



SURVEY RESEARCH

Volume 35, Number 2-3, 2004

NEWSLETTER FROM THE SURVEY RESEARCH LABORATORY

COLLEGE OF URBAN PLANNING AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO

Risk, Benefit, and Informed Consent in Survey Research

Lecture Commemorating the 40th Anniversary of the Survey Research Laboratory

University of Illinois at Chicago

Eleanor Singer

Survey Research Center, University of Michigan

INTRODUCTION

It's an honor and a pleasure to be invited to speak at the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Survey Research Laboratory, which enjoys an enviable reputation in the world of survey research, not only for its many substantive studies of economics, but also for its long history of methodological innovation. Although I never knew its founding director Bob Ferber personally, many of the people with longstanding ties to SRL are professional colleagues and friends—Dick Warnecke, Tim Johnson, Johnny Blair, Joe and Mary Spaeth, and Diane O'Rourke, to name just a few. And SRL is especially dear to me because of my friend and colleague Seymour Sudman's long association with, and devotion to, the organization.

Tim Johnson invited me to talk about informed consent in survey research, and that is especially appropriate, for several reasons. First, Tim is Vice Chair of the behavioral Institutional Review Board (IRB) at the University of Illinois at Chicago. Second, survey research ethics and their implications for survey practice were longstanding concerns of Seymour's. And third, when I carried out my first study in this area, just about thirty years ago, Seymour invited me to write an article about it for an issue of *The Journal of Consumer Research*, which Bob Ferber edited and Seymour was associated with for many years (Singer 1978, 1984).

The human subjects issues that vexed the research community thirty years ago were, in some respects, not very different from those occupying the attention of social scientists and of several National Academy of Sciences panels today (cf. Citro, Ilgen, & Marrett, 2003). In 1974, social scientists, including survey researchers, chafed at the prospect that the federal government was about to implement for the first time a set of Regulations for the Protection of Human Subjects, including subjects of social and behavioral research. The requirement for obtaining written informed consent was seen as particu-

larly troublesome. Social scientists argued strenuously that the risks borne by subjects in social research were far different from those to which subjects of biomedical research were exposed, and posed far fewer risks of harm. They also argued that a requirement for obtaining written consent would discourage participation, and, especially in survey research, such reduced participation was a threat to the validity of the research itself. These arguments have not yet been resolved.

In this summary of the talk I gave at SRL, I will do three things. First, I'll briefly review the findings of research on the informed consent process over the last 30 years. Second, I'll suggest some implications of these findings for Institutional Review Boards. Finally, I'll propose some important questions for further research.

RESEARCH ON INFORMED CONSENT IN SURVEYS

The Federal Regulations for the Protection of Human Subjects of Research are rooted in the three principles enunciated in the Belmont Report (National Commission, 1979): beneficence, justice, and respect for persons. The principle of *beneficence* admonishes researchers to minimize risks of harm for subjects and to maximize benefits; the principle of *justice* calls for assuring a fair allocation of risks and benefits among subjects; and the principle of *respect for persons* gives rise to the ethical and legal requirement for informed consent, which may be defined as the "knowing consent of an individual or his legally authorized representative... without undue inducement or any element of force, fraud, deceit, duress, or any other form of constraint or coercion" (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1974, p. 18917). It is this principle that has perhaps proven most troublesome for survey researchers.

In fact, as M. Brewster Smith pointed out in 1979, the "twin pillars" of ethical and legal obligations to subjects—beneficence and respect for persons—derive from very different philosophical systems and fit only

“awkwardly and uncomfortably” with each other. The principle of voluntary choice implies that people have the right to make decisions for themselves, even if those decisions are not “rational” in cost-benefit terms. They may decline to participate even under conditions of minimal risk, or choose to undergo considerable risk, provided they do so knowingly and voluntarily.

What empirical evidence do we have for the effect of informed consent statements on willingness to cooperate, and on the quality of cooperation?

The mid-70s saw the first two studies on this topic, one sponsored and carried out by the Census Bureau, and the other sponsored by the National Science Foundation and carried out by the National Opinion Research Center. The first study was motivated by worries that privacy and confidentiality concerns might reduce cooperation with the 1980 census. The second study was motivated explicitly by the newly promulgated Federal Regulations for the Protection of Human Subjects of Research.

The first study (National Research Council, 1979) was designed to see whether information about the confidentiality of answers provided to the Census Bureau would affect willingness to return the census form and to answer census questions (the questionnaire itself was intermediate between the long and short census forms).

The introduction to the survey, which is where informed consent statements often appear, varied the information respondents were given about the length of time for which their answers would remain confidential—from a statement that answers would remain confidential in perpetuity to a statement that they might be shared with the public or other agencies.

Refusals to the survey showed a linear relationship with the length of time for which confidentiality was promised, and although the differences were very small, they were statistically significant. Furthermore, those respondents promised the longest period of confidentiality were most likely to answer the most sensitive questions on the survey—those having to do with income.

The second study, fielded at about the same time as the Census Bureau study (Singer, 1978), also used the survey introduction to investigate how three factors—variations in the assurance of confidentiality, more or less information about the sensitive content of the survey, and the request for a signature to document consent—would affect response rates as well as response quality.

Although in this study the assurance of confidentiality had no consistent impact on willingness to participate, it did, as in the Census study, affect willingness to answer the most sensitive questions on the survey—in this case, those having to do with sexual behavior and drug use.

From a series of other studies, many of them laboratory experiments, we now know that when a survey is sensitive, involving sexual behavior, drug use,

criminal or other stigmatizing behavior, or financial information, stronger assurances of confidentiality elicit higher response rates or better response quality. On the other hand, when the topic of the research is innocuous, stronger assurances of confidentiality appear to backfire, leading to less expressed willingness to participate, less actual participation, and greater expressions of suspicion and concern about what will happen to the information requested (Berman et al., 1977; Reamer, 1979; Frey, 1986; Singer, Hippler, & Schwarz, 1992; Singer, Von Thurn, & Miller, 1995).

The 1978 study also varied the amount of information respondents were given about the content of the survey. This manipulation had no significant impact on the response rate, either. But those respondents told ahead of time to expect questions about drinking and sexual behavior expressed less embarrassment and upset in self-administered retrospective questions after the interview than those who were not given this information.

The effects of variations in the information provided to potential respondents about the content and purpose of the study have received little attention from survey researchers. Such effects have, however, been investigated experimentally by psychologists, also in the 1970s and 1980s. For example, Ellen Berscheid and her colleagues (Berscheid et al., 1973) showed a dramatic increase in students’ refusals to volunteer for several stressful experiments as they were given more and more information about what the experiments really involved, from 3% when only the “cover story” was presented, to 35% when experimental procedures were fully disclosed. Other experiments carried out by psychologists during this period showed clear differences in outcome measures depending on whether subjects received more or less information about the purpose of the experiment ahead of time. The effect of information about the survey on cooperation and on outcomes is clearly an area in which more research is required.

The third variable manipulated experimentally in this early study was the request for a signature to document consent. As anticipated, this variable had a large statistically significant effect, with some 7% of the sample refusing to sign the consent form. They were, however, perfectly willing to take part in the interview, and in those early and more lenient days were in fact permitted to do so.

This finding has since been replicated (Singer, 2003), with some 13% of those who were willing to participate in a survey indicating that they would be unwilling to sign a consent form. In fact, there is evidence that the request for a signature leads respondents to feel less safe—that is, to perceive greater risks to their participation, because they believe the consent form compromises their anonymity and protects the research organization rather than respondents. These findings have led some IRBs to agree to a modification in the way consent is documented in some surveys.

THE EFFECT OF PERCEIVED RISKS ON BEHAVIOR

I would argue that the most serious risks of harm to which participants in social research are exposed are breaches of confidentiality and the consequences that may follow from such breaches. Temporary embarrassment or upset arising from survey questions about sexual or other sensitive behaviors seems trivial by comparison.

Many surveys sponsored by government agencies ask about sensitive, stigmatizing, and even illegal behavior, knowledge of which by unauthorized others (family and friends, employers, insurers, or law enforcement agencies, for example) could subject the respondent to loss of reputation, loss of employment, or civil or criminal penalties. Not surprisingly, recent experiments with hypothetical survey introductions show that concerns about privacy and confidentiality are among the reasons most often given by potential respondents for unwillingness to participate in such surveys (Singer, 2003).

A variety of threats to the confidentiality of survey data exist. Probably the most common is simple carelessness—not removing names, addresses, or telephone numbers from questionnaires or electronic data files, leaving cabinets unlocked, not encrypting files containing identifying information. Less common but potentially more serious threats to confidentiality are legal demands for identified data, either in the form of a subpoena or as a result of a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request.

In addition to the legal attempts to obtain confidential information described above, confidentiality may be breached as a result of illegal intrusions into the data—for example, in order to perpetrate theft or fraud. Also of concern are instances of intrusion into government statistics by other government agencies for law enforcement purposes. Anderson and Seltzer (2004) have recently documented a number of such attempts to use Census Bureau data for such purposes between 1910 and 1965.

A final threat to data confidentiality that is receiving increasing attention is the possibility of “statistical disclosure,” which refers to the re-identification of individuals (or their attributes) as a result of an outsider’s matching of survey data that has been stripped of explicit identifying information, such as names and addresses, with information available outside the survey.

The actual risk—that is, likelihood—of a breach of confidentiality from these various sources is unknown but generally assumed to be small, but perceptions of risk may not correspond well with objective estimates. And there is evidence that such perceptions influence decisions about whether or not to participate in research.

The results of some early studies of how concerns about confidentiality (or of confidentiality assurances designed to address those concerns) affect behavior have been summarized above. The next spur to such

research came as a result of the 1990 census, in which the mail return rate dropped considerably below the Census Bureau’s expectations. This prompted the Census Bureau to sponsor a series of studies examining the reasons for the decline in cooperation. One of these studies found that people who expressed more concern about confidentiality (as measured by a series of questions on an attitude survey) and saw the census as an invasion of privacy were significantly less likely to return their census form by mail than those who had fewer privacy and confidentiality concerns (Singer, Mathiowetz, & Couper, 1993). The effect of confidentiality concerns was especially strong. A similar study commissioned by the Census Bureau during the 2000 census yielded very similar results (Singer, Van Hoewyk, & Neugebauer, 2003). Respondents with greater privacy and confidentiality concerns also were significantly less likely to provide an address to interviewers for the purpose of matching their survey responses to the file of census returns, and they were much less likely to answer a question about their income.

Both of these are observational studies. But recent experiments also show that potential subjects do, in fact, process the information they are given in the way intended by the ethics of the informed consent process.

The first experiment was designed to investigate the effect of a request for a signature to document consent on willingness to take part in a survey (Singer, 2003). Respondents to the Survey of Consumer Attitudes (SCA) were read the introduction to another actual survey (we used two different introductions, one to the Health and Retirement Survey [HRS] and the other to the National Survey of Family Growth [NSFG]). Half the respondents were asked first about one survey and then about the other; the other half were asked about the surveys in the reverse order.

Both introductions carried identical assurances guaranteeing the confidentiality of respondents’ answers. The introductions first told respondents about the purpose of the study and the incentive they would receive. They then referred to potential risks—the nature of the information that would be requested, and the fact that government records would be consulted. Finally, both introductions provided a lengthy assurance of confidentiality and informed respondents that their participation was voluntary.

The first question respondents were asked after introduction was how willing they would be to participate in the study. Following this question about participation and another probing the reasons for their decision, respondents were asked a series of questions designed to measure their perception of the potential risks, harms, and benefits involved. Perceptions of risk were measured by asking how likely the respondent thought it was that four different groups—family, businesses, employers, and law enforcement agencies—would be able to get access to their answers, along with their name and address. Perceptions of harm were measured by asking

how much respondents would mind if each of the four groups gained access to their answers. Perceptions of social and personal benefits were also measured. Social benefits were measured by asking how useful the respondent thought each of four groups—the agency commissioning the study, other researchers, businesses, and law enforcement agencies—would find the study’s results; personal benefits were measured by a single yes-no question asking whether the respondent expected to get anything useful from the study, followed by an open-ended question probing the nature of the expected benefits. Respondents also were asked whether they expected the risks of the study to outweigh its benefits or whether they expected the benefits to outweigh the risks.

As shown in Table 1, all the variables measuring the risks and harms of disclosure significantly affected respondents’ expressed willingness to participate in the survey described, and so did the measures of individual and social benefits and the risk-benefit ratio.

The second experiment, also carried out by adding questions to the SCA, attempted to influence respondents’ perceptions of disclosure risk by systematically varying the assurance of confidentiality they were given.

To lessen perceived risk, we added mention of a Certificate of Confidentiality to the confidentiality assurance given to respondents. To increase perceived risk, we said confidentiality would be protected to the full extent possible under the law.

As in the earlier experiment, measures of perceived disclosure risk, disclosure harm, research benefits to self and society, and the risk-benefit ratio were strong and significant predictors of participation. As expected, variations in the assurance of confidentiality affected these intervening variables, but such assurances had no additional direct effect on the participation decision.

Table 1. Willingness to Participate, by Perceived Risks and Benefits of Participation

Variable	Parameter Estimate	Standard Error
Study (HRS)	1.003	0.17**
Order	-0.089	0.169
Gender (Female)	-0.320	0.251
Education	-0.053	0.061
Age (Years)	-0.008	0.008
Risk	-0.102	0.046*
Harm	-0.161	0.044**
Societal Benefits	0.161	0.054**
Personal Benefits	1.445	0.260**
Risk-Benefit Ratio	-1.815	0.257**
Intercept	5.345	1.027**
Effective N: 548		

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$.

As a result of these experiments, we conclude that introductions to surveys affect participation by affecting respondents’ perceptions of risks, harms, and benefits. Given the emphasis on confidentiality in the present experiments, the significant risks and harms were the perceived likelihood of disclosure of confidential information and the harm attached to such disclosures. In other studies, using different introductions, the perceived risks might have more to do with the length of the survey or other burdens of participation, such as biological measurements.

Like other researchers, we found that respondents’ perceptions of risk (in this case, their assessment of the likelihood of disclosure) were not very accurate, in that they tended to overestimate the likelihood that confidential information about them would be disclosed. But given their perceptions, their decisions were rational and in accord with the assumptions underlying the informed consent process.

IMPLICATIONS FOR IRBS

I’d like to suggest some implications for IRBs, based on the research reported in this paper.

- Information about the content of the research appears to have different effects on participation depending on the nature of the risk. Singer (1978) found little effect after a relatively brief reference to some sensitive content on the survey, whereas Berscheid, and other psychologists, have found much more sizable effects, both on participation and on outcome measures. Clearly, more research is needed on this issue.
- IRBs should distinguish the process from the documentation of consent. Signed consent should not be required for minimal risk surveys of the general population. Alternative procedures for documenting consent should be explored even for studies of more than minimal risk.
- Confidentiality matters, both ethically and practically, and requires adequate protection by both researchers and IRBs.
- Assurances of confidentiality should be appropriate to the level of risk: too much emphasis on confidentiality, when the risk is minimal, is likely to be ineffective or even counterproductive, whereas substantial risk requires stronger assurances of confidentiality.
- IRBs (and researchers) should become knowledgeable about legal and procedural confidentiality protections, and use them.
- Where possible, IRB decisions should be informed by research on the informed consent process.

SOME QUESTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

In closing, I'd like to suggest some questions for further research:

- Fully informing respondents about risks, harms, and benefits may conflict with scientific validity, but respondents express preference for full disclosure. How can this conflict best be resolved?
- Informed consent statements are poorly understood. How can we assure better comprehension?
- Signed consent jeopardizes participation. But permitting interviewers to document consent may create a conflict of interest. How should consent be documented when a signature cannot be waived?

Finally, future research would benefit by being better informed by theory than much of the research to date, which has been motivated primarily by the desire to answer urgent practical questions.

1. First, truly informing respondents about the risks, harms, and benefits of research may at times conflict with the goals of scientific validity, as the early research by Berscheid and her colleagues (1973) has shown. If we were guided by respondents' preferences in this matter, at least as measured in another early study (Singer, 1984), we would resolve the conflict in favor of full disclosure, even at the expense of scientific validity. How can this conflict best be resolved?
2. Second, all the research to date indicates that the informed consent statements typically employed in social as well as biomedical research are poorly understood by respondents and subjects, thus violating the principle of beneficence as well as that of autonomy. The phrase "informed consent statement" is really a misnomer because "informed consent" refers to something given by the subject, whereas the statement used to convey information is a product crafted by the researcher, which may or may not lead to the subject's being informed (and often, indeed, does not). How can better comprehension be assured without unnecessarily jeopardizing participation?
3. A related issue pertains to how consent **should** be documented. As we have seen, the request for signature can itself lead to reduced participation. But allowing interviewers to document the subject's consent may create a temptation to cut ethical corners, since interviewers' compensation is usually tied, in one way or another, to the cooperation rates they achieve. How should consent be documented in studies where signed consent or its equivalent cannot be waived (cf. Citrin et al., 2003, pp. 101–2)?

4. Consideration of these issues, much less their resolution, is far beyond the scope of today's talk. Research on all of them is badly needed. But progress on all such questions is likely to benefit if the research is informed by relevant theories from psychology and sociology—for example, those bearing on risk perception and decisionmaking—instead of being driven, as most research to date has been, primarily by pragmatic considerations.

REFERENCES

- Anderson, M., & Seltzer, W. (2004, March). *The challenges of "Taxation, Investigation, and Regulation." Statistical confidentiality and U.S. Federal Statistics, 1910–1965*. Paper prepared for Census Bureau Symposium, America's Scorecard: The Historic Role of the Census in an Ever-Changing Nation, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.
- Berman, J., McCombs, H., & Boruch, R. F. (1977). Notes on the contamination method: Two small experiments in assuring confidentiality of response. *Sociological Methods and Research*, 6, 45–63.
- Berscheid, E., Baron, R., Dermer, M., & Libman, M. (1973). Anticipating informed consent: An empirical approach. *American Psychologist*, 28, 913–25.
- Citro, C., Ilgen, D., & Marrett, C. (2003). *Protecting participants and facilitating social and behavioral sciences research*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.
- Faden, R., & Beauchamp, T. (1986). *A history and theory of informed consent*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Federal Register. (1991). Federal policy for the protection of human subjects. *Federal Register*, June 18, pp. 28002–31.
- Frey, J. H. (1986). An experiment with a confidentiality reminder in a telephone survey. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 50, 276–79.
- National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research. (1979). *Belmont Report: Ethical principles and guidelines for the protection of human subjects of research*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- National Research Council. (1979). *Privacy and confidentiality as factors in survey response*. Washington, DC: National Academy of Sciences.
- Reamer, F. G. (1979). Protecting research subjects and unintended consequences: The effect of guarantees of confidentiality. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 43, 497–506.
- Singer, E. (1978). Informed consent: Consequences for response rate and response quality in social surveys. *American Sociological Review*, 43, 144–62.
- Singer, E. (2003). Exploring the meaning of consent: Participation in research and beliefs about risks and benefits. *Journal of Official Statistics*, 19, 273–86.
- Singer, E., Hippler, H.-J., & Schwarz, N. (1992). Confidentiality assurances in surveys: Reassurance or threat. *International Journal of Public Opinion Research*, 4, 256–68.
- Singer, E., Mathiowetz, N., & Couper, M. P. (1993). The role of privacy and confidentiality as factors in response to the 1990 census. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 57, 465–82.

- Singer, E., Van Hoewyk, J., & Neugebauer, R. J. (2003). Attitudes and behavior: The impact of privacy and confidentiality concerns on survey participation: The case of the 2000 census. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 67, 368–84.
- Singer, E., Von Thurn, D., & Miller, R. (1995). Confidentiality assurances and survey response: A review of the experimental literature. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 59, 266–77.
- Singer, E. (1978). The effect of informed consent procedures on respondents' reactions to surveys. *Journal of Consumer Research*, 5, 49–57.
- Singer, E. (1984). Public reactions to some ethical issues of social research: Attitudes and behavior. *Journal of Consumer Research*, 11, 501–509.
- Smith, M. B. (1979). Some perspectives on ethical/political issues in social science research. In M. Wax & J. Cassell (Eds.), *Federal regulations: Ethical issues and social research*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.
- Tuskegee Syphilis Study Ad Hoc Advisory Panel. (1973). *Final report*. Washington DC: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
- U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare. (1974). Protection of human subjects. *Federal Register*, 39 (105), May 30, Pt. II, pp. 18914–20.

Assessment of “No Opinion” and “Don’t Know” Responses to Community Surveys

Aaron Maitland

Community Development-Data Information and Analysis Laboratory

Measuring public opinion from responses to closed-ended questions on social survey instruments can be a challenge for social scientists because responses may vary depending upon the research design and questionnaire construction. Among such considerations are the potential effects on responses resulting from providing “don’t know” or “no opinion” response options to closed-ended questions. For example, previous studies have shown that the inclusion of “no opinion” filters increases one’s propensity to select the options (Kalton, Collins, & Brook, 1978; Schuman & Presser, 1979) and that more strongly-worded filters increase this effect (Schuman & Presser, 1979).

Why might responses to questions vary depending on whether a “no opinion” filter is included as a response option? The nonattitudes theoretical perspective (Converse, 1964, 1970) suggests that the inclusion of “no opinion” filters reduces the number of attitudes expressed about attitude objects that a respondent knows very little about. This perspective argues that without such an option, respondents will feel pressure to respond to an attitude question more or less randomly because they do not have an opinion but feel obligated to provide one. Respondents also might choose some other response pattern, such as circling a middle position or providing socially desirable answers (Smith, 1984).

Others (Krosnick, 1991) argue that “no opinion” filters are invitations for respondents to avoid the necessary cognitive effort to provide answers to survey questions. This might be due to the difficulty of the response task, low motivation, or low cognitive ability. In other words, this perspective argues that “no opinion” filters might filter out nonattitudes but also allow people who *do* have opinions to not respond.

A recent study conducted by the Community Development-Data Information and Analysis Laboratory

(CD-DIAL) explored how responses to questions differ depending on whether a “no opinion” response option is offered to respondents. CD-DIAL is a primary data collection unit operated by Extension Sociology at Iowa State University that provides training and technical assistance to complete community surveys.

Questionnaires were mailed to a random sample of residents from a county in Iowa. The purpose of the survey was to understand residents’ participation in and opinions about recreational opportunities available to them in the county. Two sets of items from the questionnaire were used for a study on the inclusion of “no opinion” and “don’t know” response options. First, respondents were asked to describe how often they participated in 10 different recreational activities. Activities included were bicycling, bird watching, boating, camping, fishing, picnicking, swimming, visiting historic sites, visiting museums, and hiking. Anywhere from 20% to 52% of the county’s population had participated in these activities within the past 12 months. Respondents participated in an average of three of these activities. Next, respondents were asked to rate how satisfied they were with the same 10 activities on a 5-point Likert type scale, with 1 being very dissatisfied to 5 being very satisfied. Only the endpoints of this scale were labeled. All respondents completed both sets of items. This was done primarily because the sponsors of the survey were interested in the opinions of the users and nonusers of the activities. It also allowed for an examination of the differences between how individuals with different levels of information about the activities responded to the questions.

The study incorporated a split-ballot experimental design that included three different forms of the questionnaire. The only difference between the forms was the manipulation of response categories for the satisfaction

items. The first form included only the 5-point Likert scale. The second included a “no opinion” option in addition to the Likert scale; the third included a “don’t know” option with the same scale. Selected residents were randomly assigned to receive one of the three forms. The data were analyzed by examining the respondents’ use of various response options.

The results show that responses differ significantly depending on whether the respondents were offered a “no opinion” option. On average, respondents on the standard form without a “no opinion” or “don’t know” option circled positive or negative responses for 4 out of the 10 items, middle responses for 4 out of the 10 items and did not respond at all for 2 out of the 10 items.

No significant differences were found between the “no opinion” and “don’t know” forms so I will combine the results from these two forms to save space. Respondents on the “no opinion” and “don’t know” forms on average circled positive or negative responses for 3 out of the 10 items, middle responses for 1 out of the 10 items, “no opinion” or “don’t know” responses for 5 out of the 10 items, and did not respond at all to 1 out of the 10 items.

The most pronounced difference between the forms relates to the use of the middle position on the Likert scale. Respondents used the middle position approximately three more times on the standard form than they did on the two forms with either a “no opinion” or “don’t know” filter. Since respondents were asked how often they had participated in the recreational activities in the past 12 months prior to being asked how satisfied they were with the activities, we are able to discern how many of the middle responses come from people who have had recent experience with the activities. On average, one of the middle responses on the standard form is for an activity for which the respondent has had recent experience, and the three remaining middle responses are for activities for which the respondent has had no recent experience. In other words, the majority of the middle responses on the standard form are circled for activities with which the respondent has had no recent experience. In contrast, respondents on the “no opinion” and “don’t know” forms circle a middle position less than once, on average, for activities with which they do not have any recent experience.

This study supports previous research (Brim, 1955; Ferber, 1956; Smith, 1984; Converse & Pierce, 1986) that a cluster of responses in the middle is probably indicative of impoverished information. The “no opinion” and “don’t know” options both seemed to reduce this clustering of responses. Although middle responses and no opinion responses both might be used for satisficing purposes, generally, the results from this study indicate that the increased use of the middle position on the standard form was due to respondents lacking the information to answer a question. This is evident in the finding that an average of three out of four middle responses on the standard form were from respondents with no experience with the activities in question. In

other words, by circling the intermediate position, they probably are expressing their intention to provide a “no opinion” or “don’t know” response when it is not provided. This finding suggests that researchers should consider how “no opinion” filters might impact other response options. For example, if one wants to interpret the middle position as an undecided or ambivalent position for questions on which most of the public might have a low knowledge base, then it is probably necessary to include a “no opinion” filter.

REFERENCES

- Brim, O. G. (1955). Attitude content-intensity and probability expectations. *American Sociological Review*, 20, 68–76.
- Converse, P. E. (1964). The nature of belief systems in mass publics. In D. Apter (Ed.), *Ideology and discontent*. New York: Free Press.
- Converse, P. E. (1970). Attitudes and non-attitudes: Continuation of a dialogue. In E. R. Tuft (Ed.), *The quantitative analysis of social problems*. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.
- Converse, P. E., & Pierce, R. (1986). *Political representation in France*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
- Ferber, R. (1956). The effect of respondent ignorance on survey results. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 51, 576–86.
- Kalton, G., Collins, M., & Brook, L. (1978). Experiments in wording opinion questions. *Applied Statistics*, 27, 149–61.
- Krosnick, J. A. (1991). Response strategies for coping with the cognitive demands of attitude measures in surveys. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 5, 213–36.
- Schuman, H., & Presser, S. (1979). The assessment of “no opinion” in attitude surveys. *Sociological Methodology*, 10, 241–75.
- Smith, T. W. (1984). Nonattitudes: A review and evaluation. In C. F. Turner, & E. Martin (Eds.), *Surveying subjective phenomena* (Vol. 2). New York: Russell Sage Foundation.

Survey Research Soliciting Lead Articles for Upcoming Issues

The *Survey Research* newsletter is extending an invitation to those in the survey research field to submit original work on topics of interest to the survey research community—such as methods for reducing nonresponse, experience with Web surveys, and strategies for recruiting and retaining interviewers—for inclusion in an upcoming issue. Submissions should be between 750 and 1,500 words and can be sent to krish@srل.uc.edu.



Further information on the studies described in this section should be obtained from the organizations conducting the studies at the addresses given at the beginning of each organization's listing. Neither Survey Research nor the Survey Research Laboratory can provide this information. Study summaries are accepted by Survey Research with the understanding that additional information can be released to others.

ALABAMA

Survey Research Laboratory Center for Governmental Services

Auburn University
2236 Haley Center, Auburn University, AL 36849-5225
334-844-1914, fax: 334-844-1919
rsalter@auburn.edu; www.auburn.edu/cgs/srl.html

Ask Alabama Public Opinion Poll. This statewide RDD CATI survey of 609 Alabamians was conducted in June 2004. It was the first wave of a quarterly poll that will track public perceptions of ongoing Alabama issues and current topics. Future *Ask Alabama* polls will be conducted each January, April, July, and October, with reports being released monthly. Reports and press releases can be found at www.askalabama.org. *Project Manager:* Robin Salter.

ARIZONA

Social Research Laboratory Northern Arizona University

P.O. Box 15301, Flagstaff, AZ 86011-5301
928-523-1515, fax: 928-523-1754
Fred.Solop@nau.edu; <http://www4.nau.edu/srl/>

City of Flagstaff Omnibus Survey. This RDD CATI survey of 767 adult residents of the Flagstaff area was conducted in March and April 2004 for the City of Flagstaff and various local clients. Items addressed the quality of life in Flagstaff, including ratings of schools, government, and the media. Respondents also were asked about the May 2004 city election and community organizations. *Director:* Fred Solop.

The Grand Canyon State Poll. This twice-yearly statewide RDD CATI survey of adult residents of Arizona ($N=410$) was conducted in February and March 2004. Respondents were asked about the upcoming national election, gay marriage, and their willingness to donate blood and/or organs. *Director:* Fred Solop.

ILLINOIS

Survey Research Laboratory (SRL) University of Illinois at Chicago

412 S. Peoria St., Sixth Floor, Chicago, IL 60607-7069
312-996-5300, fax: 312-996-3358 or
505 E. Green St., Suite 3, Champaign, IL 61820-5723
217-333-4273, fax: 217-244-4408
info@srl.uic.edu; www.srl.uic.edu

Oral Cancer Detection and Prevention: Dental Care Provider Survey. A set of strategies for the prevention and early detection of oral cancer has been developed by the Illinois Dept. of Public Health, the Univ. of Illinois at Chicago (UIC), Southern Illinois Univ., and several local health departments. The purpose of this mail study of licensed dentists and hygienists was to provide baseline data needed to determine how well the strategies work. The study also evaluated provider awareness for detection of oral cancer in their patients. Over 1,000 providers returned completed questionnaires. *Principal Investigators:* Richard Warnecke and Chuck LeHew (Institute for Health Research and Policy, UIC), *Project Coordinator:* Jill Ronco.

Mother/Daughter HIV Risk Reduction Intervention. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of Health Education Reaching out into the Community (HEROIC), a program that trains mothers on HIV prevention and has them pass on what they have learned to their daughters. SRL programmed the questionnaire and is providing the client with preliminary and final datasets. *Principal Investigator:* Barbara Dancy (College of Nursing, UIC), *Project Coordinator:* Jennifer Parsons.

Census of Forensic Crime Laboratories. The goal of this multimode study was to assess the resources and needs of publicly funded crime laboratories in the U.S. in order to determine funding and management priorities. *Principal Investigator:* Joseph Peterson (Dept. of Criminal Justice, UIC), *Project Coordinator:* Liz Clary.

Sexual Identity and Drinking. SRL assisted with questionnaire development, programmed the CAPI instrument, provided training and technical support to the interviewing staff, and will prepare the final data set. In Wave 2 of this longitudinal study, CAPI interviews are being administered to 450 self-identified lesbian and bisexual women in the Chicago area. The research is expected to provide valuable information about risk and protective factors associated with drinking patterns among lesbian and bisexual women. *Principal Investigator:* Tonda Hughes (School of Nursing, UIC), *Project Coordinator:* Lori Harmon.

Conscientiousness and Health Behaviors. Funded by the National Institute on Aging, this panel study is examining the link between conscientiousness and

health behaviors, such as smoking, drinking, drug use, and exercise. From December 2003 to July 2004, SRL conducted CAPI interviews with 616 adults age 18–85 in five Illinois counties: Champaign, Cook, Gallatin, Lake, and Union. Follow-up interviews will be conducted at 36 months. *Principal Investigator:* Brent Roberts (Dept. of Psychology, Univ. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), *Project Coordinator:* Jane Burris.

Sexual Harassment and Alcohol Use. The purpose of this nationwide CATI study is to learn about issues of sexual harassment, use of health and mental health services, and alcohol use among adults who have worked at least 20 hours per week at some point in the last 12 months. Between August 2003 and February 2004, SRL conducted baseline interviews with 2,151 respondents. Twelve-month follow-up interviews are currently underway, with 1,382 interviews completed to date. The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism is funding the study. *Principal Investigator:* Kathleen Rospenda (Dept. of Psychiatry, UIC), *Project Coordinator:* Isabel Calhoun Farrar.

Smoking Cessation Processes Data Analysis. This study is examining how a number of factors contribute to smoking cessation among women of childbearing age and of low socioeconomic status. These factors include cognitive factors, exposure to organized smoking cessation interventions, changes in pregnancy status, and socioeconomic status conditions. The study is relying upon existing data from two panel studies, which are being supplemented by information about the socioeconomic characteristics of the community area in which each respondent resides. *Principal Investigator:* Clara Manfredi (Institute for Health Research and Policy, UIC), *Co-investigators:* Kathleen Crittenden (Dept. of Sociology, UIC), Young Ik Cho (SRL), and Richard Warnecke (Institute for Health Research and Policy, UIC).

Evaluation of RealBenefits Program. The RealBenefits application, developed by Community Catalyst, Inc. to automate applications for public benefits programs, is a Web-based tool that can be accessed from any computer with Internet access. The intent of the RealBenefits program is to enable case managers, social workers, and others providing social services to individuals and families to take application information on public benefits programs onsite at their agencies and calculate potential eligibility for a variety of public benefits programs. To evaluate the effectiveness of RealBenefits, SRL conducted focus groups with members of four stakeholder groups and conducted quantitative analysis of application data captured by the RealBenefits data management mechanism. *Project Coordinator:* Ingrid Graf.

Chicago Area Survey Pilot Study. To assist in the creation of a questionnaire on ethnic and racial differ-

ences in housing preferences, SRL conducted focus groups with African-American, Hispanic, and White homeowners and renters during October and November 2003. All participants were over age 24 and lived in either Chicago or one of its surrounding suburbs. *Principal Investigator:* Maria Krysan (Dept. of Sociology, UIC), *Project Coordinator:* Jill Ronco.

Analysis of Closed Medical Malpractice Claims. On behalf of the Illinois State Medical Insurance Service, SRL analyzed malpractice claim data to determine characteristics associated with a physician's likelihood of incurring a malpractice claim. The analysis sought to determine if past claims experience, certain practice characteristics, and training/educational characteristics are predictive of a physician's future claims experience. *Project Coordinator:* Lisa Kelly-Wilson.

Graduate School of Business Alumni. SRL was responsible for data entry of questionnaires completed by 601 alumni of the UIC Graduate School of Business that dealt with career and salary history. *Project Coordinator:* Jennifer Parsons.

National Opinion Research Center (NORC) University of Chicago

1155 East 60th St., Chicago, IL 60637
773-256-6000, fax: 773-753-7886
norcinfo@norcmail.uchicago.edu; www.norc.uchicago.edu

National Criminal Justice Treatment Practices. NORC will survey 1,200 adult and juvenile agency administrators for the National Criminal Justice Treatment Practices (NCJTP) project. Conducted in partnership with the Univ. of Maryland Bureau of Governmental Research and funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), NCJTP is part of NIDA's national research collaboration to examine and improve access to effective treatment services for drug-involved offenders. The study will describe and measure policies and practices surrounding drug treatment in and connected with correctional settings, including substance abuse screening, assessment, treatment, aftercare, and reentry. NORC will consult on questionnaire design and carry out the mixed-mode data collection. *Project Director:* Jim Carr, *Technical Advisor:* David Herda.

Women of Color in the Legal Profession. NORC is surveying attorneys in order to examine the experiences of women of color in law firms and to assess employment decisionmaking within law firms. Data will be collected through a self-administered questionnaire. The effort is sponsored by the American Bar Association. *Project Director:* Mandy Sha.

Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF). In Quarter 4 of 2004, NORC will complete data collection for the 2004

PATRONS

- **Abt Associates, Inc.**
- **American Association for Public Opinion Research**
- **Center for Survey Statistics and Methodology, Iowa State University**
- **Institute for Policy Research, University of Cincinnati**
- **Institute for Survey Research, Temple University**
- **Marketing Systems Group**
- **Mathematica Policy Research**
- **National Center for Education Statistics**
- **National Center for Health Statistics**
- **Opinion Research Corporation**
- **Research Triangle Institute**
- **Survey Research Center, University of Michigan**
- **Survey Research Laboratory, University of Illinois at Chicago**
- **Westat**

SCF. This survey, conducted every 3 years on behalf of the Federal Reserve Board (and by NORC since 1992), collects information about household finances from approximately 4,500 respondents across the U.S. The SCF is the most reliable source of information on the changing financial condition of U.S. families, and the results are used by government and university researchers to study the effects of public policies and economic changes on U.S. families. Respondents, who can complete the interview either in person or by phone, are drawn either from an area probability sample or a list sample. The latter is designed to represent wealthier Americans. *Project Director:* Leslie Athey.

Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies (CSLLEA). NORC will conduct the 2004 CSLLEA on behalf of the Bureau of Justice Statistics. To compile a broad picture of the state of law enforcement in America, the survey will collect data on law enforcement agency functions, facilities, personnel, and budget from each of the 17,000 agencies in the U.S. that employ the equivalent of at least one full-time officer with general arrest powers. The CSLLEA data collection will employ a Dillman mixed-mode approach involving mailings, telephone prompts, e-mail correspondence, and Web interview options. *Project Director:* David Herda, *Senior Advisor:* Natalie Suter.

Resident Relocation Survey. With funding from the MacArthur Foundation, NORC has completed the initial phases of baseline and follow-up interviews with leaseholders relocated from the Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) high-rise developments being demolished as part

of the CHA's 10-year Plan for Transformation. In-person interviewers used a questionnaire that covered such topics as support services received during relocation, satisfaction measures, neighborhood data, family demographics, knowledge of tenant rights and responsibilities, health status, education, and jobs. Initial baseline data were collected from 88.8% of 1,032 eligible leaseholders. Nine-month follow-up interviews were conducted with 94% of 400 targeted respondents. A new grant award will extend the survey to cover subsequent phases of relocatees and will occur during August 2004 to July 2005. *Project Director:* Catherine Haggerty.

American Attitudes Toward Poetry. The Poetry Foundation has contracted with NORC to design and conduct the first national survey of people's attitudes and experiences with poetry. The survey, which involves 1,000 baseline RDD interviews, will be completed in 2005. *Project Director:* Lisa Schwartz.

Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS). For the Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy, NORC will conduct the RECS, which is the EIA's mechanism for gathering information on energy use in the residential sector of the economy for planning and forecasting energy consumption. It collects data on energy bills, the uses households make of energy, and what behaviors and housing characteristics influence current and long-term energy use. The data are made available to the public for their use through reports and public use data files containing the individual household data. RECS 2005 will include in-person household interviews and complete measurements of the household. For the 10% of households whose rent includes an allowance for energy, NORC also will complete a rental agency questionnaire. From each housing unit and rental agent, NORC will collect authorization forms to allow the energy supplier survey firm to gain access to consumption and cost information. The initial sample size is 5,600 housing units. NORC expects to complete 4,000 household interviews and approximately 400 rental agent interviews. *Project Director:* Krishna Winfrey.

INDIANA

Center for Survey Research (CSR) Indiana University

1022 E. Third St., Bloomington, IN 47405
812-855-2821, fax: 812-855-2818
csr@indiana.edu; www.indiana.edu/~csr/

Firearms Violence Prevention Survey 2004. This RDD survey of 1,012 Indiana adults was developed in cooperation with the Indiana Partnership to Prevent Firearm Violence. The study's purpose was to provide an accurate measurement of the opinions of Indiana residents regarding firearm safety and legal issues. The

results will be used to inform Indiana policymakers during the development of Indiana Firearms Violence Prevention initiatives. *Project Manager*: Heather Terhune.

Giving USA 2004. Although this study has been conducted since 1955, this was the third year CSR administered the questionnaire and collected the data. The purpose of this mixed-mode survey was to gather the most recent facts and figures on philanthropic giving and report this information to fundraisers. The questionnaire was developed by the Indiana Univ. Center on Philanthropy. *Project Manager*: Heather Terhune.

IOWA

Center for Survey Statistics & Methodology Iowa State University

216 Snedecor Hall, Ames, IA 50011-1210
515-294-5242, fax: 515-294-2456
nusser@iastate.edu; www.cssm.iastate.edu

Evaluation of the National Endowment for Financial Education (NEFE) High School Financial Planning Program. A 3-phase mail data collection was conducted in 2003–2004 as a subcontract for the Univ. of Minnesota for an evaluation of the High School Financial Planning Program developed by NEFE. Program use by 500 teachers was identified in the first phase. Completed questionnaires were received from 200 teachers and 5,300 students who used the material in the fall/winter of 2003–2004. Phase 3 follow-up questionnaires have been sent to 2,100 students who provided home contact information. *Project Coordinator*: Janice Larson, *Project Manager*: Allison Tyler.

Genetics of Early Onset Stroke in Men. This is a 5-year study in which 900 controls will be selected for a case control study to examine the risk factors for early onset stroke. RDD screening is being done to locate healthy men between the ages of 15–49 in 4 regions of Maryland. This study is being done for researchers at the Univ. of Maryland, Maryland Stroke Center and is funded by the CDC. *Project Coordinator*: Janice Larson, *Project Manager*: Allison Tyler.

Joint USA/UK Business Innovation Benchmarking Survey. This study is being conducted for the Univ. of Cambridge Centre for Business Research and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, focusing on the development and utilization of technological innovations among businesses in the manufacturing and services sectors. U.S. businesses were selected from Dunn and Bradstreet listings using a scientific random sampling procedure based on the size and type of business. Over 1,300 CATI interviews have been completed with U.S. businesses so far. *Project Coordinator*: Dianne Anderson, *Project Manager*: Janice Larson.

KANSAS

Survey Research Center Policy Research Institute

University of Kansas
1541 Lilac Lane, 607 Blake Hall, Lawrence, KS 66044-3177
785-864-3701, fax: 785-864-3683
pri@ku.edu; www.ku.edu/pri

Kansas Children Survey. Approximately 400 CATI interviews of Kansas adults were completed in June 2004 about children's issues and the effect of a recent media campaign. *Principal Investigators*: Don Haider-Markel and Steven Maynard-Moody.

Racial Profiling Survey. CATI interviews of approximately 2,000 adult drivers in the Kansas City metropolitan area recently were completed with funding from the National Science Foundation. Respondents were asked about driving habits and experiences. The survey oversampled African-American drivers. *Principal Investigators*: Charles Epp, Don Haider-Markel, and Steven Maynard-Moody.

MASSACHUSETTS

Center for Survey Research (CSR) University of Massachusetts Boston

100 Morrissey Blvd., Boston, MA 02125-3393
617-287-7200, fax: 617-287-7210
csr@umb.edu; www.csr.umb.edu

End Stage Heart Failure. With funding from the National Institute on Aging and in collaboration with researchers at St. Louis School of Medicine, CSR will conduct a mail survey of 1,200 primary care physicians and cardiologists to examine practice patterns in the treatment of end stage heart failure. *Study Director*: Lois Biener.

Youth Health Survey. This survey of approximately 5,500 public school students from grades 6–12 in Massachusetts was sponsored and funded by the Massachusetts Dept. of Public Health. The study purpose was to get statewide, regional, and grade-level estimates of many health-related concerns for Massachusetts school students. Topics included use of tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs; school safety; eating and exercise habits; and mental health. A random sample of 140 schools throughout the state was contacted and recruited to participate. Two randomly selected classes of approximately 23 students each were chosen from each school to be in the study. Interviewers from CSR visited the selected classes and administered the questionnaire in a group setting. Passive parental consent was obtained for each student in the class. *Study Director*: Anthony Roman.

College Student Health Survey. Part of a series of surveys that began in 1993 and conducted for the Harvard School of Public Health with funding provided by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, this study sought to estimate alcohol use, especially binge drinking, and related side effects among college students nationally. Additional topics included tobacco and drug use, exposure to violence, and eating and exercise habits. A national sample of colleges and universities was selected in 1993 and has been followed over time. This most recent survey was conducted entirely over the Internet using a Web-based instrument. Over 80 colleges and universities provided random samples of 750 full-time undergraduates. *Study Director:* Anthony Roman.

Insurance Status Survey. This statewide survey of over 4,700 Massachusetts households will obtain estimates of the percentage of residents who have no health insurance. Also, information is gathered about the characteristics of the health insurance people have and reasons people do not have health insurance. This survey continues a series that began in 1998 and was conducted again in 2000 and 2002. In this way, trends can be studied about the effects of the economy, rising insurance costs, and state efforts to lower the number of people lacking health insurance. The survey is conducted for and funded by the Massachusetts Div. of Health Care Finance and Policy. *Study Director:* Anthony Roman.

Consumer Perceptions of New Tobacco Products. This project with the Harvard School of Public Health, funded by the American Legacy Foundation, has two Massachusetts-based data collections of 200 in-person interviews and 1,100 Web surveys, to start in late 2004 and continue into 2005. The project will assess consumer perception and acceptability of Potential Reduced Exposure (tobacco) Products (PREPs) and the impact of advertisements on cessation motivation and relapse proneness among current and former smokers. *Study Directors:* Lois Biener and Karen Bogen, *Project Managers:* Carol Cosenza and Vickie Stringfellow, *Assistant Study Directors:* Rebecca Reimer and Catherine Garrett.

Arkansas 2004 Survey of Insurance Status. This was a statewide study funded by HRSA through a State Planning Grant to the Univ. of Arkansas for Medical Sciences. This RDD survey gathered data to make estimates of the health insurance status of adult and child residents of Arkansas. This survey repeated a 2001 study also conducted by CSR; the results will be used to study trends. CSR conducted approximately 2,625 screening interviews and 2,300 in-depth interviews. *Study Director:* Patricia Gallagher, *Assistant Study Director:* Kirk Larsen.

Health Care Intensity. CSR is working with researchers at Dartmouth Medical School on a study funded by the National Institute on Aging to better understand the

causes and consequences of geographic variation in per capita expenditures for Medicare patients. During the spring and summer of 2004, a nationwide mail survey of a stratified sample of primary care physicians ($n=1,320$) and cardiologists ($n=995$) was conducted. A parallel nationwide survey of Medicare beneficiaries ($n=3,000$) is currently under development. *Study Directors:* Patricia Gallagher and Jack Fowler, *Assistant Study Director:* Jennifer Dunne.

MICHIGAN

Survey Research Center Institute for Social Research

University of Michigan
P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248
734-764-8354, fax: 734-647-4575
bpennell@isr.umich.edu; www.isr.umich.edu

African-American Health. The purpose of this project is to understand the changing lives and health of African Americans as they age. The project will gather information on the health and physical activity of a sample of African Americans living in St. Louis and born between 1936–1950. Over 13,000 households were screened in 2 areas of St. Louis for Wave 1, and 998 baseline (Wave 1) interviews were completed. Annual telephone re-interviews were conducted for Waves 2 and 3. Wave 4 was a face-to-face 60-minute re-interview with a 30-minute evaluation of strength and balance. Some respondents also will be asked to undergo additional exams and tests at Saint Louis Univ. to get a more complete picture of their health status. *Principal Investigator:* Douglas Miller (Indiana Univ.), *Study Director:* ZoAnne Blackburn, *Production Manager:* Sara Freeland.

The Health and Retirement Study. The seventh wave of data collection on this national panel study began in February and will continue through the end of the year. A team of 300 interviewers will complete approximately 22,500 CAI interviews. A new component of the study during this wave is the screening of the early Baby Boomer cohort into the study, which consists of respondents born in the years 1948–1953. The study is designed to provide academic researchers, policy analysts, and program managers with reliable current data on the economic and physical well-being of men and women 50 years of age and older in America. In addition, the study provides insight into how overtime, health, and wealth interact with work, retirement, and family responsibilities to affect the decisions they make. Funding for the study comes primarily from the National Institute on Aging. *Principal Investigator:* Robert Willis, *Study Director:* Nicole Kirgis, *Project Managers:* Heidi Guyer, Jennifer Rosenbaum, Jennifer Copp, and Laura Houk.

MINNESOTA

Wilder Research Center Amherst H. Wilder Foundation

1295 Bandana Blvd. N., Suite 210, St. Paul, MN 55108
615-647-4600, fax: 615-647-4623
research@wilder.org; www.wilder.org/research

Medical Assistance for Employed Persons with Disabilities (MA-EPD). The Minnesota Dept. of Human Services (DHS) commissioned a survey of 455 disabled adults from across Minnesota who are part of the MA-EPD program, which helps disabled people retain their medical assistance benefits while working. The survey measured respondents' satisfaction with the MA-EPD program, their level of self-sufficiency, and barriers to employment. *Principal Investigator:* Nicole Martin, *Survey Coordinator:* Lue Thao.

Quality of Health Care for Nursing Home Residents. A questionnaire was mailed in May 2004 to 1,200 randomly selected relatives of enrollees in either Minnesota Senior Health Options or the Minnesota Prepaid Medical Assistance Program. DHS commissioned the survey to determine the satisfaction of relatives with the quality of care received by their family members residing in Minnesota nursing homes. *Principal Investigator:* Cara Bailey, *Survey Coordinator:* Swati Deo.

Families' Experiences with Child Care. This CATI study involves 1,600 randomly selected households with children age 12 and under throughout Minnesota. DHS commissioned the survey as a follow-up to a similar 2001 study, and to gather new information from an additional 400 Minnesotans who provide informal child care for relatives, friends, or neighbors. *Principal Investigator:* Richard Chase, *Survey Coordinator:* Dan Swanson.

Teens in State Guardianship. The Wilder Research Center is conducting a survey for DHS of teens under state guardianship. This study is part of the Homecoming Project, a federal demonstration project. The survey, which will run from 2004–2008, will include a total of 1,200 CATI interviews with youths age 13–17 who have been under state guardianship for at least 1 year and have the goal of adoption. *Principal investigator:* Michelle Gerrard, *Survey Coordinator:* Dan Swanson.

Resource Center for Families Evaluation. The Wilder Research Center surveyed people who use FamiLink Resource Center, a resource and referral source for families in parts of suburban Minneapolis. The study involved 150 telephone interviews with service users. Wilder also completed 59 Web-based surveys with partners of FamiLink, most of whom are staff of agencies that receive referrals from FamiLink. *Principal Investigator:* Nicole Martin, *Survey Coordinator:* Lue Thao.

Minnesota Center for Survey Research University of Minnesota

2331 University Avenue S.E., Suite 141, Minneapolis, MN 55414-3067
612-627-4282, fax: 612-627-4288
arms001@umn.edu;
www.cura.umn.edu/programs/mcsr.html

2004 Twin Cities Area Survey. This was the 21st annual omnibus survey of adults residing in the 7-county Minneapolis-St. Paul area. A total of 803 RDD CATI surveys were completed between December 2003 and January 2004. The survey was sponsored by government agencies and the Univ. of Minnesota and addressed quality of life, awareness of programs, health, and higher education. *Project Manager:* Pam Jones, *Study Director:* Rossana Armson.

Secondhand Smoke Community Survey. The main goal of this RDD phone survey was to gather information about public awareness of the health effects of secondhand smoke, issues and regulations related to smoking in public and commercial buildings, and recognition of efforts to increase awareness of the problems associated with secondhand smoke (e.g., ad awareness). Interviews were conducted with adults from 404 households in selected areas of Minneapolis. The project was funded by the Hennepin County Community Health Dept. and was a followup to previous studies conducted in 2002. *Project Manager:* Marc Wagoner, *Study Director:* Rossana Armson.

Aquatic Nuisance Species (ANS) and Boating. This mail survey was conducted from October 2003 to February 2004 with funding from the Office of the Great Lakes through a grant from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources, and Portland State Univ. The primary goals were to (1) evaluate the effectiveness of ANS boater education programs, (2) determine the level of understanding about ANS, (3) design effective prevention programs to decrease the spread of ANS, and (4) provide data for future assessments of ANS boater education programs and comparisons with other states. Completed questionnaires were received from 424 boat owners in Michigan, 305 in Oregon, and 484 in Wisconsin. *Project Manager:* Kathy Gustafson, *Study Director:* Rossana Armson.

Horse Owner Survey. This mail survey, conducted from April–May 2004 with funding from the Univ. of Minnesota Extension Service, sought to learn about the educational needs of Minnesota horse owners and to evaluate the feasibility of programs that could be offered throughout the state. Questionnaires were sent to a random sample of horse owners selected from lists provided by a number of organizations. Completed questionnaires were returned by 659 horse owners. *Project Manager:* Pam Jones, *Study Director:* Rossana Armson.

Longfellow Community Survey. The main goal of this mail survey was to gather information from community residents that will be used for the planning and decisionmaking work of the Longfellow Community Council and to inform the community. Questionnaires were sent to a random sample of residents in the greater Longfellow community (Longfellow, Cooper, Howe, and Hiawatha neighborhoods). During the data collection period from May–July 2004, 491 residents returned completed questionnaires. *Study Director:* Rossana Armson.

Hampshire Democratic Primary. The Survey Center completed 446 telephone interviews between November 6–13, 2003; 447 interviews were completed from December 10–15, 2003, for WMUR-TV/WCVB-TV. *Principal Investigator:* Andrew Smith.

FOX News/WCBV-TV/WMUR-TV New Hampshire Primary Tracking Poll. This poll was conducted between January 17–25, 2004, to determine voting behavior in the January New Hampshire Democratic Presidential Primary election and attitudes on the political environment in New Hampshire. In a 4-day rolling sample that dropped the first day and added the most recent day, likely Democratic primary voters were randomly interviewed by phone. *Principal Investigator:* Andrew Smith.

Granite State Polls 11 and 12. To assess general political attitudes in the state and voting behavior in the November state and general elections, the Survey Center interviewed 511 randomly selected New Hampshire adults by telephone between February 4–12. Between April 19–26, 542 adults were interviewed. *Principal Investigator:* Andrew Smith.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Survey Center

University of New Hampshire

Thompson Hall, 105 Main St., Durham, NH 03824
603-862-2226, fax: 603-862-1488
Andrew.Smith@unh.edu; www.unh.edu/ipssr/survey-center/

New Hampshire Primary Polls. The Survey Center conducted two polls to assess voting behavior among likely Democratic voters in the January 2004 New

To receive *Survey Research*, please select one of the following subscription options:

- Patron at \$600 (eligible to receive up to 60 copies per issue)
- Contributor at \$100 to \$599 (eligible for multiple copies depending upon amount of contribution)
- Organizational subscriber at \$60
- Individual subscriber at \$15 (available only for individuals and to be paid by noninstitutional check)

Make checks payable to the University of Illinois. Checks must be in U.S. dollars and drawn on a U.S. bank. **We cannot accept credit cards.** Subscriptions are available on a calendar-year basis only; back issues will be provided when necessary.

Mark here if you prefer that an invoice be sent.

Mark here if your address has changed (or return your mailing label with corrections).

Name: _____

Address: _____

E-mail: _____

Return this form to *Survey Research* Newsletter, Survey Research Laboratory, MC 442; 505 E. Green St., Ste. 3, Champaign, IL 61820-5723.

NOTE: U.S. postal regulations require that addresses include either a P.O. box or a street number and name and that all addresses include Zip + 4 codes.



Subscription Information



All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) Survey. The Survey Center conducted this study in March 2004 for The Wilderness Society. The study's purpose was to assess the attitudes of New Hampshire adults toward the use of ATVs in White Mountain National Forest. Telephone interviews were conducted with 415 residents; 211 adults who live in towns that border White Mountain National Forest were oversampled. *Principal Investigator:* Andrew Smith.

Indoor Air Survey. The Survey Center conducted this survey in March 2004 for Smoke Free New Hampshire to assess the attitudes of New Hampshire voters concerning smoking in the workplace, including bars and restaurants. Telephone interviews were completed with 411 randomly selected registered voters. *Principal Investigator:* Andrew Smith.

Granite State Polls 13 and 14. The Survey Center completed 509 telephone interviews with randomly selected New Hampshire adults between July 6–20, 2004, and 579 telephone interviews between September 27 and October 3, 2004, to assess general political attitudes in the state, as well as voting behavior in the November statewide and general elections. *Principal Investigator:* Andrew Smith.

Lakes, Rivers, Streams, and Ponds Partnership Survey, July 2004. Telephone interviews were conducted with 504 New Hampshire adults to assess their knowledge of and attitudes about New Hampshire freshwater bodies and issues surrounding them. *Principal Investigator:* Andrew Smith.

Communitywide Prevention and Treatment Initiative Assessment. This assessment was conducted for the Foundation for Healthy Communities in September 2004 to assess the health status and healthy behavior of adults in 4 New Hampshire communities. Over 200 randomly selected adults in each of these communities were interviewed by telephone. *Principal Investigator:* Andrew Smith.

NEW YORK

Social Indicators Survey Center (SISC) School of Social Work Columbia University

1255 Amsterdam Ave., New York, NY 10027
212-851-2380
sck2108@columbia.edu;
www.columbia.edu/cu/ssw/projects/surcent/

New York Social Indicators Survey (NYSIS). SISC is in its fourth wave of the NYSIS, conducting approximately 2,000 CATI interviews of New York City adult and child residents. Since 1997, a representative sample of NYC families have been interviewed every 2 years to

collect data on individual and family well being and perceptions of life in the city. Relying on various indicators of human, financial, and social assets, the SISC monitors changes across various populations and over time. The study includes several questions regarding the effects of the September 11, 2001, World Trade Center attacks. While previously conducted entirely by RDD phone interviews, this year approximately 300 in-person interviews have been added to the project. Data will be publicly available. *Program Directors:* Irwin Garfinkel and Julien Teitler, *Project Director:* Susan Kenney.

NORTH CAROLINA

Social and Statistical Sciences RTI International

3040 Cornwallis Road, P.O. Box 12194, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2194
919-541-7008, fax: 919-541-7004
rak@rti.org; www.rti.org

WIC Vendor Management Study. This study, sponsored by the USDA's Food and Nutrition Service, will determine the extent to which WIC vendors nationwide violate program rules and the factors associated with such violations. During 2004–2005, RTI, as subcontractor to Health Systems Research, will complete all sampling, data collection, and data processing activities. Data collection will involve selecting, training, and supervising more than 100 Compliance Buyers who will pose as WIC clients and perform more than 4,500 compliance food purchases at a nationally representative sample of 1,500 WIC vendors. *Project Director:* Donald Smith.

Models of Infectious Disease Agent Study (MIDAS). MIDAS will develop computer modeling techniques to analyze and develop public health responses to infectious disease outbreaks occurring either naturally or intentionally as a bioterrorism attack. A Web-based portal will be developed with multitiered access that provides high-capacity computing for simulations and modeling. A diverse set of databases will be brought together and informatic and analytic tools developed to enable sophisticated data mining capabilities. A beta testing site will be provided for users to download and submit models. This study is sponsored by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences. *Principal Investigator:* Diane Wagener, *Co-principal Investigators:* Philip Cooley and A. Jamie Cuticchia.

Early Childhood Longitudinal Study-Birth Cohort (ECLS-B), Kindergarten and 1st Grade Rounds. ECLS-B, a longitudinal study sponsored by the National Center for Education Statistics, provides information that will inform policy regarding young children, their families and schools, and early care and education.

Over 9,000 CAPI interviews and child assessments will take place in 2006 and again in 2007 when the study children are 5 and 6 years old, respectively. Additional information will be collected via CATI from the children's teachers. *Principal Investigator:* Ina Wallace, *Project Director:* Alice Turner.

Evaluation of Genomic Applications in Practice and Prevention (EGAPP). EGAPP is a 3-year model project developed by the Office of Genomics and Disease Prevention at the CDC. The project's goal is to support the first phases of a coordinated and systematic process for evaluating genomic applications in transition from research to clinical and public health practice. RTI International will provide technical expertise and support, including conducting a methodology conference, conducting pilot studies, and establishing and supporting an EGAPP Working Group. *Project Director:* Diane Wagener.

Saving for Education, Entrepreneurship, and Down Payment. The Ford Foundation is sponsoring a 5-year initiative to test the efficacy of a national system of savings accounts for children. RTI completed about 1,100 CATI surveys in fall 2004 with parents or caregivers of Head Start children in Oakland County, MI, and will re-interview the same respondents in fall 2008. Survey topics include household composition, adult and child health status, employment, family routines, income, and financial knowledge. *Project Director:* Ellen Marks.

National Intimate Partner Violence Survey (NIPVS) and Measurement Survey (MS). Two nationwide RDD surveys will be conducted in summer 2005. For the NIPVS, approximately 3,000 CATI interviews will be completed with men and women to determine the feasibility of the survey instrument as a surveillance tool to monitor national rates of IPV. For the MS, approximately 2,500 CATI interviews will be completed with women in 5 racial/ethnic groups to evaluate 4 intimate partner violence scales. *Project Director:* Michael Schwerin, *Data Collection Manager:* Lisa Carley-Baxter.

Survey Research Center (SRC) Wake Forest University

2598B Reynolda Road, Winston-Salem, NC 27106
336-716-0950
ananda@wfu.edu

Underage Drinking. Approximately 2,800 CATI instruments were completed in spring 2004 with young adults ranging in age from 14–20. Funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the study examined the beliefs, behaviors, and attitudes toward underage drinking in the states of Missouri and Connecticut. *Principal Investigator:* Mark Wolfson, *Project Coordinator:* Ananda Mitra.

Healthcare Practice Intervention. This summer, SRC completed approximately 1,500 CATI interviews with patients about their overall satisfaction with their primary health care provider as well as whether they feel providers should inquire about issues of domestic violence. This study was funded by Duke Endowment and the Wake Forest Univ. School of Medicine.

Pain After Delivery. This survey investigates pain after delivery in women who have recently given birth in the cities of Geneva, Brussels, New York, and Winston-Salem, and investigates the medical care and postnatal care received by women who have recently given birth. Approximately 2,000 CATI interviews will be completed by the end of 2005. *Principal Investigator:* James Eisenach, *Project Coordinator:* Ananda Mitra.

OREGON

Oregon Survey Research Laboratory (OSRL) University of Oregon

5245 Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403-5245
541-346-0824, fax: 541-346-0388
osrl@uoregon.edu; <http://osrl.uoregon.edu>

Springfield Fire Surveys. OSRL completed 417 RDD CATI interviews with registered voters in Springfield, OR, from October to November 2003. The City of Springfield sponsored the survey to find out respondents' positions on a proposed merger creating a consolidated fire district and to determine the best ways to plan for fire and life safety services. A quick turnaround survey of 262 registered voters (RDD) was completed on January 24, 2004. *Principal Investigator:* Woody Carter, *Project Director:* Tony Silvaggio.

Josephine County Survey. In January 2004, OSRL conducted 406 RDD CATI interviews with residents of Josephine County, Oregon. This third annual survey determined residents' opinions about community services and policies, growth and safety issues, civic participation, funding sources, and county government's communication with them. Additional questions asked about perception of wildfire risk and actions taken to protect homes. Josephine County government will use the results to evaluate citizens' priorities and decide policies. *Principal Investigator:* Robert Choquette, *Project Director:* Derek Darves.

Univ. of Oregon (UO) Community Education Survey. OSRL completed 311 interviews (list) with students taking classes through the UO's Community Education Program (CEP). The survey investigated CEP students' usage of offered services; the results will be used to better serve students. Questions asked about overall

experience, satisfaction, level of education, which services are used and why others are not, and reasons for choosing to take classes through CEP. *Principal Investigator:* Robert Choquette, *Project Director:* Derek Darves.

Post-Occupancy Survey 3. OSRL conducted a list survey for UO Campus Operations in March, interviewing 203 students and 14 professors with classes in 2 classrooms in the new Lillis Hall. The questions asked about light, air, temperature, noise, equipment, and furniture comfort. The results will be used to determine whether the classrooms meet the needs of students and faculty. *Principal Investigator:* Robert Choquette, *Project Director:* Derek Darves.

Oregon Annual Social Indicators Survey (OASIS) 2004. In March and April, OSRL conducted 805 RDD CATI interviews with Oregon residents. This annual omnibus survey asked about alternative education programs, experiences with police stops, crime victimization, voting decisions, global warming, the Oregon Dept. of Transportation's TripCheck.com Web site, and public land management along the Willamette River. Sponsors included the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission, Oregon Parks and Recreation Dept., and researchers at the Univ. of Oregon and Decision Research. *Principal Investigator:* Joel Bloom, *Project Director:* Vikas Gumbhir.

PENNSYLVANIA

Institute for Survey Research (ISR) Temple University

1601 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, PA 19122
215-204-8355, fax: 215-204-3797
lenlo@temss2.isr.temple.edu; www.temple.edu/isr

Youth-Focused Media to Prevent Substance Use.

The overall goal of this project is to develop and test mass media interventions that effectively support young people in maintaining a substance-free lifestyle as they move from late childhood into adolescence. Over 9,000 Pennsylvania youth were surveyed as part of this study; western Pennsylvania served as the intervention area and eastern Pennsylvania served as the control area. The longer-range goal is to provide a foundation for development of an integrated set of media-based interventions addressing major substance abuse issues throughout young people's years of highest risk. For this 5-year project, surveys were administered in classrooms during April each year between 2000 and 2004. The baseline survey included more than 4,000 youth in grades 7 and 8. In 2001, approximately 200 fourth- and

fifth-grade youth in the intervention area were surveyed to verify that they were being exposed to the media and identify their preferred sources of media. In 2002 and 2003, ISR again surveyed 200 youth in grades 5–8. In May 2004, more than 4,000 seventh- and eighth-grade youth were surveyed, half of whom were exposed to the media since grades 4 and 5. Participants did not receive any financial compensation, although schools received a donation of \$150 per year. Funding for this project was provided by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. *Principal Investigators:* Brian Flynn and Kim Worden (Univ. of Vermont), *Study Director:* Sandy Gibson.

Fathers at Work Initiative Evaluation. This study of a program designed to help young noncustodial fathers is being conducted for Public/Private Ventures and is funded by the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation. Twelve-month follow-up interviews are being conducted with program participants who were interviewed at intake. The project is being administered across 6 sites—Philadelphia; Roanoke, VA; Chicago; Richmond, CA; and 2 sites in New York City. *Study Director:* Peter Mulcahy.

2nd Annual Philadelphia Area Survey/Pennsylvania Life Study. Sponsored by Temple Univ. in conjunction with the William Penn Foundation, this survey seeks to produce reliable and accurate information on issues related to quality of life in the Philadelphia area and across Pennsylvania, and, where possible, determine the extent to which public perceptions correspond to actual conditions in these areas. The study further seeks to establish measures against which past and future data can be compared to assess change in key measures and the citizenry's perceptions of quality of life. ISR is interviewing 1,700 heads of households—1,000 in the Philadelphia 9-county metropolitan area and 700 across Pennsylvania. Topics include housing choices, neighbors and neighborhoods, public services, employment, community relations and involvement, and emergency preparedness. *Study Director:* Leonard LoSciuto.

TEXAS

Center for Community Research & Development Baylor University

P.O. Box 97131, Waco, TX 76798-7131
254-710-3811, fax: 254-710-3809
larry_lyon@baylor.edu; www.baylor.edu/~CCRD

Waco Image Survey 99. This CATI survey of 1,087 adult McLennan County residents assessed their opinions of the city of Waco's image. It compared Waco's image to similar Texas cities and assessed the general image perception, the quality of entertainment,

the economy, the crime rate, and the public educational system. *Directors:* Larry Lyon, Tillman Rodabough, Robyn Driskell, and Carson Mencken; *Project Manager:* Debbie Marable; *Coordinators:* Lacey Wiggins, Kathy Krey, Rusty Parker, and Jodien Matos.

Waco Image State Survey 100. This CATI survey of 1,016 Texans assessed opinions regarding the city of Waco. The study compared Waco's image to similar Texas cities and assessed the general image perception as well as the quality of entertainment, the economy, crime rate, and the public educational system; it also compared local and state opinions about Waco. *Directors:* Larry Lyon, Tillman Rodabough, Robyn Driskell, and Carson Mencken; *Project Manager:* Debbie Marable; *Coordinators:* Lacey Wiggins, Kathy Krey, Rusty Parker, and Jodien Matos.

WASHINGTON

Social & Economic Sciences Research Center (SESRC)

Washington State University

Wilson Hall Room 133, P.O. Box 644014, Pullman, WA 99164-4014
509-335-1511, fax: 509-335-0116
sesrc@wsu.edu; survey.sesrc.wsu.edu

Public Goods and University-Industry Relationships in Agricultural Biotechnology. This study was a nationwide Web survey of 913 biotechnology researchers at colleges and universities. The questions asked about the impact of industry upon academic research in the biotechnology fields. *Principal Investigator:* Danna Moore, *Study Director:* Thom Allen.

Student Experience Survey. From November 2003 through February 2004, SESRC conducted an Internet survey of 3,043 Washington State Univ. students about college and community life. Respondents were randomly assigned to 1 of 4 distinct visual layouts of each question in order to determine the effects of visual design on response. *Principal Investigator:* Don Dillman, *Study Director:* Thom Allen.

WISCONSIN

University of Wisconsin Survey Center (UWSC) University of Wisconsin-Madison

1800 University Ave. Room 102, Madison, WI 53726
608-262-1688, fax: 608-262-8432
stevens@ssc.wisc.edu; www.wisc.edu/uwsc

2004–2005 Wisconsin Longitudinal Study—Siblings and Spouses. UWSC is finishing up data collection

from a sample of 10,000 Wisconsin High School graduates from the class of 1957 and their spouses and will soon begin collecting data on approximately 6,000 siblings and their spouses. Respondents are primarily in their late 50s to late 60s. Siblings will complete a one-hour phone interview, followed by a 50-page SAQ. Funding comes from the National Science Foundation. *Principal Investigator:* Robert Hauser, *Project Director:* Matt Sloan.

Wisconsin Family Health Study. This yearly telephone survey is being conducted for the Wisconsin Dept. of Health and Family Services (DHFS). UWSC has conducted this survey since 2000, working cooperatively with DHFS. The 30-minute interview is being conducted with at least 2,400 Wisconsin households and assesses general family health and health-related issues. *Principal Investigator:* Eleanor Cautley, *Project Director:* Theresa Thomson-Colon.

Badger Herald Readership Study. UWSC will be conducting this Web survey to experiment with student response rates to Web surveys. The sample consists of 10,000 graduate and undergraduate students at the UW campus. This experiment will look at e-mail appeals and Web layout. *Project Directors:* Danna Basson and Shelley Boulianne.

DHFS Mental Health Customer Satisfaction Study. This mail survey was first conducted in 2003 and will be continued yearly through 2006. Sample consists of 2,400 mental health clients and parents of mental health clients; the sample will be stratified by race. *Principal Investigator:* Tim Connor, *Project Director:* Casey Klofstad.

5-Index National Health-Related Quality of Life Study. In 2005 UWSC will conduct a survey for a researcher in the Univ. of Wisconsin's Population Health Sciences Center. This nationwide RDD study will require the completion of about 15,000 screening interviews. From these, we will conduct approximately 2,800 interviews. Sample will be stratified by age and include an oversample of 1,000 African Americans. Funding comes from the National Institute on Aging. *Principal Investigator:* Dennis Fryback, *Project Director:* Danna Basson.

Study of Pharmacy Managers. Approximately 1,500 interviews will be completed with a nationwide random sample of pharmacy managers in early 2005. Funding comes from the CDC. *Principal Investigator:* Jeanine Mount (School of Pharmacy, Univ. of Wisconsin), *Project Director:* Angela DiCorleto.

Nanotechnology Study. UWSC has just completed 650 interviews with a nationwide RDD sample on the

topic of nanotechnology. The study is funded by the National Science Foundation. The 20-minute interviews ask about people's reactions to emerging science and technology. *Principal Investigator:* Dietram Scheufele (Univ. of Wisconsin School of Journalism and Mass Communication and the Communications Technology Research Cluster), *Project Director:* Danna Basson.

African-American Oversample for the Middle Age Development in the United States (MIDUS) II. UWSC will be conducting a CAPI study with 400 African Americans in Milwaukee. This project will include household listing and screening. Respondents will complete a 90-minute telephone interview, followed by an approximately 60-page SAQ and then a cognitive battery by telephone. The cognitive battery is a complex test of mental functioning and is being recorded digitally. Funding comes from the National Science Foundation. *Principal Investigator:* Carol Ryff, *Project Directors:* Kerryann DiLoreto and Kelly Elver.

CANADA

Institute for Social Research (ISR) York University

4700 Keele St., Toronto, Ontario M3J 1P3, Canada
416-736-5061, fax: 416-736-5749
isrnews@yorku.ca; www.isr.yorku.ca

Canadian Election Study. Between May 23 and June 27, 2004, more than 4,000 telephone interviews were conducted during the Canadian federal election campaign. A rolling cross-sectional sample was utilized whereby approximately 110 interviews were conducted every day of the campaign with randomly selected Canadian citizens of voting age. The research team was interested in learning how Canadians felt about the major issues in the campaign and why they elect the people and parties they do. The second phase of this project was a post-election telephone survey in which respondents from the campaign-period survey were re-interviewed, and the final phase of the study was a mail questionnaire that was sent to post-election survey respondents. Funding came from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, the investigators' universities, and Elections Canada. *Principal Investigators:* André Blais and Patrick Fournier (Univ. de Montréal), Elisabeth Gidengil (McGill Univ.), Neil Nevitte (Univ. of Toronto), and Joanna Everett (Univ. of New Brunswick); *ISR Project Director:* David Northrup.

Gender, Alcohol, and Culture: An International Study (GENACIS). An international study examining the impact of alcohol on physical and emotional health, social roles, and personal relationships compared attitudes and experiences of Canadian women and men with those of people in 24 other countries. ISR conducted approximately 14,000 CATI interviews across the country, in both official languages, throughout 2004. Information gathered will inform the development of educational initiatives, health services, and health policies, and will identify cultural factors that may play a role in drinking behaviours. Funding was provided by the Canadian Institutes of Health. *Principal Investigators:* Kate Graham (Centre for Addiction and Mental Health and Univ. of Western Ontario) and Andrée Demers (Univ. de Montréal); *ISR Project Director:* Renée Elsbett-Koeppen.

Education-Job Requirement Matching in the New Economy. The goal of this project was to assess the learning activities of current employees in relation to skill requirements of their jobs. The study complements a recent national survey of changing conditions of work and lifelong learning for all Canadian adults. The Institute conducted approximately 1,700 CATI interviews with working adults in Ontario in 2004. The results of the study will assist in the development of future educational and economic policy. Funding came from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. *Principal Investigator:* David Livingstone (Univ. of Toronto and Ontario Institute for Studies in Education), *ISR Project Director:* Liza Mercier.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

This section is reserved for calls for papers, announcements of new publications, information about upcoming conferences, and other items of interest to the survey research community.

UNIV. OF WYOMING SRC BECOMES THE WYSAC

Previously known as the Survey Research Center (SRC), the Wyoming Survey Analysis Center has merged with another research unit at the Univ. of Wyoming and now combines capabilities for telephone, mail, Internet, and face-to-face surveys with expertise in program evaluation and policy analysis.

PERSONNEL NOTES

Survey Research reports on the new appointments and promotions of professional staff at academic and not-for-profit survey research organizations, as well as those of the for-profit organizations that are patrons of the newsletter.

Burke Grandjean was named Executive Director of the Wyoming Survey and Analysis Center (WYSAC) at the Univ. of Wyoming effective June 1, 2004. The WYSAC previously was the SRC, which Grandjean directed for the past 3 years.

NORC is pleased to announce the arrival of the following new senior staff: **Norman Bradburn**, Senior Fellow, Education/Child Development; **William G. Barron, Jr.**, Senior VP, Economic Studies; **Hatem Ghafir**, Project Director, IT; **Armin Roeseler**, VP, IT; **Mohit Sen**, VP, IT; **Judith Petty**, VP, Field Operations; **Manas Chattopadhyay**, Principal Research Scientist, Statistics-Methodology; **Steven Ingels**, Principal Research Scientist, Education/Child Development; **Candace Johnson**, Senior Research Scientist, Substance Abuse-Criminal Justice; **Phyllis Newton**, Senior Research Scientist, Substance Abuse-Criminal Justice; **John Nylander**, IT; **Leigh Ann White**, Senior Research Scientist, Health Studies; **Julia Ingels**, Senior Survey Director, Education/Child Development; and **William Sherman**, Senior Survey Director, Economic Studies.

Rick Squires joined RTI International's Research Computer Division as a Senior Programmer/Analyst. At the Survey Research Division, **Karen Morgan** signed on as a Survey Director, **Ellen Marks** is a Senior Survey Director, **Victoria Albright** is a Senior Research Survey Specialist, and **Kevin Wang** accepted a position as a Survey Methodologist. **Karol Krotki** joined the Statistics Research Division as a Senior Research Statistician, and **Darryl Creel** joined RTI's Statistics Research Division as a Research Statistician.

Peter Batra has joined the Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, Univ. of Michigan, as a Research Associate. Peter has accepted a one-year appointment while on leave from Statistics New Zealand.

The Survey Research Laboratory at the Univ. of Illinois at Chicago is pleased to announce the promotions of the following staff members: **Eboni Craig** to Research Program Coordinator, **Karen Foote Retzer** to Sampling Operations Supervisor, and **Lisa Kelly-Wilson** to Senior Coordinator of Survey Research Information Services.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

This section contains listings of employment opportunities in survey research organizations. Listings can be sent to the editors at the address in the newsletter or e-mailed to krish@srl.uic.edu. Survey Research does not charge a fee for these postings.

The Survey Research Division of the Statistics, Survey and Computing Science Unit at RTI International is seeking a **Program Manager/Senior Survey Methodologist** for its Program for Research in Survey Methodology (PRISM). The ideal candidate will work closely with Senior Management to refine the vision of PRISM and increase the growth, visibility, and scientific stature of the Program and its staff. Other duties include management responsibility for 2–5 direct senior reports and indirect management responsibility for 15 methodologists (mentoring of junior and mid-level staff is a top priority); provide methodological consultation to current and proposed projects in the area of questionnaire design and data analysis; project responsibilities, including technical and budget management, and/or roles as principal investigator or project director; significant responsibility for proposal development, frequently contributing to methodology, pretest, and analysis sections; marketing/business development, seeking to build relationships with current and future clients/partners/colleagues. A master's degree or Ph.D. in the field of statistics or a social science discipline is strongly preferred. Candidates should have a minimum of 10 years experience in positions of increasing responsibility in survey research or related field, with at least 5 years of experience in project management and proposal development. The ideal candidate will have advanced knowledge of the principles, processes, and methods of survey research and be recognized as a national expert in at least one methodological and/or substantive area. Finally, candidates also should exhibit a track record of leadership, team building, and program development. We are proud to be an EEO/AA employer M/F/D/V. Submit resume at www.rti.org. For more information, contact Sheila Knight, RTI International, P.O. Box 12194, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709, sknight@rti.org

The Survey Research Division of the Statistics, Survey and Computing Science Unit at RTI International is seeking a **Program Manager/Senior Survey Research Specialist** for its Mental Health and Substance Abuse Program (MHSA). The ideal candidate will work closely with Senior Management to refine the vision of MHSA and increase the growth, visibility, and scientific stature of the program and its staff. Management

responsibility will be for 2–5 direct senior reports and indirect management responsibility for approximately 25 survey professionals (mentoring of junior and mid-level staff is a top priority). We also are looking for a person to provide consultation to current and proposed projects in the area of mental health and substance abuse, survey design, quality control, and data analysis. Project responsibilities include technical and budget management, and/or roles as principal investigator or project director. Other activities include significant responsibility for proposal development, marketing/business development, and seeking to build relationships with current and future clients/partners/colleagues. A master's degree or Ph.D. in the field of survey research or methodology, statistics, or a social science discipline is strongly preferred. Candidates should have a minimum of 10 years experience in positions of increasing responsibility in survey research and substance abuse/mental health research, with at least 5 years of experience in project management and proposal development. The ideal candidate will have advanced knowledge of the principles, processes, and methods of survey research and be recognized as a national expert in this substantive area. Finally, candidates should exhibit a track record of leadership, collaborative research, team building, and program development. We are proud to be an EEO/AA employer M/F/D/V. Submit resume at www.rti.org. For more information, contact Sheila Knight, RTI International, P.O. Box 12194, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709, sknight@rti.org

NORC, a national organization for research affiliated with the Univ. of Chicago, is looking for **statisticians, survey methodologists, statistical programmers, data managers, project directors, and social scientists** with advanced training or experience in survey research or survey operations. New staff will be based in our Chicago or Washington, DC offices. To find out more about NORC and to apply for employment, please visit www.norc.org/careers. NORC is an affirmative action, equal opportunity employer that values and actively seeks diversity in the workforce.

The Wyoming Survey and Analysis Center (WYSAC) at the Univ. of Wyoming anticipates 1 or more openings for **Research Scientists**, contingent on funding. A master's degree in a social science, survey methods, applied statistics, or a related discipline is required; Ph.D. preferred. Salary and rank are competitive, based on qualifications. Job duties may include survey design and oversight, program evaluation, technical assistance and consultation with state funding agencies and grant funded community program managers, outcome assessment, statistical analysis, report writing, and cooperation with other WYSAC research staff. The successful applicant also will have grant and contract application responsibilities. Term of appointment is contingent upon external funding; positions are usually funded on a fiscal

year cycle, with renewal on a year-by-year basis dependent on job performance and the availability of continuing funding for related projects. Applicants should submit a letter of application that details relevant academic and research experience, a resume, names and contact information for three references, and a copy of one's graduate transcript(s) if available to Burke Grandjean, Executive Director, Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center, Univ. of Wyoming, 710 Garfield, Suite 320, Laramie, WY 82070, Fax: (307) 742-3058, E-mail: Burke@uwyo.edu

The Center for Survey Research at the Univ. of Massachusetts Boston has an opening for a **Senior Research Fellow**. This interdisciplinary survey center offers exceptional research opportunities for a person with a demonstrated interest in the methodological/statistical aspects of survey research. Projects cover a wide range of timely subject areas, with health-related studies particularly common. Many projects involve working collaboratively with other Center Fellows and/or faculty members at this or other universities. Position likely will include some role in teaching of survey methods and some work with graduate students. Social Science Ph.D. required. Applicant must have demonstrated analytic skills and ability to develop funding for own research interests. Considerable survey methodology experience essential. Strong statistical skills highly desirable. Direct work experience with large-scale probability sample survey projects essential, preferably in a survey research organization. Potential to contribute to ongoing development and evaluation of data collection methods is a high priority. Competitive calendar-year salary commensurate with experience. Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. Application review will begin immediately and continue until the position is filled. Send vita to Director, Center for Survey Research, Univ. of Massachusetts Boston, 100 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, MA 02125.

The Survey Research Center at the Univ. of Michigan has a position opening for a **Senior Survey Specialist** to lead the design and implementation of large-scale survey research projects. Other duties may include the coordination of focus groups and cognitive interviews and proposal development. Minimum qualifications are a master's degree in a social science field or an equivalent combination of education and experience. The Center seeks applicants with considerable progressively responsible experience handling complex survey projects with budgets over \$1,000,000. The Univ. of Michigan is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. To find out more about this position and how to apply, please visit www.umich.edu/~jobs



PUBLICATIONS

This section contains references for publications on survey research methodology. They are not available from Survey Research nor the Survey Research Laboratory.

- Alba, R., Schmidt, P., & Wasmer, M. (Eds.) (2004). *Germans or foreigners? Attitudes toward ethnic minorities in post-reunification Germany*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- American Association for Public Opinion Research. (2004). *Standard definitions: Final dispositions of case codes and outcome rates for surveys* (3rd ed.). Lenexa, KS: Author.
- Andersen, P. A., & Blackburn, T. R. (2004). An experimental study of language intensity and response rate in E-mail surveys. *Communication Reports, 17*(2), 73–84.
- Auerswald, C. L., Greene, K., Minnis, A., Doherty, I., Ellen, J., & Padian, N. (2004). Qualitative assessment of venues for purposive sampling of hard-to-reach youth: An illustration in a Latino community. *Sexually Transmitted Diseases, 31*, 133–38.
- Austin, S. B., Conron, K. J., & Patel, A. (2004). Measures of sexual orientation in epidemiologic surveys: Findings from a cognitive processing study with adolescents. *Journal of Adolescent Health, 34*(2), 113.
- Bauer, T. N., Truxillo, D. M., Paronto, M. E., Weekley, J. A., & Campion, M. A. (2004). Applicant reactions to different selection technology: Face-to-face, interactive voice response, and computer-assisted telephone screening interviews. *International Journal of Selection and Assessment, 12*(1–2), 135–48.
- Bhopal, R., Vettini, A., Hunt, S., Wiebe, S., Hanna, L., & Amos, A. (2004). Review of prevalence data in, and evaluation of methods for cross cultural adaptation of, U.K. surveys on tobacco and alcohol in ethnic minority groups. *British Medical Journal, 328*, 76–80.
- Bogers, R. P., van Assema, P., Kester, A. D. M., Westerterp, K. R., & Dagnelie, P. C. (2004). Reproducibility, validity, and responsiveness to change of a short questionnaire for measuring fruit and vegetable intake. *American Journal of Epidemiology, 159*(9), 900–909.
- Borgers, N., Hox, J., & Sikkels, D. (2004). Response effects in surveys on children and adolescents: The effect of number of response options, negative wording, and neutral mid-point. *Quality and Quantity, 38*(1), 17–33.
- Bowen, A., Williams, M., & Horvath, K. (2004). Using the Internet to recruit rural MSM for HIV risk assessment: Sampling issues. *AIDS and Behavior, 8*(3), 311–19.
- Brownson, R. C., Chang, J. J., Eyler, A. A., Ainsworth, B. E., Kirtland, K. A., Saelens, B. E., et al. (2004). Measuring the environment for friendliness toward physical activity: A comparison of the reliability of three questionnaires. *American Journal of Public Health, 94*(3), 473–83.
- Chaudhuri, A., Bose, M., & Ghosh, J. K. (2004). An application of adaptive sampling to estimate highly localized population segments. *Journal of Statistical Planning and Inference, 121*(2), 175–90.
- Cooley, P. C., Ganapathi, L., & Li, S. (2004). Implementing multilingual touch-screen audio-CASI applications. *Computers in Human Behavior, 20*(3), 345–46.
- Couper, M. P., Tourangeau, R., Conrad, F. G., & Crawford, S. (2004). What they see is what we get: Response options for Web surveys. *Social Science Computer Review, 22*(1), 111–27.
- Cox, K. (2004). Assessing the quality of life in phase I and II anti-cancer drug trials: Interviews versus questionnaires. *Social Science & Medicine, 58*(3), 661–62.
- Curran, D. B., Nyman, A. L., Turner, C. F., & Biener, L. (2004). Does telephone audio computer-assisted self-interviewing improve the accuracy of prevalence estimates of youth smoking? Evidence from the UMass Tobacco Study. *Public Opinion Quarterly, 68*(4), 542–64.
- Dawson, D. (2003). Methodological issues in measuring alcohol use. *Alcohol Research and Health, 27*, 18–29.
- Dodeen, H. (2004). Stability of differential item functioning over a single population in survey data. *The Journal of Experimental Education, 72*(3), 181–94.
- Evans, B. R., Peterson, B. L., & Demark-Wahnefried, W. (2004). No difference in response rate to a mailed survey among prostate cancer survivors using conditional versus unconditional incentives. *Cancer Epidemiology, Biomarkers & Prevention, 13*(2), 277–78.
- Faught, K. S., Whitten, D., & Green, K. W. (2004). Doing survey research on the Internet: Yes, timing does matter. *The Journal of Computer Information Systems, 44*(Part 3), 26–34.
- Fehily, A. M., & Johns, A. P. (2004). Designing questionnaires for nutrition research. *Nutrition Bulletin, 29*(1), 50–56.
- Fendrich, M., Johnson, T. P., Wislar, J. S., & Hubbell, A. (2004). Drug test feasibility in a general population household survey. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 73*(3), 237–50.
- Fendrich, M., Johnson, T. P., Wislar, J. S., Hubbell, A., & Spiehler, V. (2004). The utility of drug testing in epidemiological research: Results from a general population survey. *Addiction, 99*, 197–208.
- Friedman, E., Clusen, N., & Hartzell, M. (2003). *Better late? Characteristics of late respondents to a health care survey*. Retrieved March 18, 2004, from <http://www.mathematica-mpr.com/PDFs/redirect.asp?strSite=responddhlthsurvey.pdf>
- Friesema, I. H. M., Veenstra, M. Y., Zwietering, P. J., Knottnerus, J. A., Garretsen, H. F. L., & Lemmens, P. H. H. M. (2004). Measurement of lifetime alcohol intake: Utility of a self-administered questionnaire. *American Journal of Epidemiology, 159*, 809–17.
- Gosling, S. D., Vazire, S., Srivastava, S., & John, O. P. (2004). Should we trust Web-based studies? A comparative analysis of six preconceptions. *The American Psychologist, 59*(2), 93–104.
- Guo, S., & Hussey, D. (2004). Nonprobability sampling in social work research. *Journal of Social Service Research, 30*(3), 1–17.
- Grebner, S., Elfering, A., Semmer, N. K., Kaiser-Probst, C., & Schlapbach, M.-L. (2004). Stressful situations at work and in private life among young workers: An event sampling approach. *Social Indicators Research, 67*(1–2), 11–49.
- Hayslett, M. M., & Wildemuth, B. M. (2004). Pixels or pencils? The relative effectiveness of Web-based versus paper surveys. *Library and Information Science Research, 26*(1), 73–93.
- Hendrix, K. H., Lackland, D. T., & Egan, B. M. (2004). Differences in cardiovascular risk factor control rates by ethnicity: Using geocoding to identify and address health disparities. *American Journal of Hypertension, 17*(5), 323.
- Hoffmeyer-Zlotnik, J. H. P., & Wolf, C. (Eds.). (2003). *Advances in cross-national comparison: A European working book for demographic and socio-economic variables*. New York: Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- Jennings, J. M., & Ellen, J. M. (2004). Geocoding adolescent sex partner address information by sex partner type. *Journal of Adolescent Health, 34*(2), 152.

- Jobber, D., Saunders, J., & Mitchell, V.-W. (2004). Prepaid monetary incentive effects on mail survey response. *Journal of Business Research*, 57(1), 21–25.
- Johnson, J. M., Bristow, D. N., & Schneider, K. C. (2004). Did you not understand the question or not? An investigation of negatively worded questions in survey research. *Journal of Applied Business Research*, 20(Part 1), 75–86.
- Kadilar, C., & Cingi, H. (2004). Ratio estimators in simple random sampling. *Applied Mathematics and Computation*, 151, 893–902.
- Kaplowitz, M. D., & Lupi, F. (2004). Color photographs and mail survey response rates. *International Journal of Public Opinion Research*, 16, 199–206.
- Klumb, P. L., & Perrez, M. (2004). Why time-sampling studies can enrich work-leisure research. *Social Indicators Research*, 67(1–2), 1–10.
- Kwak, N., & Radler, B. A. (2004). Comparison between mail and Web surveys: Response pattern, respondent profile, and data quality. *Operations Research/Management Science*, 44, 93–94.
- Kypri, K., Stephenson, S., & Langley, J. (2004). Assessment of nonresponse bias in an Internet survey of alcohol use. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, 28(4), 630–34.
- Leung, K.-K., Wu, E.-C., Lue, B.-H., & Tang, L.-Y. (2004). The use of focus groups in evaluating quality of life components among elderly Chinese people. *Quality of Life Research*, 13, 179–90.
- Lohr, S. L. (2004). History corner—Statistical frontiers in survey sampling. *The American Statistician*, 58(2), 145–49.
- Loosveldt, G., Carton, A., & Billiet, J. (2004). Assessment of survey data quality: A pragmatic approach focused on interviewer tasks. *Journal of the Market Research Society*, 46(1), 65–82.
- Loughland, C. M., Carr, V. J., Lewin, T. J., Bernard, R. E., Chapman, J. L., & Walton, J. M. (2004). Potential sampling and recruitment source impacts in schizophrenia research. *Psychiatry Research*, 125(2), 117–28.
- Lowe, B., Spitzer, R. L., Grafe, K., Kroenke, K., Quenter, A., Zipfel, S., et al. (2004). Comparative validity of three screening questionnaires for DSM-IV depressive disorders and physicians' diagnoses. *Journal of Affective Disorders*, 78(2), 131–40.
- Milligan, P., Njie, A., & Bennett, S. (2004). Comparison of two cluster sampling methods for health surveys in developing countries. *International Journal of Epidemiology*, 33(3), 468–76.
- Mitchell, S., Lamothe-Galette, C., & Potter, F. (2003). Survey response incentives for a low-income population: What works? *Trends in Data Collection Issue Brief #2*. Retrieved March 18, 2004, from <http://www.mathematica-mpr.com/PDFs/redirect.asp?strSite=surveyresponse.pdf>
- Moskowitz, J. M. (2004). Assessment of cigarette smoking and smoking susceptibility among youth: Telephone computer-assisted self-interviews versus computer-assisted telephone interviews. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 68(4), 565–87.
- Perez, M. C., Utra, I. B., Leon, A. A., Roche, R. G., Sague, K. A., de la Rosa, M. C., et al. (2004). Estimate methods used with complex sampling designs: Their application in the Cuban 2001 health survey. *Revista Panamericana de salud publica (Pan American Journal of Public Health)*, 15(3), 176–84.
- Pirzada, A., Yan, L. L., Garside, D. B., Schiffer, L., Dyer, A. R., & Daviglius, M. L. (2004). Response rates to a questionnaire 26 years after baseline examination with minimal interim participant contact and baseline differences between respondents and nonrespondents. *American Journal of Epidemiology*, 159, 94–101.
- Richardson, J., Fendrich, M., & Johnson, T. P. (2003). Neighborhood effects on drug reporting. *Addiction*, 98, 1705–11.
- Rizzo, L., Brick, J. M., & Park, I. (2004). A minimally intrusive method for sampling persons in random digit dial surveys. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 68(2), 267–74.
- Smith, P. J., Hoaglin, D. C., Rao, J. N. K., Battaglia, M. P., & Daniels, D. (2004). Evaluation of adjustments for partial non-response bias in the U.S. National Immunization Survey. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series A (Statistics in Society)*, 167(1), 141–56.
- Smith, T. W. (2003). *Methodological analysis of HIV risk behavior from the 1988–2002 General Social Survey*. Report prepared for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Also GSS Methodological Report No. 97. Chicago: NORC.
- Smith, T. W. (2003). *A review of methods to estimate the status of cases with unknown eligibility*. Report prepared for the Standard Definitions Committee of the American Association for Public Opinion Research.
- Smith, T. W. (with Kim, S.). (2003). *A review of CAPI-effects on the 2002 General Social Survey*. GSS Methodological Report No. 98. Chicago: NORC.
- Souleles, N. S. (2004). Expectations, heterogeneous forecast errors, and consumption: Micro evidence from the Michigan consumer sentiment surveys. *Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking*, 36(1), 39–72.
- Staneek, I., Edward, J., Singer, J. M., & Lencina, V. B. (2004). A unified approach to estimation and prediction under simple random sampling. *Journal of Statistical Planning and Inference*, 121(2), 325–38.
- Telford, A., Salmon, J., Jolley, D., & Crawford, D. A. (2004). Reliability and validity of physical activity questionnaires for children: The Children's Leisure Activities Study Survey (CLASS). *Pediatric Exercise Science*, 16(1), 64–78.
- Tolhurst, H., & Dean, S. (2004). Using teleconferencing to enable general practitioner participation in focus groups. *Primary Health Care Research and Development*, 5(1), 1–4.
- Topp, L., Barker, B., & Degenhardt, L. (2004). The external validity of results derived from ecstasy users recruited using purposive sampling strategies. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 73, 33–40.
- Tratt, I., Bondesson, L., & Meister, K. (2004). Sampling design and sample selection through distribution theory. *Journal of Statistical Planning and Inference*, 123(2), 395–414.
- van Laerhoven, H., van der Zaag-Loonen, H. J., & Derkx, B. H. F. (2004). A comparison of Likert scale and visual analogue scales as response options in children's questionnaires. *Acta Paediatrica*, 93(6), 830–35.
- Wynne, M. A., & Rodriguez-Palenzuela, D. (2004). Measurement bias in the HICP: What do we know and what do we need to know? *Journal of Economic Surveys*, 18(1), 79–112.
- Yang, D.-H., Bilaver, L. M., Hayes, O., & Goerge, R. (2004). Improving geocoding practices: Evaluation of geocoding tools. *Journal of Medical Systems*, 28(4), 361–70.
- Ygge, B.-M., & Arnetz, J. E. (2004). A study of non-response in a questionnaire survey of parents' views of paediatric care. *Journal of Nursing Management*, 12(1), 5–12.
- Young, S. (2004). The YAQ-S and YAQ-I: The development of self and informant questionnaires reporting on current adult ADHD symptomatology, comorbid and associated problems. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 36(5), 1211–23.
- Yu, T. I., & Wong, T. (2004). Can schoolchildren provide valid answers about their respiratory health experiences in questionnaires? Implications for epidemiological studies. *Pediatric Pulmonology*, 37(1), 37–42.

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

Assessment of “No Opinion” and “Don’t Know” Responses to Community Surveys	6
<i>Aaron Maitland</i>	
Current Research	8
Announcements	19
Personnel Notes	20
Job Opportunities	20
Publications	22

Publication Information

For subscriptions or address changes, please use the form provided in this issue. For other information, contact:

Survey Research Newsletter
Survey Research Laboratory, MC 442
University of Illinois
505 E. Green St., Suite 3
Champaign, IL 61820-5723
E-mail: survey@srl.uic.edu
Phone: 217-333-4273
Fax: 217-244-4408
<http://www.srl.uic.edu>

Survey Research Staff

Editors: Kris Hertenstein and Lisa Kelly-Wilson

Survey Research is published three times a year and serves as a clearinghouse for information about academic and not-for-profit survey research organizations around the world. Permission to reprint material is granted provided that the source is cited.



Survey Research
Survey Research Laboratory
University of Illinois
505 E. Green St., Suite 3
Champaign, IL 61820-5723

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage
Permit No. 75
Champaign, IL
61820