



Survey Research

Volume 11, Numbers 3-4

Summer-Fall 1979

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Editor's Note

Owing to time and financial constraints, this is again a joint issue of *Survey Research*, combining Numbers 3 and 4 of Volume 11 into a single issue. To avoid confusion, I should point out that the masthead of the previous issue in Volume 11, the Winter-Spring 1979 one, was short one issue number: it was actually Numbers 1 and 2 and not just Number 1. I hope in 1980 to be able to return to four separate issues so that the information will be more current at publication.

Current Research

Further information on the studies described below should be obtained from the organizations conducting the studies at the addresses given at the beginning of each organization's listing.

ANU Survey Research Centre Australian National University

(P.O. Box 4, Canberra, A.C.T, 2600, Australia)

Canberra Population Survey. Conducted in March and September-October of each year, with funding supplied by the sponsoring researchers, this survey is a vehicle for researchers in the University, Government departments, and community bodies to study the circumstances, attitudes, and opinions of residents of Australia's capital city. Topics covered have included family planning, child care, disability, knowledge of and attitudes toward cancer, drug usage, voting intentions, satisfaction, unemployment, and education needs. Personal interviews are conducted in the defined suburbs of Canberra at a sample of 620 private addresses with 50% of the adults at the selected addresses. Study director: Roger Jones; field work supervisor: Erica Fisher.

Methodological research:

Comparison of Mail and Interview Surveys. Conducted in 1976 with cooperation from the National Capital Development Commission, this study compared the responses obtained from a mail and an interview survey. Interpenetrated samples were selected in a recently developed suburb of Canberra, and half the sample was approached by interviewers while the remainder was approached by mail. Responses to the two

approaches were compared by response rates and population estimates. A paper by Roger Jones on this topic was presented at the Symposium on Incomplete Data held in Washington, D.C., in August 1979 and will appear in the Symposium proceedings.

Applied Psychology Center St. Ambrose College

(104 Lewis Hall, 518 W. Locust St., Davenport, Iowa 52803)

Vocational Assessment of a Liberally Useful Educational System (VALUES). The first phase of this five-year project will assess the attitudes of present and former students, St. Ambrose faculty, and employers in the Quint-City area about necessary employment skills and the value of liberal arts perspectives. Small-group workshops and other methods will then be used to expand the consensus among faculty and employers about appropriate modes of education. The third phase will assess this consensus to guide curricular and personnel selection changes to integrate liberal arts content into career preparation courses and introduce practical applications into liberal arts courses. Subsequent survey waves will assess the perceived impact of these interventions.

Project director: John C. Greenwood.

Behavioral Sciences Laboratory University of Cincinnati

(355 French Hall, Loc. 132, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio 45221)

The Greater Cincinnati Survey. Sponsored by the University of Cincinnati Council on Academic Urban Programs, this is an omnibus survey designed to aid academic researchers and public and private institutions. Clients pay for their own questions, which have covered topics such as intra-urban mobility, interurban migration, mass transit, lifelong learning, mental health services, and social welfare services. In the first two surveys in November 1978 and May 1979, telephone interviews were conducted with a sample of 1,100 members of the general population (18 and older) in Hamilton County (Cincinnati), Ohio, with response rates of 75-80%.
Co-directors: Alfred J. Tuchfarber and George F. Bishop.

Bureau of Social Science Research Washington, D.C.

(1990 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036)

Used Cars. In conjunction with proposed regulations for the used car industry, the FTC contracted with BSSR to conduct a nationwide preregulation survey of private buyers and sellers who have bought or sold used cars within a 12-month period. The survey involves telephone interviews with approximately 1,650 individual buyers and sellers.
Principal investigator: Bruce Dunning.

Crime and the Elderly. BSSR is evaluating the Criminal Justice and the Elderly Program (CJE), an LEAA-funded center that coordinates seven demonstration projects dealing with the problem of crime and the elderly in six U.S. cities and provides information on the extent and nature of crimes against the elderly and on new developments to reduce the problem. The BSSR evaluation involves mail questionnaires sent to some 200 persons who have requested information or services from CJE in the past year, a mail survey of project directors of the seven demonstration projects, and interviews with government officials or members of Congressional Committee staffs who have dealt officially with CJE.
Study director: Bruce Dunning.

Completed project:

AAROE Survey. This study, initiated by BSSR in the summer of 1976 under contract with NIE, gathered information for the *American Registry*

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of *Research and Research-related Organizations in Education* (ARROE). The two-year project identified and described all U.S. organizations designed to improve education through research, development, dissemination, evaluation, and policy study activities. The ARROE includes descriptive information on the 2,434 organizations that are currently active in education research. A total of 6,346 organizations (81% response rate) were contacted by a mail survey and telephone follow-ups from 1976 through 1978 to obtain data on their project activities, areas of specialization, levels and sources of funding, and staff characteristics. A 255-page report, *Performers of Research and Research-related Activities in the Field of Education* (BSSR 0529-2), by Joanne Frankel, Laure M. Sharp, and Albert D. Biderman, is available from BSSR for \$25.

**Center for Survey Research
University of Massachusetts/Boston and Joint
Center for Urban Studies of MIT and Harvard**

(100 Arlington Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116)

Admissions Trends in Higher Education. The purpose of this study for the Rockefeller Foundation is to assess the first-year impact that the Supreme Court ruling in the Bakke case has had on admissions policies and trends in education programs at the graduate and undergraduate levels. Among the variables being examined are the status of admissions recruitment activities, changes in standards and policies over the past year, perceived educational climate toward minority admissions, and changes in minority and nonminority applications and admissions. Data collection and first analyses were completed in June 1979, with data collected by mail questionnaires from a nationwide sample of 459 educational programs at elite and nonelite, public and private, undergraduate and graduate schools of arts and sciences and graduate professional schools.

Study directors: Thomas Pettigrew (Harvard University) and Jerome Culp (Rockefeller Foundation); director of field activities and data collection: Susan Gore (CSR).

Re-evaluation of the Hartford Crime Prevention Program. Sponsored by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, LEAA, and scheduled for completion in June 1980, this project is designed to evaluate an integrated three-pronged program to reduce residential crime using police, resident, and physical design components. Under examination is the program's input on crime, fear of crime, and health of the neighborhood after the program has been in place for three years.

The project involves telephone interviews (personal when phone not possible) with a probability sample of 600 Hartford residents, with an oversample in the target area.
Principal investigator: Floyd J. Fowler, Jr.

**Centre de Sondage
Université de Montréal**

(P.O. Box 6128, Succ. "A", Montreal, Quebec H3C 3J7, Canada)

Completed project:

Attitudes of Young Roman Catholics toward the Church and Their Relations with It. The Centre assumed responsibility for the Canadian part of this study conducted by the National Opinion Research Center. The study examined the religious attitudes of young Americans and Canadians in relation to the priesthood and the religious life as well as the impact of a Catholic education on this post-conciliar group. For the Canadian part, the questionnaire was adapted to suit the Canadian context and put into French. A random-digit-dialed sample of 5,388 telephone numbers was selected in the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick and the Winnipeg metropolitan area. After telephone screening, mail questionnaires were sent to 978 respondents, with 782 returns. The resulting data were submitted to NORC in July 1979.
Project director: Pierre Bouchard.

**Division of Sociomedical Sciences
Columbia University School of Public Health**

(600 West 168th Street, New York, NY 10032)

Evaluation of Capitation as a Method of Paying Doctors for Primary Ambulatory Care in Their Private Offices. Sponsored by the Institute for Prepayment Studies, Inc., under funding from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, this study seeks to determine the insurability of ambulatory care in private doctors' offices and to assess the impact of this payment method on the pattern of use of health care services and on the pattern of practice by private physicians delivering primary ambulatory care. Scheduled for completion in 1982, telephone interviews will be conducted in selected New Jersey counties with physicians who accept and who do not accept this method of payment, and personal interviews will be conducted with health insurance subscribers in these counties who accept and who do not accept this method of coverage for health services.

Principal investigator: Jack Elinson; co-principal investigator: Athilia Siegmann.

**Educational Assessment Center
University of Washington**

(1400 N.E. Campus Parkway, PB-30, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98185)

Completed projects:

Opinion on Native Americans. This project, completed in September 1979 for Prof. Øystein Gaasholt, University of Aarhus, Denmark, under funding from the Danish Social Science Research Council, was the American segment of a study that compares opinions of residents of American and Danish urban areas toward native peoples who originate in nearby undeveloped areas. The study concerns Alaskan and other native Americans and Greenland Eskimos. Telephone interviews were conducted with a random sample of 450 households in the Seattle-Everett SMSA and adjacent county. Study director: Judith Fiedler.

Washington Beach Study. In this study for the EPA through the UW Department of Epidemiology, data were collected in the summer of 1979 to relate swimming exposure at two freshwater beaches (Madison Park Beach, Seattle, and Juanita Park Beach, King County) with health problems during the period immediately following and with measures of water quality. Personal interviews were conducted on site with 822 family or other groups including approximately 1,900 persons, and follow-up telephone interviews were conducted to check on health conditions and housing characteristics. Principal investigator: James Gale (Dept. of Epidemiology); study director: Judith Fiedler.

**Ethnic Studies Center
Lincoln University**

(Jefferson City, Missouri 65101)

The Black Experience in Mid-Missouri. Under funding from the Missouri Committee for the Humanities, this project will interview in person and acquire oral histories from 10-15 black persons 70 years of age or older in three Missouri counties to provide reference materials on the changes in racial attitudes, values, norms, and ideals in Missouri within the past seven decades. Principal investigator: Arnold G. Parks.

**Institute for Behavioural Research
York University**

(4700 Keele Street, Downsview, Ontario M3J 2R6, Canada)

Social Change in Canada: Trends in Attitudes, Values, and Perceptions. In Phase 2 of this

five-year study, funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, personal interviews were completed by August 30, 1979, with approximately 3,300 Canadian adults aged 18 or older, with a 62% response rate. This study seeks to develop time-series measures of the perceived quality of life and of other subjective social indicators for Canada and its major regions. Particular attention is being paid to the role of significant life events and of physical, social, and economic conditions in determining subjective indicators. Key areas of investigation include differences in individuals' perceptions of their jobs, income, housing, neighborhoods, communities, leisure activities, health, and personal and family relations. Also being examined are Canadians' attitudes on public policy issues, including their views on Quebec and national unity, inflation, unemployment, social welfare programs, immigration, foreign ownership, and the distribution of power in Canadian society.

Principal investigators: Bernard Blishen, Tom Atkinson, Michael Ornstein, and Michael Stevenson.

Completed project:

A Study of Urban Concerns. This study, completed in April 1979 for the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs, examined the attitudes, evaluations, and behavior of Canadians living in large urban areas. The study aimed (1) to assess the responses of residents of these areas to a series of policy questions of particular importance in urban centers and (2) to determine those aspects of urban environments that affect or "cause" variation in policy preferences and social potential. Personal interviews were conducted with one adult aged 20 or older selected randomly within each household in an urban sample of 11,000 households in 23 Census Metropolitan Areas across the ten provinces of Canada, with a response rate of 64%.

Principal investigator: Tom Atkinson.

**Institute for Research in Social Science
University of North Carolina**

(Manning Hall - 026A, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514)

Completed project:

Regional Telephone Survey. This survey, conducted by telephone in the summer of 1979 with 400 households throughout the Southeast, assessed attitudes toward alternative energy sources and delineated recent population changes in the South. By asking respondents

to react to specific proposals rather than to general statements about solar power or small-scale hydropower, the first segment of the survey sought to determine the accuracy of the assumption that no problems will arise in implementing a move toward solar power and similar energy sources. Questions were confrontational in character and challenged respondents to think about how they would react to energy plans that the interviewers described. The second segment of the survey collected information on the characteristics and experiences of people residing in the "New South" today and their political attitudes and behavior. Questions asked about migration history, motivations for moving, feelings of political efficacy, political behavior and party identification, attitudes toward population growth, cultural and social significance of the community, and perceptions of the South as a distinctive region. Interstate migrants were also asked their reasons for leaving the prior state of residence. For further information, contact Marie Guerin at IRSS.

**Institute for Social Research
Florida State University**

(654 Bellamy Building, Tallahassee, Florida 32306)

The Formation and Transformation of Migration Expectations. This project, funded by the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations and NSF, will study the processes leading to and resulting in decisions to migrate or not to migrate and will develop models specifying the role of migration expectations in actual migration. Data will be collected from general sub-populations both before and after a year-long interval to compare those who do and do not migrate. The study site will be in Kenya, a developing nation where migration is especially frequent. Personal interviews will be conducted with all 1,200 persons aged 14-20 in four rural Kenyan villages. The project will also experiment with the use of postcards to keep track of migrants.
Principal investigator and study director:
David F. Sly.

Completed project:

Public Guardianship and the Elderly. Funded by the U.S. Administration on Aging, this recently completed study sought to determine whether public guardianship should be adopted more widely, to survey public guardianship laws and their administration, and to develop information on the implementation of public guardianship. Laws and telephone surveys were conducted nationwide, and in-depth studies

with site visits and personal interviews were carried out in five states (Arizona, California, Delaware, Maryland, and Illinois).
Principal investigator: Winsor Schmidt.

**Institute for Social Research
University of Michigan**

(P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106)

International Comparative Study on the Organization and Performance of Research Units. This study was initiated by UNESCO's Division of Science and Technology Policies to compare research and development (R&D) in various nations with the objective of helping expand R&D in the lesser developed countries. The first round of the study involved six moderately developed nations (Austria, Belgium, Finland, Hungary, Poland, and Sweden), where over 11,000 respondents in more than 1,200 research units were asked about remuneration and advancement, R&D activities, research methods, scientific exchanges with other units, evaluation methods, research themes, working climate, resource availability, influence patterns, supervision, and publications, plus demographic characteristics of the unit and its members. The second round of the study is being conducted in Egypt, India, and the Soviet Union, with Argentina and South Korea expected to join. For additional information, contact Frank Andrews at the Institute.

Rape Law Evaluation. Sponsored by NIMH's Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Rape, this study seeks to ascertain how well Michigan's new rape law, enacted in 1974, is working. In-depth, personal interviews were conducted in the summer of 1978 with 175 persons (police, prosecutors, defense attorneys, judges, and rape crisis center counselors) who dealt with rape victims and sexual assault cases before and after the new law was implemented. Items included respondents' assessments of the new law, perceptions of the efficiency of other criminal justice system officials, perceptions of community attitudes, and attitudes toward women and the crime of rape, as well as questions on procedures and decisions related to rape cases. Rape-related statistics in Michigan from 1972 through 1977 have also been analyzed for before-and-after comparisons.
Study directors: Jean Marsh (School of Social Services Administration, University of Chicago) and Nathan Caplan (ISR).

Completed projects:

Postal Service. This study, conducted for the U.S. Post Office, examined American house-

holds' use of and feelings about the postal service. Data were collected in 1977 from a national sample of 5,581 households. Each day in a preassigned week, the person most familiar with the household's mail was interviewed about the content and senders or recipients of outgoing and incoming mail. In addition, clerks at local post offices copied the external characteristics of the mail and put a sticker on it. The study examined public attitudes toward current service, rate increases, and service cutbacks and sought to ascertain how much mail is exchanged, who received the mail, and what it contains. For further information, contact Maureen Kallick at ISR.

Social Support and Patient Adherence. In contrast to an earlier study that experimented with providing social support to patients with high blood pressure through patient education groups led by nurses, this recent study examined one-to-one support provided by a specially trained nurse and sometimes also by another person such as the patient's spouse. In five outpatient clinics, 236 hypertensive patients were randomly assigned to experimental and control groups and monitored four times during one year. Using questionnaires, the study measured patients' attitudes, adherence to their medical regimen, and perceptions of social support from health care professionals and family members. In addition, the nurse measured the patient's blood pressure during each visit. For additional information, contact Robert D. Caplan at ISR.

Institute for Social Science Research University of California at Los Angeles

(11249 Bunche Hall, UCLA, Los Angeles, California 90024)

Epidemiology of Depression and Help-seeking Behavior. This NIMH-funded study investigates the occurrence and distribution of depression in a large metropolitan area, together with (1) the socio-cultural correlates of depression; (2) the associated physical health manifestations; and (3) the utilization of mental health services. The study involves a panel design: personal interviews with a probability sample in Los Angeles and reinterviews by telephone with the same people.

Principal investigator: Ralph Frerichs (School of Public Health); project coordinator: Carol Aneshensel.

Study of Former Rockefeller Foundation Scholars and Fellows. ISSR is assisting the Rockefeller Foundation in this study, which is one dimension of a retrospective review of the Foundation's Education for Development Prog-

ram, to be phased out by the end of 1983 after two decades of assistance in strengthening and developing 13 institutions of higher education in nine developing countries. Questionnaires have been sent to the nearly 800 scholars and scientists from these countries who obtained their advanced professional training under Foundation fellowships, as well as to the nearly 400 visiting expatriate professors and research scientists who participated in the program during the past two decades. Principal investigator: James Coleman (Dept. of Political Science, UCLA).

Institute for Survey Research Temple University

(1601 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19122)

A Study About Health. This study, funded by USPHS, is part of a comprehensive research program under way since 1967. The major objectives of this program include (1) measuring periodically the prevalence of physical and mental health problems in the general population; (2) ascertaining the extent to which people obtain medical care for the problems and/or rely on other ways of coping with them; (3) understanding better how health problems are related to stress, social functioning, and the availability of social support systems; and (4) learning more about the factors that determine how people choose ways of coping with stress and poor health. In the present study, personal interviews are being conducted nationwide with random samples of 2,000 adults aged 18-59 and 1,000 adults aged 60-79.

Study director: Ellin Spector.

Study of Divorce and Remarriage. This study for Frank Furstenberg, Jr., and Graham Spanier under funding from the Administration for Children, Youth and Families, DHEW, is a follow-up to a study carried out about two years ago of 210 recently separated and divorced persons in Centre County, Pennsylvania. Reinterviews are being conducted with those respondents. In addition, their current spouses or partners (approximately 80 respondents) are being interviewed. Interviews are in person for these in Centre County and by phone for those who have moved outside the county. The study focuses on the personal, career, and family changes that result from the transition to remarriage and considers how and why certain individuals move rapidly to remarriage and how the transition is affected by the circumstances surrounding the breakup of the first marriage, the relations with the ex-spouse, and the adjustment to divorce. Study director: Ellin Spector.

Attitudes of U.S. Public toward Science and Technology. This NSF-funded study, to be completed in March 1980, explores (1) public regard for science and technology covering the general attitudes toward the status and importance of scientific enterprise; (2) evaluation of the impact of science and technology vis-à-vis the effects of the results as a feature of social change; (3) capabilities of the scientific enterprise in terms of future expectations and directions; and (4) public preferences regarding science and technology including the solving of social problems. Personal interviews are being conducted with a national population sample of 1,600 adults aged 18 and over. Project director: Koray Tanfer.

Choice of Non-Delinquent and Delinquent Careers among Puerto Rican Dropouts. Sponsored by Aspira, Inc., of Pennsylvania under funding from the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, LEAA, this study will investigate the causes and consequences of dropping out among Puerto Rican school children. Personal interviews will be conducted in the Philadelphia School District with 600 Puerto Rican children in the 10th grade and with a parent or guardian of each child. Areas of study include intrafamilial processes, family interfaces with school and community, and peer influences that are related to the decision to drop out or not and the consequences of that decision. Delinquent activity in the sample will also be examined. The study design calls for annual reinterviews with youngsters and a parent or guardian over a three-year period. Project co-directors: Braulio Montalvo and Manuel J. Gutierrez (Aspira); study director: R. Hoyt Walbridge (ISR).

Institute of Social Research Indiana University

(1022 E. Third Street, Bloomington, Indiana 47401)

Individual and Community Response to Central City Neighborhood Revitalization. This study will locate several central city neighborhoods in Indianapolis that are experiencing housing/neighborhood renovation/revitalization. Approximately 300-350 residents, old and new, will be interviewed in person concerning their experiences in the housing market and in the neighborhood, attitudes held about neighborhoods in general and theirs in particular, and any changes that they have seen or would like to see in their residential area. The aim is to discover the range of types of responses to neighborhood revitalization efforts, individual responses such as satisfaction and

housing conditions, and community responses such as cooperation, neighboring, or conflict. Environmental and structural conditions will also be measured. Principal investigator and study director: Susan A. Stephens.

Mathematica Policy Research Princeton, New Jersey

(P.O. Box 2393, Princeton, N.J. 08540)

Survey of Career Information Systems in Secondary Schools. This NIE-funded study for the Educational Testing Service, to be completed in June 1980, seeks to determine what career information is currently being disseminated to secondary school students, how it is being provided, the quality of such information, and its value to students. The study involves mail questionnaires to a national sample of 2,000 high school counselors and oral group administration of the instrument to a national sample of 3,500 students in the 10th, 11th, and 12th grades. Survey director: Barbara Phillips.

National Black Survey. Conducted for The Urban League, this national survey of the current social and economic status and needs of black Americans is scheduled for completion in December 1979. Personal interviews are being conducted with 7,000 blacks nationwide. Director of field operations: Russell Jackson.

A Follow-up Survey of the Supported Work Evaluation AFDC Sample. MPR is conducting a follow-up survey of the AFDC target group in the Supported Work Evaluation Study sample for the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation. The purpose is to obtain additional data that will permit more precise estimates of the post-program impact of Supported Work on the women in the AFDC target group. Telephone interviews are to be completed in December 1979 in Atlanta, Chicago, Hartford, New York, and Newark with 1,620 AFDC participants in the national Supported Work Demonstration and a control group. Analysis will be done by the Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin.

Project director: Russell Jackson; survey manager: David Kueter.

Black Urban Youth Study. In this study for the National Bureau of Economic Research, a probability sample of black males, aged 16-24, who reside in predominantly black low-income areas of Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago will be surveyed. Completed personal interviews with approximately 800 youths in each site will provide data for analyses of their behavior, attitudes, and goals and of the

employment and related problems of young black males living in urban ghetto areas.
Survey director: Russell Jackson; survey manager: Audrey McDonald.

Worksharing Demonstration. Under a contract from USDL, MPR will implement and evaluate a demonstration to test the "worksharing" concept. Under an earlier contract, MPR worked on the design phase of the demonstration, which will test an idea that may help alleviate the impact of layoffs by allowing firms facing short-term economic problems to reduce the working hours of a number of employees rather than lay workers off. Under the demonstration plans, the Unemployment Insurance system would be modified to allow UI payments for part-time layoffs, which would enable short-time workers to receive some portion of their lost wages in the form of UI benefits. As part of the demonstration project, scheduled for September 1979-September 1981, personal interviews will be conducted in one California site and three non-California sites with 3,000 participants and 960 firms, and telephone interviews will be conducted with a random sample of 1,600 firms and 1,000 individuals not laid off.
Project director: David Kershaw; project manager: James Randolph.

Survey of Crafts-Artists Who Are Members of Crafts Organizations. In this survey funded by the National Endowment for the Arts and scheduled for completion in September 1980, a national sample of approximately 5,000 crafts-artists randomly selected from a sample of 320 crafts organizations will be sent mail questionnaires to ascertain the level of crafts involvement.
Principal investigator: J. Georg Cerf and Connie Citro; project director: Audrey McDonald.

Private Pensions Study. This study for the Employee Benefit Research Institute will survey the present state of research on private pensions. The project calls for preparation of an annotated bibliography, a review of relevant data sets, critical studies of current research, and directions for investigation of the economics and demographics of private pensions.
Co-principal investigators: Tim Carr and Jon Czajka; project director: Harold Beebout.

Methodological research:

The Impact of Recertification Procedures on New York City Public Assistance Recipients. In preparation for a full study of the impact of recertification on families, the Community Service Society has awarded MPR a contract to conduct a pilot study to determine the extent to which reliable data can be collected from

terminated public assistance recipients. This study will examine obtaining satisfactory response rates to minimize nonresponse bias, how to locate respondents most effectively, the quality of the data collected, costs associated with various strategies and level of effort to obtain high completion rates and data quality, and whether the data meet research requirements and provide sufficient information for analysis of the impact of recertification. To be completed in January 1980, the pilot study will involve personal interviews with 150 terminated public assistance recipients in New York City.
Survey director: Russell Jackson; survey manager: Roderick Pannell.

National Opinion Research Center University of Chicago

(6030 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60637)

Grant Distribution to Local Governments. The purpose of this HUD-funded study, to be completed in February 1980, is to analyze federal and state grant programs to determine whether funds are distributed in a way that equalizes the ability of cities to provide public services. Using existing data and information, the project involves five tasks: (1) defining a concept of fiscal equity that can serve as a basis for evaluating the distribution of federal and state grants programs; (2) developing a research methodology for use in empirical analysis; (3) developing a data base for a sample of cities; (4) identifying cities with relatively low fiscal capacity and/or high public service needs; and (5) analyzing grants data.
Principal investigator: Peggy L. Cuciti (Brookings Institution).

Longitudinal Youth Survey. NORC designed the sample and is doing the field work for this new part of the National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS) of Labor Force Experience, which have been expanded in 1979 to include a survey of 13,000 Americans between the ages of 14 and 21. Sponsored by USDL, the survey involves annual interviews with the same respondents until 1984. Although the NLS has previously included youths aged 14-24, this will be the first survey to ask youths about role models and perceived influences and the first to include members of the Armed Forces. The survey was designed by the Ohio State University Center for Human Resource Research, which will analyze the results.

Completed projects:

Variations by State in Physician Participation in Medicaid Programs. Sponsored by the

American Academy of Pediatrics with funding from the U.S. Health Care Financing Administration, this recent study sought to determine the extent to which office-based, primary care physicians participate in Medicaid programs, to identify reasons for those levels of participation, and to determine the impact of physician participation on utilization patterns and expenditures under Medicaid. Personal interviews were conducted with a sample of self-designated pediatricians in office-based practice in 13 states. A Patient Record Form was left for each physician to fill out for a sample of 35 patients seen during a one-week period. The study design also involves follow-up interviews six months later to collect information about the cost of treatment and the payment history of the sample patients.

Principal investigator: Stephen M. Davidson (School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago); senior survey director: Paul B. Sheatsley (NORC).

Changes in Race Differentials in Youth Unemployment and Labor Force Participation.

The purpose of this study for the U.S. National Commission on Manpower Policy was to document and explain recent changes in the labor market for American youth. Trends in unemployment and labor force participation of black and white youth, aged 16-24, were analyzed by focusing on social and demographic sources of change in the labor force from the mid-1960s to the present. The study involved a review of the literature and analysis of microdata from the Current Population Survey. Co-principal investigators: Christopher Winship (NORC) and Robert D. Mare (Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin).

**Office of Communication Research
Vanderbilt University Medical Center**

(Box 6109 Station B, Nashville, Tennessee 37235)

Job-Related Stress in a Health Care Organization. This study for the Vanderbilt University Medical Center investigates a variety of job-related stress factors, including the impact of technological and environmental change within a health care setting. A longitudinal design is being used to chart changes in worker stress and stress-related factors as they are affected over time by changes due to information systems acquisition and new physical facilities. The second data collection point was completed in September with questionnaires from a representative sample of 750 Medical Center departments and job classifications, with a 71% response rate.

Principal investigator: Loyd S. Pettegrew.

**Office of Research and Development
West Virginia University**

(17 Grant Avenue, Morgantown, West Virginia 26506)

Program Evaluation in Extension: A Comprehensive Study of Practices, Methods, and Alternatives. The objectives of this USDA-funded study, to be completed in July 1981, are (1) to gather baseline information on program evaluation methods and practices among state Extension Services; (2) to describe the purpose for which program evaluations are being conducted and the uses made of the information; (3) to examine the relationship between program evaluation and reporting of Extension programming efforts; (4) to document attitudes and opinions of Extension staff about the role, focus, and functioning of Extension program evaluation; and (5) to provide information on evaluation guidelines and policies at the state and federal levels. Personal interviews will be conducted with Extension staff members in 16 states.

Co-directors: Robert W. Miller and James C. Summers.

Informal Transportation Networks and the Implications for the Development of Effective Transportation Programs for the Elderly and the Handicapped. This research, to be completed May 1, 1980, and funded by the Urban Mass Transportation Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, will study "actual" potential ridership of public transportation, especially among low-income elderly and handicapped. In addition to using longitudinal survey data from an earlier evaluation of the TRIP special demonstration Transportation Program for the elderly and handicapped, in-depth interviews will be conducted in selected West Virginia counties with 25-30 low-income elderly and handicapped persons who use informal transportation systems and with 10-15 providers of informal transportation. Principal investigator: Wil J. Smith.

Energy Attitudes, Information and Behavior Survey. The purpose of this study for the West Virginia Fuel and Energy Office, Office of Research and Development, WVU, is to obtain behavioral, attitudinal, and demographic data from the general public of West Virginia for designing energy conservation education programs in the state. The study involves telephone interviews and mail questionnaires for a sample of 2,500 households (rural and urban) in West Virginia. Four surveys are scheduled: I and II have been completed; III is to be completed in December 1979 and IV in June 1980.

Principal investigator: Frederick A. Zeller.

**Population Research Laboratory
University of Alberta**

(Department of Sociology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2H4, Canada).

Cold Lake Baseline Study Phase II. The Laboratory is assisting Thames Group Research in this study, funded by the Northern Development Branch of Alberta Economic Development, to gather baseline data on residents of an area in which a major oil development is planned. Personal interviews are being conducted with approximately 1,200 adults (aged 18 and over) in the Municipal District of Bonnyville, Alberta. As part of a panel design, three subsequent studies are proposed for the next ten years.
Study director: J.W. Gartrell.

Completed project:

A Study of Human Adjustment in Fort McMurray. Conducted in conjunction with Thames Group Research under funding from the Alberta Oil Sands Environmental Research Program, this study examined the impact of rapid industrialization in a rural area and how residents and new migrants to the area adjusted to the changes that accompanied the industrialization. Personal interviews were completed by June 30, 1979, with a sample of 430 adults (16 and older) in Ft. McMurray, Alberta, for a response rate of 69%.
Study director: J.W. Gartrell.

**The Rand Corporation
Santa Monica, California**

(1700 Main St., Santa Monica, California 90406)

Completed projects:

Evaluating Nuclear Power: Voter Choice on the California Nuclear Energy Initiative. This study, conducted under grants from NSF and the Ford Foundation, was designed to describe and analyze public knowledge, beliefs, and evaluation of nuclear energy development and to explain voting decisions on California's defeated Proposition 15. In the spring of 1976, prior to the election, personal interviews were conducted by the Field Research Corporation with a probability sample of 900 Californians, 525 of whom were reinterviewed by telephone immediately after the election. Results are available from Deborah R. Hensler at Rand.

Input-Output Models for Alcoholism Treatment Effectiveness. This grant, funded by the

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, supported a longitudinal study of 1,000 alcoholics treated at a national sample of 27 treatment centers. The study also included comparison data on 517 untreated alcoholics and problem drinkers. The general objectives were to increase understanding of the alcoholism treatment and recovery process and to estimate the incremental benefits of treatment beyond natural remission rates. A brief self-administered form and personal interviews were conducted at baseline in 1976 by NORC and in 1978 by Survey Research Associates (Baltimore). Rand has conducted telephone surveys with 110 alcoholism treatment centers nationwide and personal interviews with treatment personnel at the 27 facilities in the study. For information, contact Dave Armor or Jan Meshkoff at Rand.

**Social Research Center
Washington State University**

(Wilson Hall #133, Pullman, Washington 99164)

Completed projects:

Assessing Value, Attitude, and Behavioral Change Induced by Television in a Natural Setting. The primary purpose of this NIMH-funded study was to evaluate the impact on values, attitudes, and behaviors relating to minorities, women, and the environment of a specially designed television program, "The Great American Values Test," broadcast in the Tri-Cities area of Washington in February 1979. Data on values and attitudes were collected from a sample of 500 Tri-Cities residents 3-10 weeks before the telecast and from a second sample of 1,199 residents 3-10 weeks after the telecast. Telephone interviews were conducted the night of the broadcast and for three nights following to identify those who watched the program. Nonreactive behavioral solicitations were mailed to respondents 3-12 weeks after the telecast. Similar information was collected from two samples (Ns = 378 and 377) in Yakima, Washington, where the program was not shown. The study also evaluated the impact of "Roots: The Next Generation," also shown in February 1979, by collecting data during the telephone interviews in the Tri-Cities area and Yakima. The research phase of the project was completed in June 1979.
Co-principal investigators: Milton Rokeach and Sandra J. Ball-Rokeach.

Survey of Former Students of Washington State University. This pilot study was designed to investigate undergraduates' reasons for leav-

ing WSU before graduating and to determine their satisfaction with various aspects of their experience at the University. Mail questionnaires were sent to a sample of 310 Caucasian students and all identifiable non-Caucasian students (N = 78) who did not re-enroll in the fall of 1978 (excluded were those with less than 1.0 GPA). The response rate in the research phase, completed in August 1979, was 67%.
Project directors: Kathleen A. Kearney and Gordon Sedlacek.

Survey of Medication Use and Abuse in an Adult Rural Population. The purpose of this study, completed in August 1979, was (1) to assess the frequency of medication abuse among adults in a rural area; (2) to describe patterns of such abuse and investigate the relation between different abuse patterns and attitude, stress, and isolation of residence; and (3) to aid in planning and formulating programs and goals for the Whitman County Drug Abuse Prevention Program. Questionnaires were mailed to a directory sampling of 550 adult rural residents in Whitman County, Washington, with a 71% response rate.
Project director: George Rossie.

Prevalence of Domestic Violence in Spokane County, Washington. This survey, completed in September 1979 and funded by LEAA and the Social Research Center, was a pilot study to determine the prevalence of domestic violence (spousal abuse) in Spokane County. Telephone interviews were conducted with a sample of 300 adult women, with an 84% response rate. A follow-up study will investigate statewide patterns of spousal abuse in Washington and the relationship between selected demographic and personality variables and spousal abuse.
Principal investigator: Anna Kuhl.

DSM and Psychology: A Survey of the Opinions of Practicing Psychologists. This study, conducted with funding from the Social Research Center and the Department of Psychology, WSU, examined professional psychologists' opinions on the recent publication of a draft of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual, DSM-III* by the American Psychiatric Association, which has renewed the controversy regarding the diagnosis and classification of psychological disorders. Mail questionnaires were sent to a national sample of 601 practicing, licensed, Ph.D. clinical and counseling psychologists, with a 72% response rate. Variables assessed included theoretical orientation, employment setting, average percent of work time spent in direct clinical practice, how often subjects use *DSM-II*, problems they see with it and *DSM-III*, comparisons of the two versions, and opinions on alternative systems.
Co-investigators: Herbert J. Cross, Douglas Bergstrom, and Lorence Miller.

Social Science Research Center Mississippi State University

(Box 1072, Mississippi State, Mississippi 39762)

Drinking Patterns, Problem Drinking, and Stress. Under a grant by the NRTA-AARP Andrus Foundation, this one-year study involves a sample of aged drinking drivers in Mississippi, identified by referrals to the Mississippi Alcohol Safety Education Program.
Principal investigator: Elisabeth N. Wells-Parker.

Social Science Research Institute University of Maine at Orono

(164 College Avenue, Orono, Maine 04469)

Evaluation of Health Education Resource Center. As one component of an evaluation of the programs of the Health Education Resource Center, SSRI conducted telephone interviews with 800 Maine residents in 11 communities served by the programs and in two control communities in order to ascertain health care practices and awareness of, attitudes about, and needs for community health education. Reinterviews of these respondents or interviews with independent samples in the same communities are being considered for a year later to measure change.
Evaluation consultant: Robert Gold; project manager: Tracy Bigney.

Houlton Regional Hospital Survey. The Houlton (Maine) Regional Hospital sponsored this study to ascertain satisfaction with available health care services and demand for additional service among area residents. Telephone interviews were conducted in 32 communities around Houlton with a sample of 500 residents, who were asked about recent family use of health care, how they decide when to seek help or to treat symptoms themselves, and the role that they believe a hospital should play in the community.
Principal investigators: Dennis and Julia Watkins.

Northeast Migration Study. This USDA-funded study, sponsored by the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the Universities of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, examines movement into and among the New England States. Specifically, it asks why people select a particular residential location, how migrants and nonmigrants differ in community involvement, and the perceived impact of energy shortages on residential location

choices. Telephone interviews are being conducted with a randomly selected adult in a sample of 400 households each in Maine and New Hampshire and 200 each in Massachusetts, Vermont, and Rhode Island. The University of Connecticut is conducting a similar study by personal interviews in Connecticut, so that the total data set will include residents of all six New England States.

Study coordinator: Louis Ploch; principal investigators: one in each state.

Social Services Research Institute Washington, D.C.

(Suite 501, 316 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E.,
Washington, D.C. 20003)

Completed project:

State and Local (Title XX) Social Services Training. Completed in September 1979 for Welfare Research, Inc., under funding from the Administration for Public Services, DHEW, this study sought to (1) investigate and report on the current information base on state and local (Title XX) social services training; (2) determine federal knowledge and reporting inadequacies; (3) determine if states use a systems approach to planning and evaluating Title XX training activities; (4) identify state-recommended and national model training courses, workshops, and other training activities; and (5) suggest possible effects of proposal changes for Title XX training programs and where and how federal technical assistance might be provided. The study involved state training coordinators in all 50 states plus the District of Columbia and used personal and telephone interviews and mail questionnaires.

Project coordinator: Virginia Sibbison.

Statistical Laboratory Iowa State University

(Ames, Iowa 50011)

Brain Tumors in Children. This case-control epidemiologic study, conducted in conjunction with the Children's Hospital Medical Center in Boston, is designed to identify familial and environmental factors that contribute to the occurrence of brain tumors in children. Cases will be identified by the University of Iowa Cancer Registry and are children under 16 years of age at diagnosis of selected types of brain tumors. Controls are randomly selected and matched with cases on age, sex, and geographic area. During the five-year project, data will be obtained by field interviews

with the parents of approximately 100 cases and 300 controls in Iowa.

Food Habits. This study for the Sociology Department examines family relationships as they influence food habits. The objective is to study how certain changes in our society have affected families and their eating habits. The statewide project includes a random sample of approximately 540 households in cities of three population sizes (under 10,000, 10,000-50,000, and over 50,000), with the sample divided among households containing single parents, single adults over 60, children under 6, children 6-18, married couples with wife 45-60, and married couples with wife over 60. In households with married couples, both husband and wife will complete questionnaires.

Land Use Planning. The Statistical Lab is assisting the Sociology Department in this mail questionnaire study, which asks 913 Iowa farmers who were respondents to an earlier study for their views on the appropriate level of responsibility (local, county, state, federal) with regard to land use planning and their attitudes toward the use of their land and tax dollars under land use planning. A similar questionnaire is being mailed to about 1,000 county commission members and approximately 200 persons who attended district meetings on land use planning.

Completed projects:

National Survey of Environment and Health. The Statistical Lab cooperated with the University of Iowa and the National Cancer Institute in this study, which used a case-control design with the cases being incident cases of persons in Iowa with cancer of the urinary bladder first diagnosed in 1978 and the control group being randomly selected and matched with incident cases on age and sex. Data were collected by field interviewing with 354 cases and 752 controls and are being analyzed at the National Cancer Institute.

Iowa State Legislature. This pilot study, conducted in cooperation with the State Legislative Foundation, sought to assess the impact of various changes made in the Legislature on legislative performance and policies. Using both telephone and personal interviews, about 150 legislators were interviewed.

Vocational Education Programs. Conducted for the College of Education and funded by the Study Committee of the House Budget Committee, Iowa Legislature, this study queried administrators of 114 Iowa secondary schools about their experiences with jointly administered vocational education programs and their ideas on program improvements.

Survey Research Center
University of California, Berkeley

(2538 Channing Way, Berkeley, California 94720)

Community Response to Alcohol-Related Problems. As part of the U.S. component of a five-country, cross-national study of drinking practices and problems and the sorts of social reactions that such problems elicit in different cultures, a general population survey is being conducted in Contra Costa County, California. The first half of the field work (about 500 interviews) was completed in August 1979. The U.S. study is being conducted under the leadership of Ron Roizen in conjunction with the Social Research Group of the University of California School of Public Health. Other participating countries are Canada, Mexico, Scotland, and Zambia. In each country, a community has been selected for study. In addition to the survey, other components are (1) an organizational study of alcoholism treatment agencies and groups; (2) a study of local police practices, social welfare policies and activities, hospital involvement, etc.; (3) a study of clients of alcoholism treatment programs; and (4) the collection of official statistics and other background and anthropological data. Overall coordination of the project is provided by the World Health Organization.

Impact of Proposition 13. Because of a new California proposition to be voted on in November that limits state and local spending, this study, supported by the Hewlett Foundation of Palo Alto, is designed to describe the nature and structure of public attitudes toward limitation or reduction in taxes and governmental expenditures and the impact of those attitudes on electoral results. Data collection, scheduled for the six-week period starting on November 7, 1979, will involve computer-assisted telephone interviews with a sample of about 2,000 Californians of voting age. Existing national and California surveys in the tax limitation area are also being analyzed.

Project directors: J. Merrill Shanks and Jack Citrin (Berkeley) and David Sears (UCLA).

Exploratory Studies in Changes of Taste and of Time Use. The purpose of this NSF-funded program is to ascertain whether there is a major shift in time-use and consumption patterns and the relation of such a shift to a change in tastes. The main empirical effort is development of a survey instrument for subsequent study of divorced people, among whom sharp changes in time-use and consumption patterns, and perhaps in tastes, seem likely. A theoretical effort will explore conjectures

about the effects of certain changes in tastes and in time-use and consumption patterns on a whole society.

Principal investigators: Thomas A. Marschak (School of Business Administration) and Richard J. Ofshe (Dept. of Sociology).

Survey Research Center
University of Kentucky

(211 McVey Hall, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky 40506)

Kentucky Poll of Public Opinion. This is a semiannual statewide telephone survey of the opinions and attitudes of Kentucky citizens. The first Kentucky Poll was completed during April-May 1979, and the second is scheduled for November 1979.

Co-directors: Leonard P. Tipton and Michael M. Baer.

Survey Research Center
Oregon State University

(Corvallis, Oregon 97331)

Inmate and Public Assessment of Prison Sentencing. Conducted for the Oregon Board of Parole, this study surveyed both the adult noninstitutionalized population of Oregon and prison inmates to assess the length of "real" time a felon should spend in prison. The purpose is to determine and compare attitudes toward the fairness of the present prison sentencing structure. In personal interviews, samples of 1,100 noninstitutionalized adults and 170 prison inmates in Oregon were asked to specify the number of months or years a person should spend in prison for the conviction of each of a series of described crimes, not including time off for parole or early release. Broader attitudinal responses and demographic data were also collected, including attitudes toward the death penalty. Response rates were 74% for noninstitutionalized adults and 88% for prison inmates.

Study director: Robert Mason.

Methodological research:

The Use of Face-to-Face, Telephone, and Mail Surveys in Needs Assessment Efforts. This study, funded by the Western Rural Development Center, has been undertaken by a team of researchers and Cooperative Extension faculty at OSU, Washington State University, Colorado State University, and the University of Wyoming. The objectives are (1) to compare the results obtained from face-to-face, telephone, and mail interviews when the infor-

mation sought is identical and the sample frame is held constant; (2) to survey households in a sample of Oregon and Washington communities about perceived community, neighborhood, and housing needs in order to make statewide estimates; and (3) to develop workshops for Extension agents in several western states to provide information on effective methodology and appropriate analysis applicable to a broad range of needs assessment efforts.

Principal investigators: Don A. Dillman (Dept. of Rural Sociology, WSU) and Robert Mason (SRC).

Survey Research Laboratory University of Illinois

at Urbana-Champaign

(1005 W. Nevada St., Urbana, Illinois 61801)

The Illinois Horse Industry. This study for the Illinois Department of Agriculture seeks to determine how successful the incentive programs administered by IDOA have been in increasing the number of Illinois race horses and also to ascertain characteristics of horse owners and breeders such as value of stock owned, types and amounts of operational expenses, number of employees, and dollar amount invested in farm facilities for horse operations. Questionnaires were mailed to 1,100 horse owners, breeders, and enterprises in Illinois, with a 66% response rate.
Project coordinator: Edward Lakner.

Completed projects:

Adaptations to Crime. This study, conducted for the Center for Urban Affairs, Northwestern University, under LEAA funding, sought to ascertain people's opinions about safety and the quality of life in their neighborhoods. Telephone interviews were conducted with a sample of 5,294 residents of the Chicago metropolitan area aged 19 or older, with a 64% response rate.
Project coordinator: Jutta Sebestik.

Adult Educational Activities and Preferences in Illinois. The purposes of this recently completed study for the Illinois Board of Higher Education were (1) to gather information about recent and future enrollments in specific courses or programs at specific locations and institutions; (2) to determine what is being studied, ways in which instruction is offered, reasons for study, and who pays the cost of instruction; and (3) to identify educational needs and barriers to attendance. Telephone interviews were completed with a

general population sample of 4,000 Illinois residents, with a 75% response rate.
Project coordinator: Edward Lakner.

F.E.P.C. Surveys. Two related surveys for the Illinois Office of the Auditor General, completed in October 1979, involved job discrimination and the Fair Employment Practices Commission. In one survey, a sample of 400 Illinois residents were interviewed by telephone (response rate = 94%) to assess the awareness of job discrimination by the general public, knowledge of things to do and places to go in case of job discrimination, and knowledge of the F.E.P.C. In the second survey, questionnaires were mailed to 250 advocacy groups in Illinois (response rate = 55%) to assess how they are involved with problems of job discrimination and their contact with and opinion of the F.E.P.C.
Project coordinator: Diane O'Rourke.

Illinois Reminiscence Survey. This NIMH-funded survey, conducted for Marcus Felson, UIUC Department of Sociology, investigated what the teenage years were like for persons in various age cohorts. A variety of topics were covered, including family life, social life, and leisure activities. Using the Waksberg method of RDD, telephone interviews were completed with 659 Illinois adults aged 18 and over, for a 72% response rate.
Project coordinator: Linda Lannom.

Methodological research:

Obtaining Improved Reports from Consumers on Life Insurance and Durable Goods. This DHEW-funded study, which involves investigating methods for obtaining improved reports from consumers about two components of net worth--equity in life insurance and ownership of durable goods--is being conducted as preparation for the Survey of Income and Program Participation being planned by DHEW. Personal interviews will be completed with 900-1,000 persons. Four experimental treatments will be applied: advance mail questionnaires asking households to complete a checklist of the characteristics of their life insurance versus no advance contact and compensation versus no compensation.

Co-principal investigators: Robert Ferber, Robert B. Pearl, and Seymour Sudman; project coordinator: Linda Lannom.

Net Worth Survey Development Research Center. This center, one of four funded by DHEW to assist in the development of the SIPP, will perform various assigned tasks aimed at improving the reliability of data collected on net worth. In particular, tasks will be assigned in the following areas: (1) determining priorities in measuring components of

individual and family net worth; (2) assessing accuracy of reporting; (3) investigating alternative methods of measurement; and (4) addressing other priority issues that emerge in the course of the development of the SIPP. The first specific task involves collecting and compiling benchmark data on the size and distribution of specific net worth components such as vehicles, consumer durables, insurance, pension equity, savings accounts, stocks and bonds, farm land, business assets, and mortgages.

Principal investigator: Robert Ferber; project coordinator: Matilda Frankel.

at Chicago Circle

(4011 Behavioral Sciences Building, University of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois 60680)

Library Affirmative Action Study. This survey for the American Library Association will collect information on the sex and racial/ethnic background of the professional staffs of academic and public libraries to determine how the library profession is complying with federal Affirmative Action guidelines. Mail questionnaires will be sent to the directors of 456 academic and 744 public libraries in the U.S., with telephone follow-ups of a sample of nonrespondents.

Project coordinator: Francis Fullam.

Feasibility Survey of the Employers of Apprehended Undocumented Aliens. This pilot project, funded by the Employment and Training Administration, USDL, is intended to test the feasibility of interviewing employers regarding their hiring practices in general and their hiring of undocumented aliens in particular. To be completed by December 31, 1979, personal interviews will be conducted in Chicago with 30 employers who have been identified through the apprehended undocumented aliens whom they hired.

Principal investigator: Barry Chiswick; project coordinator: Francis Fullam.

The Impact of Immigration on Unemployment and Earnings in the United States. Funded by the Bureau of International Labor Affairs, USDL, this two-year study will analyze the unemployment experiences of immigrants and will estimate the impact of immigrants on the unemployment and earnings of the native-born population of the U.S. The study will use data from the 1970 Census and the Survey of Income and Education, as well as time-series macroeconomic data.

Principal investigator: Barry Chiswick.

Disability Provisions in Private Pension Plans. Conducted under subcontract with Thomas L. Jacobs and Associates, Chicago,

with funding from the Social Security Administration, this study seeks to ascertain the extent to which workers under private pension plans are covered by disability provisions, the nature of this coverage, and the experience with such provisions over the past decade. Information on the rehabilitation of disabled workers will also be obtained. After telephone screening, questionnaires will be mailed to 5,000 business establishments in the U.S. to obtain the necessary information and to secure a description of the establishments' pension plans. Mailgrams and phone follow-ups for nonrespondents are also planned.

Project coordinator: Michael Cox.

University Center for Social and Urban Research University of Pittsburgh

(3rd Floor Loeffler Building, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260)

Survey Sampling Frames. Under funding from the Buhl and the Hillman Foundations, UCSUR has started work on the development of area probability sampling frames for Allegheny County, southwestern Pennsylvania, and the state of Pennsylvania. Scheduled for completion in April 1980, part of the project involves telephone interviews with one adult each in a sample of 500 households in Allegheny County (Pittsburgh).

Director: Vijai P. Singh; coordinator: Delores E. Fowler.

Social Support Networks and Neighborhood Stability. The purpose of this NIMH-funded study, to be completed in the fall of 1981 and conducted in conjunction with the School of Social Work, is to investigate the relationships between the social support networks within a neighborhood and the stability of the neighborhood. The study will help explain how important differences in social fabric emerge, will provide systematic information on a neighborhood's capacity to resist or mitigate the effects of economic disinvestment, and will investigate how the decline in social fabric itself may be a preliminary phase in the economic decline of a neighborhood. A sample of 6,500 households randomly selected across all 77 neighborhoods in the City of Pittsburgh will be interviewed by telephone, and 3-5 local community leaders within each neighborhood will be interviewed in person.

Principal investigator: Roger S. Alhbrandt, Jr. (School of Social Work).

Completed project:

Attitudes of Americans About Crime. This project studied American views on crime and

the criminal justice system from 1965 to 1977 through the use of a large-scale data base. At the request of LEAA, UCSUR collected 70 national, regional, and statewide attitudinal surveys and studies, archived the data, and performed secondary data analysis involving an overall sampling of over 150,000 Americans. Principal investigator: Jiri Nehnevajsa (Dept. of Sociology).

Methodological research:

Study of Engineering School Graduates in the United States. This project, funded by the Exxon Educational Foundation, is designed to develop a survey research instrument for monitoring curricula and career patterns of engineering graduates in the U.S. Questionnaire development is guided by various methods such as Q methodology, inter-observer review, and survey feedback. The sample for the pre-test of the trial instrument consists of 400 randomly selected engineering graduates. Principal investigator: James T. Cobb, Jr. (School of Engineering).

**University of Maryland Opinion Survey
University of Maryland**

(Maryland Technical Advisory Service, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742)

The Relationships between Resource Users and Interest Group Representation on the Chesapeake. The purposes of this NOAA-funded study, sponsored by Charles H. Levine, Institute for Urban Studies, are (1) to obtain information from a random sample of Maryland citizens on their attitudes toward and perceptions of the environmental issues of the Chesapeake Bay and (2) to combine this information with data derived from interest groups who exist because of Chesapeake Bay issues. The study has involved telephone interviews (608 cases) and mail questionnaires (108 cases) with citizens and personal interviews with Maryland interest groups. Co-principal investigators: Patricia S. Florestano and Patricia A. Rathbun.

**University Research Corporation
Washington, D.C.**

(5530 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20015)

Completed project:

Railroad Employee Assistance Project (REAP). The work forces of seven American railroads

were surveyed to determine the prevalence, nature, and cost of problem drinking among railroad workers. Samples were stratified by occupation, with an average sample size of 1,100. The median response rate was 70%. It was found that approximately the same percentage of railroad workers (19%) have drinking problems as do males in the general population.

Principal investigator: F. James Seaman.

**Wisconsin Survey Research Laboratory
University of Wisconsin**

(Lowell Hall, 610 Langdon Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706)

Completed projects:

Health and Social Services Survey. This survey for the Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services obtained public input for determining needs in developing and improving Health and Social Service programs. RDD telephone interviews were completed statewide in March-May 1979 with 5,099 adults, for a 73% response rate. Coordinator: Tim Tyson.

Wood Burning Survey. This survey for the Wisconsin Energy Extension Service gathered data for use in improving the project's efforts toward making wood a safe and viable source of fuel in Wisconsin. Telephone interviews were completed statewide in March-April 1979 with a name sample of 107 participants in various wood heating and safety workshops and programs (95% response rate). Evaluation coordinator: Laverne Forest (Energy Extension Service).

Reverse Mortgage Survey. This survey for the State of Wisconsin's Bureau of Aging obtained opinions of older homeowners about providing them with extra income now by using the equity in their homes without having to give up the home. RDD telephone interviews were conducted statewide in April 1979 with 154 respondents 60 years of age or older who owned a home or had owned one in the past five years, with an estimated 70% response rate. Coordinator: Max Kummerow.

Vocational Technical and Adult Education Survey. In this survey for the Wisconsin Department of Vocational Technical and Adult Education, 1,281 RDD telephone interviews were completed statewide in July-August 1979 with a randomly selected adult in the household (73% response rate). The purpose was to collect information to improve VTAE services to Wisconsin residents and to help the State Legislature and State Board of VTAE make deci-

sions concerning tuition charges to students. Coordinator: Roland Krogstad.

Nuclear Energy Survey. Sponsored by Wisconsin's Environmental Decade, this study sought to ascertain Wisconsin residents' attitudes toward energy, with special emphasis on nuclear power. The study involved RDD telephone interviews in May 1979 with 650 respondents statewide, with a 74% response rate. Principal investigator: Peter Anderson.

Madison School-Community Recreation Department Survey. The purpose of this survey for the City of Madison's School-Community Recreation Department was to get feedback from eligible users of the Department in order to make decisions concerning future programming. Telephone interviews were completed in May-June 1979 with 268 adult residents of the Madison metropolitan area (Madison School District), with a 76% response rate. Coordinator: Phyllis Lee.

Small Business Energy Program Follow Up. Sponsored by UW's Small Business Development Center and the UW Extension Energy Service, this study collected information on energy savings for improving the content and delivery of future energy savings workshops geared to small businesses. Telephone interviews were conducted in August 1979 with 151 people in Wisconsin who had participated in an Educational Telephone Network or a Regional Workshop on energy saving for small business and who were in a position to make or recommend energy-saving changes or practices in their buildings. A 97% response rate was achieved. Evaluation coordinator: Laverne Forest (Energy Extension Service).

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Personnel Notes

Percy H. Tannenbaum was appointed Director of the Survey Research Center at the University of California, Berkeley, effective July 1, 1979. He is a professor in the Berkeley Graduate School of Public Policy. The previous director, *J. Merrill Shanks*, will continue his own research in association with SRC as well as teaching full time in the Department of Political Science.

James A. Christenson has been named Director of the Survey Research Center at the University of Kentucky. He is also affiliated with the Sociology Department. Also at UK-

SRC, *Michael A. Baer* (Political Science) and *Leonard K. Tipton* (Journalism) have become Co-Directors of the Kentucky Poll of Public Opinion (see p. 13).

At the University of Maryland Opinion Survey, *Patricia A. Rathbun* has been promoted from Assistant to Associate Director.

Dale DeWitt has been named manager of the Field Department in the Research Triangle Institute's Survey Operations Center. He was previously manager of the Field Supervisory Staff for RTI's National General Purpose Sample. Also at RTI, *Valley Rachal* has been promoted to the new position of deputy director in the Center for the Study of Social Behavior. He has participated in or led research projects at RTI since 1967. *Robert Mason* has been named to the new position of deputy director in the Sampling Research and Design Center at RTI. He has been a department manager of SRDC since 1976.

The National Opinion Research Center has appointed four new Senior Study Directors: *Lutz Erbring* from the Institute for Social Research, Michigan; *Thomas DiPrete* from the Department of Sociology, Columbia University; *Richard Taub* from the Public Affairs Program, University of Chicago; and *Sheldon Gawiser* from NBC News Poll, New York City. Gawiser also serves as Director of Data Processing in NORC's New York office.

Two new Study Directors at the Center for Survey Research, University of Massachusetts/Boston are *Steven Dubnoff*, who has been at the Institute for Social Research, Michigan, for the last two years as a postdoctoral fellow, and *Wilbert Young*, who received his Ph.D. in Psychology from the University of Michigan this year.

Paul Planchon has joined the staff of the Survey Division of Mathematica Policy Research as Senior Survey Researcher. He previously served as Director, Survey Development Staff, DHEW.

Gloria S. Hamilton has left her position as Head of Research Services at the Bureau of Social Science Research to join the staff of Westat, Inc. Also moving from BSSR to Westat were *Celia Pavis* and *Carol Sosdian*.

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List of Academic Survey Research Organizations

The following list contains as accurate information as possible on those academic survey research organizations that have come to our attention. It does not claim to be a list of *all* such organizations, and we would appreciate hearing from any other academically based organizations engaged primarily in survey research.

United States

Alabama

Dr. Paul L. Wall, Director
Division of Behavioral Science Research
Carnegie Hall--4th Floor
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee Institute, AL 36088
(205-727-8575)

Dr. Richard Maisiak, Senior Evaluator
Office of Educational Development
University of Alabama in Birmingham
School of Medicine
310 Medical Educational Building
Birmingham, AL 35294
(205-934-3686)

Arizona

Prof. Morris Axelrod, Director
Survey Research Laboratory
Sociology Department
SS221
Arizona State University
Tempe, AZ 85281
(602-965-5000)

California

Prof. Percy Tannenbaum, Director
Survey Research Center
2538 Channing Way Building C
University of California, Berkeley
Berkeley, CA 94720
(415-642-6578)

Ms. Eve P. Fielder, Director
Survey Research Center
Institute for Social Science Research
11249 Bunche Hall
University of California at Los Angeles
Los Angeles, CA 90024
(213-825-0711)

Florida

Dr. Charles M. Grigg, Director
Institute for Social Research
654 Bellamy Building
Florida State University
Tallahassee, FL 32306
(904-644-2830)

Illinois

Prof. Norman M. Bradburn, Director
National Opinion Research Center
University of Chicago
6030 S. Ellis Avenue
Chicago, IL 60637
(312-753-1300)

Dr. Robert Ferber, Director
Survey Research Laboratory
University of Illinois
1005 W. Nevada Street
Urbana, IL 61801
(217-333-4273)

Indiana

Dr. George W. Bohrnstedt, Director
Institute of Social Research
Indiana University
1022 E. Third Street
Bloomington, IN 47401
(812-337-8984)

Iowa

Dr. John C. Greenwood, Director
Applied Psychology Center
104 Lewis Hall
St. Ambrose College
518 W. Locust Street
Davenport, IA 52803
(319-324-1681, ext. 217)

Prof. Robert E. Kramer, Associate Director
Center for Business and Behavioral Research
University of Northern Iowa
Cedar Falls, IA 50613
(319-273-2105)

Dr. Herbert A. David, Director
Statistical Laboratory
Dr. Roy A. Hickman, Professor-in-Charge
Survey Group
Iowa State University
Ames, IA 50010
(515-294-5242)

Kentucky

Dr. James A. Christenson
Survey Research Center
University of Kentucky
211 McVey Hall, speed sort #00452
Lexington, KY 40506
(606-257-4684)

(continued)

Maine

Prof. David Kovenock, Director
Social Science Research Institute
164 College Avenue
University of Maine
Orono, ME 04469
(207-581-2555)

Maryland

Dr. Robert W. James, Director
University of Maryland Opinion Survey
Maryland Technical Advisory Service
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20742
(301-454-5718)

Massachusetts

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Research Center News

Conference Planned on Computer-Assisted Survey Technology

With support from NSF, the Survey Research Centers of the University of California have scheduled a three-day conference on Computer-Assisted Survey Technology (CAST). The conference, to be held in Berkeley during the spring of 1980, will bring together survey research professionals who are involved in the development or utilization of such technology.

To provide background for the conference and to illustrate both the potentialities and the difficulties associated with current CAST methodology, the host organization (SRC/Berkeley) will use the research documentation and computer hardware and software that were developed for the California Disability Survey, which was conducted jointly by the Survey Research Centers at Berkeley and UCLA using computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). The conference will feature presentations and discussions by researchers working on computer-assisted survey technology in each major survey organization in the country and will focus on alternative strategies, methodological perspectives, and potential substantive applications for the development of this new methodology.

Sharing the responsibilities as conference directors are J. Merrill Shanks, former Director of SRC/Berkeley, and Howard E. Freeman, Director of the Institute for Social Science Research, UCLA. They plan to assemble technical specifications and reports from each of the participating survey organizations and will prepare a summary monograph on the current status of computer-assisted survey technology and its potential for social research. For further information, write to Dr. Shanks, Survey Research Center, University of California, Berkeley CA 94720.

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Telephone Interviewing Facilities at Survey Research Organizations

Mary A. Spaeth

There has been an increasing use of telephone interviewing in survey research. As a result, facilities for handling this interviewing have become more sophisticated. To find out the

types of facilities that existed at various survey research organizations, questionnaires were sent in February 1979 to a number of organizations in the United States and Canada. It should be emphasized that the sample used was not random: The basic list of organizations to receive the questionnaire consisted of those in the annual List of Academic Survey Research Organizations that appeared in the Fall 1978 issue of *Survey Research*. Added to this list were some nonacademic survey organizations that contributed regularly to *Survey Research* at that time and a group of profit-making research firms chosen specifically because it was thought that they might have Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI).

Of 63 questionnaires mailed out, 51 were returned. Among these research organizations, 46 had conducted telephone interview surveys. For comparative purposes, these research organizations, which comprise the sample on which this article is based, can be divided into two groups: 29 academic or nonprofit organizations and 17 profit-making or commercial firms.

Since 41 of the responding organizations indicated that they were willing to be cited by name in making comparisons, the table on pp. 22-23 shows how each of these organizations responded to a number of the items asked in the survey. The aggregate data for these and other questionnaire items are discussed below in a more general manner for all 46 organizations reporting that they conduct telephone surveys.

Use of Telephone Interviewing

Overall, about half the total number of surveys conducted by these research organizations in 1978 were done by telephone as the primary data-collection method. The averages were 42% for academic units and 53% for commercial firms. The growth in telephone interviewing at academic survey research organizations is exemplified by the increase from an average of 29% of total number of studies in 1972 among 17 such units that participated in an earlier *Survey Research* survey. In terms of number of telephone surveys, the maximum number in 1978 for academic organizations was 15, with a mean of 5 among those which conducted any phone surveys in 1978. One large profit-making organization reported having conducted 2,729 phone surveys in 1978. The rest ranged from 2 to 600, with a mean among those 15 firms of 130 surveys.

In the majority of these surveys, telephones at the organization's facility are usually used, with academic organizations more likely to use their own facilities--71% compared with

TELEPHONE INTERVIEWING FACILITIES AT VARIOUS SURVEY ORGANIZATIONS^a

Organization	No. of phone surveys in 1978	Pct of total surveys in 1978	Location of phones usually used ^b	Max. no. of phones normally available	Telephone center?	Private cubicles?	Cubicles acoustically treated?	Type of phones ^c
Behavioral Sciences Lab, U. of Cincinnati	7	100%	A	20	No	-	-	Dial(20%) T-T (80%)
Booz Allen Telephone Res. Center	200+	100	A	35	Yes	Yes	Yes	Dial Dial(20%) T-T (80%)
Bureau of Social Science Research	5	62	A	8	No	-	-	Dial(20%) T-T (80%)
Center for Business & Behavioral Research, U. of Northern Iowa	3	50	A	4+	No	-	-	Dial
Center for Policy Research	1	5	A	5	No	-	-	T-T
Center for Survey Research, U. of Massachusetts/Boston	8	75	C	-	-	-	-	-
Chilton Research Services	350	75	A	125	Yes	Yes	Yes	Dial(10%) T-T (90%)
Communication Research Center, Cleveland State U.	2	100	C	-	-	-	-	-
Crossley Surveys, Inc.	50	40	B	Unlimited ^e	Yes	Yes	Yes	T-T
Educational Assessment Center, U. of Washington	5	50	A	11	Yes	Yes	No	Dial Dial(50%) T-T (50%)
Far West Research, Inc.	35	68	A	12	Yes	Yes	Yes	T-T (50%)
Field Research Corp.	100	50	A	40	Yes	Yes	Yes	T-T
Institute for Research in Social Science, U. of North Carolina	2	NA	A	5	Yes	Yes	No	Dial
Institute for Social Research, Florida State U.	2	30	A	18	No	-	-	Dial
Institute for Social Science Research, UCLA	9	75	A	15	Yes	Yes	Yes	Dial
Institute for Survey Research, Temple U.	1	5	A	14	Yes	Yes	Yes	Dial(40%) T-T (60%)
Institute of Social Research, Indiana U.	0	0	A	7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Dial
Market Facts, Inc.	600+	65	A & B	75	Yes	Yes	Yes	T-T
Market Opinion Research	242 ^g	85	A	35	Yes	Yes	Yes	T-T
Mathematica Policy Research	2	20	A	13+	Yes	Yes	No	T-T
Minnesota Center for Social Research, U. of Minnesota	5	50	A	6	No	-	-	Dial
National Opinion Research Center, U. of Chicago	3	20	A & B	35	No	-	-	T-T
N.E. Field Facts, Inc.	300	20	C	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Educational Development, U. of Alabama/Birmingham	2	20	C	-	-	-	-	-
Opinion Research Corp.	300	25-30	A	24	Yes	Yes	Yes	T-T
Population Research Lab, U. of Alberta	2	30	C	-	-	-	-	-
Population Research Lab, Brown U.	1	100	C	-	-	-	-	-
Research Triangle Institute	5	30	A	18	Yes	Yes	Yes	T-T
Response Analysis Corp.	15	33	B	NA	No	-	-	T-T
Social Research Center, Washington State U.	10	40	A	14+	Yes	Yes	Yes	Dial
Social Science Research Bureau, Southern Illinois U.	0	0	A	16	No	-	-	Dial
Social Science Research Institute, U. of Maine/Orono	6	45	A	4+	No	-	-	Dial
Survey Research Associates	5	50	A	24	No	-	-	Dial
Survey Research Center, U. of California/Berkeley	1	20	A	8+	Yes	Yes	Yes	Dial
Survey Research Center, U. of Kentucky	0	0	A	7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Dial
Survey Research Center, U. of Michigan	15	NA	A	28	Yes	Yes	Yes	T-T
Survey Research Center, Oregon State U.	2	29	B	NA ^h	No	-	-	T-T
Survey Research Consultants International	5	60	C	-	-	-	-	-
Survey Research Lab, Arizona State U.	4	50	A	10	Yes	Yes	No	Dial
Survey Research Lab, U. of Illinois	7	65	A	30	Yes	Yes	Yes	Dial Dial(20%) T-T (80%)
Wisconsin Survey Research Lab, U. of Wisconsin	19 ⁱ	50	A & B	20	Yes	Yes	Yes	T-T (80%)

^a Does not include five organizations that did not wish to be cited by name; data are as of Spring 1979.

^b A = telephones at own facility; B = telephones at some other central location; C = home telephones.

^c Dial = rotary dial; T-T = Touch-Tone. When organization has both, percentage of each type is given.

TELEPHONE INTERVIEWING FACILITIES AT VARIOUS SURVEY ORGANIZATIONS (continued)

Phones on Centrex or similar?	Use ear or head sets?	Have monitoring devices?	Have taping facilities?	Use CATI?	Plan to implement CATI?	No. of trained telephone interviewers available	Payment method ^d	Average pay rate for 20-minute interview	Starting hourly rate	Average hourly rate
No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	30-40	Hour	-	\$3.57	\$3.65
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	60-80	Hour	-	3.00	3.30
No	No	No	No	No	Yes	20	Hour	-	3.50	3.75
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	5	Hour	-	3.05	3.25
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	10	Hour	-	5.00	5.00
-	-	-	-	-	-	30	Either	\$6.00	3.50	4.00
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	350	Hour	-	2.95	4.00
-	-	-	-	-	-	15-30	Interview	3.00-5.00	-	-
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	6-8	Hour	-	4.00	5.00
Yes ^f	Yes	No	No	No	No	10-15	Hour	-	4.00	4.00
No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	25	Hour	-	3.25	3.50
No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	100	Hour	-	3.50	3.75
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	13	Hour	-	3.00	3.00
No	No	No	No	No	No	10-15	Either	3.00-5.00	3.50	4.00
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	-	60	Hour	-	3.90	4.10
Yes ^f	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	20	Hour	-	3.00	3.25
Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	14	Hour	-	4.00	4.00
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	200	Hour	-	2.90	3.50
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	70	Interview	2.20	-	-
No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	25-30	Hour	-	3.50	3.63
Yes	NA	No	Yes	No	Yes	6	Hour	-	3.60	4.80
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	30 (Chi)	Hour	-	3.65	3.75
-	-	-	-	-	-	15 (NY)	Hour	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	40	Interview	NA	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	Either	4.00	4.00	6.00
No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	300	Hour	-	3.10	3.30
-	-	-	-	-	-	30	Interview	4.00	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	10	Hour	-	4.50	4.75
Yes ^f	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	36	Hour	-	3.50	4.00
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Unlimited	Interview	9.00	-	-
Yes	Not yet	No	No	No	No	15-20	Hour	-	3.00	3.00
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	10	Either	3.00	5.00	5.00
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	8-10	Hour	-	3.06	3.23
No	Yes	No	No	No	No	40	Hour	-	3.60	3.80
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	-	NA	Hour	-	4.72	4.72
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	14	Hour	-	3.00	3.00
No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	-	60	Hour	-	3.80	4.04
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	30-40 ^h	Interview	7.00	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	15	Interview	2.00	-	-
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	5-10	Hour	-	3.00	3.00
Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	20	Either	2.00	4.00	4.00
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	30	Hour	-	3.05	3.40

^d By the hour, by the interview, or either depending on the survey.

^g 242 projects or 130,000 surveys reported.

^e Includes subcontracting to WATS houses; interviewer columns pertain only to in-house interviewers.

^h Under subcontract.

^f Some tied to a Centrex or similar system and some not.

ⁱ Covers July 1977-June 1978.

62% for commercial firms. Second most frequent for academic units are home phones (18%), whereas second for commercial operations are phones at some central location other than their own facility (25%), sometimes by subcontract to WATS houses.

The 37 organizations that do their telephone interviewing from some centralized location (i.e., not home telephones) were asked a series of questions pertaining to the equipment used. Of these organizations, 27 have specially equipped telephone centers, all of which contain private cubicles; in 23 centers, these cubicles are acoustically treated.

Overall, the types of telephones used are fairly evenly divided, with 24 organizations using rotary dial phones and 22 using Touch-Tone[®] phones; 7 have some of each type. There is a considerable difference, however, between academic and commercial organizations. Among the former, 58% use only dial phones and 21% use only Touch-Tone[®] phones. Comparable figures for the latter are 20% and 67%, respectively. Among the 7 organizations having both types of telephone, over half of the phones are Touch-Tones[®], with a mean of 76%.

Some or all of the telephones at 27 facilities are tied to a Centrex or similar system requiring that an extra digit be dialed when making outside calls. Using the academic-commercial split, 79% of the academic organizations have all or part of their phones on such a system, whereas 53% of the commercial firms have such a system; presumably this is because academic institutions are more likely to have central telephone systems. Dialing for these organizations takes slightly longer, thus adding to the time and cost involved in conducting a telephone survey.

Overall, 60% of the facilities that do telephone interviewing at their own or some other central location use ear or head sets. This type of equipment is used more frequently by the profit-making firms (80%) than by the academic organizations (48%). The type or brand mentioned most frequently was Starset. A number of organizations noted on their questionnaires that they do not use ear or head sets because their interviewers do not like them.

All 13 of the commercial firms who responded to a question on monitoring devices have such equipment. A slight majority (54%) of the academic survey units also have such devices. Facilities for taping telephone interviews are also frequent among commercial organizations (64%) but are infrequent at academic organizations (17%).

Almost all of the 46 organizations covered here used the telephone both for local surveys

and for long distance interviewing. Sixteen of the profit-making firms did both, and one firm did local interviewing only. Among academic survey units, two did local interviewing only and two did long distance interviewing only. Overall, half of the long distance calls were nationwide, with the remaining calls being conducted within the organizations' (or interviewers') own states (37%) or within their own and neighboring states (12%). Among the commercial firms, nationwide surveys were more likely (75%), whereas long distance calls within their own or within their own and neighboring states were more likely among academic organizations (63%). Wide Area Telephone Service (WATS) lines were used by 14 of the 43 organizations conducting long distance interviews, with little difference between academic units and commercial firms.

In drawing the sample for telephone surveys, 39 of the 46 organizations have used lists of specialized populations. The same number have used random digit dialing; of these, 15 have tried the Waksberg method (10 academic and 5 profit-making). Telephone books are next in the number of organizations using them (34), followed by existing sample lists (23), street address (reverse) directories (19), and city directories (17).

When one turns to the frequency with which the survey organizations have used the various sampling sources, 11 academic organizations report using RDD (non-Waksberg) most frequently. Used second most frequently by this type of organization are lists of specialized populations. Among profit-making firms, telephone books have been used most frequently, followed closely by regular RDD.

Interviewer Practices

There is a tremendous range in the number of trained telephone interviewers available, with the maximum at academic units being 60 (the mean is 21), while eight profit-making companies have 100 or more, with one firm reporting an "unlimited number" available.

Telephone interviewers are paid only by the hour at 34 of the organizations and only by the interview at 7. At the remaining 5, all academic units, the basis of payment depends on the survey. At those organizations that pay by the interview, the average pay rate for a 20-minute interview ranges from \$2.00 to \$9.00, with a mean of \$4.29. The mean for profit-making organizations (\$4.40) is not much higher than for academic units (\$4.25). Five of the 12 organizations that pay by the interview pay for partial or incomplete interviews; these five are all academic units.

At those organizations that pay by the hour, the starting hourly pay rate for telephone interviewers ranges from \$2.90 (federal minimum wage) to \$5.00, with a mean of \$3.56. In contrast to the pay-by-the-interview rates, the mean starting salary at academic organizations (\$3.73) is higher than that at the commercial firms responding to this survey (\$3.25). The average hourly rate for trained interviewers at academic units (\$3.76) is also higher than that at profit-making organizations (\$3.65), with the highest average hourly pay (\$6.00) being paid at the Office of Educational Development, University of Alabama in Birmingham.

Because the supervising of telephone and of face-to-face interviewers are somewhat different tasks, it was thought that a majority of survey organizations would have separate supervisors for the two types of interviewers. However, it was found that the percentage for those using separate telephone supervisors and for those using the same supervisors for both telephone and face-to-face interviewers was the same (49%), with 2% having some supervisors in each category.

CATI

A majority of the 37 responding organizations that reported having centralized telephone interviewing facilities already have Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) or plan to implement it. Thus, 8 had CATI in operation in the spring of 1979 (3 academic and 5 commercial) and 14 planned to use it in the future (11 academic and 3 commercial). Two academic organizations were on the verge of making their CATI systems operational and responded to some of the questions on CATI equipment.

A number of different computers are used to run the operational CATI systems: The Institute for Social Science Research/UCLA and the Survey Research Center/Berkeley use PDP-11's, and SRC/Michigan uses a Four Phase computer (the Research Triangle Institute reported that they would be using a Data General system); the commercial firms included in this survey use IBM 370, HP-3000, Digital Scientific Meta Four, Systems Marketing, and TDX Systems Inc. The sizes of the CATI operations vary considerably, with the number of CATI terminals ranging from 2 to 55; the overall mean is 23. The larger CATI operations are generally in the profit-making sector, with Chilton Research Services having 55 terminals. The academic units range from 8 terminals at SRC/Berkeley to 40 at RTI, with SRC/Michigan having 10 and ISSR/UCLA having 15.

As one might expect, the commercial firms have

conducted more CATI surveys; as of the spring of 1979, Market Facts had done 5,000 surveys using CATI. The largest number of completed interviews in a single survey was 120,000 for a Chilton survey. The larger surveys had generally been conducted by the profit-making organizations. As for length of CATI interviews, the longest interview schedule by the spring of 1979 had averaged 60 minutes for a survey conducted by ISSR/UCLA. In contrast, the longest CATI interview among the profit-making firms averaged 12 minutes.

Because of the presumably greater difficulties in using CATI compared to normal telephone interviewing, it was thought that organizations might be more likely to hire special CATI interviewers rather than use their regular interviewers. However, at 7 organizations the CATI staff includes regular telephone interviewers, 3 use face-to-face interviewers, and 5 hire some new interviewers.

There is a tremendous range in the initial training period for these CATI interviewers, with a marked difference between the academic and the commercial organizations. Thus, the two academic units responding to this question, ISSR/UCLA and SRC/Michigan, reported average initial training times of 40 and 65 hours, respectively. In contrast, the four profit-making organizations ranged from 1 to 10 hours in average training time. The reason for this discrepancy might be related to the shorter (and presumably less complicated) interview schedules at the commercial firms or to better software at these firms.

The average number of interviewers used on CATI surveys conducted prior to the spring of 1979 ranged from 20 to 35 for academic organizations and from 4 to 125 for commercial firms, with all but one of the latter having CATI interviewing staffs of 25 or less. In addition to having an average of 125 interviewers, one commercial firm also uses an average of 20 supervisors on CATI surveys. The remaining profit-making firms use 1-4 supervisors, while the academic organizations use 3-5 supervisors. The ratios of supervisors to interviewers are 1:8 and 1:7, respectively.

Interestingly enough, all four of the academic units that had CATI in the spring of 1979 had systems in which supervisors could monitor the interviews on a CRT. Among the 5 commercial firms with CATI, 2 had this capability and 3 did not. Thus, whereas monitoring devices for regular telephone interviewing were more common at the commercial research organizations in this survey, CATI monitoring was more likely at the academic units.

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Jobs ↔ People

This free column is for the convenience of people available for work in survey research and organizations having job openings in survey research.

Listings should be sent to the Editor, *Survey Research*, 1005 W. Nevada St., University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801, and should be approximately 50 words in length. Names will be coded if requested.

Opening:

Survey Research Group, Abt Associates, Inc. Survey Directors--Manage survey operations of large-scale government projects. Responsible for all phases of survey design and implementation. Minimum of 4 years academic or commercial survey design and management experience required. Ph.D. desirable but not required. Salary: \$19,000-\$30,000. Send resume, names of references, and salary history to Donna Freedman, Personnel Department, Abt Associates, Inc., 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138.

Opening:

The Center for Survey Research would like to add one and possibly two staff members at the study director level in the summer or fall of 1980. Candidates must have strong academic backgrounds in survey research methodology and/or statistics/sampling skills. Candidates with experience in conducting and managing large-scale survey efforts are preferred. Candidates would be expected to work on service-related contracts as well as grants and contracts emanating directly from their own research interests. The Center is an equal opportunity employer. Send resumes to Floyd J. Fowler, Jr., Director, Center for Survey Research, 100 Arlington Street, Boston, MA 02116.

Opening:

Consumer Research: Major life insurance trade association needs a Ph.D. or A.B.D. to design and carry out studies to discover the economic, social, and psychological factors that shape the public's demand for insurance products. Should have strong scientific bent, grounding in survey research methods and statistics, and exposure to consumer economics/psychology. Multidisciplinary setting with an organization with a 60-year history in applied behavioral research. Salary: \$22,600-\$25,000. Write Dr. Robert C. Nuckols, Second VP--Industry Research, Life Insurance Marketing and Research Association, 170 Sigourney Street, Hartford, CT 06105.

Opening:

New York University. Professor of Sociology and Director of new Research Center. Sociology Department of NYU seeks colleague to help create new center for social research while fostering her/his own program of research and scholarship. Rank: tenured full professor. Responsibilities include continuing own research activities; organizing, staffing, and overseeing new center, initiating grant development and working with departmental faculty and graduate students in fostering funded research projects; and integrating center's program with department's graduate instruction and training. Teaching responsibilities are negotiable. Requirements: Ph.D., publications, and successful record of securing and executing funded social research. Appointment subject to budget approval. Send vita only, with names of three references, to Recruitment Committee, Department of Sociology, 19 University Place, New York University, New York, NY 10003. Applications received after December 31, 1979, cannot be assured consideration. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Openings:

2 positions at Research Triangle Institute. Director of Health Research Center. Applicants should have established record of health research and publications in such areas as evaluation research, health manpower assessment, epidemiological studies, and the organization, financing, and delivery of health care. Relevant areas of professional training include health economics, medical sociology, epidemiology, medicine, biostatistics, public health, and social psychology. Doctorate in one of these areas or M.D. preferred. 8-10 years of directly related experience, preferably in contract research, required. Position involves providing senior technical supervision for multiple research projects, program development activities, and supervision of 15 professional and support staff. Personal research may also be undertaken. Competitive salary and excellent benefits.

Health Economist for RTI's Center for Health Studies. Require Ph.D. in Economics with established record of publications and research in the field of health in such areas as health care delivery, manpower, health administration, cost containment, and quality of care. Prior experience in contract research preferred. Strong statistical skills essential. Familiarity with survey and evaluation methodologies desirable. Competitive salary and excellent benefits.

All persons interested in either of these

positions should send resume and examples of recent health care research to Dr. William C. Eckerman, Research Triangle Institute, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709. An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

Opening:

Assistant Director, Survey Research Center, University of California at Berkeley. Opening for one, possibly two, senior staff members to participate in survey center administration, with responsibilities for survey sampling, data processing management, and survey analysis consultation. Applicants should have demonstrated abilities and experience in at least two of these areas. Full-time research position without teaching duties. Qualifications should include advanced degree in related social science field or statistics, or extensive experience and publications. Salary commensurate with qualifications. Applications with complete resumes and supporting materials, should be sent prior to February 15, 1980, to Professor Percy Tannenbaum, Director, Survey Research Center, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720. The University is an affirmative action employer.

Publications and Data Sets

New Public Opinion Index

The inaugural volume of the *Index to International Public Opinion* will be published this fall under the co-editorship of Philip K. and Elizabeth H. Hastings of Survey Research Consultants International. This reference volume will be issued annually and attempts to establish bibliographic control and subject indexing of the important public opinion surveys conducted by polling organizations worldwide. Each volume contains opinion questions, plus total sample results, for surveys conducted during the preceding year and is organized by subject, country, and date. To enhance the value of the *Index*, the source documentation for many of the questions may be purchased in microfiche. For more information, write to Greenwood Press, 51 Riverside Ave., Westport, CT 06880.

CATI Documentation Available

The Center for Computer-Based Behavioral Studies in the Psychology Department at UCLA

has announced that the User and Programmer Documentations of the Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) system developed under NSF funding is available for distribution to interested users. The set of three volumes has been printed in a limited edition and is available at the cost of duplication and distribution (\$30 per set). A distribution tape with release notes is also available for \$170.

The CATI system will run as-is on a PDP-11 with the RSX-11M, RSX-11D, or IAS operating systems and with minor changes on a VAX-11/780 under VAX/VMS. Since 98% of the code is in Fortran, it can also be converted to run with other computer hardware and operating systems.

Requests for any of these materials should be addressed to Professor Gerald H. Shure, Center for Computer-Based Behavioral Studies, Department of Psychology, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

New Methodological Publications

NOTE: The publications listed below should be obtained from the author, organization, or publisher cited. They are *not* available through *Survey Research* or the Survey Research Laboratory.

Andersen, Ronald; Kasper, Judith; Frankel, Martin R.; and Associates. *Total Survey Error: Applications to Improve Health Surveys*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1979. 296pp. \$15.95.

Berry, Sandra H. *Conducting a Survey Using the Client's Staff: Evaluation of Interviewer Performance in the Electricity Rate Study*. R-2223-DWP. Santa Monica, CA: Rand Corporation, September 1979. 52pp.

Childers, Terry L., and Ferrell O. C. "Response rates and perceived questionnaire length in mail surveys." *Journal of Marketing Research* 16 (August 1979), 429-31.

Cummings, K. Michael. "Random digit dialing: A sampling technique for telephone surveys." *Public Opinion Quarterly* 43 (Summer 1979), 233-44.

Daniel, Wayne W. (comp.). *Collecting Sensitive Data by Randomized Response*. Atlanta: College of Business Administration, Georgia State University, 1979. 113pp. \$10.

Duncan-Jones, P., and Henderson, Scott. "The use of a two-phase design in a prevalence survey." *Social Psychiatry* 13 (No. 4, 1978), 231-37.

Dutka, Solomon. *Sampling Rare Populations: An Alternative Method*. New York: Audits and Surveys, Inc. (1 Park Ave., New York, NY 10016), 1979. 12pp. \$1.

Ferber, Robert (ed.). *Readings in Survey Research*. Chicago: American Marketing Association, 1978. 604pp. AMA members \$24; nonmembers \$36.

Godwin, R. Kenneth. "The consequences of large monetary incentives in mail surveys of elites." *Public Opinion Quarterly* 43 (Fall 1979), 378-87.

Groves, Robert M. "Actors and questions in telephone and personal interview surveys." *Public Opinion Quarterly* 43 (Summer 1979), 190-205.

LaBarbera, Priscilla A., and MacLachlan, James M. "Response latency in telephone interviews." *Journal of Advertising Research* 19 (June 1979), 49-55.

Moss, Louis, and Goldstein, Harvey (eds.). *The Recall Method in Social Surveys*. Studies in Education, 9. London: Institute of Education, University of London, 1979. 176pp. £5.95.

O'Neil, Michael J. "Estimating the nonresponse bias due to refusals in telephone surveys." *Public Opinion Quarterly* 43 (Summer 1979), 218-32.

Orlich, Donald C. *Designing Sensible Surveys*. Pleasantville, NY: Redgrave Publishing Co., 1978. 194pp. \$11.90.

Rothwell, Naomi D., and Rustemeyer, Anitra M. "Studies of Census mail questionnaires."

Journal of Marketing Research 16 (August 1979), 401-9.

Shosteck, Herschel, and Fairweather, William R. "Physician response rates to mail and personal interview surveys." *Public Opinion Quarterly* 43 (Summer 1979), 206-17.

Singer, Eleanor, and Kohnke-Aguirre, Luane. "Interviewer expectation effects: A replication and extension." *Public Opinion Quarterly* 43 (Summer 1979), 245-60.

Traugott, Michael W., and Katosh, John P. "Response validity in surveys of voting behavior." *Public Opinion Quarterly* 43 (Fall 1979), 359-77.

Tyebjee, Tyzoon T. "Telephone survey methods: The state of the art." *Journal of Marketing* 43 (Summer 1979), 68-78.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Census Bureau Methodological Research, 1978: An Annotated List of Papers and Reports*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1979. 30pp. 50¢.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Reevaluation of the 1972-73 U.S. Consumer Expenditure Survey: A Further Examination Based on Revised Estimates of Personal Consumer Expenditures*, by Robert B. Pearl. Technical paper no. 46. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1979. 50pp. NPL.

Wolfe, Lee M. "Characteristics of persons with and without home telephones." *Journal of Marketing Research* 16 (August 1979), 421-25.

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