Levy & Lemeshow 4th edition. Errata Sheet.

Page in text	Location in text	As it appears	Should be
72	First formula	$3!\mathrm{SE}(p_y) = 3!\sqrt{\frac{P_y(1\ P_y)}{n}}\sqrt{\frac{N\ n}{N\ 1}}.$	$3\times\mathrm{SE}(p_y) = 3\times\sqrt{\frac{P_y(1-P_y)}{n}}\sqrt{\frac{N-n}{N-1}}.$
72	Second and third formulas	$3!\mathrm{SE}(p_y)\ \ .0667P_y$ *or* $3!\mathrm{SE}(p_y) = 3!\sqrt{\frac{P_y(1\#P_y)}{n}}\sqrt{\frac{N\#n}{N\#1}}\ \ .0667P_y.$	$3\times\mathrm{SE}(p_y) \le .0667P_y$ *or* $3\times\mathrm{SE}(p_y) = 3\times\sqrt{\frac{P_y(1-P_y)}{n}}\sqrt{\frac{N-n}{N-1}} \le .0667P_y.$
72	Fourth formula	$n!\frac{9NP_y(1\ P_y)}{(N\ 1)(.0667)^2P_y^2 + 9P_y(1\ P_y)}.$	$n \ge \frac{9NP_y(1-P_y)}{(N-1)(.0667)^2P_y^2 + 9P_y(1-P_y)}.$
72	7 lines from bottom	Setting $P_y = .80$ and $N = 20{,}000$, we obtain $n!494$.	Setting $P_y = .80$ and $N = 20{,}000$, we obtain $n \ge 494$.
483	Exercise 15.1	**15.1** A newspaper wants to conduct a national omnibus survey on a variety of issues, including politics, the environment, taxes, and foreign affairs. They want 2000 completed interviews in the shortest time possible and therefore want to use the most efficient sampling strategy that will still allow the results to be statistically valid. What approach should the newspaper use? What is the sample size required (assuming a final Association for Public Opinion Research #4 response rate of 32%)?	**15.1** A newspaper wants to conduct a national omnibus survey on a variety of issues, including politics, the environment, taxes, and foreign affairs. They want 2,000 completed interviews in the shortest time possible and therefore want to use the most efficient, quick turn-around sampling strategy that will still allow the results to be statistically valid. What approach should the newspaper use? What is the final response rate using the minimum response rate (American Association for Public Opinion Research Response Rate calculation #1) if the final distribution of cases is as follows: Completed Interviews (I) = 2,000 Partially completed interviews (P) = 36 Refusals & breakoffs (R) = 962 Noncontacts (NC) = 1,203 Other cases (O) = 38 Unknown if household (UH) = 1,249 Unknown other (UO) = 12

<table>
<tr><td>483</td><td>Exercise 15.1</td><td>15.2 The state of Georgia wants to conduct a telephone survey of the general adult population on topics related to education. They want to complete 3000 interviews and oversample rural areas and areas with high concentrations of African Americans.</td><td>15.2 The state of Georgia wants to conduct a random digit dialed telephone survey of the general adult population on topics related to education. They want to complete 3,000 interviews with Hispanic households. What starting sample size is required if the following sample assumptions are used:

Non-working household number rate = 32.6%
Eligibility rate = 17.1%
Non-response after eligibility = 54.3%</td></tr>
<tr><td>483</td><td>Exercise 15.1</td><td>15.3 A health planning group wants to conduct a telephone survey on issues related to health insurance coverage and access to medical care in New Mexico. They want to complete 2500 interviews with an equal distribution of completed interviews in five policy planning areas (the five areas are based on contiguous counties but are not equivalent in terms of population distribution). They also want to oversample Hispanic respondents</td><td>15.3 A health planning group wants to conduct a telephone survey on issues related to health insurance coverage and access to medical care in New Mexico. They want to complete 2,400 random digit dialed interviews with an equal distribution of completed interviews in four policy planning areas (the five areas are based on contiguous counties but are not equivalent in terms of population distribution). Given the following sampling assumptions, what are the starting sample sizes required for each of the 4 policy planning areas and what is the total amount of sample required overall?
<table>
<tr><td>Assumption</td><td>Area #1</td><td>Area #2</td><td>Area #3</td><td>Area #4</td></tr>
<tr><td>% working household numbers</td><td>76.4</td><td>66.2</td><td>72.9</td><td>69.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>% eligibility</td><td>96.2</td><td>95.3</td><td>97.2</td><td>96.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>% cooperation after eligibility</td><td>44.6</td><td>39.8</td><td>42.7</td><td>46.5</td></tr>
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