TELEPHONE CARAVAN® Methodology

The following pages describe the methodology used for the ORC International Telephone CARAVAN® survey conducted September 13-16, 2018.

The study was conducted using two probability samples: randomly selected landline telephone numbers and randomly selected mobile (cell) telephone numbers. The combined sample consists of 1,004 adults (18 years old and older) living in the continental United States. Of the 1,004 interviews, 404 were from the landline sample and 600 from the cell phone sample. The margin of error for the sample of 1,004 is +/- 3.09% at the 95% confidence level. Smaller subgroups will have larger error margins.

Surveys are collected by trained and supervised US based interviewers using ORC International's computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) system. Final data is adjusted to consider the two sample frames and then weighted by age, gender, region, race/ethnicity and education to be proportionally representative of the US adult population.

As a founding member of the Code of Standards of the Council of American Survey Research Organizations (CASRO) and a member of the European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research (ESOMAR), we adhere to a rigorous Code of Standards and Ethics for Survey Research. As required by CASRO, we will maintain the anonymity of our respondents. No information will be released that in any way will reveal the identity of a respondent. Our authorization is required for any publication of the research findings or their implications.

Sampling

Telephone CARAVAN® uses a dual frame sampling design. This means that the sample is drawn from two independent sample frames—one for landlines and one for cell phones.

Landline Sample

ORC International's Random Digit Dial (RDD) telephone sample is generated using a list-assisted methodology. That is, the updated white page listings that are used to identify telephone number banks (the first 8 digits of the phone number) with a listed phone number in them. The standard that we use is 2+, meaning that a bank needs to have 2 or more listed households to be considered working. We use the Genesys Sampling in-house system to generate list-assisted Random Digit Dialing sample.

The standard GENESYS RDD methodology produces a strict single stage, EPSEM (Equal Opportunity of Selection Method) sample of residential telephone numbers. In other words, a GENESYS RDD sample ensures an equal and known probability of selection for every residential telephone number in the sample frame.

Cell Phone Sample

The cell phone sample, also RDD, has been supplied by Sample Solutions, BV. The cell phone sample is generated from cell phone 1,000 series blocks with all the 100 series banks within each block turned on. The sampling interval is then calculated by dividing the universe of all possible numbers by the number of records desired, thus specifying the size of the frame subdivisions. Within each of the subsets one number is selected at random, giving all numbers an equal probability of selection. The sample then is screened for assigned numbers based on sim card activation.

Weighting

In probability-based samples such as CARAVAN®, the basis of the weighting is the inverse of the selection probability. Then, weighting adjustments are frequently used to reduce the potential for biases that may be present due to incomplete frame coverage and survey nonresponse--both inherent in all telephone surveys. These adjustments may take advantage of geographic, demographic, and socioeconomic information that are known for the population and measured in the sample surveys. The adjustments reduce potential bias to the extent that the survey respondents and nonrespondents (noncontacts, refusals, etc.) with similar geographic, demographic, and socioeconomic characteristics are also similar with respect to the survey statistics of interest. In other words, post-survey weighting adjustments reduce bias if the weighting variables are related to (correlated with) the survey measures and the likelihood of survey participation.

The CARAVAN® *landline-cell* combined sample is a dual frame sampling design. This means that the sample is drawn from two independent sampling frames—one for landlines and one for cell phones. Adults with a landline but no cell phone (A) must be reached through a landline telephone sample. Adults with a cell phone and no landline (C) must be reached through the cell phone sample. Adults with both a landline and a cell phone (B) can be reached through either of the frames. Sampling from the two frames results in these four groups:

a_1: Landline respondents without a cell phone (landline only)
b_1: Landline respondents with a cell phone (dual user)
b_2: Cell phone respondents with a landline (dual user)
c_2: Cell phone respondents without a landline (cell only)

The dual user groups (b_1, b_2) are further classified into two subgroups:

Cell mostly: those who receive most calls on a cell phone

Landline mostly/Mixed use: those who receive most calls on a landline or who receive calls on both regularly

The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) provides estimates of these user group populations. We weight-adjust the landline sample and the cell sample to their respective population proportions as reported from the NHIS. Once this design weight is calculated, the combined sample is weighted to represent the US population using data from the US Census Bureau's American Community Survey (CPS). This form of weighting is referred to as *calibration weighting*[i] in that survey respondents are assigned weights that are calibrated to reflect the population. The calibration weighting for CARAVAN® is based on a series of ratio adjustments called iterative proportional fitting, or "*raking*[ii], which was first introduced by Deming and Stephan for use in the 1940 US census.

Definition of Classification Terms
The following definitions are provided for some of the standard demographics by which the results are tabulated. Other demographics are self-explanatory.

Income
The income groupings refer to the total household income for 2017 before taxes.

Geographic Region
The states are contained in four geographic regions as follows:

North East
- New England: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut
- Middle Atlantic: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest
- East North Central: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin
- West North Central: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South
- South Atlantic: Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida
- East South Central: Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi
- West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West
- Mountain: Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada
- Pacific: Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii, Alaska

About ORC International

ORC International is a collaborative and consultative research partner to hundreds of organizations around the globe. We possess a wide variety of resources, tools and technologies to collect and analyze information for our clients.

ORC International is ISO 20252 certified. To achieve certification, ORC International passed a comprehensive, on-site audit. The certification establishes globally recognized terms, definitions, and service requirements for project management in research organizations. Processes outlined in ISO 20252 are designed to produce transparent, consistent, well documented and error-free methods of conducting and managing research projects. Adherence and certification to such standards provides a basis of confidence for clients and other constituencies that the work produced is being executed with quality processes and controls in place. The internationally recognized standard also provides a basis for subcontractor evaluation.

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[i] For a summary of calibration weighting, refer to Kalton, G. and I. Flores-Cervantes (2003) "Weighting Methods", *Journal of Official Statistics*.

[ii] Deming, W. E. and F. F. Stephan (1940) "On a Least Squares Adjustment of a Sampled Frequency Table When the Expected Marginal Totals are Known," *Annals of Mathematical Statistics*.

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Question J1

Congress may consider a proposal to reduce penalties for trafficking in heroin, fentanyl and similar drugs, and allow drug traffickers and other criminals to be released to home confinement before completing their prison sentences. If your Congressional representatives supported such a proposal, would you think more highly of them or less highly?

	Total	Sex		Age					Generation			Region				Race		Hispanic	Interview Method	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Millenials (20-37)	Gen X (38-53)	Baby Boomers (54-72)	Northeast	Mid West	South	West	White Only (Non-Hisp)	Black Only (Non-Hisp)	(Any Race)	Land-line	Cell Phone
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)	(T)
Unweighted Total	1004	502	502	195	98	139	192	372	212	169	342	195	214	364	231	694	79	83	404	600
Weighted Total	1004	485	519	298	160*	168	167	201	317	231	258	179	210	377	238	611	112*	151*	276	728
Makes a difference (Net)	852	412	439	242	128	146	154	171	253	200	232	152	185	329	186	527	99	119	239	612
	85%	85%	85%	81%	80%	87%	92%	85%	80%	87%	90%	85%	88%	87%	78%	86%	88%	79%	87%	84%
							DEH				I		O	O						
More highly	188	98	90	74	38	27	17	30	76	44	31	31	50	65	42	106	25	34	40	148
	19%	20%	17%	25%	24%	16%	10%	15%	24%	19%	12%	17%	24%	17%	18%	17%	23%	23%	14%	20%
				GH	G				K											S
Less highly	663	314	349	168	90	119	136	141	177	156	201	121	134	264	143	420	74	85	200	464
	66%	65%	67%	57%	56%	71%	82%	70%	56%	68%	78%	68%	64%	70%	60%	69%	66%	56%	72%	64%
						DE	DEFH	DE		I	IJ			O		R			T	
Makes no difference	70	42	28	25	20	10	5	10	33	17	9	11	10	20	29	32	8	20	13	57
	7%	9%	5%	8%	13%	6%	3%	5%	10%	7%	4%	6%	5%	5%	12%	5%	8%	13%	5%	8%
					GH				K						MN			P		
Don't know/No opinion	82	31	51	31	12	12	8	20	32	13	17	16	15	28	24	52	5	12	23	59
	8%	6%	10%	10%	8%	7%	5%	10%	10%	6%	6%	9%	7%	7%	10%	9%	4%	8%	8%	8%
								G												

Proportions/Means: Columns Tested (5% risk level) - B/C - D/E/F/G/H - I/J/K - L/M/N/O - P/Q/R - S/T
Overlap formulae used. * small base

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Question J2

When thinking about how the federal government deals with convicted defendants, would you support or oppose a proposal to reduce penalties for traffickers in heroin, fentanyl, and similar drugs?

	Total	Sex		Age					Generation			Region				Race		Hispanic	Interview Method	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Millenials (20-37)	Gen X (38-53)	Baby Boomers (54-72)	Northeast	Mid West	South	West	White Only (Non-Hisp)	Black Only (Non-Hisp)	(Any Race)	Land-line	Cell Phone
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)	(T)
Unweighted Total	1004	502	502	195	98	139	192	372	212	169	342	195	214	364	231	694	79	83	404	600
Weighted Total	1004	485	519	298	160*	168	167	201	317	231	258	179	210	377	238	611	112*	151*	276	728
Support	177	91	86	85	32	22	13	25	79	41	26	33	38	69	37	98	20	36	29	148
	18%	19%	17%	28%	20%	13%	8%	12%	25%	18%	10%	18%	18%	18%	15%	16%	18%	24%	10%	20%
				FGH	G				K	K										S
Oppose	738	356	382	187	106	137	142	156	210	171	210	126	153	276	183	472	80	97	222	517
	74%	73%	74%	63%	67%	82%	85%	77%	66%	74%	82%	71%	73%	73%	77%	77%	71%	64%	80%	71%
						DE	DE	DE			I					R			T	
Don't know/No opinion	88	38	51	26	21	8	12	21	28	18	21	20	18	31	19	41	12	18	26	63
	9%	8%	10%	9%	13%	5%	7%	10%	9%	8%	8%	11%	9%	8%	8%	7%	11%	12%	9%	9%
					F															

Proportions/Means: Columns Tested (5% risk level) - B/C - D/E/F/G/H - I/J/K - L/M/N/O - P/Q/R - S/T
Overlap formulae used. * small base

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Question J3

In general, do you think that the federal government is too tough, not tough enough, or about right in its handling of drug trafficking?

	Total	Sex		Age					Generation			Region				Race		Hispanic	Interview Method	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Millenials (20-37)	Gen X (38-53)	Baby Boomers (54-72)	Northeast	Mid West	South	West	White Only (Non-Hisp)	Black Only (Non-Hisp)	(Any Race)	Land-line	Cell Phone
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)	(T)
Unweighted Total	1004	502	502	195	98	139	192	372	212	169	342	195	214	364	231	694	79	83	404	600
Weighted Total	1004	485	519	298	160*	168	167	201	317	231	258	179	210	377	238	611	112*	151*	276	728
Too tough	142	75	67	77	25	11	12	17	74	21	21	26	36	52	28	74	16	30	28	114
	14%	15%	13%	26%	16%	7%	7%	8%	23%	9%	8%	14%	17%	14%	12%	12%	15%	20%	10%	16%
				FGH	FG				JK											S
Not tough enough	514	237	277	107	66	95	112	126	121	119	167	84	106	208	115	333	55	64	163	351
	51%	49%	53%	36%	41%	57%	67%	63%	38%	52%	65%	47%	51%	55%	48%	55%	49%	43%	59%	48%
						DE	DE	DE		I	IJ								T	
About right	255	128	127	88	52	43	32	37	98	64	52	49	53	78	75	153	32	42	54	201
	25%	26%	24%	30%	32%	26%	19%	18%	31%	28%	20%	28%	25%	21%	31%	25%	29%	28%	20%	28%
				GH	GH				K						N					S
Don't know/No opinion	93	45	48	25	17	18	11	22	24	26	19	19	15	39	20	51	9	15	31	62
	9%	9%	9%	8%	11%	11%	6%	11%	8%	11%	7%	11%	7%	10%	8%	8%	8%	10%	11%	8%

Proportions/Means: Columns Tested (5% risk level) - B/C - D/E/F/G/H - I/J/K - L/M/N/O - P/Q/R - S/T
Overlap formulae used. * small base

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Question T1

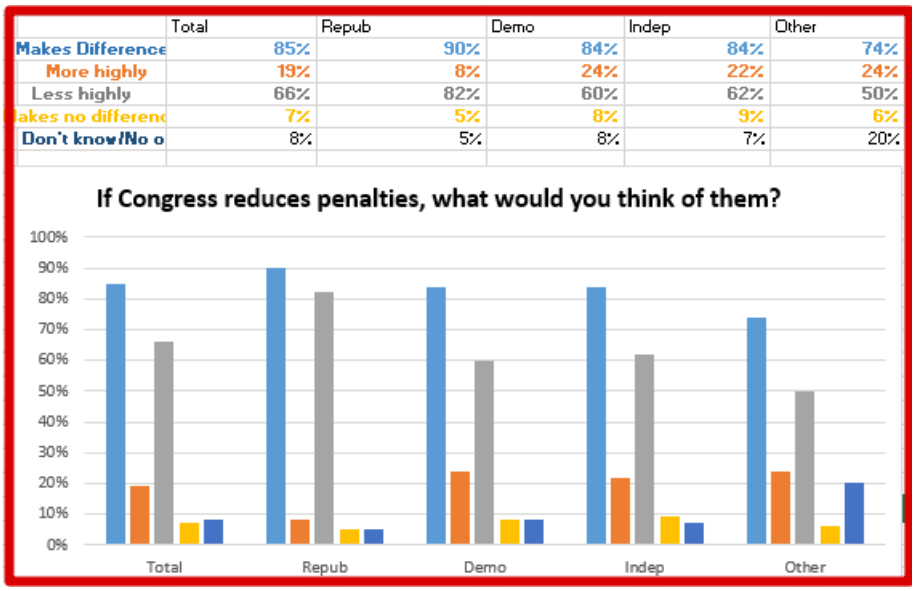
Some say that mandatory minimum sentencing has helped rein in lenient judges and reduced unwarranted disparity in sentencing. Others say it's too rigid, and that judges should have more discretion, or leeway, to consider the circumstances of a case. If you knew that more leeway would often result in lower sentences for defendants trafficking in heroin, methamphetamine, fentanyl and similar drugs, would you want to allow that leeway?

	Total	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other Party
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)
Unweighted Total	1004	284	285	316	39
Weighted Total	1004	247	299	330	41**
Yes	283	41	99	109	11
	28%	17%	33%	33%	26%
			B	B	
No	616	189	171	188	24
	61%	77%	57%	57%	57%
		CD			
Not sure/Don't know	104	17	29	33	7
	10%	7%	10%	10%	17%

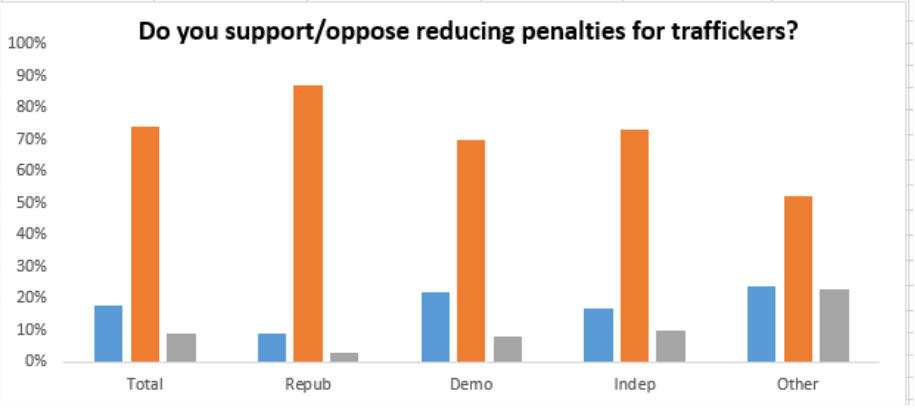
Proportions/Means: Columns Tested (5% risk level) - B/C/D/E
Overlap formulae used. ** very small base (under 30) ineligible for sig testing

By Political Affinity

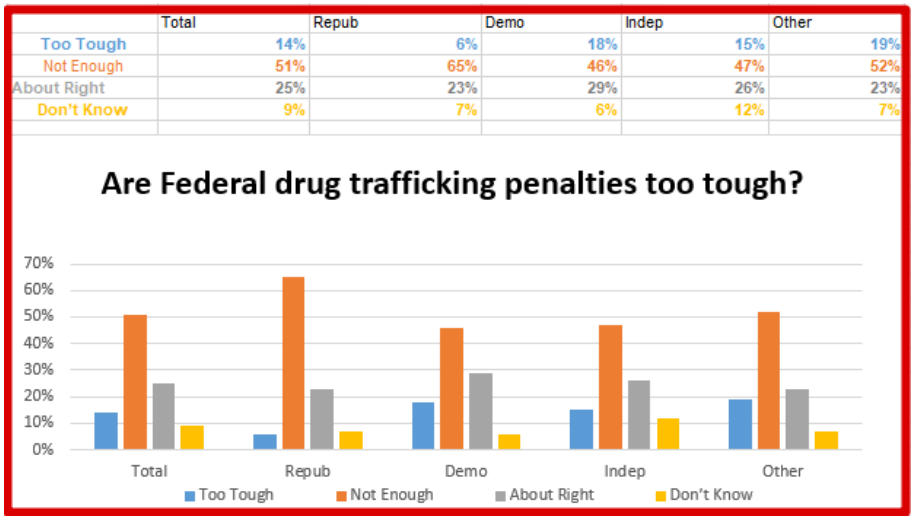
	Total	Repub	Demo	Indep	Other
Makes Difference	85%	90%	84%	84%	74%
More highly	19%	8%	24%	22%	24%
Less highly	66%	82%	60%	62%	50%
Makes no differenc	7%	5%	8%	9%	6%
Don't know/No o	8%	5%	8%	7%	20%



	Total	Repub	Demo	Indep	Other
Support	18%	9%	22%	17%	24%
Oppose	74%	87%	70%	73%	52%
Don't Know	9%	3%	8%	10%	23%

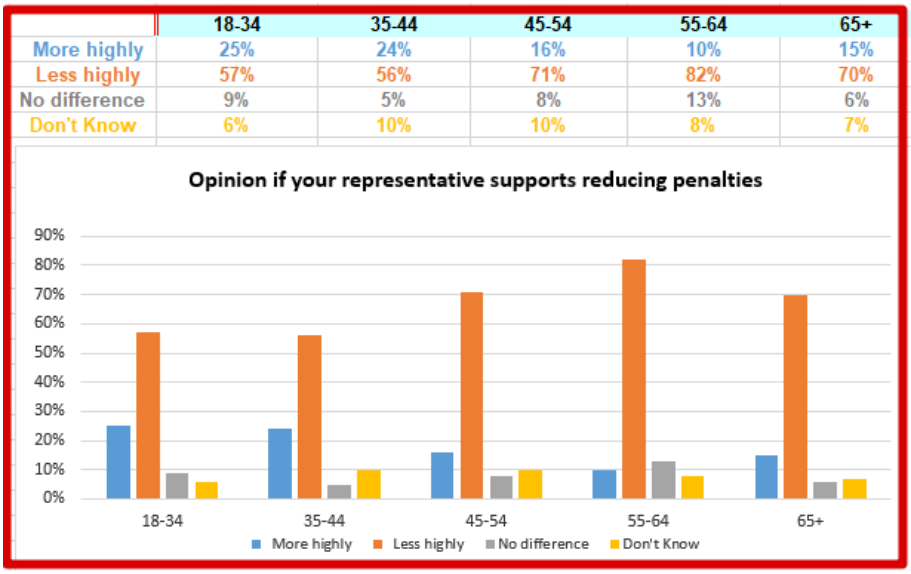


	Total	Repub	Demo	Indep	Other
Too Tough	14%	6%	18%	15%	19%
Not Enough	51%	65%	46%	47%	52%
About Right	25%	23%	29%	26%	23%
Don't Know	9%	7%	6%	12%	7%

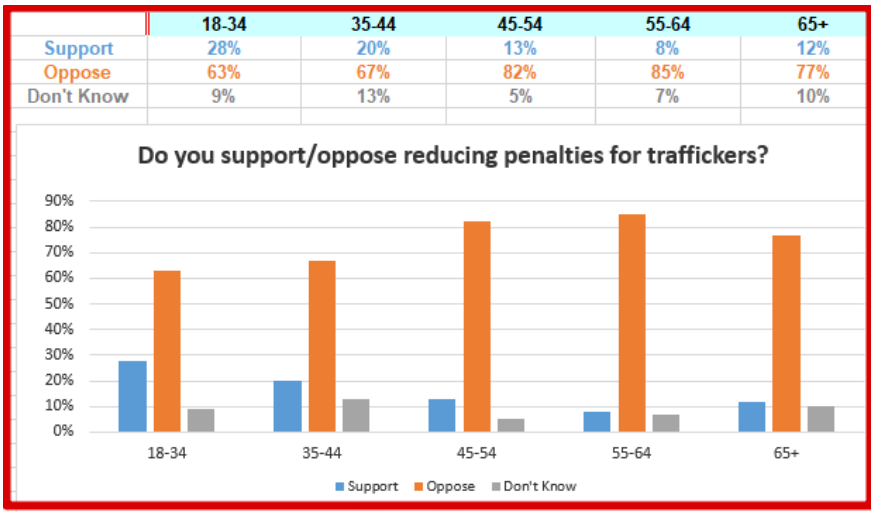
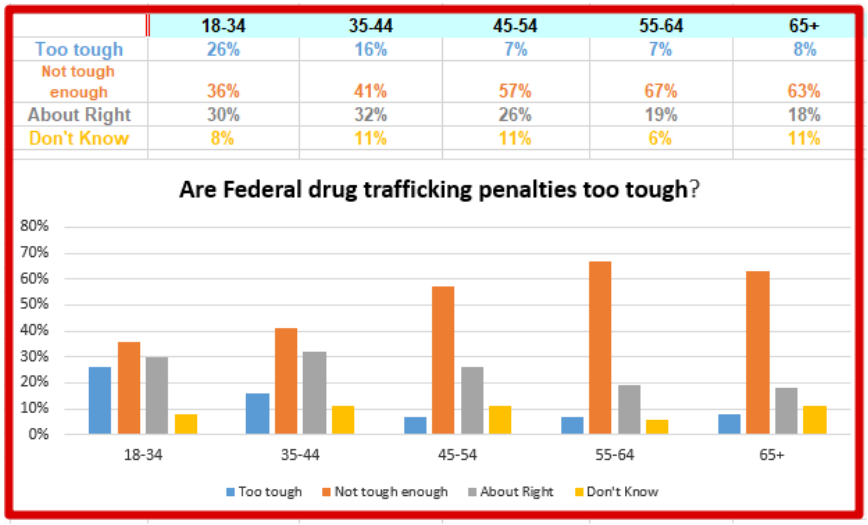


Age Demographics

	18-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
More highly	25%	24%	16%	10%	15%
Less highly	57%	56%	71%	82%	70%
No difference	9%	5%	8%	13%	6%
Don't Know	6%	10%	10%	8%	7%



	18-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Support	28%	20%	13%	8%	12%
Oppose	63%	67%	82%	85%	77%
Don't Know	9%	13%	5%	7%	10%



	18-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Too tough	26%	16%	7%	7%	8%
Not tough enough	36%	41%	57%	67%	63%
About Right	30%	32%	26%	19%	18%
Don't Know	8%	11%	11%	6%	11%