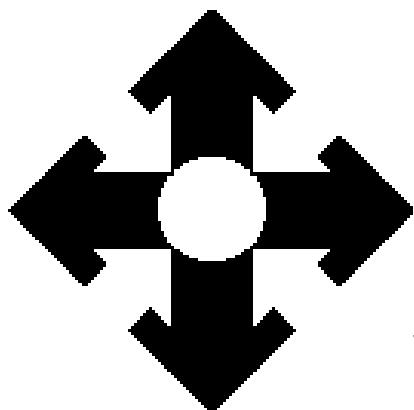


# Survey Research



Volume 27, Number 3

Summer 1996

*Survey Research Laboratory-College of Urban Planning and Public Affairs-University of Illinois at Chicago*

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## Editor's Note

Our List of Academic Survey Research Organizations, published every other year in our fall issue, has long included a small number of not-for-profit organizations that are not affiliated with a university or college. We have become aware of a growing number of such organizations and have decided to make an effort to expand the list to include them. In light of this effort, we are changing the title of the list to the List of Academic and Not-for-Profit Survey Research Organizations. If you belong to such an organization that is not currently listed in *Survey Research* and are interested in being listed, please contact me at our Urbana office, and I will send you the appropriate forms.

—Diane O'Rourke, Managing Editor

# Strategic Planning for the Census Bureau and Plans for the 2000 Census

Martha Farnsworth Riche, Director of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, gave the keynote address at the 1996 International Field Directors and Field Technologies Conference on May 20 at Snowbird, Utah. She discussed general strategic planning for the Bureau of the Census and plans for the 2000 Census. She identified four goals for strategic direction:

1. *Greater customer satisfaction.* Forty percent of the Bureau's work comes from other federal units. The Bureau gathers 70% of all U.S. federal economic statistics.
2. *Greater productivity.* The Bureau will implement CAPI, commerce administrative management system (CAMS), and a new White House home page (<http://www.whitehouse.gov>) that will make it easier for users to obtain data, regardless of which agency collected it.
3. *Improved public relations.* For instance, respondent burden is to be eased and respondent understanding of the benefits of information is to be increased.
4. *A more effective, skilled workforce.*

Plans for the 2000 Census center around making it less costly and more accurate and having the results disseminated more quickly. Riche listed several objectives, including (a) making every effort to count every household (e.g., using easier forms), (b) implementing an open process, and (c) eliminating the differential

undercount of some racial/ethnic groups. She noted four strategies to reach these objectives:


1. *Building partnerships.* The Bureau will identify the best providers, starting with state, local, and tribal governments, to help improve mailing lists. The Bureau is now able to share postal lists to improve and correct lists and will also go to the private sector to meet various needs, including procuring equipment, advertising, and hiring and training.
2. *Keeping it simple.* Extra forms will be available at places where those who are typically hard to locate might be found. Consequently, checking for duplication will become an important task.  
In response to the continuing decline in public responsiveness, the 2000 Census will be acknowledged as what it is—"the largest direct marketing campaign"—and will include an advance letter, a follow-up letter, and a replacement form. To simplify the process, this will be the last time that the long form is part of the Decennial Census. It will spin off into an annual, rolling, separate sample, using the Continuous Measurement Form.
3. *Using technologies such as digital capture of forms, optical scanning, and "point-and-click" results on the Internet intelligently.*
4. *Using statistical methods for sampling and estimation.*

## Telephone Data Collection Miscellanea

Diane O'Rourke

At the recent Field Directors and Technologies Conference, I chaired a small discussion group on telephone data collection procedures, hoping to gather together a group of survey practitioners to whom I could field a host of questions about the nitty-gritty of telephone interviewing: What do interviewers get paid? When and how do they get increases? What hours are scheduled or not scheduled for calling? What procedures are used for contact attempts (e.g., total number of attempts, time of day and week attempts are made)? What is done about answering machines? About 35 people showed up, representing about 25 survey organizations. (You can see that this is going to be a heavily quantitative report.) Following are some issues we discussed:

- *Beginning interviewer pay.* The following 33 figures, listed in order from lowest to highest, were reported at my session, at another session on "small shops" (thanks to Andy Williams, Iowa State Univ., for reporting this information), and at breaks throughout the conference as I queried



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Diane O'Rourke	Managing Editor
Marya Ryan	Production Editor

For subscription and other information, write to

*Survey Research* Newsletter  
Survey Research Laboratory  
University of Illinois  
909 W. Oregon St., Ste. 300  
Urbana, IL 61801-3327  
E-mail: [survey@srl.uic.edu](mailto:survey@srl.uic.edu)  
217-333-7170

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those who attended neither of the above sessions. Beginning interviewer pay varies by 100%, primarily due to market factors and/or university pay scales. The region where each organization is based is noted after the hourly rate; organizations in major cities are noted by the term "metro."

\$ 5.00 Midwest	7.00 Northeast metro
5.00 Northwest	7.00 Middle Atlantic
5.25 Southeast	7.17 Northeast
5.37 Midwest	7.50 Southeast
5.50 Northwest	7.50 Midwest
5.50 Northeast	7.50 Midwest metro
5.50 Northeast	7.50 West
5.50 Midwest	8.00 Pacific metro
6.00 Southeast	8.22 Pacific metro
6.00 Southeast	8.86 Northwest
6.00 Midwest	metro
6.00 Midwest	9.00 Northeast metro
6.06 Southwest	9.36 Midwest metro
metro	9.44 Northwest
6.12 Southeast	metro
6.50 Canada metro	9.50 Canada metro
(in U.S. dollars)	(in U.S. dollars)
6.50 Northwest	9.78 Pacific metro
6.75 Midwest metro	10.05 Pacific metro

- *Bilingual interviewers' pay.* Bilingual interviewers receive higher pay, although that can vary from only slightly higher (5% more) to somewhat higher (\$1.00 more) to considerably higher (\$2.25 [30%] and \$2.50 [33%] more).
- *Interviewer pay increases.* There is no standard system of awarding increases; some are annual cost-of-living increases (COLA), some are merit only. Examples include (a) 2% COLA plus an annual merit increase of 1% to 3%; (b) 15% increase after adequate experience (e.g., a certain number of months of interviewing, demonstrated productivity in tracing and/or converting); (c) \$.25 increase on employment anniversary date; (d) 1% to 10% merit increase after 6 months; (e) \$.50 increase with satisfactory performance after 6 months; (f) \$.10 to \$.15 per hour increase after a specified number of hours of interviewing; (g) reviews and increases every 6 months; (h) annual across-the-board increases only.
- *Supervisors' pay.* This varies greatly, too. Hourly wage over base interviewer pay ranges from \$1.50 to \$5.00. One organization paid \$1.00 more plus benefits.

mulated and used for time off with pay—an individual can earn BBs (e.g., 5 minutes of BBs for each refusal converted) or an entire crew can earn them (e.g., if the shift meets a production quota).

· *Answering machines.* Only about a third of the organizations leave messages on answering machines, except when calling in response to an appointment. Some leave a message on the first call, some on the third call; others vary the timing of the message. The participants reported mixed success with leaving messages to call back an 800 number.

· *Number of contact attempts.* The typical number of contact attempts seems to be higher than it was decades ago (when just about all organizations were in the 3 to 10 contacts range). By a show of hands, it was determined that most of the organizations represented at the session make 10 to 15 contacts per case, several standardly make 16 or more, and only one or two make 9 or fewer calls. One organization makes 20 calls per case for "ring-no-answers" but will make unlimited callbacks if they have identified a household with an eligible respondent. Some call ring-no-answers from 5 to 15 times but call identified households as many times as possible during the field period. However, most organizations use one decision rule about callbacks (regardless of the outcome of previous calls)

- *Refusal converters' bonuses.* These vary also. Examples include (a) (slightly) higher hourly wage

· *Scheduling contact attempts.* Some organizations have contact rules and others do not. Examples are (a) first calls are made during the daytime to screen out businesses; (b) the first five calls are three in the evening, one in the morning, and one in the afternoon; (c) interviewers start with a random time slot and then call again in the next time slot (e.g., Monday evening, Tuesday afternoon, Tuesday evening [no interviewing in the mornings]).

· *Calling times and sessions.* The typical earliest time to call is 9 a.m. (8 a.m. for some rural studies). The typical latest time to call is 9:00 or 9:30 p.m. About 50% of the organizations call on Friday evenings, Saturday mornings, Sunday afternoons, and Sunday evenings; about 25% call on Saturday evenings.

## Data Archives

Diane O'Rourke

Several months ago, I sent short questionnaires (seven questions) to the approximately 75 academic and not-

for-profit survey organizations in the U.S. and Canada whose research we publicize. In the tradition of nonresponse that survey researchers have become known for, I received 16 responses (about 21%). The one mailing went out the same way we usually communicate with these organizations, either by e-mail or U.S. mail. Two of the 16 responding organizations do not keep archives, although one will re-create data sets for former clients. Below is information on the data archives at the other 14 responding survey organizations.

### **What Is Archived**

All but one of the organizations archive all of their own studies. That one, which is a division of a larger research unit, typically archives only the studies in which staff from the survey division play a role. In addition, three are archives for ICPSR data, one archives the Census and other national studies, and one also archives the Harris Poll, the National Network of State Polls (NNSP), and newspaper polls.

### **Years Covered**

Almost all of the archives cover all years since the inception of the organization, some dating back to the 1950s and 1960s but most beginning in the 1980s. (A global caveat is that some data are no longer available because [a] the tape or other medium has been corrupted or [b] compatible hardware and/or software is no longer available to read the data [at a reasonable cost].)

### **Forms in Which Data Are Kept**

Respondents were asked to check all answers that apply. Because the medium for archiving has changed over the years, many organizations now have data on varying formats. Among the 14 responding organizations, the following usage was noted (verbatim responses are indicated in quotation marks): 7 use computer diskettes, 4 use computer disks, 7 use computer tapes, 4 use CD-ROM, 1 uses a "hard drive and server drive," 1 uses "mainframe data files," 1 is "on-line," and 8 store paper questionnaires (for a shorter period of time).

### **Restrictions**

Ten of the 14 organizations have some restrictions on access to the archived data: Three have a waiting period prior to public use (often to give an academic sponsor time to publish the data), 3 make (some of their) data available only to those within their university, 3 note that some of their data are proprietary and/ or available only with the consent of the client or director of the survey center, and 2 refer requesters of some data to other data distributors (e.g., ICPSR, Roper).

While the question was not asked, it is assumed that all of the organizations charge a fee for the costs of staff time, reproduction, and copying.

### **IRSS Archive**

The most extensive of the archives reporting is that of the Institute for Research in Social Science (IRSS), Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill (UNC-CH). In addition to its own studies, IRSS archives data from ICPSR, the Roper Center, Harris, NNSP, USA Today, the *Atlanta Journal Constitution*, and other sources. (The ICPSR and Roper data are available only to UNC-CH faculty.)

IRSS has an electronically searchable data catalog, as well as a survey item database similar to the Roper Center's POLLS. Access to the IRSS system is free via Internet connection and can also be accessed by modem. The item index includes the complete question text and marginals for surveys in IRSS's unique holdings (e.g., Harris, NNSP, Carolina and Southern Focus Polls). The Harris Polls go back to the 1960s and can be used for trend analysis. For information about how to connect, contact David Sheaves, Manning Hall, CB#3355, Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3355; 919-966-3348; fax 919-962-4777; dsheaves.irss@mhs.unc.edu.

## **The Use of Focus Groups**

Karin M. Clissold, Columbia Univ.

*This is a report on "The Use of Focus Groups," a small-group discussion at the International Field Directors and Field Technologies Conference held May 19-22, 1996, in Snowbird, Utah. The facilitator was Karin M. Clissold, and presenters were Linda Penalosa (Wisconsin Survey Research Laboratory) and Angell Beza (Univ. of North Carolina).*

Approximately 25 people attended the session. We opened the session by asking for input from attendees: What were their questions and experiences with focus groups? One individual had been to R. A. Krueger's training seminar on focus groups, but most people seemed to be interested in the basics, including answers to such questions as "What really qualifies as a focus group?" "What's the best use of a focus group?" "How do you train moderators?" and "How does one go about recruiting participants?"

Linda Penalosa, an experienced focus group moderator, presented first. She defined a focus group as an organized group discussion with a limited series of questions and as a technique that utilizes group dynamics to examine an issue in-depth, having a goal within the structure—a purpose and direction for the discussion.

She outlined the uses of a focus group as (a) informing a larger research project (e.g., getting more information about respondents' issues,

addressing the need to know the study population or the range of responses to research questions), (b) serving as stand-alone re-search (not generalizable, but useful in some settings where quantified information is not needed), and (c) interpreting survey results (i.e., helping explain the numbers); it is not appropriate to quantify results!

Penaloza defined the characteristics of focus groups as (a) careful recruitment of participants (5–10 per group, similar to one another on key variables [not from different levels of hierarchical organization, for example] and not known to each other; multiple groups are recommended), (b) proper meeting environment (neutral location, circular seating, tape-recorded interaction), (c) skillful moderator (one who is good at asking follow-up questions to get in-depth information, who can control participation so one individual doesn't dominate, who knows the subject, who uses a predetermined question route/script, and who can establish a permissive environment), and (d) appropriate analysis and reporting (systematic analysis, establishment of verifiable procedures).

She gave guidelines for appropriate questions: (a) use truly open-ended questions, (b) avoid dichotomous questions, (c) use "why" sparingly (this may seem like a challenge to participants—it implies a logical/ cognitive or "right" answer rather than an emotional re-sponse; try, "What would make people think/do that?" instead), (d) use "think back" questions (these are also good for warm-ups), (e) carefully prepare (know your goals so you can be sure topics are covered), and (f) focus the questions (start broadly, then narrow to key questions).

When interpreting results, Penaloza suggests (a) assembling everything at once (gather all needed materials; wait until all groups are done or for a natural break), (b) getting a transcription, (c) reading all summaries at one sitting, (d) reading through each transcript, (e) examining one question at a time (bullet relevant statements within each question, start summarizing consistent themes, note verbatims exactly), (f) considering the purpose of the report (think about the level of detail needed), and (g) preparing the report/ formatted presentation.

Linda Penaloza trains key interviewers and supervisors to moderate groups and has them take notes when they are in "apprenticeship." Additionally, she recommends you have field notes written up (what gets said before and after taping) when you are not the moderator. It also helps to have the moderator verbalize nonverbal behavior.

Angell Beza then gave a brief history of focus groups (their use goes back to the 1940s) and their use in questionnaire development. He highlighted points from a Sage monograph, *The Active Interview* (Gubrium & Holstein, 1995), written by ethnomethodologists looking at

interaction-focused work (how people relate and respond). Some points of interest emerged:

1. Focus groups can be used early or late in the process of questionnaire development to flush out all potential dimensions of a research question or to have participants interpret questions (to see whether they are performing as intended with a group of people who are expected to be like the survey respondents).

2. You can get the reaction of respondents to the topic under study.

3. You may want to have dual moderators, one focused on the task (the "whats"), one on the interaction or process (the "hows") to probe and pursue the range of possible dimensions and questions. The task moderator can probe for understanding of questions, how response categories guide answers given, and so on. The process moderator can comment on responses, open up those in the group who are less talkative, encourage and reinforce participation, and ask participants to clarify their responses.

Discussion after the talks included the suggestion to recruit more (to many more) participants than wanted to offset no-shows. Payment seems to average about \$20 to \$35 cash for general population participants and more for elite and professional groups.

## Bibliography

- Gubrium, J. F., & Holstein, J. A. (1995). *The active interview*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Krueger, R. A. (1994). *Focus groups: A practical guide for applied research* (2nd ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Stewart, D. W., & Shamdasani, P. N. (1990). *Focus groups: Theory and practice*. Newbury Park, CA: Sage.

## Current Research

NOTE: 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. Information should not be requested through *Survey Research* or the Survey Research Laboratory. Study summaries are submitted to *Survey Research* with the understanding that additional information can be released to others.

## California

### Survey Research Center

## **University of California, Los Angeles**

Inst. for Social Science Research, Rm. 303 GSE-IS Bldg., Box 951484, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1484; 310-825-0713; fax: 310-206-4453; efielder@issr.ucla.edu; <http://www.sscnet.ucla.edu/issr/src/index.html>

*African American Family Study—Follow-up.* The purpose of this NIMH-funded panel study is to explore the effects that certain social, environmental, and family factors have on a child's behavior in terms of delinquency, school attendance, and self-concept. Baseline interviews took place in the fall of 1994; face-to-face follow-ups with 300 African American children aged 9 through 11 and their legal guardians have just been completed. Telephone interviews were conducted with respondents who had moved out of the Los Angeles area. Principal Investigator: James Sidanius (Dept. of Psychology, UCLA); Survey Coordinator: Eve Fielder.

*The Environment for Conducting Research at the Univ. of California.* The nine campuses of the Univ. of California are funding this mail survey to determine whether faculty believe that the Univ. environment is sufficiently hospitable for it to continue as a premier research institution. In January, 3,285 faculty senate members were asked about their experiences in conducting research, scholarship, and creative activity during a period when administrative priorities were to "economize, eliminate, reduce, and combine." Principal Investigator: Univ. of California Academic Senate's Univ. Committee on Research Policy; Study Director: Hank Becker (Univ. of California, Irvine); Survey Coordinator: Eve Fielder.

*Northridge Earthquake Survey—Phase III—Injury.* This RDD CATI survey of Los Angeles County residents is the final phase of a multipart study of resident experiences during the Northridge Earthquake of 1994. Information on general earthquake preparedness and knowledge of appropriate actions to take during and after an earthquake has been collected across studies. This phase added a focus on earthquake-related injuries. More than 1,700 telephone interviews have been conducted for the combined project. Funding sources are NSF, CDC, and Los Angeles County. Principal Investigator: Linda Bourque (School of Public Health, UCLA); Study Coordinator: Michael Greenwell.

*Roybal Immunization Project.* Funded by CDC, this study will measure health status and immunization levels for pneumonia, tetanus, and influenza among Latinos and non-Hispanic whites aged 65 and older in East Los Angeles (with San Fernando as the control site) as part of the development and evaluation of a campaign to increase immunization levels in this population. In each of two waves,

1,140 RDD interviews will be collected, concluding in the fall. Principal Investigator: Jorge Lambrinos (Edward R. Roybal Institute for Applied Gerontology, California State Univ., Los Angeles); Study Director: David Hayes-Bautista (Center for the Study of Latino Health, UCLA); Survey Coordinator: Eve Fielder.

## **Florida**

### **Survey Research Laboratory Florida State University**

Policy Sciences Center, Tallahassee, FL 32306-2018; 904-644-5270; fax: 904-644-0792

*Certified Public Accountant (CPA) Survey.* This study was sponsored by the Florida Dept. of Business and Professional Regulation. This June, 1,000 RDD CATI interviews were completed with the goal of assessing public awareness of the licensing of CPAs and other specialty designations in financial services and awareness of which services CPAs are licensed to offer. Study Director: Suzanne Parker.

*Community Policing Survey.* In the winter and spring, CATI interviews were completed with 910 residents of Tallahassee, St. Petersburg, and Clearwater using listed household samples, and 670 RDD CATI interviews were completed citywide in St. Petersburg. Respondents were asked about the effectiveness of local policing. By August, 400 interviews with listed households will be completed for Census tracts in Jacksonville. The study is being sponsored by the Institute for Health and Human Services Research at Florida State Univ. Study Director: Suzanne Parker.

## **Illinois**

### **National Opinion Research Center (NORC) University of Chicago**

1155 E. 60th St., Chicago, IL 60637; 312-753-7610; fax: 312-753-7886; [depoyphl@norcmail.uchicago.edu](mailto:depoyphl@norcmail.uchicago.edu)

*College and Beyond.* Under the sponsorship of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, this study will examine how students' high school and college experiences relate to their success and satisfactions in later life. CATI interviews were conducted in the spring with a national sample of 4,000 persons who were in their late teens around 1950 or 1975. Co-Principal Investigators: Herb Abelson (Princeton Univ.) and James Shulman (Mellon Foundation); Project Director: Allen Sanderson.

*Defining and Reporting Nonresponse in Household Travel Surveys.* Sponsored by the Dept. of Transportation, the objective of this study is to provide practitioners with a set of guidelines for defining and reporting nonresponse in household travel surveys. The study will review current practices in the field of transportation and recommend the best practices for standard reporting of nonresponse in future household travel surveys. Principal Investigator: Roger Tourangeau.

*Survey of End-of-Life Practices.* This is a national survey of physician's attitudes and behavior concerning physician-assisted suicide and voluntary active euthanasia. The study will seek to estimate rates in a national probability sample and to describe characteristics of physicians and patients involved in physician-assisted dying. The study is being sponsored by the Greenwall Foundation and the Wallace Alexander Gerbode Foundation. This summer, mail questionnaires will be sent to 3,100 physicians in specialties that treat a high proportion of terminally ill patients. Principal Investigator and Project Director: Carol-Ann Emmons; Co-investigator: Diane Meir, M.D. (Mount Sinai Medical Center, New York).

### **Survey Research Laboratory University of Illinois at Chicago**

910 W. Van Buren St., Ste. 500, Chicago, IL 60607; 312-996-5300; fax: 312-996-3358; info@srl.uic.edu or 909 W. Oregon St., Ste. 300, Urbana, IL 61801-3327; 217-333-4273; fax: 217-244-4408; info@srl.uic.edu

*1996 Outdoor Recreation Study.* This statewide survey of outdoor recreation is being sponsored by the Illinois Dept. of Conservation (IDOC). CATI interviews will be conducted with 800 Illinois adults, stratified by residence in the Chicago MSA, the Chicago suburbs, and downstate Illinois, to assess their participation in out-door recreation in Illinois and elsewhere. Work began this summer and is scheduled to conclude in February. Principal Investigator: Marla Gursh (IDOC); Project Coordinator: Victoria Gwiasda.

*Dept. of Children and Family Services (DCFS)/Illinois Dept. of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse (DASA) Treatment Outcome Study.* This study is being sponsored by DASA to evaluate the Initiative Program, a DASA/DCFS-enhanced drug rehabilitation program. Face-to-face interviews will be conducted in Chicago and Rockford with three groups of female DCFS clients: 200 who participated in the Initiative Program, 200 who participated in the regular DASA drug rehabilitation program, and 300 who were screened and found to be eligible for the Initiative Program but failed to participate. The

study began in May and will be completed next March. Principal Investigator: Samuel Gillespie (DASA); Project Coordinator: Betty Simon.

## **Indiana**

### **The Center for Survey Research Indiana University**

1022 E. Third St., Bloomington, IN 47405; 812-855-2573; fax: 812-855-2818; kennedyj@indiana.edu; http://www.indiana.edu/~csrwww/

*Zero Tolerance Youth Study.* This is the third wave of a study sponsored by the Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation and funded by NIAAA and the Century Council to determine the effectiveness of the California Zero Tolerance law against underage drinking and driving that went into effect January 1, 1994. The study began in 1994, with third-wave RDD CATI interviews being conducted this past winter with a total of 1,050 young people aged 16 through 20 who drove at least once in 1995. The Survey Research Center at California State Univ., Chico, interviewed 500 California youths, while CSR conducted 550 interviews in six other Western states. Project Manager: Kelley Cantrell; Project Director: John Kennedy.

## **Iowa**

### **Survey Section Statistical Laboratory Iowa State University**

219 Snedecor Hall, Ames, IA 50011; 515-294-5242; fax: 515-294-2456; nusser@iastate.edu or andywill@iastate.edu; http://www.statlab@iastate.edu/survey/

*Health Assessment of Persian Gulf War Veterans From Iowa.* A collaborative effort with the CDC, the Iowa Dept. of Public Health, and the Univ. of Iowa, this is a case control, international telephone survey of self-reported health status and exposure of 3,700 Gulf War veterans. Health outcomes measured include depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, chronic fatigue, airway diseases, cognitive dysfunction, reproductive health, adverse birth outcomes, sexual dysfunction, cancers, fibromyalgia, multiple chemical sensitivity, and substance use. The sample is composed of those who listed Iowa as their home state on their military records. Project Director: Andy Williams.

*A Study of Illness Behavior (Cancer in the Elderly).* Funded by NIA, the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Result (SEER) system, and NCI, this 2-year field study investigates comorbid conditions and

functional limitations in approximately 200 older persons diagnosed with cancer. The results of this study will be used to ascertain the extent to which competing health problems influence the treatment of older persons with cancer. Study Coordinator: Dianne Anderson.

*A Study of the Campus Climate at Iowa State Univ.* Iowa State Univ. has sponsored a mail survey of 2,000 of its students to learn more about their opinions about and experiences related to cultural diversity, discrimination, sexual harassment, and sexual preferences. This triennial study oversamples African American and Asian students. Project Director: Andy Williams.

## Maryland

**Survey Research Center  
University of Maryland at College Park  
1103 Art/Sociology Bldg., College Park, MD  
20742; 301-314-7831; fax: 301-314-9070**

*Mortgage Technology 1996 Survey.* This telephone survey conducted for Ina Bechhoefer of Real Estate Solutions involves 650 telephone interviews with a nationwide random sample of commercial banks, mortgage banks, and thrifts. The questionnaire asks the senior executive in charge of the mortgage loan operation about issues of technology and computer usage. Coordinator: Timothy Triplett.

*Rocky Flats Survey.* This was an RDD study of 600 adults in the Denver metropolitan area who had purchased a house or had been in the market to purchase one in the previous 5 years or who planned to purchase one in the upcoming few years. The client, James Flynn of Decision Research, was interested in ascertaining how recent events at the Rocky Flats nuclear facility affected people's perceptions of the area around the nuclear facility as a place to live and people's estimation of property values in comparison to other places in the Denver area. The areas adjacent to the nuclear facility were oversampled. Coordinator: Beth Webb.

**Massachusetts  
National Technical Center for Substance  
Abuse Treatment Needs Assessment  
Harvard University**

875 Massachusetts Ave., 7th Floor, Cambridge, MA 02139; 617-864-9115; fax: 617-864-2658

*Assessment of Substance Dependence Treatment Needs.* NTC has developed a telephone survey to assess substance use, *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual* diagnosis, treatment mix, barriers to treatment, and treatment history for 51 states and territories to help

them develop studies to assess the need for substance abuse treatments. Technical support includes a monograph, including the survey and data collection methods, and analysis programs designed to work with the survey. Person in Charge: William McAuliffe

**Michigan  
Survey Research Center  
University of Michigan**

Inst. for Social Research, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248; 313-764-8365; fax: 313-764-4353; bpennell@isr.umich.edu

*1996 Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) Wave 27.* The PSID is a longitudinal study of a representative sample of U.S. men, women, and children and the family units in which they reside. It is sponsored by NSF, DHHS, and NIA. The emphasis is on dynamic aspects of economic and demographic behavior. As of 1996, the PSID had collected information on more than 40,000 individuals spanning as much as 25 years of their lives. This CATI study is conducted annually and is complemented with some face-to-face interviewing. The expected number of completes is 8,900. Principal Investigators: Frank Stafford and Sandy Hofferth.

*Asset and Health Dynamics, Wave II (AHEAD).* The initial wave of this longitudinal study involved a national sample of persons aged 70 and older and provided data on health transitions and the ways in which resources—public and private, financial and familial—are organized in response to such changes. A sample of people aged 80 and older was drawn from the HCFA file of Medicare enrollees. Waves I and II were conducted using computer-assisted interviewing, complemented with some face-to-face interviewing. The expected number of completed interviews for Wave II is 7,800. This project is funded by a grant from NIA. Principal Investigators: F. Thomas Juster and Robert Willis.

*Drug Use and Lifestyles of American Youth (Monitoring the Future).* NIDA is the sponsoring agency for this project, initiated in 1975. The study involves annual surveys of high school students and includes postgraduation follow-ups of respondent subgroups. From January through June, data are collected through more than 400 school-based administrations from 50,000 to 60,000 students on trends in young people's use of drugs, alcohol, and tobacco and on issues such as education, health, work, leisure, race relations, and sex roles. Principal Investigators: Lloyd Johnston, Jerald Bachman, and Patrick O'Malley.

## Minnesota

**Minnesota Center for Survey Research  
University of Minnesota**



2331 University Ave. S.E., Ste. 141, Minneapolis, MN 55414-3067; 612-627-4282; fax: 612-627-4288

*1995 Minnesota State Survey.* The 12th annual Minnesota State Survey, completed in December, was conducted for seven organizations (government agencies, nonprofit organizations, Univ. of Minnesota departments) on topics including quality of life, transportation, health, employment, environment, organizational awareness, the Univ. of Minnesota, and gambling. RDD CATI interviews were completed with 800 households statewide. Person in Charge: Rossana Armson.

*1995 Twin Cities Area Survey.* This was the 13th annual omnibus survey of adults residing in the seven-county Minneapolis–St. Paul area. Completed in March, the survey was sponsored by seven governmental and educational organizations. Survey topics included quality of life, transportation, acceptable behavior, employment, organizational awareness, government, Hennepin County government, and where respondents go for help with various problems. RDD CATI interviews were conducted with 800 households in the metropolitan area. Person in Charge: Rossana Armson.

## New York

### New York City Social Indicators Survey Center Columbia University

School of Social Work, 622 W. 113th St., New York, NY 10025; 212-854-5217

*Black America Today.* This project, sponsored by Columbia Univ.'s Institute for Research in African American Studies, is a national telephone study under the direction of Prof. Manning Marable. This summer, 650 interviews will be conducted with African Americans asking their evaluations of leadership figures and organizations, public policy initiatives, and social problems. Project Manager: Karin Clissold.

## Ohio

### Institute for Policy Research University of Cincinnati

P.O. Box 210132, Cincinnati, OH 45221-0132; 513-556-5028; fax: 513-556-9023; [alfred.tuchfarber@uc.edu](mailto:alfred.tuchfarber@uc.edu); <http://www.ipr.uc.edu/welcome.htm>

*Boone County Consolidation Survey.* This study examined the opinions of registered voters in Boone County, Kentucky, on issues regarding consolidation of services provided by local city and county governments. Respondents were asked about their satisfaction with the services currently provided by local city and county governments and their opinions about service consolidation and models of consolidation. CATI interviews were conducted in January with a list sample of 1,240 voters. Project Directors: Andrew Smith and Kim Downing.

*Clermont County Survey.* This is a periodic omnibus survey of adults residing in Clermont County on public knowledge about, attitudes toward, and behavior related to a number of topics. It is funded by multiple external agencies and organizations. The 1996 survey examined various issues facing the county, including county services, county population growth, volunteerism, and recycling. RDD CATI interviews were conducted in February and March with 540 adults. Project Director: Kim Downing.

*The Greater Cincinnati Survey.* This is a periodic omnibus survey of Cincinnati area adults on public knowledge about, attitudes toward, and behavior related to a number of topics. It is funded by external agencies and organizations. The Spring 1995 survey asked 1,090 adults about public transportation, volunteerism, and inclusion of people with disabilities. The Fall 1995 survey was conducted with 1,075 adults on the development of downtown Cincinnati and the Greater Cincinnati area, recycling and waste disposal, public transportation, and police performance and community relations. The Summer 1996 survey asked about water quality and service, use of county parks, support for tax levies, and public transportation. All three surveys utilized RDD CATI interviews. Project Directors: Alfred Tuchfarber (Summer 1995) and Kim Downing (Fall 1995 and Summer 1996).

*Ohio Poll Tracking Survey of Republican Primary Preference.* This rolling cross-sectional survey examined voting preference among Ohioans likely to vote in the Republican presidential primary held in March. CATI interviews were conducted in February and March with a list sample of 7,990 registered voters. Project Director: Alfred Tuchfarber.

## Pennsylvania

### Institute for Survey Research Temple University

1601 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, PA 19122; 215-204-8355; fax: 215-204-3797; [lenl@temss2.isr.temple.edu](mailto:lenl@temss2.isr.temple.edu)

*Adaptations to Stress—Two Generations.* This NIDA-funded study seeks to investigate (a) the psychosocial antecedents and consequences of drug abuse and other deviant adaptations to stress for a cohort followed since adolescence and (b) continuities and discontinuities across generations in deviant adaptations and comparable developmental stage correlates for the cohort and their children. The study, sponsored by Howard B. Kaplan of Texas A&M Univ., is in its fifth year and is scheduled to end next May. It involves face-to-face interviews with 5,335 adults first interviewed in 1971 when they attended seventh grade in Houston and 4,165 of their 12-year-old children. Study Director: Ellin Spector.

*Mother-Child Relationship Study.* ISR is conducting this study for Child Trends, Inc., which is using NICHD funds for a project to improve survey measures of the mother-child relationship, focusing on ages 6 through 11. In the fall and winter, in-home interviews will be administered in 100 African American, 100 European American, and 100 Mexican American families and will involve maternal response items and interviewer observations, with a second interviewer present at 4-week follow-ups. European Americans and African Americans will be interviewed in Philadelphia by interviewers of matching race; bilingual interviewers will interview Mexican Americans in Los Angeles. Study Director: Ellin Spector.

*Twin Family Study.* This NIAAA-funded pilot study for Theodore Jacob at the VA Medical Center, Univ. of Pittsburgh, seeks to determine the feasibility of a full-scale investigation of the role of genetic and family environmental influences in the development of alcoholism. Over the summer, 240 CATI interviews will be conducted nationwide with one of a pair of Vietnam Era Twin Registry twins. Respondents will be asked about their willingness to participate in a future study and for permission to contact their oldest adult children and those children's biological mothers, who will in turn be asked about their willingness to participate. Study Director: Ellin Spector.

## Texas

### Survey Research Center University of North Texas

Box 13156, Denton, TX 76203; 817-565-3221; fax: 817-565-3295; jglass@scs.unt.edu

*City of Denton Recycling Project.* This is a mail survey of Denton residents to determine participation in a current recycling program and the level of interest in an expanded program. Respondents were randomly selected from the city's list of utility customers, with the target number of completions being 600. Contact Persons: Jim Glass and Paul Ruggiere.

*City of Fort Worth Citizen Survey.* This was an RDD CATI survey of 1,500 Fort Worth residents to determine citizen satisfaction with various city services and programs. The project was done in conjunction with the Univ. of Texas at Arlington. Contact Persons: Jim Glass and Paul Ruggiere.

*Employer Follow-up Survey.* A mail survey of approximately 39,000 Texas employers is being conducted for the Texas State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (SOICC). The purpose is to track the current employment status of individuals who have participated in various job training programs. SOICC provided the population of employers, and no sampling was involved. Contact Persons: Jim Glass and Paul Ruggiere.

## Virginia

### Center for Survey Research at the University of Virginia

539 Cabell Hall; Charlottesville, VA 22903; 804-924-6523; fax: 804-924-7028; surveys@virginia.edu; <http://darwin.clas.virginia.edu/~surveys>

*1996 Prince William County Citizen Satisfaction Survey.* For the fourth consecutive year, CSR conducted a CATI survey of 700 Prince William County residents to measure citizen satisfaction with both county services and government. This spring, respondents rated their satisfaction with public safety, human services, planning and development, neighborhood maintenance, mental health services, the attraction of new businesses, and programs for the elderly. The survey was sponsored by Prince William County, Virginia. Study Director: Thomas Guterbock.

*Evaluation of a Media Campaign on Fatherhood.* In connection with a statewide media campaign in Virginia this summer, CSR is conducting an evaluation of media impact using a pre-post panel design. An RDD sample of 505 is evenly split between fathers and other adults. The CATI instrument measures importance of fatherhood, knowledge of facts about fatherhood, perceived impact of father absence, media exposure, a scale of attitudes on parental roles, and simple measures of parent involvement. Measures will be repeated on the same subjects after the conclusion of the campaign. The study is sponsored by the Div. of Child and Adolescent Health, Virginia Dept. of Health. Study Director: Thomas Guterbock.

*Region 10 Behavioral Risk Factors Survey.* This RDD survey of 600 Planning District 10 residents (Charlottesville, Albemarle, Fluvanna, Greene, Louisa, and Nelson Counties) assessing behavioral health risks as measured by the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey was conducted last summer. Rural residents were oversampled to achieve equal sizes of rural and urban residents. The study was sponsored by the Univ. of Virginia Health Sciences Center, Martha Jefferson Hospital, and the Thomas Jefferson Health District. Study Director: Charles Denk.

## Wisconsin

### University of Wisconsin Survey Center College of Letters and Science University of Wisconsin-Madison

2412 Social Science Bldg., 1180 Observatory Dr., Madison, WI 53706; 608-262-1688; fax: 608-262-8400; rlee@ssc.wisc.edu

*Contingent Fee Study.* The purpose of this mail survey was to collect reliable information on fees collected and work done by attorneys on a contingent basis. Last fall and winter, 510 questionnaires were completed with

Wisconsin attorneys listed with the State Bar Assoc. who do at least some contingent fee work based on the outcome of a case. The research was conducted on behalf of the Institute for Legal Studies with NSF funding. Principal Investigator: Herbert Kritzer.

*Divorce Records and Accurate Self-reports by Survey Mode.* The purpose of this NICHD-funded methodological study was to evaluate the relative quality of data collected by mail, by telephone, and in person. From August 1995 through February 1996, 680 mail, 435 CATI, and 345 CAPI interviews were completed. Respondents were initially paid \$10 to participate, and those who refused were switched to a different mode and offered \$20. The sample was randomly drawn from divorce court records of selected Wisconsin counties in 1988 and 1993. Project Director: John Stevenson.

*Intensive Rotational Grazing Study.* The purpose of this study was to learn more about how farm families make decisions on grazing and nongrazing dairy farms. Funding was from the Univ. of Wisconsin College of Agricultural and Life Sciences. From September through March, 600 CATI interviews were completed. All registered dairy farms in Clark, Crawford, and Taylor Counties in Wisconsin comprised the sample. Eligible respondents were married couples who were the sole decision makers on the farm. Project Director: Bob Lee.

*Survey of Wisconsin Family Strategies.* From November through April, 1,610 RDD CATI interviews were completed with married couples and single mothers aged 65 and younger in nonmetropolitan Wisconsin households to learn how they combine their work with their family responsibilities and community activities. Funding was from USDA. Project Director: Bob Lee.

*Undergraduate Student Satisfaction Survey.* CATI interviews were completed this spring with 1,230 randomly selected Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison undergraduates to learn how the quality of undergraduate education can be improved. This was the fourth annual version of the survey, with this year's focus on advising, communications (e-mail), the year abroad program, community service, and out-of-class experiences. The project was funded by the Univ. through a Hilldale Fund grant. Project Director: Andrea Nelson.

## **GERMANY**

**ZUMA—Center for Survey Research  
and Methodology**

P.O. Box 122155, 68072 Mannheim, Germany; 49-621-1246-173; fax: 49-621-1246-100; mohler@zuma-mannheim.de

*ALLBUS 1996.* This survey of attitudes toward ethnic minorities in Germany and other topics is a current study of the biennial German GSS. It is being conducted with federal and state funds. The survey began in the spring and will run to the end of the year. Face-to-face interviews will be conducted with 2,400 West Germans and 1,100 East Germans.

*ISSP 1996: Role of Government III.* This survey replicates the Role of Government Module from the annual International Social Survey Programme, a cross-national research collaboration with more than 25 members. It is a paper-and-pencil supplement of the ALLBUS 1996 and is being conducted with federal and state funds. It began in the spring and will continue to the end of the year, when interviews are expected to be completed with 2,200 West Germans and 1,000 East Germans.

*Living in East Germany 1996 (Leben Ostdeutschland 1996).* Sponsored by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Community), this survey is one in a series of annual surveys started in January 1990 to describe social change in East Germany. It began in January and is scheduled for completion next March. Face-to-face interviews will be conducted with 1,525 East German adults. Principal Investigator and Study Director: Michael Haeder.

## **Update to List of Academic and Not-for-Profit Survey Research Organizations**

### **Alabama**

Ms. Karen Khodadadi, Manager  
Survey Research Laboratory  
Center for Governmental Services  
2236 Haley Center  
Auburn University, AL 36849  
334-844-1914  
Fax: 344-844-1919  
karenk@cgs.auburn.edu

### **Arizona**

Mr. Ken Andersen, Director  
Maricopa County Research and Reporting  
111 West Monroe, Suite 1010  
Phoenix, AZ 85003-1797  
602-506-1600  
Fax: 602-506-1601

## Arkansas

Dr. Ashvin Vibhakar, Director  
University of Arkansas at Little Rock Institute for  
Economic Advancement  
2801 South University Avenue  
Little Rock, AR 72204  
Library Building, #506  
501-569-8542  
Fax: 501-569-8538

## California

Dr. Bonnie D. Davis, Chief  
California Public Health Foundation—CATI Unit  
Department of Health Services/CSS  
601 North 7th Street/MS 592  
P.O. Box 942732  
Sacramento, CA 94234-7320  
916-327-2768  
Fax: 916-327-4657  
davi109w@wonder.em.cdc.gov

The address for the Cooperative Institutional Research  
Program should read as follows:

Cooperative Institutional Research Program  
Higher Education Research Institute  
University of California, Los Angeles  
GSE and IS  
3005 Moore Hall  
Mail Box 951521  
Los Angeles, CA 90095-1521

The e-mail address for the Survey Research Center at  
the Univ. of California, Los Angeles has changed to  
efielder@issr.ucla.edu.

## District of Columbia

The Center for Assessment and Demographic Studies at  
Gallaudet Univ. in Washington, DC, should be listed as  
the Gallaudet Research Institute, as follows:

Thomas E. Allen, Director  
Gallaudet Research Institute  
Gallaudet University  
800 Florida Ave., N.E.  
Washington, DC 20002  
202-651-5575 or 800-451-8834, ext. 5575  
TTY: 202-651-5575  
Fax: 202-651-5746  
teallen@gallux.gallaudet.edu  
Home page: <http://www.gallaudet.edu/~cadsweb/>

## Georgia

Dr. Harry McGinnis, Director  
A. L. Burruss Institute of Public Service

Kennesaw State College  
1000 Chastain Road  
Kennesaw, GA 30144  
770-423-6464  
Fax: 770-423-6395  
cstorey@ksccmail.kennesaw.edu

## Iowa

The Survey Section at the Iowa State Univ. Statistical  
Laboratory now has a home page: <http://www.statlab@iastate.edu/survey/>.

## New Hampshire

Mr. R. Kelly Myers, Director  
University of New Hampshire Survey Center  
89 Main Street  
Hood House, Room 111  
Durham, NH 03824  
603-862-2186  
Fax: 603-862-1488  
rkm@christa.unh.edu  
Home page: <http://www.unh.edu/ipssr/index.html>

## New York

The address listed for the New York City Social Indica-  
tors Survey Center is incorrect. It should read

Columbia University School of Social Work  
622 W. 113th Street  
New York, NY 10025

## Pennsylvania

The current e-mail address for the Institute for Survey  
Research at Temple Univ. in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,  
is lenl@temss2.isr.temple.edu.

## The Netherlands

The Netherlands Institute for Social and Market Re-  
search in Amsterdam should be removed from the list.

## Announcements

### 1996 SAPOR Conference Call for Papers and Student Paper Competition

The Southern Assoc. for Public Opinion Research  
(SAPOR) invites proposals for papers or presentations  
at its annual conference, to be held October 3 and 4 at  
the North Carolina State Univ. Faculty Club in Raleigh.  
Topics are invited in all areas of opinion research and  
survey methodology. Please submit a brief proposal  
outlining your paper or presentation by August 31 to  
James Bason, Univ. of Georgia, Survey Research

Center, 114 Barrow Hall, Athens, GA 30602; jbason@uga.cc.uga.edu.

SAPOR also announces the James W. Prothro Student Paper Competition for Research in Social Science and Public Opinion. Papers dealing with theory, methods, or specific substantive issues are welcome. Papers should be of article length (20–25 pages). A prize of \$250.00 will be awarded for the winning paper, and its author as well as authors of honorable mention papers will be invited to present at the SAPOR Annual Conference in October. The competition is sponsored by the Institute for Research in Social Science at the Univ. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The deadline for submissions is August 31. For eligibility criteria and other information, contact Gary D. Gaddy, Institute for Research in Social Science, 21 Manning Hall, Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3355; 919-962-0516; gaddy.irss@mhs.unc.edu.

### Opportunity Alert E-mail Service for Federal Funding Opportunities

The Federal Information Exchange is offering a service for researchers who would like announcements of funding opportunities in their areas of interest sent to them by e-mail. To register for the service, go to the home page at <http://nscf.fie.com/wincgi/fed/all/any/any/foa/any/keywords.exe/Menu> and follow the instructions given there. You will be allowed to enter keywords to specify which topics you would like to receive information on.

### New Release of WesVarPC

A new release of WesVarPC, version 2.02, is now available from Westat's Web site at <http://www.westat.com/wesvarpc/index.html>. The new version contains some minor modifications and enhancements. The new version is recommended for users who have data sets with replicates formed using Fay's method and those using the Excel macro facilities. See the README file on the Web for more details. The following modifications are included in version 2.02:

1. An error in computing the standard errors of logistic regression coefficients with the Fay's method of replication has been fixed.
2. The export facility for tables was revised to allow up to 99 tables to be exported (the earlier version wrote over the output if more than 9 tables were exported).
3. Progress timers have been added to allow users to estimate how long it will be until the job is completed.
4. The size of text boxes has been increased where possible so that more characters are visible.

5. Printing of output directly from WesVarPC has been slightly enhanced to take advantage of the default printer specifications.

## Personnel Notes

*Robert Santos*, previously at the Univ. of Michigan's Survey Research Center, is now Director of the Survey Operations Center at NORC. *Keith Moulton* has joined NORC as Telephone Center Manager. He was formerly at Millward Brown, Inc. There have been several promotions at NORC: *Robert Wagers* has been promoted to Manager of Field Support, and *Ellen Williams*, *Shawn Marsh*, *Richard Townsend*, and *Christine Unfred* are now Survey Directors.

*Timothy Thornton* has joined the Center for Survey Research at Indiana Univ. as a Project Manager.

*Charles E. Denk* has been appointed as Associate Director for Health Studies at the Center for Survey Research at the Univ. of Virginia. CSR has also promoted *Mark Jendrysik* to Research Associate.

*Nina Liou* and *Alleen Barber* have been hired as Southern Focus Poll Field Directors at the Univ. of North Carolina's Institute for Research in Social Science. *David Sikkink* is the new Data Manager for the Poll.

*Alison Friedman* has joined the Survey Research Center at the Univ. of Michigan as a Survey Specialist. She was formerly working on a study on fertility in La Paz, Bolivia.

*John Dossman* has joined the staff at the Univ. of North Texas Survey Research Center as a Research Associate. *Paul Ruggiere* has been promoted to Senior Project Manager.

At the Survey Research Laboratory at Florida State Univ., *Felicia Buzbee*, *Victor Jones*, and *Vivian Zenteno* have been promoted to Field Supervisors.

## Jobs ⇔ People

This free column is for the convenience of people available for work in survey research and organizations that have job openings in survey research. Listings should be sent to Diane O'Rourke, Managing Editor, *Survey Research*, Survey Research Laboratory, Univ. of Illinois, 909 W. Oregon St., Ste. 300, Urbana, IL 61801-3327 or e-mailed to [survey@srl.uic.edu](mailto:survey@srl.uic.edu). Names will be coded if requested.

### Openings

The National Technical Center for Substance Abuse Needs Assessment, affiliated with the Harvard Medical School, has a **junior faculty position** ideal for a Ph.D. with training in sampling design, sampling error estimation, quantitative modeling, and analysis who would

enjoy a career specializing in substance abuse surveys. The Center's model needs assessment includes a telephone household survey, supplemented with surveys of special populations, and small area estimation procedures. The position focuses on contributing to the Center's expansion of methodologies in the area of substance abuse research. Other duties will include providing assistance to states conducting research on substance abuse treatment need, demand, and resource allocation and disseminating information through oral and written presentations. Faculty are also expected to develop their own research program relevant to the Center's mission. The successful candidate will be recommended for a Harvard Medical School faculty appointment. Salary and benefits are competitive. Please send curriculum vitae, three professional references, and reprints of your most relevant refereed journal articles to Dr. William McAuliffe, National Technical Center, Harvard Medical School, 875 Massachusetts Ave., 7th Floor, Cambridge, MA 02139. The Center is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

The Univ. of Virginia Center for Survey Research anticipates an opening for a **Research Associate** to provide scientific direction for multiple survey projects. The Research Associate works with sponsors to develop research designs and procedures, prepare questionnaires, oversee analysis, and write reports. Technical skills associated with Ci3 CATI studies and networked PCs are a plus. Recent Ph.D.s, A.B.D.s, or M.A.s with substantial experience will be considered. The start date is open and could be as late as January 1997. Contact Thomas M. Guterbock, Director, CSR, 539 Cabell Hall, Charlottesville, VA 22903; 804-924-6516; tomg@virginia.edu.

The Drexel Univ. Survey Research Center is seeking a **Project Manager** to supervise field staff undertaking a multiyear evaluation study. The candidate should have experience with SPSSX and standard word processing programs, excellent interpersonal and communication skills, and prior research experience. This position has typically been held by an M.A. or A.B.D. The minimum educational requirement is a B.A. or B.S. Candidates with advanced degrees may be offered adjunct teaching assignments (this cannot be guaranteed). The Center is located in Philadelphia, on Drexel's main campus. The Univ. has approximately 9,000 undergraduate and graduate students. Please contact William L. Rosenberg, Director, Drexel Univ. Survey Research Center, 32nd and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, PA 19104; 215-895-1302. Resumes may be faxed to Dr. Rosenberg's attention at 215-895-1305 or sent via e-mail to rosenl@duvm.ocs.drexel.edu.

## Publications

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

### NCHS Publishes Proceedings From the Sixth Health Survey Research Methods Conference

This April, NCHS released the proceedings of the Sixth Health Survey Research Methods Conference, held in Breckenridge, Colorado, June 24–26, 1995. The conference was sponsored by AHCPR, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, NCHS, NIAAA, SAMHSA, HRSA, and NCI and was organized by Richard Warnecke and Diane O'Rourke of the Survey Research Laboratory at the Univ. of Illinois at Chicago. Sessions were held on measuring medical care and health status, research on survey questions, sampling and cooperation, special populations and sensitive issues, and integrating survey and other data. To request a copy (or copies) of *Health Survey Research Methods Conference Proceedings*, edited by Richard Warnecke, send name(s) and mailing address(es) to hsr66@srl.uic.edu or to the Survey Research Laboratory, Univ. of Illinois, 909 W. Oregon, Ste. 300, Urbana, IL 61801. The volume is available free of charge.

### ZUMA-Nachrichten Special Publication on Text Analysis and Computers

*ZUMA-Nachrichten Spezial, Text Analysis and Computers* by C. Zuell, J. Harkness, & J. Hoffmeyer-Zlotnik (Mannheim, Germany: ZUMA, 1996) documents work in the computer-assisted analysis of texts. It presents reprints of the talks given by four keynote speakers and the abstracts of all the papers presented at the Text Analysis and Computers Conference held in Mannheim in September 1995. Each keynote speaker addressed one of four broad areas (content analysis, qualitative approaches in the social sciences, information processing, and corpus linguistics):

- Udo Kelle. Computer-Aided Qualitative Data Analysis: An Overview.
- Juergen Krause. Principles of Content Analysis for Information Retrieval Systems.
- Christian Mair. Machine-Readable Text Corpora and the Linguistic Description of Languages.
- E. Mergenthaler. Computer Assisted Content Analysis: An Overview.

The volume is available for \$30 U.S. from ZUMA, P.O. Box 122155, D-68072 Mannheim, Germany; fax: 49-621-1246100; zuell@zuma-mannheim.de (ISBN 3-924220-11-5).

## New Methodological Publications

- Bergman, L. R. (1995). Pretesting procedures at Statistics Sweden's Measurement, Evaluation and Development Laboratory. *Journal of Official Statistics, 11*, 309–323.
- Binder, D. A. (1996). Linearization methods for single phase and two-phase samples: A cookbook approach. *Survey Methodology, 22*, 17–22.
- Couper, M. P., & Groves, R. M. (1996). Social environmental impacts on survey cooperation. *Quality and Quantity, 30*(2), 173–188.
- Couper, M. P., & Rowe, B. (1996). Evaluation of a computer-assisted self-interview component in a computer-assisted personal interview survey. *Public Opinion Quarterly, 60*, 89–105.
- Houtkoop-Steenstra, H. (1996). Probing behaviour of interviewers in the standardised semi-open research interview. *Quality and Quantity, 30*(2), 205–230.
- Magaziner, J., Bassett, S. S., Hebel, J. R., & Gruber-Baldini, A. (1996). Use of proxies to measure health and functional status in epidemiologic studies of community-dwelling women aged 65 years and older. *American Journal of Epidemiology, 143*, 283–292.
- Molenaar, N. J., & Smit, J. H. (1996). Asking and answering yes/no-questions in survey interviews: A conversational approach. *Quality and Quantity, 30*(2), 115–136.
- Murray, D. M., Moskowitz, J. M., & Dent, C. W. (1996). Design and analysis issues in community-based drug abuse prevention. *American Behavioral Scientist, 39*, 853–867.
- Nebenzahl, I. D., & Jaffe, E. D. (1995). Facsimile transmission versus mail delivery of self-administered questionnaires in industrial surveys. *Industrial Marketing Management, 24*(3), 167–175.
- Reilly, M. (1996). Optimal sampling strategies for two-stage studies. *American Journal of Epidemiology, 143*, 91–100.
- Rizzo, L., Kalton, G., & Brick, J. M. (1996). A comparison of some weighting adjustment methods for panel nonresponse. *Survey Methodology, 22*, 43–54.
- Taris, T. W. (1996). Modeling nonresponse in multi-wave panel studies using discrete-time Markov models. *Quality and Quantity, 30*(2), 189–203.
- Taylor, H. (1995). Horses for courses: How different countries measure public opinion in very different ways. *The Public Perspective, 6*(2), 3–7.
- Warnecke, R. B., Ferrans, C. E., Johnson, T. P., Chapa-Resendez, G., O'Rourke, D. P., Chávez, N., Dudas, S., Smith, E. D., Schallmoser, L. M., Hand, R. P., & Lad, T. (1996). Measuring quality of life in culturally diverse populations. *Journal of the National Cancer Institute Monographs, 20*, 29–38.
- Yung, W., & Rao, J. N. K. (1996). Jackknife linearization variance estimators under stratified multi-stage sampling. *Survey Methodology, 22*, 23–32.

Changes of address or new contributions for *Survey Research*

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