

**1: OEC - Appendix A: Acknowledgments (Research Involving Human Participants V1)**

*Unfortunately, this book can't be printed from the OpenBook. If you need to print pages from this book, we recommend downloading it as a PDF. Visit [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) to get more information about this book, to buy it in print, or to download it as a free PDF.*

A special Diary Study was fielded November 10 through 16, , with smartphone users identified in the panel. This study consisted of 14 short surveys administered twice a day for seven consecutive days. The other treatment was a normal Web survey, which could be completed on a mobile device, tablet, laptop or desktop computer. The app is only compatible with certain smartphones. Eligible panelists with a non-compatible phone were assigned to the normal Web survey treatment. In total, 1, ATP members completed at least one of the 14 surveys, with participating by Web and participating with the app. The survey was administered in English and Spanish. Survey weights are provided to account for differential probabilities of selection into the panel, attrition, and differential nonresponse to the Diary Study. Data in this report are drawn from the 1, respondents who completed at least ten of the 14 surveys over the course of the study period. The margin of sampling error for these 1, smartphone owners is plus or minus 4. Sample Design The target population for the Diary Study was non-institutionalized smartphone owners age 18 and over, living in the US, including Alaska and Hawaii. The sample consisted of smartphone users identified and recruited in Wave 8 of the ATP, which was administered using the routine panel protocol. At the end of that RDD survey, respondents were invited to join the panel. The invitation was extended to all respondents who use the internet from any location and a random subsample of respondents who do not use the internet. At the start of Wave 8, the ATP featured 4, active panel members, and 3, of them completed Wave 8. The Diary Study sample consisted of ATP panelists who had internet access, reported having a smartphone in Wave 8, and consented to participate in the smartphone follow-up Diary study. In total 2, Wave 8 panelists reported having a smartphone. Of those, 42 belonged to the non-internet arm of the panel and were ineligible for the Diary Study. Of the remaining 2, smartphone panelists, 1, consented to participate in the Diary Study. Among those consenting, 1, completed at least one of the 14 Diary Study surveys. All of the eligible panelists with a different type of smartphone e. Among the 1, panelists assigned to the app treatment, declined the follow up survey invitation and were then asked if they would complete the Diary Study via normal Web surveys. Some agreed to that offer. Data Collection Protocol ATP panelists who agreed to participate in the special week of surveys Diary Study were sent an email notifying them of the upcoming week of surveys on November 7, The data collection for the surveys was conducted from November , An identical survey measuring smartphone usage was dispatched to each respondent twice daily for seven days, for a total of 14 surveys. All respondents were sent an email invitation. Panelists who had previously selected a method of payment received their incentive based on their check or electronic Amazon gift code preference. Next, an adjustment was made for the fact that the propensity to join the panel and remain an active panelist varied across different groups in the sample. The next step was a weighting cell adjustment for non-response to the experience sampling study since the response rate differed somewhat across the treatment groups. The final step in the weighting uses an iterative technique that matches gender, age, education, race, Hispanic origin, region and smartphone type to parameters for US adults who have a smartphone from the October wave of the ATP. For this study, however, the target population was US adults who have a smartphone. There are no official government statistics on the demographics of this population. The best available data were from the October wave of the American Trends Panel, which featured a national probability-based sample of 2, adult smartphone users. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

### 2: Appendix A: Methodology | Pew Research Center

*This section summarizes polymer science and engineering research in progress at the NRL Chemistry Division and is based on the panel's on-site interactions with NRL researchers. Polymer research and development at NRL is involved with the synthesis, design, characterization, and improvement of.*

This appendix details the methods used in this study to project changes in the population size and geographic distribution of eight major religious groups from 2010 to 2050. It is organized in five sections. The first section explains how the baseline religious composition estimates were derived. The second section describes how key input data age and sex composition, fertility, mortality, migration and religious switching were gathered and standardized. The third part of this appendix introduces the projection methods and assumptions. The fourth section offers some important disclaimers about these projections. Estimating Religious Composition in Data Collection and Documentation Researchers acquired and analyzed religious composition information from about 2, data sources, including censuses, demographic surveys, general population surveys and other studies – the largest project of its kind to date. Censuses and nationally representative surveys can provide valid and reliable measures of religious landscapes when they are conducted following the best practices of social science research. Valid measurement in censuses and surveys also requires that respondents are free to provide information without fear of negative governmental or social consequences. However, variation in methods among censuses and surveys including sampling, question wording, response categories and period of data collection can lead to variation in results. Social, cultural or political factors also may affect how answers to census and survey questions are provided and recorded. The measure of religious identity in this study is sociological rather than theological. In order to have statistics that are comparable across countries, the study attempts to count individuals who self-identify with each religion. This includes people who hold beliefs that may be viewed as unorthodox or heretical by others who claim the same religion. It also includes people who do not regularly practice the behaviors prescribed by their religion, such as those who seldom pray or attend worship services. Pew Research Center staff standardized religion categories in all available censuses and surveys for each country. Censuses and surveys collect information on religious identity at different levels of specificity. For example, depending on the source, the most specific level of affiliation measured could be Christian, Protestant, Baptist or Southern Baptist. Researchers coded religious identities into standard categories that aggregate into the eight major global religious categories used in this report. Researchers sought a recent, reliable source – ideally, a census or large-scale demographic survey. Researchers favored sources in which religion was measured with a single question that permitted respondents to identify specific affiliations or no affiliation at all. In Vietnam, for example, the census and the Demographic and Health Survey did not adequately measure folk religion identities. Researchers instead relied on the Asian Barometer survey, which measured a wider range of religious identities, including identification with folk religions. Making Adjustments for Groups Not Adequately Measured As necessary, researchers made adjustments to the primary sources to account for omitted or underrepresented groups since small minority groups are sometimes not measured or not reported in surveys and censuses. Multiple survey sources, denomination counts and estimates produced by country experts for each nation were used to assess whether minority religious groups were omitted or undercounted in the selected primary sources. In cases where censuses and surveys lacked sufficient detail on minority groups, the study also drew on estimates provided by the World Religion Database, which takes into account other sources of information on religious affiliation, including statistical reports from religious groups themselves. Adjusting for Limitations in a Survey Questionnaire Usually, researchers assumed that members of underrepresented groups were included in the sample but were not adequately measured by the survey instrument. In a few cases, the study made adjustments based on evidence that political, legal or cultural dynamics in a country compromised the validity of self-reported religious identity. In India, for instance, there is evidence of a Christian undercount in the census; some Christians who belong to Scheduled Castes historically referred to as Untouchables or Dalits choose to identify as Hindu when completing official forms such as the census. Hinduism is the most common religion in India. Adjusting

for Sampling Limitations In some situations, underrepresented groups are likely to be omitted from the sample itself. For example, recent migrants who may not be fluent in the language used in a survey often are missing in samples. Accounting for groups not included in the sample requires proportionately deflating survey data to account for underrepresented populations. For example, researchers made adjustments to survey-based estimates in Europe where they found evidence that some survey samples and population registers underrepresented Muslim migrants. In this study, researchers sought to ensure that primary sources were representative of the entire country. When this was not the case, it was usually due to concerns about the safety of interviewers and census takers or disputes about political boundaries. In such cases, researchers attempted to make appropriate adjustments or find an alternative data source that was nationally representative. For example, the Sri Lankan census was not conducted in a handful of northern and eastern districts because of perilous conditions due to armed conflict. After analyzing religion data from earlier censuses, researchers determined that the areas that were not covered by the census historically had a different makeup than the rest of the country. Researchers adjusted the census data for Sri Lanka based on census data covering regions omitted in the census. In a small number of countries where the census did not measure religious affiliation or where survey data on religious affiliation had sampling limitations, researchers used ethnicity data to estimate the religious affiliation of small groups. For example, ethnicity data from the Russian census was used together with Generations and Gender Survey data to estimate the proportion of Muslims in Russia. Making Adjustments for the Religious Affiliation of Infants Parents are sometimes hesitant to report a religious affiliation for their infant children even though they will claim a religion for the child when he or she is slightly older. Researchers observed evidence of this phenomenon in some Christian-majority countries where Christian parents were disproportionately describing their infants as religiously unaffiliated. This is evident when comparing census numbers over multiple years. While some of this change may be explained by mortality and migration, it is at least partly due to parents being more willing to describe their older children as Christians. In order to compensate for this measurement bias in Brazil and a few other countries where there was evidence of this phenomenon, researchers applied the religious composition of older children those years old to infants and young children those years old. This adjustment was made only where there was a substantial difference between the religious composition of the youngest age group and children ages 5-9. Census agencies typically make adjustments for missing data before reporting results. Some census agencies, such as Statistics Canada, have historically imputed religion values for respondents who have not answered the census religion question. The likelihood that religion data will be missing increases when religion questions are labeled as optional, as is the case on censuses in countries such as Australia, the United Kingdom and the Czech Republic. This strategy allows the census agencies to demonstrate that answering their religion question was indeed optional. Therefore, after making any necessary adjustments for undercounted groups, religious shares were recalculated based on the population of all people who gave valid responses to the census or survey. The effect of this approach was to proportionately raise the shares of all religious groups, including the religiously unaffiliated. Following the procedures described above, researchers produced national-level estimates of the religious composition of each country for the year measured by the primary source. Projecting Earlier Data to Estimates based on data collected prior to have been projected forward to In those cases, researchers used additional data on differential fertility, age and sex composition as well as migration to project populations forward to , the base year for the projections in this report. The religious composition used for each country generally matches the estimates used in the report, except in cases where new sources, including recently released census data, allowed researchers to update estimates. Input Data for Population Projections The demographic projections in this report use data on age and sex composition, fertility, mortality, migration and religious switching. This section describes how these data were gathered and standardized for use in the projections. Age and Sex Structure Procedures Religious affiliation varies by age. In order to calculate the median ages of religious groups and carry out population projections, researchers assembled age structures for each of the eight religious groups in every country. Data on age structures were collected in 20 age categories measured in five-year increments with a top value of 95 and above for males and females e. Age structures were compiled in three steps. First, census or survey data

were used to capture the religious affiliation of each available age group. Second, survey data on religion by age were adjusted to account for small sample sizes. These steps are described in detail below.

**Estimating Religion by Age and Sex** Researchers constructed initial age structures by analyzing survey data sets, census data sets and tables published by census agencies. While censuses usually enumerate religion for the entire population, including children, general population surveys do not usually include interviews with children. Since age structures require religious affiliation data for children, children were assigned religious affiliations when necessary based on the best methods available. For data sets that measured religious affiliation only for adult respondents, yet included the number and ages of children and other adults in the household, researchers were able to estimate the religious affiliation of remaining household members. In most cases, the religious affiliation of the respondent or head of the household was assigned to all additional members of the household who were not surveyed. For many countries, reliable age data were not available for all eight religious groups.

**Adjustments to Minimize Errors Due to Sample Size** The reliability of survey estimates is partly dependent on the number of people surveyed the sample size. Since respondents who identify with each religious group are divided into 40 age and sex categories, the number of Buddhists, for example, in any one age-sex category may be small and produce less reliable estimates than a larger count would produce. This introduces significant variation in patterns of religious affiliation by age: Affiliation levels may bounce between highs and lows for consecutive age groups. To eliminate unlikely variation, researchers smoothed data using statistical procedures intended to reveal the general underlying pattern. However, in some cases, the age categories reported by census agencies are in year age groups or aggregated for all adults above a certain age, such as Researchers used statistical modeling techniques to distribute the composition of these aggregated age groups across the more specific five-year age categories used in this study.

**Matching Religion by Age and Sex to Overall Population by Age and Sex** The overall religious affiliation resulting from the age structure procedures sometimes varies from the religious composition estimated for the country using the procedures described in the first section of this appendix. This difference exists for two reasons. First, the data sources used for the age-structure procedure may be different from the data sources used for the religious composition. Second, overall religious compositions were adjusted manually to account for undercounts and sampling issues. In order to match the overall religious composition figures to the data on religion by age and sex, the age structure was adjusted. The adjustment procedure used is often referred to as iterative proportional fitting (IPF), or raking. Raking makes adjustments to the percentages of religious affiliation for each age group without significantly altering the underlying religious affiliation patterns by age group. When survey or census data on the differential religious composition of age-sex groups were not available, each age-sex group was assigned the same religious composition. Lack of differential religious composition data by age-sex group was most common in countries with very small populations. This is the case, for example, when census data with overall religious composition results are available but a detailed breakdown by age and sex is not released by the census bureau, in which case another source must be used to generate the age structure. Sources are also different when multiple waves of a survey series have to be combined in order to have a sample size large enough to construct reliable age structures. Age structures were further adjusted in countries where the age structure data source is much older than the source used for the religious composition of the country. In order to harmonize the data on overall religious affiliation with the age structure data, the latter is aged in five-year projections while holding the religious composition data constant. In a small number of countries, age structures were estimated based in part on ethnicity or citizenship data. For example, all six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries release information on the age distribution of citizens and non-citizens, but only Bahrain further breaks down this information by Muslims and non-Muslims.

**Estimating Fertility** In many countries, there are substantial differences in the number of children born to women in different religious groups. Furthermore, religious groups often vary in the share of women in their population who are of childbearing age, and women in some groups may, on average, begin having children at younger or older ages than do women in other groups. Fertility data were gathered from censuses and surveys, and fertility rates were estimated via direct and indirect measures. Some censuses and surveys directly measure recent births or the number of children a woman has ever born by the time of the survey.

**3: Appendix C: About American Trends Panel Experience Sampling Study | Pew Research Center**

*Research on Transplantation of Fetal Tissue (PHS Act A) As applicable All Research involving Human Stem Cells Research Terms and Conditions Appendix C.*

Polymer research and development at NRL is involved with the synthesis, design, characterization, and improvement of novel polymer systems of interest to the Navy. Further understanding, prediction, and control of the behavior of these polymer systems in particular hostile environments such as seawater, on the one hand, and high temperatures in various propulsion systems or during fires, on the other hand, have been of particular importance. Research on potential innovative analytical test methods, especially nondestructive ones, has also been of interest. Much of the polymer-related research in progress at NRL can be placed in two categories: Various conventional elastomers, polyurethanes, and interpenetrating network polymers have been studied for such acoustical applications. In addition, polymers are being used in the design of new piezoelectric composite materials containing a ceramic phase. Polymeric materials that are being studied for use at high temperatures include phthalonitrile resins and composites using these resins. In addition, polymers made from high-carbon-content acetylenic monomers have been prepared and studied, especially with respect to pyrolysis, and inorganic-organic hybrid polymers have been prepared, especially for conversion to ceramics. Flame-retardant polymers are especially important for naval applications, making this an important research area. For example, it has been shown that the phthalonitrile polymers have self-extinguishing properties on exposure to fire and, when used in composites, show superior flame resistance. On the one hand, the high-frequency dielectric properties of such electronically conducting polymers as polyaniline and polypyrrole have been under investigation, and, on the other hand, a number of ultralow-dielectric-constant fluorinated polymers have been synthesized and studied. Polymers used in coatings of many kinds have been synthesized and studied by many groups at NRL. The materials studied include various epoxies, polyurethanes, and fluorinated polyurethanes. Applications include nonskid coatings for horizontal surfaces on naval ships; water-shedding coatings on antennas; solar-heat-reflecting, anticorrosion, and antifouling coatings; and pipe, fuel storage, and sewage tank linings. Ferroelectric liquid crystals with very fast switching times have been prepared for eventual use in various sensing and switching devices. Other areas of materials research include the synthesis of spin-labeled polymers for sensing composite interface properties, the structure and function of polymer-stabilized synthetic membranes, and polymers for various sensor applications. Page 19 Share Cite Suggested Citation: Research in Progress at NRL. The National Academies Press. The application of composites to naval needs is the motif for research on joining techniques, hydrothermal effects and other damage and failure mechanisms, response to transient shock loading, and impact and underwater shock response. The research on ferroelectric liquid crystals includes their behavior as Langmuir-Blodgett multilayers. Because of a general interest in polymer blends for various applications, some fundamental studies of such blends have been undertaken. Also, segmental dynamics have been studied in various polymer-polymer mixtures to gain a general understanding of the effects of different diluents. The morphology of a freeze-dried dilute polymer solution was also studied. There are some ongoing general studies of surface modification of elastomers and studies on the synthesis and characterization of double-network elastomers. Research was done on the suppression of crystallization in blended natural rubber and neoprene. Other studies of crystallization, for example, on positron emission tomography PET, have also been done. For example, the curing reaction of epoxies with amidoamines has been studied, as has the polymerization of spirobis lactones with epoxy resins. However, some novel characterization methods have been developed or extended at NRL. The use of Xe NMR to probe phase separation in polymer blends has been particularly useful for probing miscibility in those polymer blends in which the components have comparable glass transition temperatures, making it difficult, if not impossible, to study miscibility by using methods such as differential scanning calorimetry. There are plans to use this NMR method to measure domain size in phase-separated polymer blends. Nondestructive characterization techniques such as NMR imaging of solid polymers are being studied. It has been possible to exploit methods that provide contrast discrimination based on molecular mobility. In

addition, a method was recently demonstrated that provides an NMR image with contrast based on local polymer alignment in response to a strain field. Research is in progress to use electron spin resonance ESR to characterize the interior surfaces in composites. Several groups at NRL have been working to better understand polymeric structure-property relationships with respect to particular uses of polymers. Page 21  
Share Cite Suggested Citation:

**4: Appendix C: Research in Progress at NRL | Polymers | The National Academies Press**

*Completed Research > ADA Access to Passenger Vessels > Appendix C Research. Completed Research Appendix C (Phase 2) Numerical risk evaluation, main deck doors.*

The following sources are referred to: Pushbutton locator tones Pushbutton locator tones are a standard feature of almost all pushbutton-integrated APS in use worldwide. Because the sound comes from the pushbutton, it indicates the location of the pushbutton. Best performance was with a repetition rate of once per second and loudness of 2â€”5 dBA above ambient sound measured at 1 meter from the locator tone speaker. Tactile arrow Tactile arrows aligned in the direction of travel on the associated crosswalk are features of all known pushbutton-integrated APS in use worldwide. Arrows vary in size and location on the APS. Some are on the pushbutton, some are on the vertical face of the housing and some are on the top horizontal surface. The length of the arrow varies from approximately 1. The only research on usefulness of the tactile arrow for establishing crossing alignment was done in Denmark by Poulsen The "arrow" tested was a rod on top of the APS that was approximately 2. Alignment was equal with or without use of the arrow. The size and graspability of this unique arrow, as well as its location on the top of the APS, are thought to make it a better indicator of direction than smaller, non-graspable, arrows and those mounted on the vertical face of the APS. The failure to find any positive effect on alignment indicates that such an arrow or probably any arrow should not be considered a primary cue for alignment. Nonetheless, tactile arrows do serve the important purpose of indicating the crosswalk with which a particular APS is associated. While participants looked at the incorrect not desired crossing arrows on 28 trials in Tucson, after extensive familiarization, they then found and pushed the correct pushbutton on all of these trials. In Charlotte, while there was a decrease in use of the wrong pushbutton following extensive familiarization, use of the wrong pushbutton on some trials remained. Under the same research, subjective responses indicating preference for various features indicated strong support for use of a tactile arrow to identify the correct pushbutton. Vibrotactile indications Most pushbutton-integrated APS worldwide have vibrating tactile arrows or other surfaces that vibrate during the WALK interval. The vibration is required by pedestrians who are deaf-blind to inform them that the WALK signal is on. It is also used by some pedestrians without hearing loss to confirm which crosswalk has the WALK signal, especially in very noisy conditions. Because it is necessary for pedestrians who are deaf-blind, as well as helpful for blind pedestrians in some situations, a vibrotactile WALK indication is required along with an audible WALK indication in the Draft Guidelines for Accessible Public Rights-of-Way. A signal having vibrotactile indication only is not permitted. An APS that is vibratory only gives no indication of whether there is a pushbutton, or where the pushbutton is located, and it gives no audible directional guidance. Gallagher and Montes de Oca surveyed blind pedestrians who were familiar with vibrotactile signals that did not have audible WALK indications, and on which a vibrating arrow was located on a horizontal surface above the pushbutton. They found the vibrotactile signal to be well-liked. In field research, they also found that use of the vibrotactile indication resulted in accurate crossing timing. Tactile Map of the crosswalk Maps of the crosswalk are standard features of pushbutton-integrated APS in Sweden, are in wide use around the world where Swedish devices are used, and are required in Austria for all APS regardless of the equipment manufacturer see Chapter 4 for photos and more information]. There does not appear to be any research on the legibility or effectiveness of these maps of the crosswalk, but they do have the potential to enable users who are unfamiliar with a particular crosswalk to anticipate such characteristics as the number of vehicular lanes in each direction, and the presence of islands or medians, rail tracks, and bicycle lanes. Mean ratings of participant agreement in Tucson and Charlotte to the statement "The crossing map was useful and easy to understand," were 4. However, even when they were thoroughly familiar with the map, only 9 of 40 participants used it across the two cities. Pushbutton information message On some pushbutton-integrated APS, an optional feature is a speech message that comes from the pushbutton either whenever the button is pushed, or whenever the button is pushed and held in for an extended time see Extended Button Press, above. The next information identifies the intersection and the street to be crossed. The recommended format for this

message is "Wait, to cross Howard at Grand. On all three devices, the pushbutton had to be depressed for at least three seconds to actuate the full pushbutton information message. One device did not have the standard pushbutton information message when used in Tucson. The objective measure most closely related to the pushbutton information message was only whether participants used the extended button press which actuated the pushbutton information message; it was not possible to observe whether participants actually understood or used the information provided by the pushbutton information message. However, when asked to rate the extent of their agreement with the statement "The pushbutton information message was easy to understand," the mean ratings for each city were above 4. Extended button press Additional features on pushbutton-integrated APS may be actuated by an extended button press. These features include a pushbutton information message, a louder beaconing signal, and extended crossing time. Noyce and Bentzen found that it was unusual for pedestrians to push pushbuttons for as long as one second. Therefore an extended button-press of only one second is being standardized to actuate any optional features that are available at an APS. The extended button press was little used except following familiarization with each device. This may indicate that specific information and training are necessary for pedestrians who are blind, if use of the extended button press is expected. Desirability of a pushbutton information message as well as beaconing, both of which were actuated by an extended button press, was supported by subjective data. Audible beaconing An optional feature on some currently available APS is audible beaconing, which is usually actuated only by an extended button press. Beaconing is provided by a louder signal during the next pedestrian phase. The beacon is intended to aid initial alignment for crossing and crossing within the crosswalk. On this device, the WALK signal and subsequent locator tone increased in volume for the next pedestrian phase following a button press of at least three seconds. No objective measure of the use of audible beaconing could be made. The only measure possible was use of the extended button press feature that also actuated a pushbutton information message. However, when asked to rate the extent of their agreement with the statement "The louder signal was helpful," the mean responses for Tucson and Charlotte were 3. Additional research on the usefulness of APS for alignment and crossing within the crosswalk is provided under Effect of APS on specific crossing tasks:

### 5: Appendix | Define Appendix at [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*Appendix C: Research on APS Introduction. Throughout the preceding chapters of this Guide, references were made to various studies to support the recommendations given in those chapters.*

Adjustment procedures Raking Raked weights were created using the marginal distributions of the adjustment variables as derived from the synthetic population dataset, along with all two-way interactions of collapsed versions of the demographic variables. For the interactions, the age categories were combined, the less than high school and high school graduate categories were combined, race and Hispanic ethnicity was collapsed into white vs nonwhite, and census region was used instead of census division. This was done to avoid low adjustment cell counts and the chance that a subsample would yield a cell with no observations. When raking was used as the final step in a combination procedure, such as matching followed by propensity weighting followed by raking, the interim weights were trimmed at the 5th and 95th percentiles. No trimming was applied to the final weights. Random forest Both the matching and propensity adjustments used in this study were carried out using a statistical approach called random forest. Random forest models belong to a more general set of machine-learning models called classification and regression trees. The further down the tree, the more all observations within a node agree with each other over whatever the outcome measure is. The covariates fed into the model become the basis for which the data is split into nodes. For instance, one such split early on may divide the data into a node for the male cases and another node for the female cases. Each of those nodes may then be split further on some other covariate. The tree is considered fully grown when either all observations within every single node agree on the outcome, or when any further splitting would bring the number of observations in a node below a user-defined minimum size. The nodes at the end of the tree are called terminal nodes. Predicted probabilities and proximity measures are then calculated by averaging across all the trees. For this study, random forest models were fit in R using the ranger package. Propensity weighting The online opt-in sample and the full synthetic population dataset were combined and a new binary variable was created with a value of 1 if the case came from the synthetic dataset, and zero otherwise. A random forest model was then fit with the binary variable as the outcome and the adjustment variables as the covariates. The resulting weights were rescaled to sum to the size of the online opt-in sample. Matching For matching, the online opt-in sample was combined with a target sample of 1, cases that were randomly selected from the synthetic population. A random forest model was then used to predict whether or not each case belonged to the target sample based on the adjustment variables. The models used 1, trees and had a minimum node size of For a given tree, cases that are similar to one another end up in the same terminal node. The random forest proximity between any two cases is simply the number of trees in which they were placed in the same node divided by the total number of trees used in the model. For example, if a particular pair of cases ended up in the same terminal node in trees and in different terminal nodes in the other trees, then the random forest proximity for that pair would be 0. A proximity close to 1 means the cases are very similar to one another, while a proximity close to zero means they are very different. After the random forest proximity for each pair was calculated, both the synthetic dataset and the online opt-in sample were sorted in random order. Matched cases were given weights of 1, while unmatched cases were given weights of zero. Analysis of Complex Survey Samples.

### 6: Appendix C: Adjustment procedures | Pew Research Center

*History Description of the Federal Regulatory Structure Exhibit C Recommendations of the President's Commission's First Biennial Report Protecting Human Subjects () Recommendations of the President's Commission's Second Biennial Report: Implementing Human Research Regulations () Recent Events Exhibit C ACHRE Recommendations.*

### 7: Accessible Pedestrian Signals: Appendix C: Research on APS

## APPENDIX C: RESEARCH . pdf

*Appendix C: Adjustment procedures Raking Raked weights were created using the marginal distributions of the adjustment variables as derived from the synthetic population dataset, along with all two-way interactions of collapsed versions of the demographic variables.*

### 8: Appendix C - Responsibilities

*This guide presents step-by-step instructions that can be used by hospitals in planning and implementing patient flow improvement strategies to ease emergency department crowding.*

### 9: Accessible Pedestrian Signals: Research on other APS Features

*Appendix C: Previous Research on the Visibility of Detectable Warning Surfaces Templar, Wineman, and Zimring ()  
Four participants with low vision completed a study on visual detection of detectable warning surfaces.*

Canterbury tales full story Four blood moons book The evolution of American society, 1700-1815 Messages in the mall Lets be realistic about your church budget 4.5 Elastic Collisions Sight (True Books: Health and the Human Body) Reels 38-39. Department of the Cumberland, Nashville, Tenn. Controversy, courts, and community Eastern Christian ritual Communication and sexuality The law of cosmic habitforce Assessment of RELAP5/MOD3.2 to the loss-of-residual-heat-removal event under shutdown condition Investigating poverty and welfare OFFICIAL BASEBALL GUIDE FOR 1980 Festschrift for Joel D. Kopple on the Occasion of His 60th Birthday (Mineral Electrolvte Metabolism Ser. The courts federalism revolution Engineering geology and hydrogeology of karst terranes Java in 21 days 6th edition II. An Inquiry into the Early State and Remote History of the Parish of Sheffield Links to ancestral ties A Biographical History of Greene County, Pennsylvania The are we there yet years (15 and 16 : the low points Macroeconomics Update Edition plus MyEconLab in CourseCompass (5th Edition (Addison-Wesley Series in Econ Talent market demands Engineering Legends: Great American Civil Engineers Leaders journey to quality Sub-alpine plants Subdiffusion-Limited Reactions Single Dad (Connections Readers, Level 3, Book 1) Food for Masquerades Remarks on certain words in the translation Temporary Nanny (Harlequin Superromance) Later Ghaznavids ; splendour and decay Treasure hunt journal Comparing mental health services across Europe Lydia Sapouna and Peter Herrmann. Agents of Chaos II: Jedi Eclipse The crucible Micol Ostow The Lily White Marina Banishing bullying behavior