VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY

VCU L. Douglas Wilder School of Government and Public Affairs

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2016 COMMONWEALTH POLL: PUBLIC SAFETY

A survey of Virginians conducted by the Center for Public Policy
http://www.vcu.edu/cppweb/cppservices

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Public shows strong support for public safety agencies throughout Virginia

Virginia law enforcement deemed to be fair and equitable to citizens, prepared to handle natural disasters and emergencies, not as prepared to combat terrorism in the commonwealth

RICHMOND, Va. (Feb. 4, 2016) – A new Virginia Commonwealth University poll shows strong support for law enforcement across Virginia amid heightened public scrutiny of policing nationwide.

In the recent 2016 Commonwealth Poll: Public Safety — conducted by the Center for Public Policy at the L. Douglas Wilder School of Government and Public Affairs at Virginia Commonwealth University — more than seven out of 10 (78 percent) respondents felt that people in their local community receive fair treatment from law enforcement. Furthermore, 83 percent were satisfied with how law enforcement in their communities solves problems and handles those who call police for help.

Though a majority of all respondents were supportive of law enforcement across all demographic and regional groups, white respondents (81 percent), those who identified as Republican (87 percent) and those who live in the western (81 percent) and northern (87 percent) regions of the state were most supportive.

“Police legitimacy and public support are extremely important to maintain order and safety in our communities,” said Robyn McDougle, Ph.D., faculty director of the Office of Public Policy Outreach and associate professor of criminal justice at the Wilder School. “Consequently, public perceptions of police have implications for effective policing. Virginians’ perceptions of police are very favorable, which is impressive considering many states are facing citizen outrage toward law enforcement.”

The poll was conducted in a first-ever partnership with the office of the Virginia Secretary of Public Safety and Homeland Security. It also showed significant citizen confidence (85 percent) in the ability of public safety agencies to prepare for and respond to a crisis and natural disasters across the state. Virginia has weathered many storms, tornadoes and hurricanes — most recently Winter Storm Jonas — and respondents across all regions were very supportive of public safety agencies' ability to respond effectively.

Citizens were not, however, as confident in public safety agencies' abilities to respond to acts of terrorism in the commonwealth. Three-quarters of respondents (76 percent) indicated they were concerned with terrorist attacks occurring in Virginia, with 73 percent concerned about public safety agencies being unable to protect residents from such attacks.

"The most recent terrorist attacks in Paris and California have kept the thoughts of attacks in the commonwealth at the forefront of most Virginians' minds. Recent poll responses highlight the need for conversations," McDougle said.

The 2016 Commonwealth Poll: Public Safety 2016, conducted by the Office of Public Policy Outreach in the Center for Public Policy at the L. Douglas Wilder School of Government and Public Affairs at Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU), obtained telephone interviews with a representative sample of 931 adults living in Virginia. The survey was conducted by Princeton Survey Research Associates International (PSRAI). The interviews were administered from Jan. 4 to 12, 2016. The margin of sampling error for the complete set of weighted data is ±3.7 percentage points.

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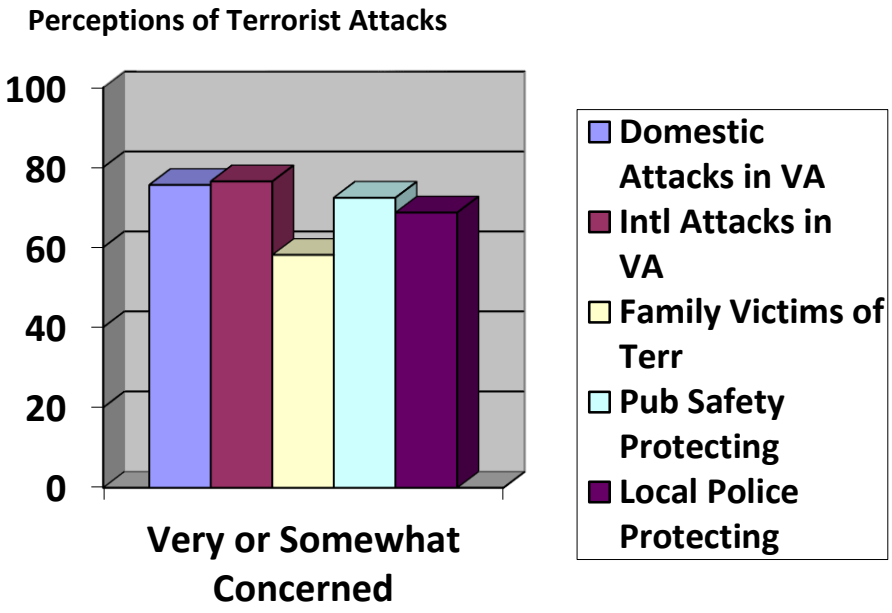
Majorities Are Fearful of Domestic and International Terrorism Attacks in Virginia; Concern for Public Safety Agencies' Ability to Protect Residents from Such Attacks

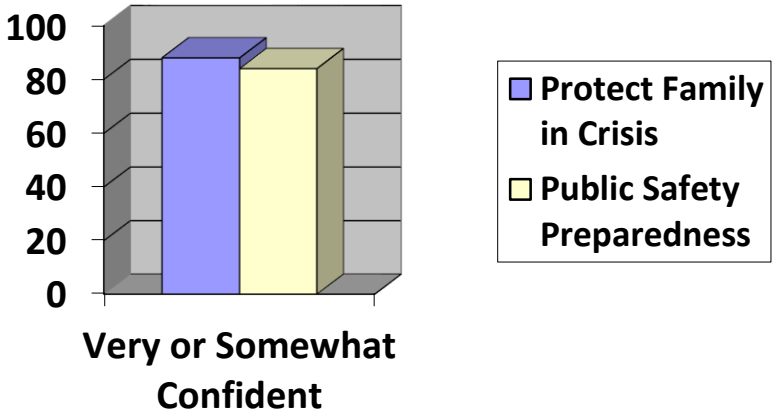
The recent terrorist events in Paris, France, and San Bernardino, Calif., have once again brought the reality of such attacks to the forefront of most Americans' minds. Virginians are no different — 76% of respondents indicated they were concerned about a terrorist attack carried out by residents of this country happening in Virginia. Similarly, 77% of respondents stated they were concerned about a terrorist attack carried out by residents of other countries occurring in Virginia. When asked about members of their family becoming victims of terrorism, respondents expressed less fear, with 23% very concerned and 35% somewhat concerned with terrorism directly impacting their family. Slightly less than three-quarters of participants (73%) stated they were concerned about public safety agencies in Virginia being unable to protect residents from terrorist attacks. Approximately 69% of respondents felt very concerned about local police being unable to protect their community from terrorist attacks. There were no variations among key demographics including age, race and political affiliation. However, there was variation across geographical regions of the state, with residents in the Tidewater Region (63%) expressing greater fears regarding terrorism victimization and the capacity of public safety organizations to prevent terrorist acts.



Residents Are Confident in Their Ability to Protect Their Family in Times of Crisis and Disaster, Feel Public Safety Agencies Are Well Prepared to Respond to Crisis and Natural Disaster

Tornados, hurricanes and extreme winter storms have crossed the commonwealth in recent years. Unlike with terrorist attacks, respondents felt very confident (40%) or somewhat confident (48%) in their ability to protect their family in a crisis or natural disaster. A strong majority (84%) of participants stated they were confident in the ability of public safety agencies to prepare for and respond to a crisis and natural disasters in their community. Similar to the responses to terrorist attacks, there were not any significant differences in responses across gender, age, race or political affiliation.

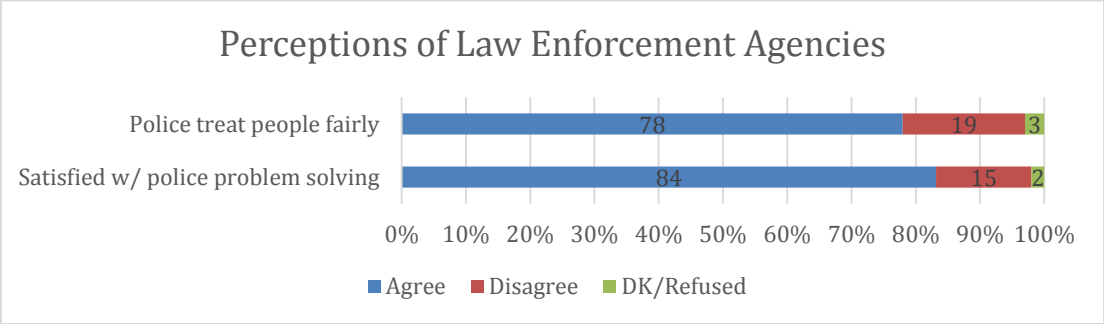
Perceptions of Emergency Preparedness



Majority of Virginians Report Generally Favorable Perceptions of Police

To maintain order and safety, police officers depend on citizens to report criminal activity and cooperate with requests; however, police may lose legitimacy and public support when citizens feel they are treated unfairly or unreasonably. Consequently, public perceptions of police are important and have implications for effective policing. Virginians' perceptions of police are generally favorable. Nearly 78% of respondents strongly or somewhat agreed that people in their local community receive fair treatment from law enforcement. Further, 83% of respondents were satisfied with how law enforcement in their communities solve problems and handle those who call police for help.

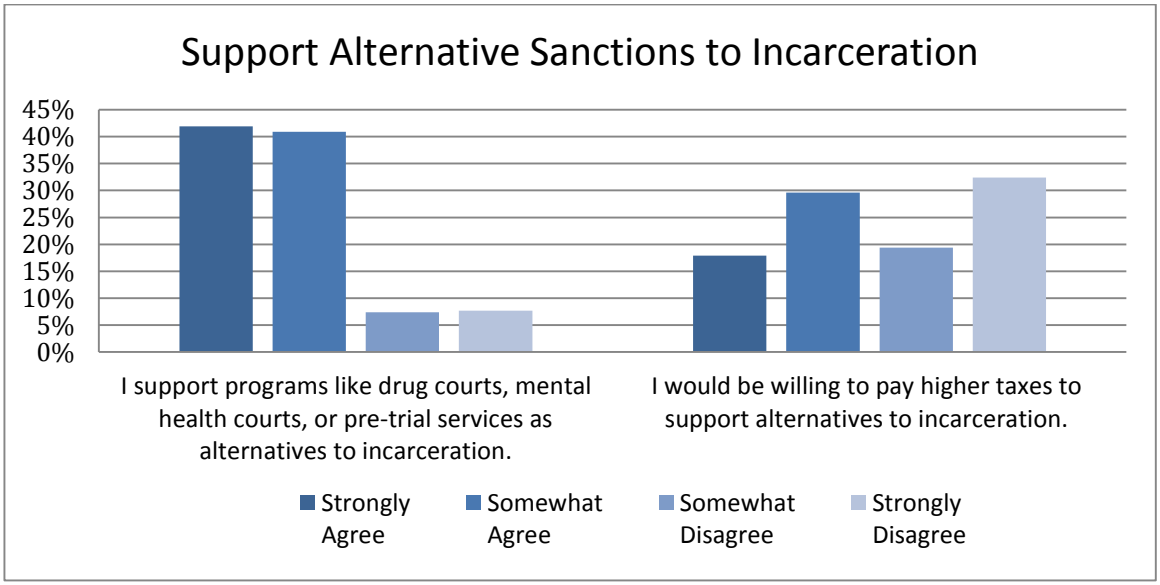
Respondents' perceptions varied slightly by race, political affiliation and region. Whites (81%) and Hispanics (83%) perceive law enforcement more positively than blacks (72%). Democrats (67%) believe law enforcement treated citizens fairly less often than Republicans (87%) and Independent (81%) voters. Residents in the Western (81%) and Northern (80%) regions were most supportive of law enforcement, followed by those in the South Central (74%) region.



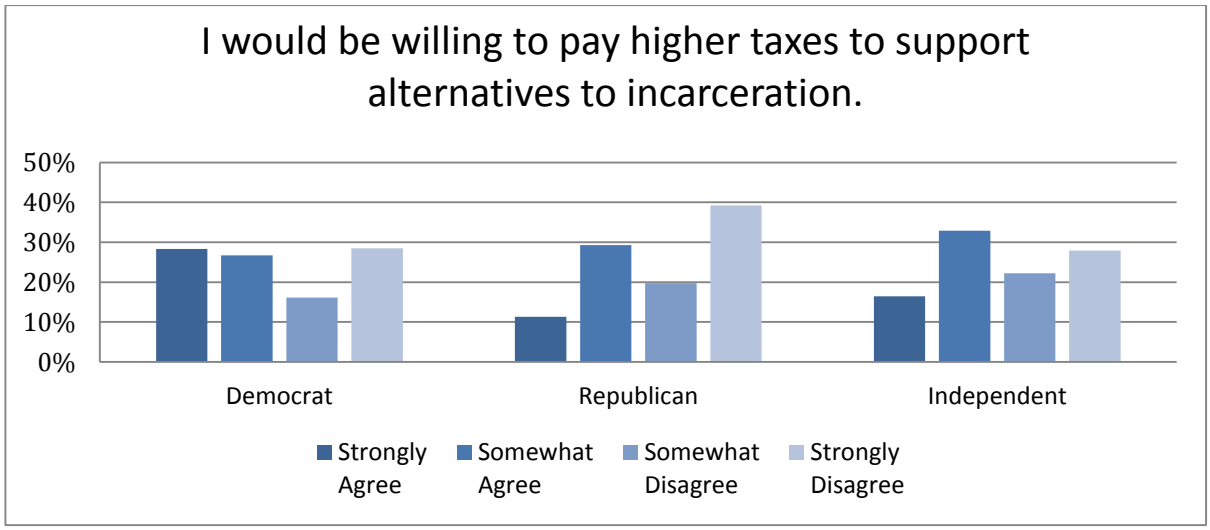
Overall, citizens were highly satisfied with local law enforcement's efforts to solve problems and handle requests for help. Those between 18-24 (86%) and over 45 were most satisfied (85%) as well as those white (87%) and Hispanic (89%) respondents. Though satisfaction was high for all respondents, Republicans (87%) were more satisfied with the police in comparison to Democrats (79%). Interestingly, those who were employed by a criminal justice agency, or who lived with someone who was, were less likely to be satisfied with their local police (71%) than respondents with no connection to a criminal justice agency (84%).

Virginians See the Importance of Alternative Sanctions But Are Not Willing to Pay Higher Taxes to Support Such Programs

The cost of incarcerating people across the country has been increasing in recent years and Virginia is no exception. With the reduction in state budgets and increased focus on reducing recidivism, alternatives to incarceration are regularly debated regarding juvenile and adult offenders. As a result, respondents were asked about their level of support for alternative sanctions to incarceration, such as drug courts, mental health courts or pretrial services and their willingness to pay higher taxes for such programs. Although there was strong support (80%) for programs such as drug courts, mental health courts or pretrial services, less clear is public willingness to pay for these programs in the form of higher taxes. Generally, there were few differences in support for alternative programs to incarceration across many of the demographic groups, such as gender, age and race. Equal percentages of males and females reported moderate to strong support for alternative programs to incarceration and there was support for alternative sanctions across all age groups, ranging from 79% to 88%.



However, less than half (48%) of Virginians reported moderate to strong agreement for willingness to pay higher taxes to fund alternative sanctions. Though few respondents supported paying higher taxes to support alternative sanctions, Democrats (28%) indicated strongest support while Republicans (11%) and Independents (16%) showed limited support.



Strong Support for Stopping the Accruing of Fees and Fines for Those Incarcerated; Less Support for Reinstating Driver's Licenses to Those with Outstanding Court Fees and Fines

When looking at recidivism rates of those involved in the criminal justice system, outstanding court fees and fines are many times cited as a significant hurdle to successfully reengaging with society. When asked about views on court fees and fines, a strong majority (80%) of Virginians

reported moderate to strong support for stopping charges of late fees or interest for any outstanding court costs or fines until the person has been released from jail or prison. There were few differences for reported support for ceasing court costs while incarcerated among respondents from different regions of the state, gender, age, income or level of education. However, higher percentages of blacks (79%) than whites (54%) reported strong support for halting court costs while an individual is incarcerated. Democrats (73%) were also more supportive as compared to Republicans (53%) or Independents (54%).

Respondents were also asked if a person's driver's license should be suspended until the holder pays his or her outstanding court fees or fines. Slightly more than half (55%) of Virginians supported suspending a person's driver's license until all court costs are paid. Support for suspending one's driver's license was slightly more supported by women (56%) then men (53%). Republicans (37%) and Independents (36%) were more supportive of withholding one's license then were Democrats (24%).

Methodology of the 2016 Commonwealth Poll: Public Safety

DESIGN AND DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

Sample Design

The state was stratified into five regions — Northwest, Northern Virginia, West, South Central and Tidewater (see Appendix A). Separate samples were drawn for each region in order to reach regional quotas. A combination of landline and cellular random digit dial (RDD) samples was used to represent all adults who have access to either a landline or cellular telephone. The samples were provided by Survey Sampling International, LLC (SSI) according to PSRAI specifications.

Within strata, numbers for the landline sample were drawn with equal probabilities from active blocks (area code + exchange + two-digit block number) that contained three or more residential directory listings. The cellular sample was not list-assisted, but was drawn through a systematic sampling from dedicated wireless 100-blocks and shared service 100-blocks with no directory-listed landline numbers.

Contact Procedures

Interviews were conducted from January 4 to 12, 2016. As many as seven attempts were made to contact every sampled telephone number. Sample was released for interviewing in replicates, which are representative subsamples of the larger sample. Using replicates to control the release of sample ensures that complete call procedures are followed for the entire sample. Calls were staggered over times of day and days of the week to maximize the chance of making contact with potential respondents. Interviewing was spread as evenly as possible across the days in field. When necessary, each telephone number was called at least one time during the day in an attempt to complete an interview.

For the landline sample, interviewers asked to speak with the youngest adult male or female currently at home based on a random rotation. If no male/female was available, interviewers asked to speak with the youngest adult of the other gender. This systematic respondent selection technique has been shown to produce samples that closely mirror the population in terms of age and gender when combined with cell interviewing. For the cellular sample, interviews were conducted with the person who answered the phone. Interviewers verified that the person was an adult and in a safe place before administering the survey. Both landline and cellular respondents verified they were a resident of Virginia and consented to take the survey.

WEIGHTING AND ANALYSIS

Weighting is generally used in survey analysis to compensate for sample designs and patterns of non-response that might bias results. The sample was weighted to match the adult population

parameters for each region. A three-stage weighting procedure was used to weight these dual-frame samples.

The first stage of weighting corrected for different probabilities of selection associated with the number of adults in each household and each respondent's telephone usage patterns.[1] This weighting also adjusts for the overlapping landline and cell sample frames and the relative sizes of each frame and each sample.

The first-stage weight for the i^{th} case within a stratum can be expressed as:

$$WT_i = \left[\left(\frac{S_{LL}}{F_{LL}} \times \frac{1}{AD_i} \times LL_i\right) + \left(\frac{S_{CP}}{F_{CP}} \times CP_i\right) - \left(\frac{S_{LL}}{F_{LL}} \times \frac{1}{AD_i} \times LL_i \times \frac{S_{CP}}{F_{CP}} \times CP_i\right)\right]^{-1}$$

Where S_{LL} = the size of the landline sample

F_{LL} = the size of the landline sample frame

S_{CP} = the size of the cell sample

F_{CP} = the size of the cell sample frame

AD_i = Number of adults in household i

LL_i=1 if respondent has a landline phone, otherwise LL=0.

CP_i=1 if respondent has a cell phone, otherwise CP=0.

The second stage of weighting balances sample demographics to population parameters within each region. The sample is balanced to match population parameters for sex, age, education, race, Hispanic origin, and telephone usage. The basic weighting parameters came from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2009-2013 American Community Survey data. The telephone usage parameters came from an analysis of recent dual-frame interviewing conducted in Virginia counties by PSRAI.[2]

Weighting was accomplished using SPSSINC RAKE, an SPSS extension module that simultaneously balances the distributions of all variables using the GENLOG procedure. Weights were trimmed to prevent individual interviews from having too much influence on the final results. The use of these weights in statistical analysis ensures that the demographic characteristics of the sample closely approximate the demographic characteristics of the population. Tables 1 through 5 compare weighted and unweighted sample distributions to each region's population parameters. The third and final stage of weighting adjusted regional population totals so that the entire dataset would be representative of the state as a whole.

[1] i.e., whether respondents have only a landline telephone, only a cell phone, or both kinds of telephone.

[2] Data was from PSRAI Omnibus survey conducted January 2014 through December 2015.

APPENDIX A

Table 1: Sample Demographics Northwest (Region 1)

	Parameter	Unweighted	Weighted
Gender			
Male	48.4	44.4	48.0
Female	51.6	55.6	52.0
Age			
18-24	14.1	4.8	10.7
25-34	15.4	13.9	16.1
35-44	16.4	11.2	17.1
45-64	35.4	40.1	36.7
65+	18.7	29.9	19.5
Education			
HS Grad or less	46.2	39.6	45.0
Some College/Assoc Degree	28.2	26.2	28.2
College Graduate	25.6	34.2	26.8
Race/Ethnicity			
White/not Hispanic	80.5	86.6	81.9
Black/not Hispanic	9.6	8.0	9.8
Hispanic/Other	9.9	5.3	8.3
Individual Phone Use			
LLO	5.6	4.3	5.6
Dual	53.9	59.4	54.6
CPO	40.5	36.4	39.8

Table 2: Sample Demographics Northern VA (Region 2)

	Parameter	Unweighted	Weighted
Gender			
Male	49.0	47.0	49.9
Female	51.0	53.0	50.1
Age			
18-24	10.9	9.3	11.2
25-34	21.5	17.5	20.6
35-44	21.1	15.3	20.1
45-64	34.6	38.8	35.4
65+	11.9	19.1	12.6
Education			
HS Grad or less	25.4	17.5	23.0
Some College/Assoc Degree	23.5	20.2	23.7
College Graduate	51.1	62.3	53.2
Race/Ethnicity			
White/not Hispanic	55.4	68.3	58.2
Black/not Hispanic	11.8	12.6	11.9
Hispanic	16.1	10.9	15.6
Other, not Hispanic	16.7	8.2	14.3
Individual Phone Use			
LLO	4.9	3.3	4.7
Dual	52.1	66.7	54.7
CPO	43.0	30.1	40.6

Table 3: Sample Demographics West (Region 3)

	Parameter	Unweighted	Weighted
Gender			
Male	48.3	47.9	49.1
Female	51.7	52.1	50.9
Age			
18-24	13.8	10.1	13.9

25-34	13.9	11.2	14.2
35-44	15.5	10.6	14.4
45-64	35.5	37.2	36.0
65+	21.3	30.9	21.4
Education			
HS Grad or less	49.0	34.6	47.3
Some College/Assoc Degree	32.4	33.5	33.0
College Graduate	18.6	31.9	19.7
Race/Ethnicity			
White/not Hispanic	83.2	87.8	83.8
Black/not Hispanic	11.4	5.3	10.6
Hispanic/Other	5.4	6.9	5.6
Individual Phone Use			
LLO	15.1	6.9	11.8
Dual	45.4	60.1	47.4
CPO	39.5	33.0	40.7

Table 4: Sample Demographics South Central (Region 4)

	Parameter	Unweighted	Weighted
Gender			
Male	48.0	48.1	47.8
Female	52.0	51.9	52.2
Age			
18-24	12.9	8.6	12.6
25-34	16.8	16.0	17.6
35-44	17.2	11.2	16.6
45-64	35.9	36.4	35.1
65+	17.1	27.8	18.1
Education			
HS Grad or less	42.8	26.2	40.7
Some College/Assoc Degree	29.4	27.8	30.0
College Graduate	27.8	46.0	29.3
Race/Ethnicity			
White/not Hispanic	58.4	70.1	59.5
Black/not Hispanic	31.4	25.1	32.1
Hispanic/Other	10.2	4.8	8.4
Individual Phone Use			
LLO	8.4	3.7	6.8
Dual	49.9	64.7	52.4
CPO	41.7	31.6	40.8

Table 5: Sample Demographics Tidewater (Region 5)

	Parameter	Unweighted	Weighted
Gender			
Male	48.5	50.0	49.0
Female	51.5	50.0	51.0
Age			
18-24	15.0	8.6	15.1
25-34	18.4	14.0	18.9

35-44	16.1	10.8	16.2
45-64	34.1	41.4	32.8
65+	16.5	25.3	17.1
Education			
HS Grad or less	38.8	34.4	38.2
Some College/Assoc Degree	36.3	29.6	36.0
College Graduate	24.9	36.0	25.8
Race/Ethnicity			
White/not Hispanic	57.1	65.6	58.8
Black/not Hispanic	30.7	25.8	29.6
Hispanic	5.6	4.8	5.8
Other /not Hispanic	6.6	3.8	5.8
Individual Phone Use			
LLO	8.9	3.8	6.9
Dual	55.4	64.0	56.8
CPO	35.7	32.3	36.4

Effects of Sample Design on Statistical Inference

Post-data collection statistical adjustments require analysis procedures that reflect departures from simple random sampling. PSRAI calculates the effects of these design features so that an appropriate adjustment can be incorporated into tests of statistical significance when using these data. The so-called "design effect" or *deff* represents the loss in statistical efficiency that results from systematic non-response.

PSRAI calculates the composite design effect for a sample of size *n*, with each case having a weight, w_i as:

$$deff = \frac{n\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i^{\,2}}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i\right)^2} \qquad \textit{formula 1}$$

In a wide range of situations, the adjusted *standard error* of a statistic should be calculated by multiplying the usual formula by the square root of the design effect (√*deff*). Thus, the formula for computing the 95% confidence interval around a percentage is:

$$\hat{p} \pm \left(\sqrt{deff} \times 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}} \right) \qquad \textit{formula 2}$$

where $\hat{p}$ is the sample estimate and *n* is the unweighted number of sample cases in the group being considered.

The survey's *margin of error* is the largest 95% confidence interval for any estimated proportion based on the total sample— the one around 50%. For example, the margin of error for the entire sample is ±3.7 percentage points. This means that in 95 out every 100 samples drawn using the same methodology, estimated proportions based on the entire sample will be no more than 3.7 percentage points away from their true values in the population. It is important to remember that sampling fluctuations are only one possible source of error in a survey estimate. Other sources, such as respondent selection bias, questionnaire wording and reporting inaccuracy, may contribute additional error of greater or lesser magnitude.

Table 6 shows the design effects and margins of error for each region.

Table 6: Design Effects and Margins of Error

Region	n	Design Effect	Margin of Error
Northwest (1)	187	1.22	7.9 percentage points

Northern VA (2)	183	1.21	8.0 percentage points
West (3)	188	1.30	8.2 percentage points
South Central (4)	187	1.30	8.2 percentage points
Tidewater (5)	186	1.28	8.1 percentage points
Total Sample	931	1.35	3.7 percentage points

RESPONSE RATE

Table 7 shows the response rates for each region by sample type. Tables 8 through 12 show the individual dispositions of all sampled telephone numbers ever dialed from the original telephone number samples. The response rate estimates the fraction of all eligible sample that was ultimately interviewed. Response rates are computed according to the American Association for Public Opinion Research standards.[3] Table 13 shows the total disposition for the all sampled telephone numbers.

Table 7: Response Rates

	Landline	Cell
Northwest (1)	7.4%	9.1%
Northern VA (2)	6.3%	9.6%
West (3)	10.0%	8.6%
South Central (4)	6.4%	7.1%
Tidewater (5)	6.8%	8.2%
Total	7.2%	8.5%

Table 8: Sample Disposition Northwest Region 1

Landline	Cell	
135	44	Non-residential/Business
0	----	Cell in landline frame
135	44	OF = Out of Frame

[3] The American Association for Public Opinion Research. 2011. Standard Definitions: Final Dispositions of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for Surveys. 7th edition. AAPOR.

1,982	569	Not working
102	0	Computer/fax/modem
2,084	569	NWC = Not working/computer
290	93	$UHUO_{NC}$ = Non-contact, unknown if household/unknown other
470	761	Voice mail
3	3	Other non-contact
473	764	UO_{NC} = Non-contact, unknown eligibility
403	586	Refusals
32	494	Callbacks
435	1,080	UO_R = Refusal, unknown if eligible
3	28	O = Other
----	59	Child's cell phone
5	40	Screen out - Not VA resident
5	99	SO = Screen out
10	17	R = Refusal, known eligible
76	111	I = Completed interviews
3,511	2,805	T = Total numbers dialed
		e1 = $(I+R+SO+O+UO_R+UO_{NC})/(I+R+SO+O+UO_R+UO_{NC}+OF+NWC)$ - Est. frame
31.1%	77.4%	eligibility of non-contacts
94.5%	56.4%	e2 = (I+R)/(I+R+SO) - Est. screening eligibility of unscreened contacts
48.4%	61.5%	CON = $[I + R + (e2*[O + UO_R])]/[I + R + (e2*[O + UO_R + UO_{NC}]) + (e1*e2*UHUO_{NC})]$
15.2%	14.7%	COOP = $I/[I + R + (e2*[O + UO_R])]$
7.4%	**9.1%**	**AAPOR RR3=$I/[I+R+[e2*(UO_R+UO_{NC}+O)]+[e1*e2*UHUO_{NC}]]$ = CON*COOP**

Table 9: Sample Disposition Northern VA Region 2

Landline	Cell	
205	64	Non-residential/Business
0	----	Cell in landline frame

205	64	OF = Out of Frame
2,365	321	Not working
133	0	Computer/fax/modem
2,498	321	NWC = Not working/computer
449	54	$UHUO_{NC}$ = Non-contact, unknown if household/unknown other
587	763	Voice mail
3	3	Other non-contact
590	766	UO_{NC} = Non-contact, unknown eligibility
400	761	Refusals
26	888	Callbacks
426	1,649	UO_R = Refusal, unknown if eligible
19	119	O = Other
----	97	Child's cell phone
5	97	Screen out - Not VA resident
5	194	SO = Screen out
7	15	R = Refusal, known eligible
74	109	I = Completed interviews
4,273	3,291	T = Total numbers dialed
		$e1 = (I+R+SO+O+UO_R+UO_{NC})/(I+R+SO+O+UO_R+UO_{NC}+OF+NWC)$ - Est. frame
29.3%	88.1%	eligibility of non-contacts
94.2%	39.0%	e2 = (I+R)/(I+R+SO) - Est. screening eligibility of unscreened contacts
42.4%	71.9%	$CON = [I + R + (e2*[O + UO_R])]/[I + R + (e2*[O + UO_R + UO_{NC}]) + (e1*e2*UHUO_{NC})]$
14.8%	13.4%	$COOP = I/[I + R + (e2*[O + UO_R])]$
6.3%	**9.6%**	**$AAPOR\ RR3=I/[I+R+[e2*(UO_R+UO_{NC}+O)]+[e1*e2*UHUO_{NC}]] = CON*COOP$**

Table 10: Sample Disposition West Region 3

Landline	Cell

103	27	Non-residential/Business
0	----	Cell in landline frame
103	27	OF = Out of Frame
1,923	734	Not working
74	0	Computer/fax/modem
1,997	734	NWC = Not working/computer
198	77	$UHUO_{NC}$ = Non-contact, unknown if household/unknown other
268	671	Voice mail
5	2	Other non-contact
273	673	UO_{NC} = Non-contact, unknown eligibility
367	539	Refusals
12	532	Callbacks
379	1,071	UO_R = Refusal, unknown if eligible
3	10	O = Other
----	46	Child's cell phone
6	27	Screen out - Not VA resident
6	73	SO = Screen out
9	25	R = Refusal, known eligible
74	114	I = Completed interviews
3,042	2,804	T = Total numbers dialed
		e1 = $(I+R+SO+O+UO_R+UO_{NC})/(I+R+SO+O+UO_R+UO_{NC}+OF+NWC)$ - Est. frame
26.2%	72.1%	eligibility of non-contacts
93.3%	65.6%	e2 = (I+R)/(I+R+SO) - Est. screening eligibility of unscreened contacts
59.2%	64.0%	CON = $[I + R + (e2*[O + UO_R])]/[I + R + (e2*[O + UO_R + UO_{NC}]) + (e1*e2*UHUO_{NC})]$
16.8%	13.4%	COOP = $I/[I + R + (e2*[O + UO_R])]$
10.0%	**8.6%**	**AAPOR RR3=$I/[I+R+[e2*(UO_R+UO_{NC}+O)]+[e1*e2*UHUO_{NC}]]$ = CON*COOP**

Table 11: Sample Disposition South Central Region 4

Landline	Cell	
196	54	Non-residential/Business
0	----	Cell in landline frame
196	54	OF = Out of Frame
2,695	459	Not working
140	1	Computer/fax/modem
2,835	460	NWC = Not working/computer
285	85	$UHUO_{NC}$ = Non-contact, unknown if household/unknown other
583	853	Voice mail
3	0	Other non-contact
586	853	UO_{NC} = Non-contact, unknown eligibility
417	709	Refusals
26	844	Callbacks
443	1,553	UO_R = Refusal, unknown if eligible
6	36	O = Other
----	74	Child's cell phone
3	32	Screen out - Not VA resident
3	106	SO = Screen out
10	29	R = Refusal, known eligible
74	113	I = Completed interviews
4,438	3,289	T = Total numbers dialed
		$e1 = (I+R+SO+O+UO_R+UO_{NC})/(I+R+SO+O+UO_R+UO_{NC}+OF+NWC)$ - Est. frame
27.0%	84.0%	eligibility of non-contacts
96.6%	57.3%	e2 = (I+R)/(I+R+SO) - Est. screening eligibility of unscreened contacts
44.7%	66.5%	$CON = [I + R + (e2*[O + UO_R])]/[I + R + (e2*[O + UO_R + UO_{NC}]) + (e1*e2*UHUO_{NC})]$
14.3%	10.7%	$COOP = I/[I + R + (e2*[O + UO_R])]$
6.4%	**7.1%**	**AAPOR RR3=$I/[I+R+[e2*(UO_R+UO_{NC}+O)]+[e1*e2*UHUO_{NC}]]$ = CON*COOP**

Table 12: Sample Disposition Tidewater Region 5

Landline	Cell	
164	54	Non-residential/Business
2	----	Cell in landline frame
166	54	OF = Out of Frame
2,719	428	Not working
123	0	Computer/fax/modem
2,842	428	NWC = Not working/computer
435	89	$UHUO_{NC}$ = Non-contact, unknown if household/unknown other
495	884	Voice mail
1	2	Other non-contact
496	886	UO_{NC} = Non-contact, unknown eligibility
395	722	Refusals
31	839	Callbacks
426	1,561	UO_R = Refusal, unknown if eligible
3	23	O = Other
----	64	Child's cell phone
4	67	Screen out - Not VA resident
4	131	SO = Screen out
15	14	R = Refusal, known eligible
73	113	I = Completed interviews
4,460	3,299	T = Total numbers dialed
		$e1 = (I+R+SO+O+UO_R+UO_{NC})/(I+R+SO+O+UO_R+UO_{NC}+OF+NWC)$ - Est. frame
25.3%	85.0%	eligibility of non-contacts
95.7%	49.2%	e2 = (I+R)/(I+R+SO) - Est. screening eligibility of unscreened contacts
46.2%	65.7%	$CON = [I + R + (e2*[O + UO_R])]/[I + R + (e2*[O + UO_R + UO_{NC}]) + (e1*e2*UHUO_{NC})]$

14.6%	12.5%	COOP = I/[I + R + (e2*[O + UO_R])]
6.8%	**8.2%**	**AAPOR RR3=I/[I+R+[e2*(UO_R+UO_{NC}+O)]+[e1*e2*$UHUO_{NC}$]] = CON*COOP**

Table 13: Sample Disposition Total VA

Landline	Cell	
803	243	Non-residential/Business
2	----	Cell in landline frame
805	243	OF = Out of Frame
11,684	2,511	Not working
572	1	Computer/fax/modem
12,256	2,512	NWC = Not working/computer
1,657	398	$UHUO_{NC}$ = Non-contact, unknown if household/unknown other
2,403	3,932	Voice mail
15	10	Other non-contact
2,418	3,942	UO_{NC} = Non-contact, unknown eligibility
1,982	3,317	Refusals
127	3,597	Callbacks
2,109	6,914	UO_R = Refusal, unknown if eligible
34	216	O = Other
----	340	Child's cell phone
23	263	Screen out - Not VA resident
23	603	SO = Screen out
51	100	R = Refusal, known eligible
371	560	I = Completed interviews
19,724	15,488	T = Total numbers dialed

		e1 = (I+R+SO+O+UO_R+UO_{NC})/(I+R+SO+O+UO_R+UO_{NC}+OF+NWC) - Est. frame
27.7%	81.7%	eligibility of non-contacts
94.8%	52.3%	e2 = (I+R)/(I+R+SO) - Est. screening eligibility of unscreened contacts

		CON = [I + R + (e2*[O + UO_R])]/[I + R + (e2*[O + UO_R + UO_{NC}]) +
47.4%	66.3%	(e1*e2*$UHUO_{NC}$)]
15.1%	12.8%	COOP = I/[I + R + (e2*[O + UO_R])]
7.2%	**8.5%**	**AAPOR RR3=I/[I+R+[e2*(UO_R+UO_{NC}+O)]+[e1*e2*$UHUO_{NC}$]] = CON*COOP**