) or very (6%) unsatisfied."

But the report doesn't note that the earlier (Feb. 2008) PIPA Iranian poll found only 18% responded "very satisfied" to the same question. Taken at face value this indicates a very substantial increase after the disputed election in satisfaction with the electoral process -- which seems implausible.

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Date:         Tue, 23 Feb 2010 12:21:58 -0000
Reply-To:     Iain Noble <I.Noble@WESTMINSTER.AC.UK>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         Iain Noble <I.Noble@WESTMINSTER.AC.UK>
Subject:      Re: response rates and previous participation
X-To:         RYAN TANDLER <rwt133@PSU.EDU>, AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
In-Reply-To:  A<1266882990l.2019464l.0l@psu.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

It might be a bit difficult to come up with a definitive answer to the first question as on panel studies when you ask specific permission to recontact and you get the answer 'No' the usual practice is that you don't reissue these cases next time (so they never get the chance to reconsider). That's why it's often recommended just to tell people that you'd like to get in touch with them sometime in the future ('to see how they're getting on') and record spontaneous objections to this rather than ask a specific permission question.

My principle for some years has been that good response on panel surveys is like Johnny Cash's Cadillac: you get it one piece at a time.

Iain Noble
Research and Enterprise Service (RES)
Hello all,
Recently an RFP presenting some interesting challenges has come across my desk, and I thought I'd ask AAPOR members if they had any particular insights.

First, I'm looking for any articles that speak to whether there is any evidence to suggest that participation in a follow-up survey is more or less likely after a respondent has participated in an initial survey and was told that they might be contacted in the future but did not include a specific request for participation in the future?

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Anything anyone can offer in the way of findings or citations would be most useful.

Thank you,
Ryan Tandler

Journal of Official Statistics - Call for Papers Special Issue on Nonresponse

The Journal of Official Statistics seeks submissions for a 2010 special issue of the journal devoted to nonresponse. In 2010 the International Workshop of Household Survey Nonresponse is coming of age. The Nonresponse Workshop was founded in 1990 in Stockholm by Professor Robert Groves, Professor Lars Lyberg, and Dr. Bob Barnes. Since then the problem of nonresponse in households as well as establishment surveys has drastically increased. It is time to summarize what has been learned, and to add a fresh perspective of what can be done differently in the future. As is the tradition within the Nonresponse Workshop context, the special issue will focus on nonresponse in household surveys.
Papers selected for the special issue will be featured at the 2010 Nonresponse Workshop, which is held 30th August - 1st September 2010 in Nuremberg, Germany.

For this special issue we welcome manuscripts on various aspects of nonresponse, including (but not restricted to):

* Developments in nonresponse research over the last 21 years
* Strategies for reducing nonresponse in household surveys
* Strategies for dealing with nonresponse bias in household surveys
* Trade-offs between nonresponse reduction and nonresponse adjustment
* Studies assessing nonresponse processes and nonresponse biases
* Studies assessing the role of interviewers in the contact and cooperation processes
* Survey climate issues
* Nonresponse in multi-mode surveys
* Developments in nonresponse adjustment techniques
* Developments in theories of nonresponse in household surveys
* Measurement of nonresponse outcomes and processes
* Item versus unit nonresponse

The deadline for manuscript submissions is May 31, 2010. To submit a manuscript, please follow the manuscript preparation instructions provided at the journala's website www.jos.nu. It should be clearly stated in the cover letter that the manuscript is for consideration of the nonresponse special issue. Submissions will be peer-reviewed in line with normal journal practice. For queries about this special issue, please feel free to contact the special guest editors, Annelies Blom and Frauke Kreuter at JOSSpecialIssue@gmail.com.

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While we appreciate Howard Schumann's interest in our studies of Iranian public opinion, we feel his latest comments very much misrepresent the character of our recent study. By no means does the report or the presentation at the symposium simply take the findings at face value with no consideration for the complex methodological issues of polling in a country with an authoritarian government.

On the contrary, at the beginning of the report we have an extensive section with the headings "Can Polls of Iranians Be Considered Valid?". "Can Iranians express their views honestly given the possibility of reprisals?", and "Could the poll data have been fabricated?". In conducting this study we consulted other survey researchers to address these questions. At the symposium these questions were squarely addressed from the beginning.

Howard makes no mention of the fact that the study was based not on one but 12 polls, by three different organizations (University of Tehran, GlobeScan, and PIPA/WPO), eight of which were conducted before the elections when fear of reprisals for expressing support for the opposition candidate (authorized to run by the Guardian Council) was presumably less of a factor. While it is true that Ahmadinejad was the sitting president, expressing support for another candidate was not at that time a politically subversive act.

Overall, the topline responses and the patterns of responses were largely consistent in the pre-election and post-election polls.

The datasets are available for other scholars to examine. WPO's poll (September 2009) and GlobeScan's poll (June 2009) can simply be downloaded from WPO's website. Our report, on page 3, gives the URL with instructions to contact the lead investigator at the University of Tehran and request any or all of its datasets. We look forward to the insights from others' further research.

While Howard states that "consistency between responses to different items" only "tells us something about reliability but not validity", this type of meta-analysis, we believe, does speak to validity. Different research organizations working independently, polling before and after the election during different political environments in Iran produced findings that were generally consistent about the outcome, perceptions of the candidates, and the legitimacy of the election.

In our analysis we paid distinct attention to signs that in the post-election polls people may have been self-censoring, and we point to some signs that people were--such as the fact that the number saying that they voted for Mousavi went down.

However, the overall picture is much more complex than one of wholesale self-censorship. Immediately after the election 49% said they were very satisfied with the system of government, while later, in the midst of the crackdown, this dropped to 40%. At that same time, less than half expressed full confidence in the Guardian Council and three quarters criticized its members for backing specific candidates. A large majority favored establishing diplomatic relations with the US--a position quite at odds with
that of the government.

Naturally the question is how adequately we can address our research questions. The goal of the study was to determine if the data supported three widely-asserted hypotheses about Iran-hypotheses that some have argued should be the basis for US foreign policy actions. These are:

--Ahmadinejad did not win the June 12 Iranian election.
--The Iranian people perceive the current government as illegitimate.
--The opposition, should it come to power, would have policies much more favorable to the US.

While the polling datasets we have may be less than ideal, the foreign policy implications are compelling enough to require that we do the best we can to determine if they support the hypotheses. Our conclusions, presented in the press release and the report, are simply that the data do not provide support for these hypotheses.

Another important part of the analysis that Howard did not mention was the major focus, especially in the post-election polls, on those who said they voted for Mousavi. They were of special interest for addressing the issue of potential self-censorship, because if they were bold enough to say they voted for Mousavi they were probably bold enough to be frank on other issues.

We found that even a modest majority of Mousavi supporters said that the Ahmadinejad was the legitimate president. They were similar on the key issues of contention with the US, such as Iran's nuclear program-and also on the question of improving US-Iran ties, where a majority of all Iranians said they supported restoring diplomatic relations with the US.

Howard expresses substantial concern that the poll that was conducted by calling into Iran had a 52% refusal rate, suggesting that the findings were invalid because many of those refusing may have been doing so out of fear of reprisals in the environment of the crackdown. As discussed in the methodology section, a poll using the same calling-in method conducted by Terror Free Tomorrow well before the election had only a modestly lower refusal rate of 42%. The polls conducted within Iran had far lower refusal rates, including the ones conducted after the election (response rates in the high 60s). We assume that the higher refusal rates in the call-in polls were due to the fact that Iranians have caller identification and thus knew the call was coming from outside the country.

It should also be noted, though, that the demographics of the obtained sample were quite close to Iranian official data. Comparing the topline responses and the patterns of subgroup responses across all three poll sources, we did not find any substantive differences between this and the other other polls. Moreover, the only age group under-represented was the oldest age segment, not the youngest age group who were more likely than others to be Moussavi supporters.

Incidentally, in an earlier missive Howard raised the question of whether there was any evidence of irregularities in the responses of different interviewers-implying that some interviewers might be biased. We checked
There is no question that doing polling in authoritarian states poses
difficult challenges, challenges that are compounded at times of political
tension. Some may prefer to simply not try to conduct research in such an
environment.

While we respect that position, we disagree. In the United States, beliefs
about public opinion in other countries tend to take hold and can lead to
important policy assumptions (e.g. in the case of Iraq in 2003, that "they
will greet us like liberators") We fully agree with Howard that the
limitations of our knowledge must always be clearly stated. And we believe
that we have been highly conscientious in this regard.

We also believe that this study, drawing on 12 different polls, from three
different organizations, conducted before and after the election, with
calling conducted from outside as well as inside Iran, does provide the
basis for a useful analysis. If I were a policymaker I would want to know
what it found.

Steven Kull

Director
WorldPublicOpinion.org
Program on International Policy Attitudes (PIPA)
1779 Massachusetts Ave NW Ste 510
Washington, DC 20036
(202)232-0431 (phone)
http://www.worldpublicopinion.org

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of howard schuman
Sent: Monday, February 22, 2010 8:52 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: PIPA's recent Iran poll

Last September I raised methodological questions about a poll on public
opinion in Iran reported by the Program on International Policy
Attitudes (PIPA). However, that was then and this is now. PIPA recently
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twenty minute talk on the results of the poll, much of it simply reading
aloud the marginals, but neglected to mention the Refusal Rate. Only when a member of the audience stressed that more than half of the intended respondents were unwilling to take part, did Kull acknowledge the point, saying simply that their Refusal Rate was lower than that for most current American polls. This is correct, but it does not indicate that the motivations are the same. I wonder how many AAPOR members who imagine themselves living in Iran today, where the evidence is strong of widespread beatings and imprisonment of dissenters, would be motivated to participate in a phone poll (and on a telephone line) not practical to verify.

How should one deal with refusals in a survey where there is at least some reason to be concerned that potential respondents may be afraid to take part? One approach would be to provide readers with a range of possible interpretations for refusals. At one extreme, refusals might be treated as random in relation to answers to politically sensitive questions, the assumption usually made in the U.S. and supported by some empirical evidence. This leads to taking univariate response distributions at face value (assuming there are no other problems such as question wording, which do seem to me present in the PIPA poll). This is what PIPA does and supports its blanket statements about what the majority of Iranians believe regarding the legitimacy of their government. At the other extreme, one might assume that all refusals are by people with doubts about both the government and the poll, which would lead to revised marginals radically different from those in PIPA's report. Of course, one could offer an estimate somewhere between these two extremes, or simply acknowledge the uncertainty as a serious problem, and this would be an instructive way to alert readers to the fallibility of current poll data on Iran.

Three other points about the PIPA report seem puzzling. First, PIPA states that by calling from outside the country, it avoids "the influence of Iranian authorities on the data collection process" (p. 31), yet the Report repeatedly claims to gain credibility because it relates well to polls taken within Iran. Second, the main policy conclusion the authors draw from the poll is that "it would not be prudent to base U.S. policy on the assumption that the Iranian public is in a pre-revolutionary state of mind." I am not sure what a pre-revolutionary state of mind is, but would be interested in learning from others the record of past polls in predicting revolutions. Finally, the PIPA report begins with a list of ten members of a "Board of Advisors," including some senior members of AAPOR, which implies that these individuals stand behind the poll report. By chance I happened to communicate with one of these Advisors on another matter, and was surprised to learn that he did not know of the existence of the Report. He asked me to provide a copy.

Nothing written above is to claim that the PIPA poll is far off in its results. A number of Iranian expatriates (including some who recently fled to avoid imprisonment) believe that a great many, even a majority, of Iranians oppose the government. However, this might well be wishful thinking on their part, or due to contact with friends and relatives in Iran who are not at all representative of the general population. Those of us concerned about Iran have no way of knowing. I do know, however,
something about a poll report that respects the intelligence and experience of professional readers, and I think that on this score the new PIPA report falls short.

----------------------------------------------------
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=========================================================================
Date:         Wed, 24 Feb 2010 11:40:18 -0500
Reply-To:     "Timmsferrara, Lois" <lois.timmsferrara@UCONN.EDU>
Sender:       AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
From:         "Timmsferrara, Lois" <lois.timmsferrara@UCONN.EDU>
Subject:      Warren Mitofsky Award: Call for Nominations
X-To:         "AAPORNET@ASU.EDU" <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

AAPOR friends-
Let us know about your recommendations and please, excuse cross postings. =
-Lois

Lois Timms-Ferrara, The Roper Center
www.RoperCenter.UConn.edu<http://www.ropercenter.uconn.edu/>
Call for Nominations

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

An annual award of The Roper Center

The Mitofsky award acknowledges important work on public opinion or survey =
methodology that has been published in a book, journal, magazine, or newspa=per, or presented at a professional conference. Nominees can include recen=t work or past work that continues to have a significant impact on our unde=rstanding of public opinion. Special consideration will be given to work t=hat is based on data obtained directly from the Roper archive, as well as t=o work that utilizes multiple data sources or compares survey results over =time. The 2010 award carries a cash prize of $1,000 and the winner will be =
publicly announced in the fall.

The award honors the life and work of the late Warren J. Mitofsky, an innovator in survey research and longtime chair of the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research board of directors. The past winners are political scientist John Mueller, health policy authority Robert Blendon and sociologist Robert Wuthnow.

Anyone can make a nomination by submitting a statement that includes the full citation of the work and a brief description of the work's outstanding accomplishment and its use of the Roper Center's public opinion data archive. If the nomination is to honor a body of work, full citations of representative works must be included with the nominating statement.

For full consideration nominations must be received by May 15, 2010. Please send nominations to:

Richard Morin

Pew Research Center
1615 L St. NW Suite 700
Washington, D.C. 20036

202 419-4425
rmorin@pewresearch.org

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---

I'm trying to find some information on the best way to incorporate vignettes (short stories with hypothetical characters in a specified situation) into a mail survey.

Vignettes have been used in a wide variety of settings/populations, often to elicit information about values, beliefs, and perceived societal norms. People react to what they see happening in the story, rather than answering a
vague question about, a€œin general,a€ More recently, video vignettes have been incorporated into web surveys.

This technique is very common in surveys of health providers, because vignettes are a common teaching tool in Continuing Education, telling a story about a clinical case and then asking questions about it. So when used in a survey, physicians and dentists are accustomed to that approach (and that is my target audience).

I can find dozens of published findings of surveys that use vignettes, but little about the best way to incorporate them. What is the optimal number of questions per vignette? How long should a vignette be—and how complicated? What are the potential pitfalls with vignettes, or problems with hypotheticals in general? Is there alternative terminology in current usage?

Any references for methodological research regarding vignettes in surveys?

Thanks much.

Colleen

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

PHONE 352-273-5983
CELL 352-215-1192
cporter@dental.ufl.edu

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Colleen,

I have used this approach several times using experimental factorial designs to randomly assign respondents to different conditions. With CAI this is easy to program and implement. For reasons of feasibility, with a mail survey it typically limits you to a small number of factors and levels per factor, such
as a 2 x 2 design in which you'll need four version of the page(s) with the vignettes printed.

I've asked as many as five follow-up questions (dependent variables) for one vignette without any problem.

But maybe whatever you are researching does not require experimentation, and thus implementing the vignette is no different from writing a long question.

PJL

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Colleen Porter
Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2010 2:46 PM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Methodological research on vignettes in surveys?

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Vignettes have been used in a wide variety of settings/populations, often to elicit information about values, beliefs, and perceived societal norms. People react to what they see happening in the story, rather than answering a vague question about, “in general”. More recently, video vignettes have been incorporated into web surveys.

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University of Florida, College of Dentistry

PHONE 352-273-5983
CELL 352-215-1192
cporter@dental.ufl.edu
I got a couple offline responses reminding me about the work of Gary King at Harvard, who has used vignettes in a few different contexts and has some papers and a video presentation on his website

http://gking.harvard.edu/

(Some may remember him as an electrifying AAPOR conference speaker in 2003.)

Colleen

---- Colleen Porter <colleen_porter@COX.NET> wrote:
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CNN Poll: Majority think government poses threat to citizens' rights
From Paul Steinhauser, CNN Deputy Political Director  
February 26, 2010 7:54 a.m. EST  

Washington (CNN) -- A majority of Americans think the federal government poses a threat to the rights of Americans, according to a new national poll.  

Fifty-six percent of people questioned in a CNN/Opinion Research Corporation survey released Friday say they think the federal government has become so large and powerful that it poses an immediate threat to the rights and freedoms of ordinary citizens. Forty-four percent of those polled disagree.  

SNIP  

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

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Date: Fri, 26 Feb 2010 10:41:57 -0500  
Reply-To: Jeremy Morton <morton.jeremy@GMAIL.COM>  
Sender: AAPORNET <AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Jeremy Morton <morton.jeremy@GMAIL.COM>  
Subject: Job posting: Survey Data Manager  
X-To: AAPORNET@asu.edu  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=windows-1252  
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JOB ANNOUNCEMENT  
SURVEILLANCE DATA MANAGER- Global Adult Tobacco Survey  
Global Tobacco Control Unit, Office on Smoking and Health  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Atlanta, GA)  

Position Description  

The general objective of this position is to support the activities of Data Coordinating center (DCC) and to work with the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) team at the Global Tobacco Control Unit (GTC), Office on Smoking and Health. Surveillance data manager is an integral member of GTC, providing expertise in database design and development, in data management and reporting, and in statistical programming and
dataset preparation. Surveillance data manager is skilled in relational database design, management, and in manipulating and merging database tables in preparation for analysis.

The GATS is a nationally and scientifically representative household survey of all persons age 15 years and older using a standard and consistent core questionnaire, sample design and data collection and management. Data for this survey is collected by means of a face-to-face interview using electronic data collection. Initially GATS is being conducted in 14 countries: Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Mexico, Philippines, Poland, Russian Federation, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay and Vietnam. This is a multi partner initiative collaborating with international organizations such as World Health Organization, academic institutions and universities, national research and statistical agencies, and ministries of health. The GATS is designed to produce national and sub-national estimates on tobacco use, exposure to second hand smoke, quit attempts among adults across countries and indirectly measure the impact of tobacco control and prevention initiatives.

The Surveillance Data Manager will liaise closely with statisticians, epidemiologists, programmers, analysts, web-based application development team and the countries. Key responsibilities involve developing, maintaining, and implementing comprehensive standard procedures for data management (including data capture, data cleaning and data quality control) and extraction and long-term electronic data storage; provide high level advice, support and training to the team and participating countries on data access and management ensuring the data are of high quality at all levels and are finalized within required timelines.

The incumbent is expected to contribute to the efficient and effective functioning of the team or work unit in order to meet organizational objectives. This includes demonstrating and maintaining effective and collaborative relationships with participating countries and individuals at the workplace, providing assistance to team members if required, contact with informatics and IT staff to provide collaboration on data management and development efforts in providing key data measures for web-based application and undertaking other key responsibilities or activities as directed by one’s supervisor.

In addition, the incumbent will be integrally involved in all aspects of the DCC and provide expertise and leadership in data systems development, data management, analytic dataset preparation, and documentation such as data dictionaries and model diagrams as required; work with other members of the team to ensure that data are being collected, aggregated, and stored efficiently and effectively; and develop and implement programs to ensure data integrity (logic and range checks, QA/QC procedures and data validation tools) as data sets are converted to electronic format.

Requirements: Candidates should have the following:

A. Education
Master’s degree required and preferably in one of the subjects: statistics, biostatistics, computer science, epidemiology, public health, health sciences, or the equivalent.

B. Data Management experience
• Requires extensive familiarity with hardware and software systems used in modern/electronic survey data management, including MS Office, SAS or SPSS, MS Access or other SQL-based database, or other programming experience and aptitude to learn additional languages quickly
• Requires experience in developing and managing relational database management systems, and general knowledge of principles of database design and data management
• Demonstrated understanding of data cleaning, data quality checking and data management methods.

C. Essential skills
• Highly organized, with demonstrated ability to work independently including initiative, motivation and creative thought
• Excellent trouble-shooting skills and attention to detail
• Strong written and oral communication skills
• Ability to work effectively within teams of people from diverse fields
• Extensive research/work experience in a field relevant to the position.

D. Desirable skills
• PhD in the related field
• Experience in training staff in data quality control and management
• Ability to work with web-based application, data quality and reporting systems
• Interested to travel internationally to provide training and technical support as required
• Actively participate in team meetings through sharing ideas and contributing to discussions.

Contact details:
For further details about the position contact Krishna Mohan Palipudi at 770-488-5648 or email kpalipudi@cdc.gov.
To apply for the position, please send resume to: Samira Asma (SAisma@cdc.gov) or Oksana Bilukha (OBilukha@cdc.gov) at the Global Tobacco Control, Office on Smoking and Health, CDC.

Closing Date: March 15, 2010

Jeremy Morton
Senior Survey Methodologist (McKing Contractor)
Global Tobacco Control Program
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
Phone: 404.545.0666
Email: jmorton@cdc.gov

http://www.aapor.org
An interesting finding, but, looking at the crosstab by party, I'm not sure that it's to be taken at face value. 70% of Republicans felt that way, vs. 37% of Democrats. I wonder if the real question they were answering wasn't, "Is the other party in power a threat to citizens' rights?"

I'm curious whether the question was ever asked during the Bush administration. If it was, and the results (as I suspect) reverse, then the entire meaning of the question changes. It might then be possible to get the answer to the real question, perhaps by asking, "Assuming [your party] is in power, do you believe that the federal government poses a threat to citizens' rights?"

Paul

Paul M. Gurwitz, Ph.D.
Managing Director
RENAISSANCE RESEARCH & CONSULTING
http://www.renaiss.com

Leo Simonetta wrote:
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> February 26, 2010 7:54 a.m. EST
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the rights and freedoms of ordinary citizens. Forty-four percent of
those polled disagree.

SNIP

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

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14:39:00

The introduction to my recent article on Iran ("Post-Election Poll in Iran
Shows Little Change in Anti-Regime Minority," available in
www.WorldPublicOpinion.org) discusses how three different Iranian opinion
groups -- Conservatives, Moderates and Reformers -- were identified in WPO's
2/08 and 9/09 surveys and how their views shifted on certain trend measures.
A gauge of the utility of comparing findings from WPO's 2008 and 2009 Iran
surveys is whether the different trend measures contained in these surveys produce findings that are reasonably consistent with the expected impact of important intervening events. For example, the three "regime support" measures that I employ to differentiate Conservatives, Moderates and Reformers show different trend behaviors: The combined percentage among respondents answering all three regime support measures who said they trust the Iranian government "most of the time" rose only 1 percentage point and the percentage who expressed support for their government's right to censor the media rose 3 points between the 2008 and 2009 surveys.

However, the third regime support measure, satisfaction with "the process by which the authorities are elected in this country" shows from our perspective an unexpected large gain for the groups as a whole: The number of respondents saying they were "very satisfied" with the Iranian election process doubled between the 2008 (20%) and 2009 (42%) surveys. The explanation comes when we find that this increase is due mainly to the increased percentage of Conservatives who reported they were "very satisfied" with the election process (from 38% in 2008 to 64% in 2009). Conservatives overwhelmingly support President Ahmadinejad. So why shouldn't most of them now be very satisfied with an election process that just a few months earlier had led to their desired outcome, particularly an outcome blessed by their revered Supreme Leader? Satisfaction with the election process increased among Moderates to a much less extent (from 12% "very satisfied" in 2008 to 28% in 2009). In contrast, about nine-tenths of Reformers expressed dissatisfaction with their country's election process on both the 2008 and 2009 surveys.

Four other questions, besides the three regime support measures, were asked on both the 2008 and 2009 surveys. Two of these show distinct shifts, although not nearly as great as the 22-point change in "very satisfied" with the election process. Both of these shifts reflect improvements in the U.S. government's image following President Obama's election in November 2008: Favorable opinion of the U.S. government rose nine percentage points between WPO's 2008 and 2009 surveys (from 8% to 17%) and perception that a U.S. goal is to "maintain control over Middle East oil resources" fell eight points (from 87% in 2008 to 79% in 2009). However, changes in response on two other trend questions were not significant: Perception that a U.S. goal is to "weaken and divide the Islamic world" fell three percentage points (from 87% in 2008 to 84% in 2009), while favorable opinion of the American people fell by only one percentage point (from 53% to 52%). Thus, while President Obama's election may have led to a slightly improved image of the U.S. government, it appears to have had no effect on Iranians' already positive image of the American people.
Subject: Re: p.s.

Thanks Al, I also can't write at the moment, but will be interested in your thoughts. I don't claim to know what is happening in Iran, nor whether external or internal polls there have reasonable validity. But I do believe the issues involved, including the nature of Refusals, call for careful consideration, not simply brief mention as PIPA tends to do. I also don't believe in taking marginals literally, what I've elsewhere called "survey fundamentalism," just as I don't believe in rejecting them as useless. -Howard

Al Richman wrote:

> Howard,
> I've just returned from a trip out of town. I want to reply to your comments about WPO's survey with greater care than I can muster at this moment, but let me reply to the question you pose. My analysis based on three regime support groups concurs with WPO that there are some issues (eg., nuclear weapons) on which Iranians generally concur, but I find a much greater contrast than WPO's approach regarding issues (e.g., opinion of the U.S. government) on which groups differ. Regarding Iran's election outcome, I was once a skeptic myself, but am impressed with the array of polls that WPO has drawn together. I have spent quite some time examining WPO's 2008 and 2009 Iran surveys through the regime support group lenses, including their comparisons on a number of trend questions. I will get back to you on this soon, including the increased satisfaction with the election process which yielded by far the largest opinion shift among the trend questions and which Stan has termed seemingly implausible.
>
> Al
>
> Alvin Richman
> 3914 Morrison St NW
> Washington, DC 20015
> 202-362-6226
> RichmanAl@gmail.com
>
> -----Original Message-----
> From: howard schuman [mailto:hschuman@umich.edu]
> Sent: Monday, February 22, 2010 12:37 PM
> To: Al Richman
> Subject: p.s.
>
> I take it there is nothing here that differs from or is in disagreement with the PIPA Report of Feb. 3. -Howard

> Al Richman wrote:
> >> Dear Reader:
> >>
> >>
World Public Opinion.org has published my article on Iranian public opinion, based on a post-election WPO survey taken last September. The article shows that the number of Iranians who consistently express very critical views of their government associated with Reformers has fallen by just four percentage points amidst the current repressive climate (from 17% in early 2008 to 13% in late 2009), while the number who consistently express positive views of their political system associated with Conservatives has risen by 11 points (from 36% to 47%). About one-fourth of these Conservatives (10% of the Iranian public) take a strong, militantly anti-U.S. position, and might be termed "Hardline Conservatives."

Reformers and Conservatives differ sharply on numerous issues tested, including opinion of the current U.S. government (Reformers - 46% favorable vs. Conservatives - 9% favorable) and support for Iranian-U.S. negotiations (Reformers - 82% vs. Conservatives - 52%). However, both Conservatives and Reformers mainly eschew Iran's development of nuclear weapons in the face of current sanctions.

The article is available at www.WorldPublicOpinion.org <http://www.worldpublicopinion.org/> (The article is now featured on WPO's homepage and will later move to the "Middle East/N. Africa" index section observed on the left side of the homepage.)

Best regards,

Al Richman

3914 Morrison St NW

Washington, DC 20015

202-362-6226

RichmanAl@gmail.com
Great point Paul. I have somewhat similar thoughts regarding the venerable right direction/wrong track question.

John Nienstedt, Sr.
President
2170 4th Avenue, San Diego, CA 92101
619-702-CERC x307
Get the Edge at www.cerc.net

-----Original Message-----
From: AAPORNET [mailto:AAPORNET@asu.edu] On Behalf Of Paul Gurwitz
Sent: Saturday, February 27, 2010 8:02 AM
To: AAPORNET@ASU.EDU
Subject: Re: CNN Poll: Majority think government poses threat to citizens' rights

An interesting finding, but, looking at the crosstab by party, I'm not sure that it's to be taken at face value. 70% of Republicans felt that way, vs. 37% of Democrats. I wonder if the real question they were answering wasn't, "Is the other party in power a threat to citizens' rights?"

I'm curious whether the question was ever asked during the Bush administration. If it was, and the results (as I suspect) reverse, then the entire meaning of the question changes. It might then be possible to get the answer to the real question, perhaps by asking, "Assuming [your party] is in power, do you believe that the federal government poses a threat to citizens' rights?"

Paul
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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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> Version: 9.0.733 / Virus Database: 271.1.1/2712 - Release Date: 02/26/10
> 14:39:00
> 

http://www.aapor.org
surely there are enough iterations of "right direction/wrong track" through the years that one could test the excellent theory that this is really a partisan observation. Anyone have a free graduate (or really good undergraduate) research assistant? Jennifer

On 2/28/2010 12:07 AM, John Nienstedt wrote:
> Great point Paul. I have somewhat similar thoughts regarding the venerable right direction/wrong track question.
>
> John Nienstedt, Sr.
> President
> 2170 4th Avenue, San Diego, CA 92101
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Jennifer L. Hochschild
Harvard University
Henry LaBarre Jayne Professor of Government,
Professor of African and African American Studies, and
Harvard College Professor

Department of Government
Harvard University
CGIS -- 1737 Cambridge Street
Cambridge, MA 02138
Phone: 617-496-0181
Fax: 617-495-0438
Hochschild@gov.harvard.edu

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Date: Sun, 28 Feb 2010 14:21:17 -0500
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From: Jan Werner <jwerner@JWDP.COM>
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Subject: Polling on opinions about health care reform
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Today's NY Times Week In Review section fills some unsold space with yet another rehash about poll results differing because of question wording, this time in the context of opinions on health care reform:


At the same time, the front page of that same section has an article on the expected costs of failure to enact some kind of health care reform:


This brings up the issue of why the media polls keep asking the same questions with slight variations of wording, instead of doing serious digging into just what people know about health care reform and what they want, or fear, from it.

Even the Kaiser Family Foundation tracking polls, while far superior on health care topics to anything one gets from the usual media suspects (NYT, ABC, Pew, etc.), mainly focus on the political affiliation of respondents rather than whether they have health care coverage and, if so, where it comes from and what it costs them.

http://www.kff.org/kaiserpolls/8051.cfm

Why don't we see questions about the source of respondents' health care coverage, the percentage of their income it consumes, how that amount has changed over time and how they expect it to change in the future, how much they know about rising health care costs and why they are rising. And why don't we see crosstabs by that kind of information rather than just by the same Dem/Ind/Rep political breakdowns?

One answer comes from Bob Blendon of the Harvard School of Public Health, via Trudy Lieberman, who writes on health care reporting in the Columbia Journalism Review:


Obviously, if only insurance companies are willing to sponsor serious research into what drives opinions on health care reform, then they are going to be the main beneficiaries of what that research reveals.

Jan Werner

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