



VCU L. Douglas Wilder School of Government and Public Affairs

Office of Public Policy Outreach

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Half of Virginia adults would oppose a ban on anthem protests in public school sports

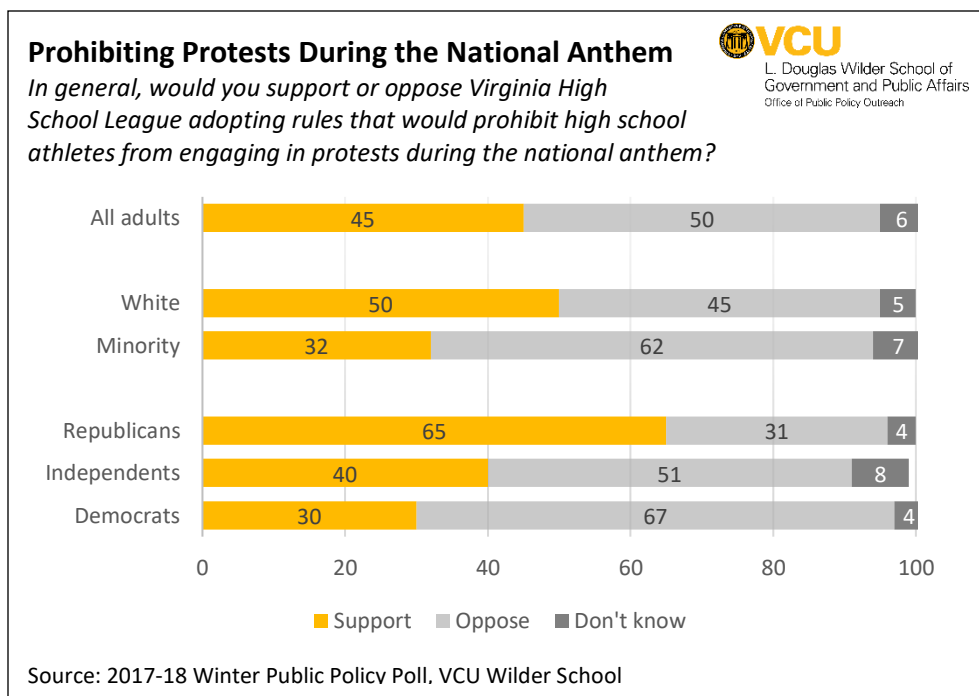
RICHMOND, Va. (Jan. 16, 2018) — As National Football League players continue to sit or kneel in protest during the national anthem, a new poll by the [L. Douglas Wilder School of Government and Public Affairs](#) at [Virginia Commonwealth University](#) shows that Virginians are almost evenly divided on whether they would support a rule prohibiting high school athletes from engaging in similar protests.

Fifty percent of respondents opposed adopting a rule that would prohibit protests, while 45 percent would support adopting such a prohibition, according to the 2017-18 Winter Policy Poll conducted by the Wilder School's [Office of Public Policy Outreach](#). The poll, a random sample of 788 adults in Virginia conducted by landline and cellular telephone from Dec. 8-26, has a margin of error of 3.49 percentage points.

"No legislator or Virginia High School League official has proposed such a rule," said Robyn McDougle, Ph.D., director of the Office of Public Policy Outreach. "But the national debate on the issue led us to measure public opinion on the hypothetical question and it shows that any such proposal would be controversial, especially in Northern Virginia and for nonwhite Virginians."

Demographic factors such as age, income, race and party identification also showed significant differences:

- Minority respondents (at 62 percent) were more likely to oppose such a rule than were white respondents, where only 45 percent were opposed.



- Democrats were more likely to oppose such a prohibition (at 67 percent) compared to 51 percent of independents and 31 percent of Republicans.

Perspectives on the issue were significantly different regionally. Northern Virginia had the highest portion (61 percent) opposed to adopting such a policy, while those opposing a ban on protests were in the minority in three regions — the West (39 percent); South Central (43 percent); and Northwest (45 percent). Half the respondents in Tidewater were opposed.



Figure 1: Geographic regions referenced: Northern Virginia (light blue); Northwest (purple); West (green); South Central (yellow); Tidewater (pink)

The same poll contained numerous other findings regarding public opinion on a range of issues, including responses to the opioid crisis. Expansion of community-based treatment centers and housing for recovering users are strategies shown by the poll to have majority support while the public is evenly split on a policy of providing clean needles to reduce the risk of opioid users spreading infection.

In the area of education, perspectives measured included the adequacy of school funding (61 percent see funding as not being enough) and whether the public would be willing to pay more in taxes to increase funding for public schools in general (52 percent willing), for those with high numbers of English language learners (49 percent willing), low-income students (55 percent willing) and special education students (60 percent willing).

Questions also probed the public's willingness to pay more in taxes to increase funds for higher education (43 percent willing) and whether that willingness changes based on whether the increased funds were designated for reducing tuition for in-state students.

Additional questions explored whether Virginians see high school, community college and four-year college graduates as workforce-ready and found high support for state-level incentives for employers who sponsor apprenticeships. The poll also gauged opinion on such public safety issues as rights restoration for felons and public health strategies for combating the opioid epidemic.

For a PDF of the 58-page report, including complete question wording and detailed tables of results, go to www.oppo.vcu.edu.

On Jan. 5, the Wilder School released [its first poll results](#) showing that more than one in five voters in Virginia's recent gubernatorial election say they made their decision in response to the Trump administration. On Jan. 9, the Wilder School [released results](#) showing that 49 percent of Virginians prefer Confederate monuments be left as they are and 76 percent would be unwilling to pay more in taxes to fund any changes to the monuments.

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About VCU and VCU Health

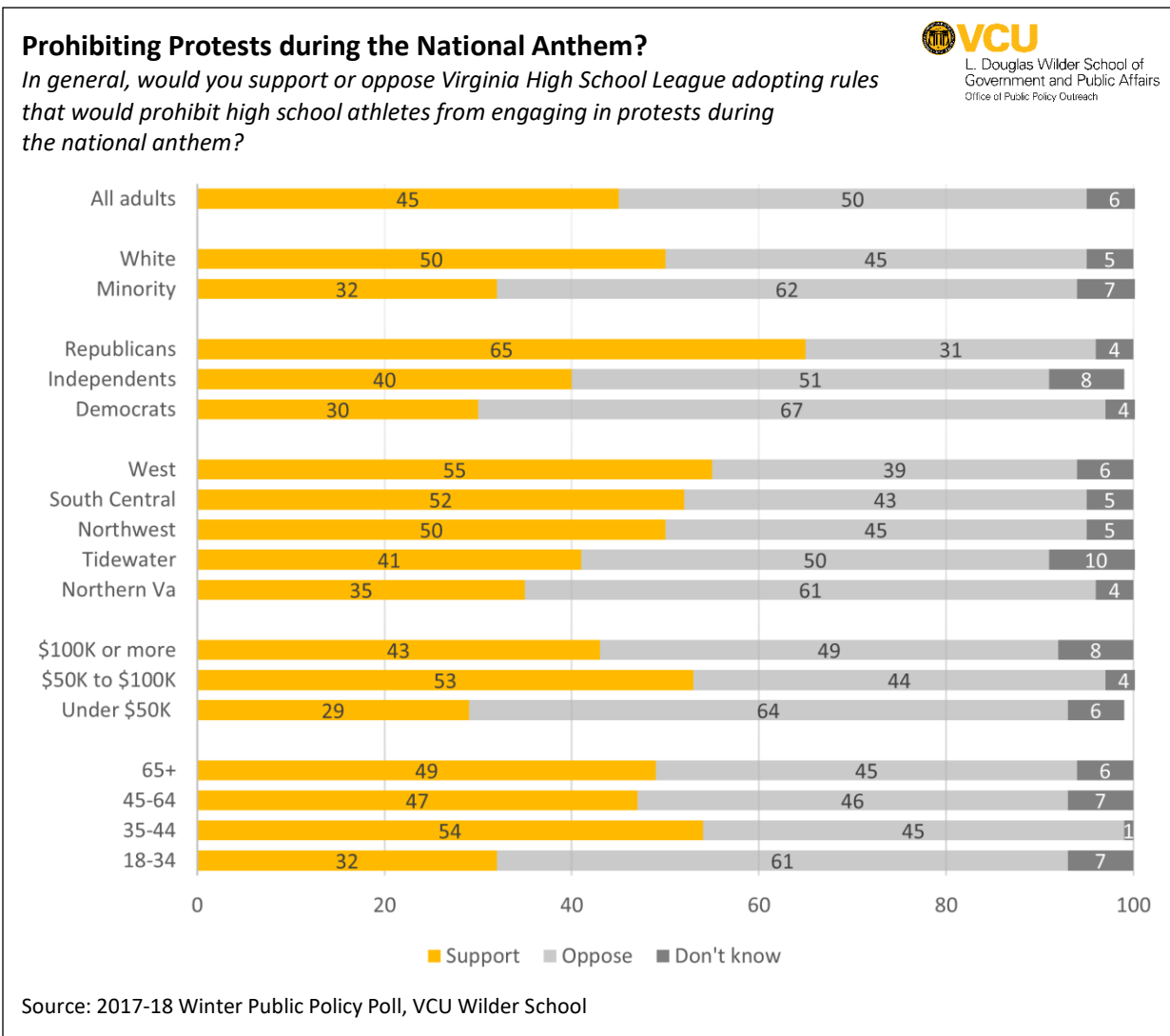
Virginia Commonwealth University is a major, urban public research university with national and international rankings in sponsored research. Located in downtown Richmond, VCU enrolls more than

31,000 students in 220 degree and certificate programs in the arts, sciences and humanities. Seventy-nine of the programs are unique in Virginia, many of them crossing the disciplines of VCU's 13 schools and one college. The VCU Health brand represents the health sciences schools of VCU, the VCU Massey Cancer Center and the VCU Health System, which comprises VCU Medical Center (the only academic medical center and Level I trauma center in the region), Community Memorial Hospital, Children's Hospital of Richmond at VCU, MCV Physicians and Virginia Premier Health Plan. For more, please visit www.vcu.edu and vcuhealth.org.

Perspectives on K-12 Policy Issues

Public Split on Banning Anthem Protests in Virginia High School League Sports

As National Football League players continued to sit or kneel in protest during the national anthem at professional games, the Virginia public is almost evenly divided on whether they would support a rule prohibiting high school athletes from engaging in similar protests.¹ Half (50 percent) opposed adopting a rule that would prohibit protests, while 45 percent would support adopting such a prohibition.



¹ Though no state legislator or Virginia High School League official has proposed such a rule, the national salience of the issue throughout the fall led the Office of Public Policy Outreach to measure public opinion on the hypothetical question.

Perspectives on the issue were significantly different regionally. Northern Virginia had the highest portion (61 percent) opposed to adopting such a policy, while those opposing a ban on protests were in the minority in three regions — the West (39 percent); South Central (43 percent); and Northwest (45 percent).

Demographic factors such as age, income, race, and party identification also showed significant differences. Respondents ages 18 to 34 were also much more likely (at 61 percent) to oppose a rule banning protests than were older age cohorts, which were almost evenly divided. Respondents with a family income under \$50,000 were more likely (at 64 percent) to oppose such a prohibition on protests compared to those with household incomes between \$50,000 and \$100,000 (44 percent opposed) and those with incomes above \$100,000 (49 percent opposed). Minority respondents (at 62 percent) were more likely to oppose such a rule than were white respondents, where only 45 percent were opposed. Finally, Democrats were more likely to oppose such a prohibition (at 67 percent) compared to 51 percent of independents and 31 percent of Republicans who said the same.

Perspectives on K-12 Funding

Narrow Majority Willing to Pay Higher Taxes to Increase School Funding

Outgoing Gov. Terry McAuliffe's parting biennial budget includes more than \$500 million in additional spending for K-12 education. The Wilder School Public Policy Poll shows that a narrow majority of the public not only supports additional K-12 education funding, but also would be willing to pay part of the bill out of their own pocket through increased taxes. Fifty-two percent of Virginians indicate a personal willingness to pay higher taxes in order to increase school funding, while 41 percent say they are not willing to do so. The proportion willing to pay higher taxes for this purpose is 2 percentage points lower than last year, but the difference is statistically insignificant.

Willingness to pay more in taxes to increase funding for schools varied significantly across a number of demographic and geographic categories. Younger respondents, respondents with a college degree or a middle

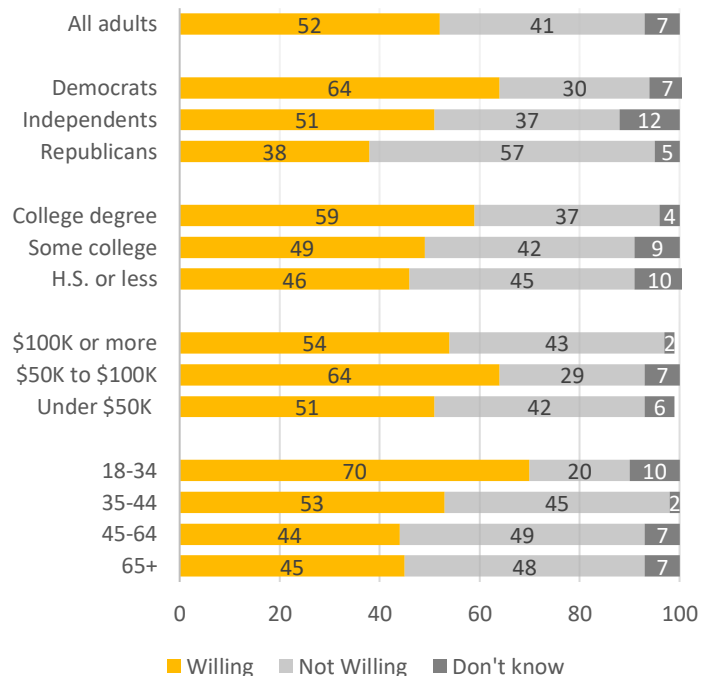
household income were all more likely to be willing to pay more in taxes than comparison categories. Specifically, those ages 18 to 34 (70 percent willing) were clearly different than those ages 35 to 44 (53 percent willing), 45 to 64 (44 percent willing) and those ages 65 and older (45 percent willing).

Higher Taxes for Increased School Funding?

Would you be willing or not willing to pay higher taxes so that school funding could be increased?

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Willing	52	54	56	53	59
Not willing	41	42	40	43	38
Don't know/Refused	7	4	4	4	3

Demographic Differences



Source: 2017-18 Winter Public Policy Poll, VCU Wilder School

Those with a college degree (59 percent) more often said they were willing to pay more in taxes than did those with some college (49 percent) or a high school degree or less in formal education (46 percent). By contrast it was the middle household income bracket, with 64 percent of the \$50,000 and \$100,000 category saying they are willing to pay more in taxes, compared to 54 percent for those with household income above \$100,000 and 51 percent for those with income below \$50,000.

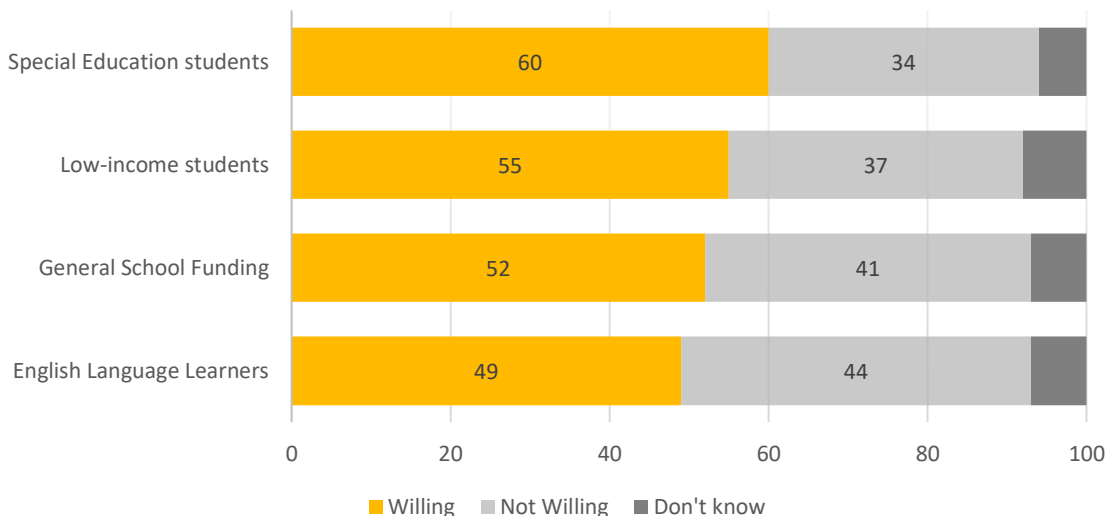
Given the well-known divide between the two dominant parties on the question of taxes, it is unsurprising that Democrats (64 percent) are more likely to be willing to pay higher taxes than are Republicans (38 percent) while independents (51 percent) fall between the two.

More Willing to Pay if State Funds Go to Schools with High Numbers of Lower-Income and Special Education Students; Fewer Willing if State Funds Go to Schools with High Numbers of English Learners

Some policymakers have suggested focusing more funds on schools with high numbers of students who face greater challenges in learning such as English Language Learners, low-income students and special education students. Compared to the 52 percent willing to pay more to increase school funding overall, more Virginians would be willing to pay more in taxes to increase funding for schools with large numbers of low-income students (55 percent willing) and special education students (60 percent willing.) In contrast, fewer Virginians (at 49 percent) are willing to pay more in taxes if funds

Comparing Willingness to Pay: Schools with High Numbers of At-risk Students

Would you be willing or not willing to pay higher taxes in order to increase the amount of state funding being sent to schools with higher numbers of . . . ?



Source: 2017-18 Winter Public Policy Poll, VCU Wilder School

would go toward schools with high numbers of English Language Learners, when compared to those willing to pay more taxes to increase school funding generally.

When asked about schools with high numbers of English Language Learners, age, education, race and party identification all showed significant differences. Those ages 18 to 34, at 72 percent, were the most likely to be willing to pay more in taxes to increase funds for such schools, compared to 44 percent for 35- to 44-year-olds, 43 percent for 45- to 64-year-olds, and 37 percent for those ages 65 and older. College graduates, at 58 percent, were more likely to be willing to pay more versus 45 percent of those with some college experience and 41 percent of those with a high school diploma or less. Minority respondents, at 60 percent, were more likely to be willing to pay more in taxes for schools with high numbers of English Language Learners than were white respondents (45 percent). One of the largest demographic gaps was between different party identifications — 63 percent of Democrats would be willing to pay more to support English Language Learners compared to 47 percent of independents and 31 percent of Republicans.

In the case of funding for schools with large numbers of low-income students, those demographic categories with significant differences in willingness to pay were region, gender, age, education and political party identification. Respondents from Northern Virginia, at 62 percent, were more likely to be willing to pay higher taxes than those in other regions, with Northwest respondents being the least likely (at 42 percent) to express a willingness to pay more in taxes for this purpose. Women (62 percent compared to 49 percent for men) and 18- to 34-year-olds (75 percent compared to roughly 50 percent for the other three age categories) were groups most likely to be willing to pay more in taxes. College graduates were more likely to be willing (67 percent) than were those with some college experience (54 percent) or only a high school diploma or less (47 percent). Finally, Democrats were more likely to be willing (72 percent) than were independents (51 percent) or Republicans (39 percent).

As mentioned before, schools with high numbers of special education students received the greatest willingness for support. Again, respondents from Northern Virginia were most likely to support higher taxes to fund special education students (66 percent compared to Northwest at 47 percent). The youngest age cohort (77 percent willing) and college graduates (66 percent willing) were also the most likely to be willing to have their tax bill increased in order to increase funding for special education students. Democrats, again, were more likely to be willing (at 73 percent) to pay more in taxes compared to 54 percent of independents and 45 percent of Republicans.

Two-Thirds Say Funding for Schools is Not Enough

Though only a slight majority would be willing to pay more taxes to see school funding increased, a larger majority of Virginians (61 percent) feel that current funding for public schools is not enough to meet existing needs. However, this represents a five percentage point decline in the portion of Virginians saying funding for schools is not enough since last year's poll, while the percentage saying they don't know or refusing to answer the question increased to 17 percent.

Certain demographic categories were more likely to think that schools don't currently have enough funding. Minority respondents (73 percent) were more likely to think funding for schools was not enough when compared to white respondents (56

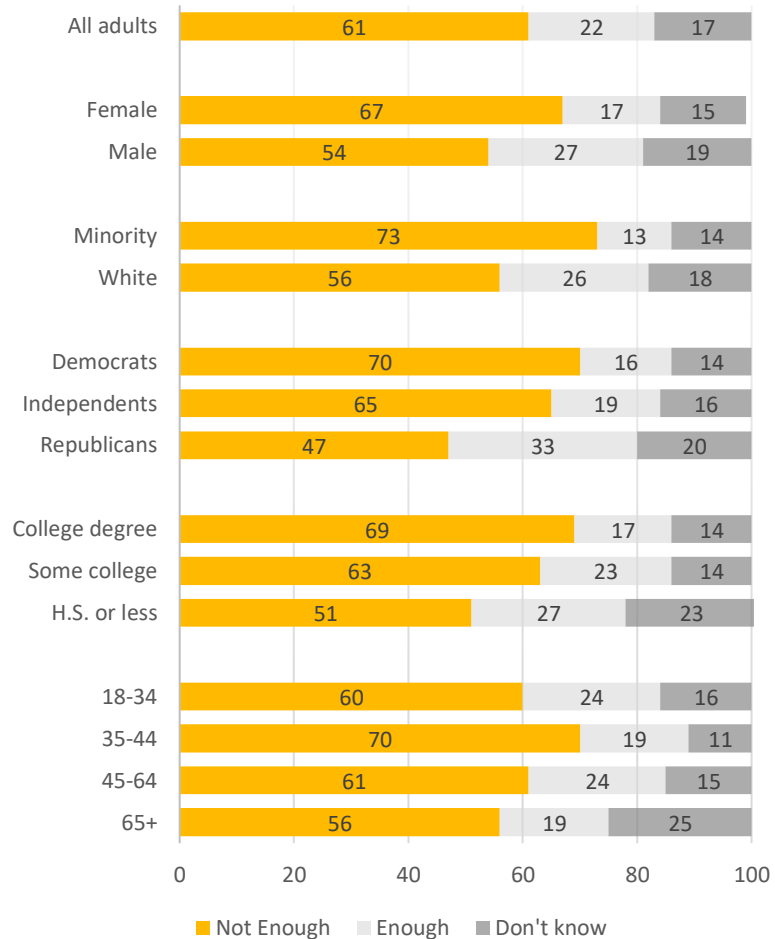
percent). Likewise there was a difference between women (67 percent) and men (54 percent).

Democrats (70 percent) more often said schools did not have enough compared to their independent (65 percent) or Republican (47 percent) counterparts.

Differences based on age and education were also present:

Do Schools Have Enough?

Overall, do you think the funding for public schools in Virginia is enough to meet their needs, or not enough to meet their needs?



Source: 2017-18 Winter Public Policy Poll, VCU Wilder School

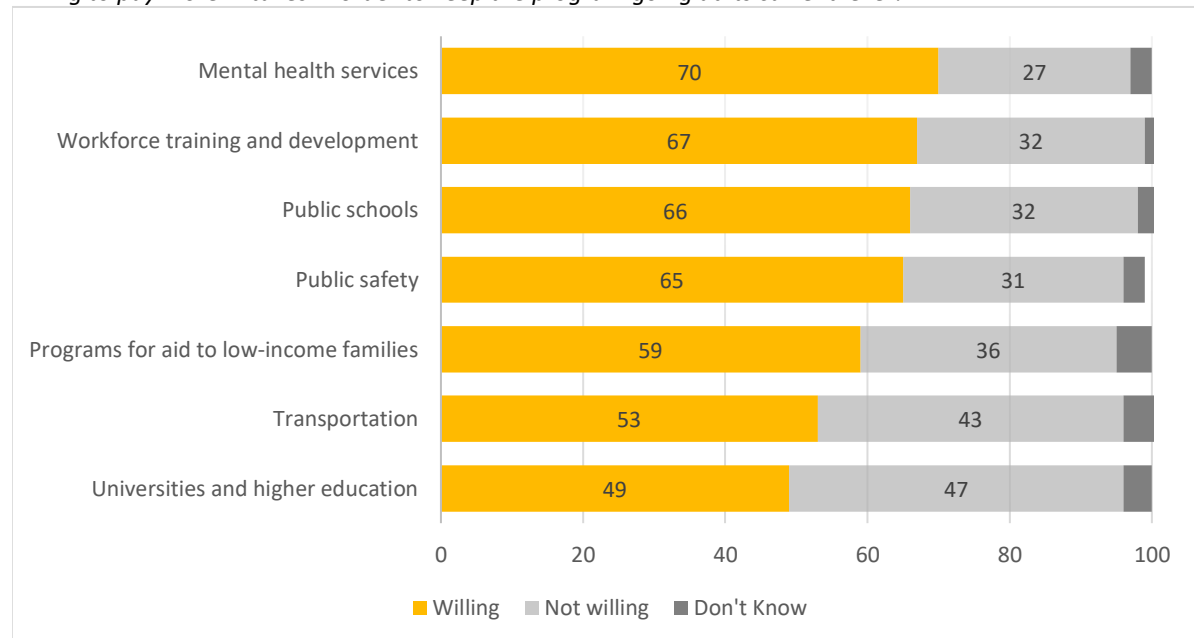
- Respondents in the 35- to 44-year-old cohort (70 percent) were more likely than respondents in the 18- to 34-year-old (60 percent), 45- to 64-year-old (61 percent) and ages 65 and older cohorts (56 percent) to feel funding was insufficient.
- Respondents with a college degree were more likely at 69 percent to feel that schools didn't have enough. This is compared to 63 percent of those with some college and 51 percent with a high school diploma or less who said the same.

School Funding Ranks as Top Priority along with Funding for Mental Health

While only a narrow majority would pay more to increase school funding, two in three respondents (66 percent) would be willing to see an increase in their own taxes in order to keep funding

Comparing Willingness to Pay: Public Schools vs. Other State Programs

As I mention a few areas that receive money from the state government, tell me if you would be willing or not willing to pay more in taxes in order to keep the program going at its current level?



Source: 2017-18 Winter Public Policy Poll, VCU Wilder School

for public schools the same. The breakdown in demographic differences is similar in pattern to those reported above for those willing to pay more to increase funding:

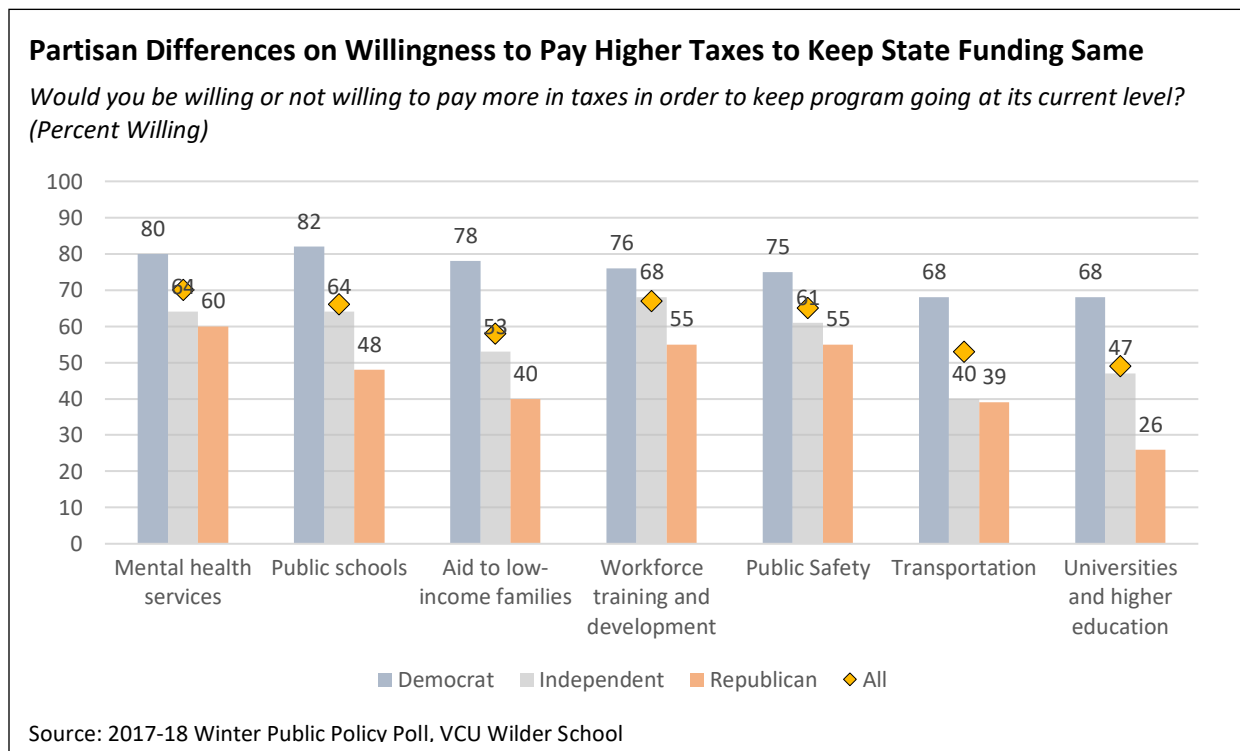
- A higher proportion of Democrats (82 percent) and independents (64 percent) are ready to pay more for stable school funding than are Republicans (48 percent).

- Respondents ages 18 to 34 (at 84 percent of respondents willing to pay more) were more frequently willing to pay increased taxes than were older respondents (ages 35 to 44, 65 percent willing; ages 45 to 64, 57 percent willing; ages 65 and older, 59 percent willing.)
- A higher proportion of minority respondents (76 percent) are also willing to pay more in taxes than is the case among white respondents (63 percent).
- Women were more likely to be willing with 70 percent versus 61 percent of men

Among broad state government budget categories, public schools was one of four similarly supported priorities for the public. The other areas are mental health, workforce/economic development and public safety, where a similarly high percentage (70 percent, 67 percent and 65 percent, respectively) are willing to see their taxes raised in order to keep funding the same.

Other major state funding programs were lower on the priority list for the public. Fifty-nine percent of Virginians are willing to pay more in taxes for programs that provide aid to low-income families. A smaller majority (53 percent) said the same thing for transportation programs while respondents were almost evenly split (49 percent willing vs. 47 percent not willing) when it comes to universities and higher education.

Across each area of state program funding, Democrats are more likely to be willing to pay higher taxes than Republicans, with independents falling in between (see chart below.)



Perspectives on Higher Education Funding

Majority Not Willing to Pay More to Increase Funding for Public Higher Education

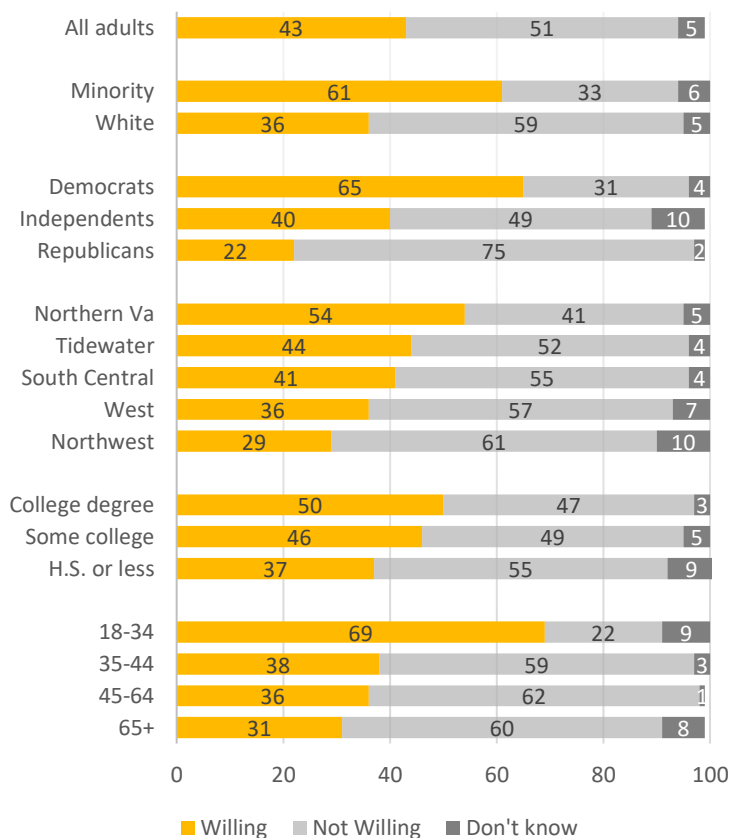
Funding for higher education will be a focus during the upcoming budget debate in Virginia's General Assembly. As noted above on page 10, only 49 percent of Virginians would be willing to pay increased taxes in order to keep university and higher education funding from the state at current levels. When asked whether they would be willing to pay more in taxes for an increase in funding for higher education, the portion willing drops to 43 percent, with 51 percent now not willing.

As with other tax-related questions, the portion of respondents willing to pay more differed between minority respondents (61 percent willing) and white respondents (36 percent willing). Political identity also created differences — Democrats (at 65 percent) were

more often willing to pay more in taxes for increased higher education funding than were independents (40 percent) and Republicans (22 percent). Geographic regions also saw significant differences with Northern Virginia respondents (at 54 percent) most likely to express a willingness to pay more taxes for increased higher education funding. All other regions were below 50 percent, with respondents from the Northwest least likely (at 29 percent) to be willing. Younger and those in more highly educated demographic groups were also more likely to be willing.

More Taxes to Increase Funding for Higher Ed?

State lawmakers are considering a recent recommendation to increase funding for public higher education institutions. Would you be willing or not willing to pay higher taxes so that funding for higher education could be increased? (Percentage saying each)

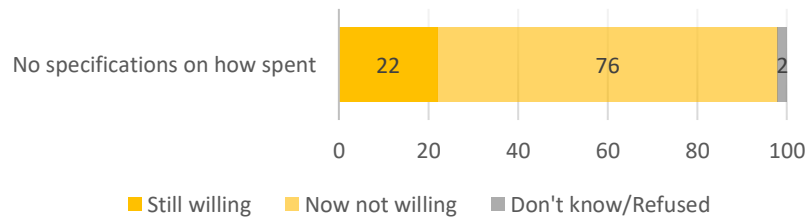


Source: 2017-18 Winter Public Policy Poll, VCU Wilder School

In addition to being asked about their willingness to fund higher education with their own tax dollars, the 43 percent who said they were willing to do so were asked if that would remain the case if no restrictions were placed on how the additional funds could be spent. Under this scenario, 76 percent of those originally

Unrestricted Higher Ed Funding (Asked of those who support)

If increased funding had no specifications for how it should be spent would you still be willing to pay higher taxes, or would you now not be willing?



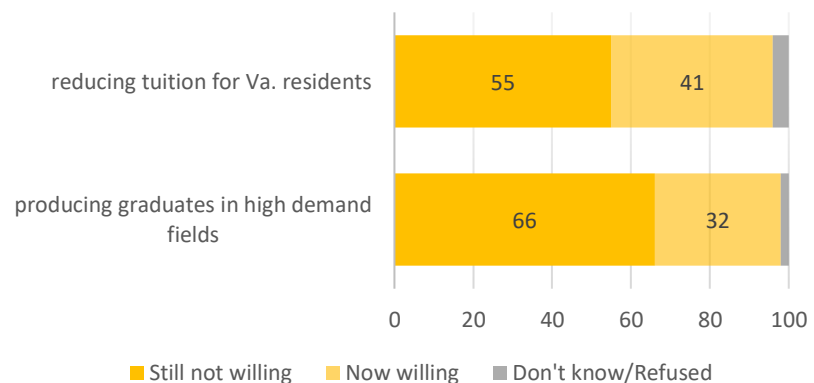
Source: 2017-18 Winter Public Policy Poll, VCU Wilder School

willing said they would now not be willing to pay more in taxes. Twenty-two percent said they would continue to be willing. This indicates only about 11 percent of the population would be willing to pay more in taxes for increased higher education if the increased funding had no specifications for how it should be spent.

Likewise, the 51 percent of respondents who were originally not willing to pay more in taxes to see higher education funding increased were also asked whether limiting any new funds to two specific purposes would change their mind. If increased funding could only be used for reducing tuition for Virginia residents, 41 percent of those originally not willing to pay more in taxes would change their mind, while 55 percent who originally were unwilling would still not be willing. If increased funding could only be used for producing graduates in fields with high demand from employers, 32 percent would now be willing, while 66 percent would be unchanged in their lack of willingness to pay more in taxes to increase higher education funding.

Limit Use of Funds To . . . (Asked of those who opposed)

If increased funding could only be used for . . . would you still not be willing to pay higher taxes, or would you now be willing?



Source: 2017-18 Winter Public Policy Poll, VCU Wilder School

Perspectives on Workforce Readiness and Economic Development

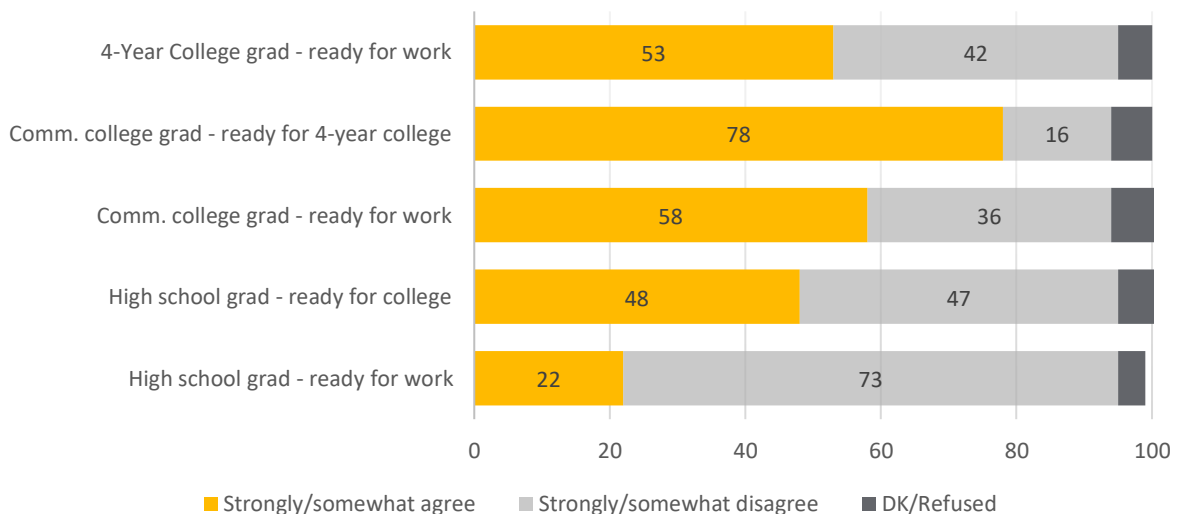
Majority Don't See High School Graduates as Ready for Workforce; Community College and Four-Year College Graduates are Seen as Equally Ready

Workforce readiness is a key area for policymakers because of its connection to attracting business to the commonwealth and long-term economic growth. Workforce development, though often thought of in terms of higher education, is also a topic in K-12 discussions both in terms of immediate readiness to join the workforce and preparation to pursue further training in college. This year we again gauged public perception on whether graduates of high school, community college and four-year colleges are ready to move into the next potential phases.

The responses suggest that the public widely thinks high school graduates are not ready to join the workforce, but are evenly split on whether high school graduates are prepared to go to college. College graduates, whether from a community college or a four-year institution, are perceived as ready for the working world by a majority of the public, though by a much narrower majority than in the two previous years. Additionally, community college graduates are seen by a strong majority as being ready to continue their studies at a four-year college.

Ready for the Next Phase?

Thinking about students and their future, please tell me how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements...?



Source: 2017-18 Winter Public Policy Poll, VCU Wilder School

Nearly three in four adults (73 percent) think that high school graduates are not prepared for the workplace, strongly or somewhat disagreeing with the statement that high school graduates are “ready for the world of work.” This represents an 11 percent increase from the previous year’s results. Regionally, Northern Virginia respondents (at 80 percent) were most likely to disagree, compared to those from Northwest, which were least likely to disagree (63 percent still thought high school graduates weren’t ready for the workplace.)

Virginians are almost evenly split on whether high school graduates are ready for college — 48 percent either strongly or somewhat agree that high school graduates are ready for college while 47 percent strongly or somewhat disagree. A significant difference of perspective exists between household income groupings — those with incomes below \$50,000 were more likely to disagree (55 percent) than was the case for those in higher income groups (48 percent for those with incomes between \$50,000 and \$100,000; 37 percent for those with incomes above \$100,000).

The Virginia public continues to see community colleges as preparing their graduates for both the workforce (58 percent agree strongly or somewhat) and a four-year school (78 percent agree). However, in both cases the portion agreeing dropped significantly from last year when the same question was asked — a drop of 19 percentage points regarding workforce readiness and a drop of 9 percentage points regarding readiness for a four-year school.

Regarding the readiness of community college graduates for the workforce, significant differences in perspective were found between different education levels. Only 45 percent of those with a high school diploma or less agreed that community college grads were ready for the world of work compared to 60 percent of those with some college who agreed and 65 percent of college graduates who agreed.

In addition to seeing community college graduates as workforce ready, the public largely sees them as being “ready for a four-year college or university.” Seventy-eight percent agreed strongly or somewhat with that statement, with 32 percent agreeing strongly. The rate of agreement was 30 percentage points higher than what was registered for high school graduates in terms of college readiness, suggesting that community college is seen as a useful stepping stone to a four-year degree. Those with college experience or a degree (at 80 percent and 83 percent, respectively) were more likely to strongly or somewhat agree than were those with a high school degree or less (72 percent).

Graduates of four-year colleges and universities were deemed ready for the workforce at a slightly lower rate as community college graduates (53 percent to 58 percent, respectively). The rate of those who strongly agreed with the statement that graduates of a four-year college or university are

ready for the world of work is basically equal for four-year college graduates and for community college graduates (15 percent and 16 percent, respectively). That parity is mitigated, however, by the fact that a slightly higher portion of respondents disagreed strongly with the statement that four-year graduates were ready for the workforce (15 percent) compared to the same about community college graduates (11 percent).

For four-year college graduates, Democrats (62 percent) were more likely to strongly or somewhat agree that graduates were ready for the workforce than were independents (49 percent) or Republicans (45 percent).

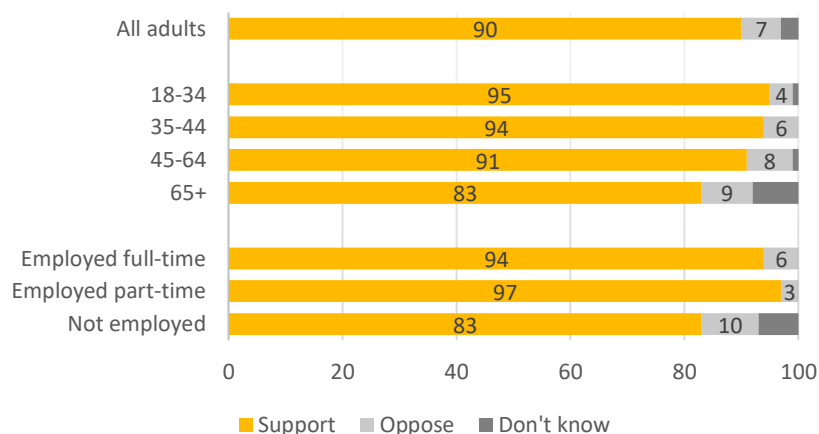
Incentives for Employer-Sponsored Apprenticeships

Alongside community and four-year college experiences, apprenticeships are an additional and time-honored way for workers to gain new skills for their workforce readiness. Increasingly they have been discussed as a way to close the gap between the number of open middle-skill jobs and the number of qualified workers.

Respondents to the poll were asked whether they would support or oppose Virginia providing incentives to business owners who sponsor apprenticeships as a way to strengthen the workforce. An overwhelming majority

Incentivize Businesses to Sponsor Apprenticeships?

Apprenticeships have been discussed as one potential way to close the gap between the number of open middle-skilled jobs and the number of qualified workers. Would you support or oppose Virginia providing incentives to business owners who sponsor apprenticeships as a way to strengthen the workforce?



Source: 2017-18 Winter Public Policy Poll, VCU Wilder School

(90 percent) of Virginians would support such a policy. Older respondents (those ages 65 and older at 83 percent) were less likely to support the proposal than were younger age groups. Likewise, those who were not employed, at 83 percent, were less likely to support the policy than were those employed part-time (97 percent) or full-time (94 percent).

One-Stop Career Centers

Even in a healthy economy, a certain amount of employment churn from failed start-ups and shifts in the demand for goods and services leaves some workers unemployed. Getting those workers rapidly back into the workforce is an important economic development goal that Virginia has pursued by creating One-Stop Career Centers. Respondents were asked about how likely they would be to use their local One-Stop Career Center in a job search. Thirty-three percent said they were very or somewhat likely to use a One-Stop Center and 57 percent said they were not too or not at all likely to use one.

Income and employment status played a role in responses. Forty-six percent of those making less than \$50,000 said they were very or somewhat likely to use a One-Stop Center, compared to 38 percent of those making \$50,000 to \$100,000 and 21 percent of those making more than \$100,000. Thirty-eight percent of

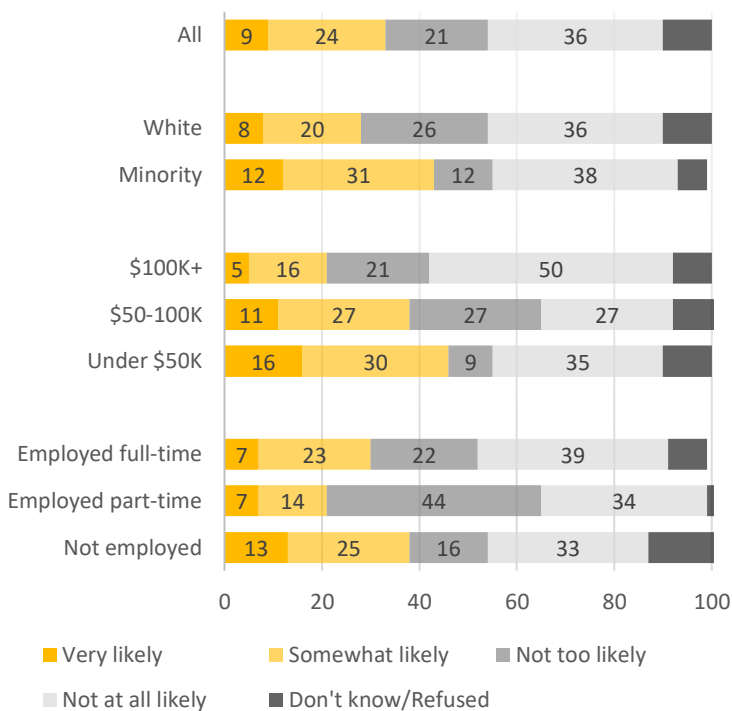
those not employed said they were very or somewhat likely to use a One-Stop Career Center, while 21 percent of those employed part-time and 30 percent of those employed full-time said the same. Those not employed were also most likely (at 14 percent) to say they don't know whether they would use a center or to refuse to answer the question.

Race also was a significant factor. Minorities (with 43 percent) were more likely to say they would likely use a One-Stop Career Center compared to only 28 percent of white respondents who said the same.

Those respondents who said they were unlikely to use a One-Stop Center or who did not know if they would, were asked to select the most important reason for not using a center from a list of four options. The most common reason selected (at 45 percent) was that the respondent did not know

How are Likely Are You to Use a One-Stop Career Center?

If you had to search for a job today, how likely would you be to use your local One-Stop Career Center to assist in your job search?



Source: 2017-18 Winter Public Policy Poll, VCU Wilder School

where the One-Stop Center was located, while 33 percent said that they did not feel the centers have the right resources to help them. Sixteen percent felt that the centers “serve a population I do not belong to” while only 4 percent said the center in their community was too far from where they live.

Perspectives on Public Safety Issues

Restoration of Felons' Rights

Outgoing Virginia Gov.

Terry McAuliffe has cited his proudest moment in office as the creation of a program for the restoration of rights to convicted felons who have served all assigned punishments.

Policymakers have considered creating an individually reviewed process for the automatic restoration of certain rights for felons, including those convicted of violent crimes. Respondents were asked whether they supported such an automatic restoration process, as well as several follow up questions depending on their starting stance.

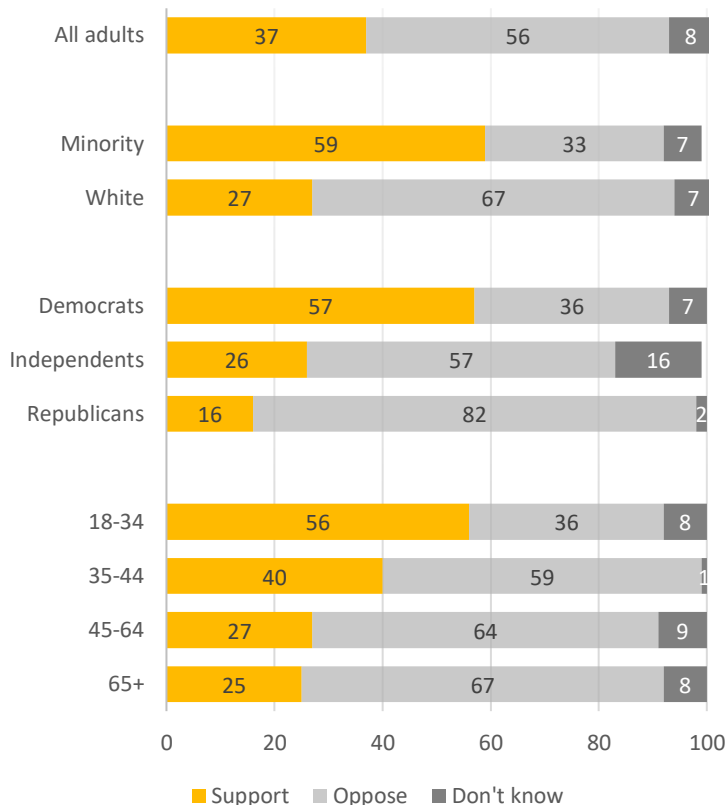
Overall, 56 percent of those polled opposed an automatic rights restoration

process that would include violent felons, while 37 percent said they would support it. Certain demographic categories were more likely to support such a process.

Minority respondents (59 percent) were more likely to support such a restoration process when compared to white respondents (27 percent). Likewise, there was a difference based on party identification. Democrats (57 percent) more often supported such a process compared to their independent (26 percent) or Republican (16 percent) counterparts.

Automatic Process to Restore Rights of Felons?

Policymakers have recently considered creating an individually reviewed process for the automatic restoration of certain rights for felons, including those convicted of violent crimes. Do you support or oppose the automatic restoration of felons' rights? (Percentage saying each)



Source: 2017-18 Winter Public Policy Poll, VCU Wilder School

Differences based on age were also present. Respondents in the 18- to 34-year-old (56 percent) and 35- to 44-year-old (40 percent) cohorts were more likely to support such a process than respondents in the 45- to 64- year-old (27 percent) and ages 65 and older (25 percent) ones.

In addition to being asked about their starting position, the 37 percent who said they would support an automatic rights restoration process were asked if that would remain the case if certain specific rights were restored. Of the 37 percent who originally were supportive, close to three-quarters shifted to opposition if the process would restore the right of

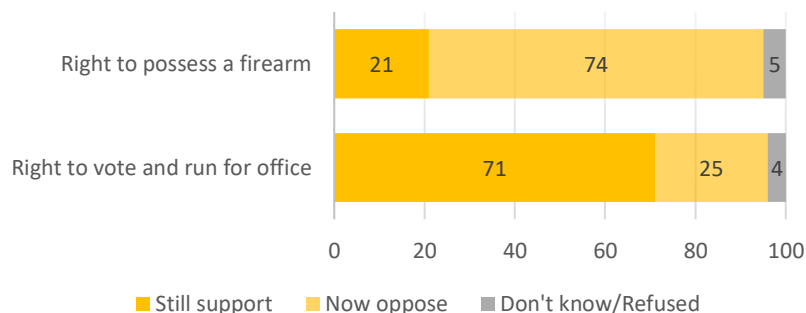
felons, including violent felons, to possess a firearm. Likewise, 25 percent of the originally supportive portion changed their stance to opposition if the right to vote and run for office was specifically listed as a right that would be restored as part of the process, including for violent felons.

Those who originally opposed a general rights restoration process were asked whether their position might

change if the right to possess a firearm and the right to vote and run for office were restored only to non-violent felons. Excluding violent felons from those who would regain the right to vote and run for office changed the position of 40 percent of the original 57 percent who opposed such a process; however, 55 percent of the original opposition remained opposed. Excluding violent felons from those who would regain the right to possess a firearm changed the position of only 26 percent of the original

Specific Rights Restored (Asked of those who support)

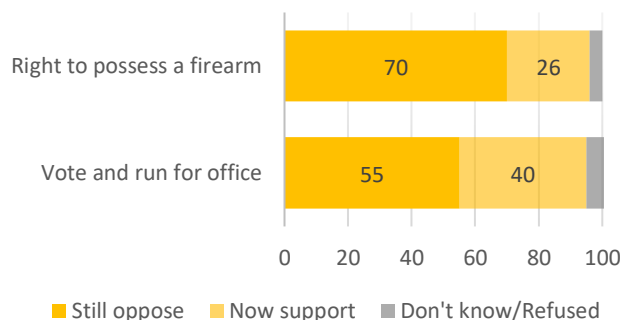
If the . . . were restored, including for violent felons, would you still support, or would you now oppose??



Source: 2017-18 Winter Public Policy Poll, VCU Wilder School

Limit to Nonviolent Felons . . . (Asked of those who opposed)

If the . . . , but only for non-violent felons, would you still oppose, or would you now support??



Source: 2017-18 Winter Public Policy Poll, VCU Wilder School

57 percent who opposed such a process, while 70 percent of those originally opposed remained opposed.

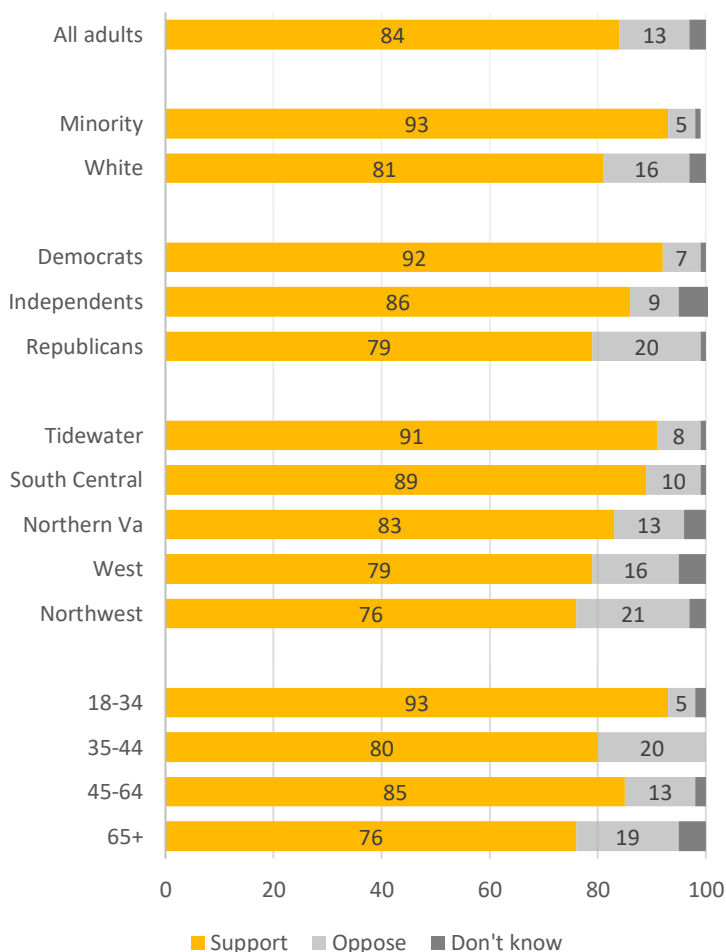
Erasing a Minor's Criminal Convictions

Currently convictions for young people remain permanently on their record, which can have long-term impacts on a person's employment possibilities. Some policymakers have proposed legislation to allow convictions of persons under the age of 21 for marijuana possession, underage alcohol possession, and using a false ID to obtain alcohol to be wiped from their record five years after they serve all assigned prison or probation time and pay all fines and restitution. Poll respondents were asked whether they would support or oppose such a proposal.

A large majority (84 percent) supports such a proposal while only 13 percent oppose it. Certain demographic factors create significant differences in perspective. Minority respondents, at 93 percent, were more likely to support the proposal than were white respondents, at 81 percent. Similarly, Democrats were more likely to support with 92 percent indicating support, compared to 86 percent of independents and 79 percent of Republicans. Age also showed significant differences with 18- to 34-year-olds showing 93 percent support compared to 80

Wipe Away Certain Convictions for Young Offenders?

The state legislature is considering a proposal to allow convictions of persons under the age of 21 for marijuana possession, underage alcohol possession, and using a false ID to obtain alcohol to be wiped from their record five years after they serve all assigned prison or probation time and pay all fines and restitution. Do you support or oppose this proposed change?



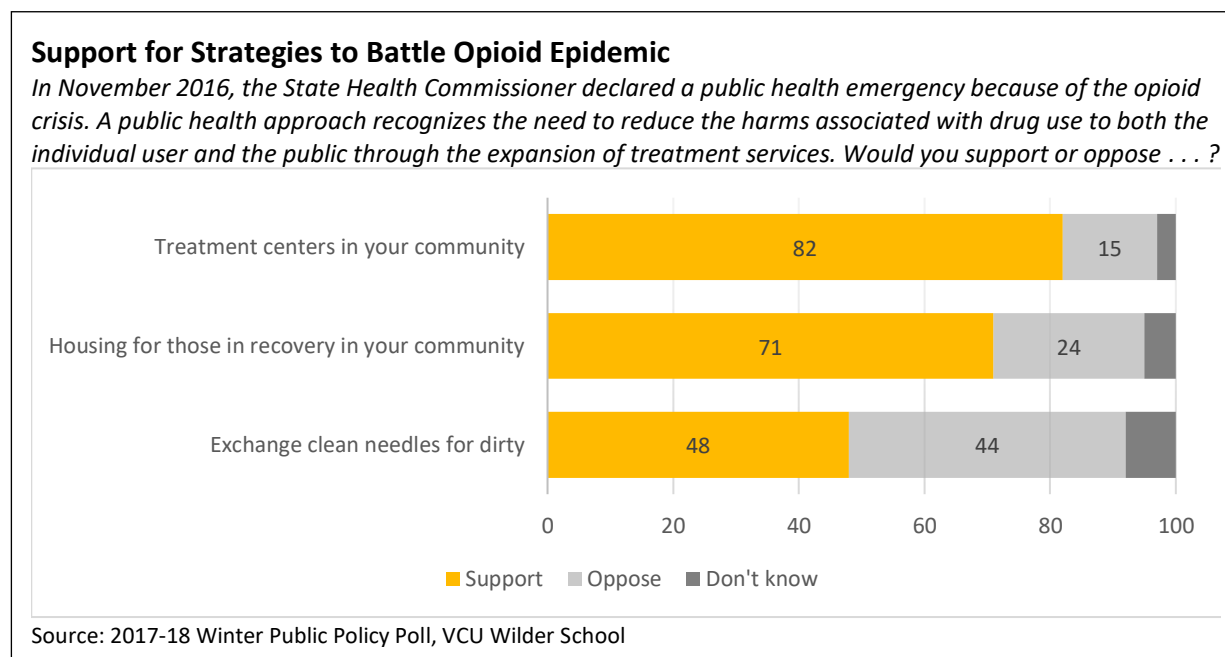
Source: 2017-18 Winter Public Policy Poll, VCU Wilder School

percent among 35- to 44-year-olds, 85 percent among 45- to 64-year olds, and 76 percent among those ages 65 and older.

Support also varied by geographic region. Those in the Tidewater and South Central regions, at 91 percent and 89 percent, respectively, were more likely to support the proposal than were counterparts in Northern Virginia (83 percent support), the West region (79 percent support) and the Northwest (76 percent support).

Confronting the Opioid Epidemic

Since November 2016, Virginia has faced a declared public health emergency in the form of the opioid crisis. Policymakers have considered a number of strategies for controlling the crisis, including public health approaches that seek to reduce the harms that result from drug use both to individual users and to the public as a whole by providing critical treatment services. Strategies proposed include the expansion of community-based treatment centers, the use of neighborhood housing for those in recovery, and the provision of clean needles to intravenous drug users who might spread infections through the use of dirty needles. The poll asked respondents whether they supported or opposed the use of each of these strategies.



The expansion of community-based treatment centers (including in one's own community) received support from 82 percent of respondents, with only 15 percent opposed. Geographically there

was stronger support in the Tidewater region (88 percent) and in Northern Virginia (85 percent) for such treatment centers. This compared to 79 percent support in the Northwest and 76 percent support in the West and South Central regions. While more than three-fourths of all age groups voiced support for the expansion of community-based treatment centers in their own community, those ages 18 to 34 were particularly supportive (97 percent). Race was also a significant factor, with 90 percent of minority respondents supporting the policy, compared to 79 percent of white respondents. Politically, the policy is supported by 90 percent of Democrats, 77 percent of Republicans and 76 percent of independents.

The use of housing in one's own community for those in recovery also received strong support, with 71 percent approving of the proposal while 24 percent were opposed. In regard to housing, Northern Virginia saw the highest support at 76 percent and the South Central region saw the lowest support at 65 percent. Women (at 77 percent) were more supportive of the house proposal than were men (65 percent) and minority respondents (at 77 percent) were more supportive of the policy than were white respondents (68 percent). Partisan identity also accounted for some differences with Democrats (80 percent) more supportive than either independents (68 percent) or Republicans (64 percent).

Support was much lower for a policy of providing clean needles for dirty ones with the public almost evenly split — 48 percent in support and 44 percent opposed. Northern Virginia was the most supportive region at 58 percent, while the West region had the lowest support (38 percent) and highest opposition (51 percent). Age also surfaced as a significant factor with those ages 18 to 34 showing a 64 percent rate of support for such a needle program. Minority respondents and those who identified as Democratic both registered 62 percent support for providing clean needles. By comparison, white respondents registered only 42 percent support while support from independents (57 percent) ran significantly ahead of that present among Republicans (29 percent).

VCU Wilder School 2017-18 Winter Public Policy Poll Methodology and Sample Information

SUMMARY

The Winter 2017-18 Public Policy Poll, conducted by the Office of Public Policy Outreach at Virginia Commonwealth University's L. Douglas Wilder School of Government and Public Affairs, obtained telephone interviews among 788 respondents. The telephone surveys were conducted with respondents 18+ years old, living across 5 areas/regions in Virginia. Issues and Answers Network, Inc. conducted the surveys between December 8 and December 26, 2017. Interviews were conducted with 392 landline (49.7%) and 396 cell (50.3%) phone with soft quotas implemented by region and gender. The average interview length was 16 minutes and conducted in English.

As with the previous wave, the same contact procedures were used for the landline and cell samples. For the landline sample, the program was set up to ask for the youngest adult male/female currently at home. If the specific gender was not available at the time of the call, the interviewer would ask to speak with the youngest male/female currently at home. For the cell phone sample, interviews were conducted with the person answering the phone. The program was set up to verify the respondent was an adult and in a safe place to take the survey. Both sample sources verified they were residents of Virginia.

The data was weighted using an iterative raking technique in WinCross that uses iterative proportional fitting techniques. This method avoids negative weights. Respondents were weighted on several demographics to match a previous wave of this study data and to maintain levels of non-response for each question. The previous study was weighted to 2010 U.S. Census data. The demographics weighted on were:

1. Age
2. Gender
3. Race/Hispanic identity
4. Education
5. Region
6. Population Density
7. HH Telephone Use

The survey's margin of error is +/- 3.49 percentage points, meaning that we are 95 percent confident that the actual result lies within 3.49 percentage points (in either direction) of the result our sample produced. The chart on the following page shows unweighted and weighted data for demographic items including those used in developing weights.

Demographic information on the survey respondents is below.

Category	Parameter	December 2017 Poll (Unweighted)	December 2017 Poll (Weighted)
Age			
18-24	12.7%	2.8%	12.3%
25-34	17.9%	7.2%	16.2%
35-44	16.9%	8.6%	16.6%
45-54	18.0%	18.4%	18.3%
55-64	16.4%	19.4%	17.3%
65+	18.1%	37.1%	19.3%
Refused	0.0%	6.5%	0.0%
Gender			
Male	48.2%	47.7%	48.5%
Female	51.8%	52.3%	51.5%
Race/Ethnicity			
White/Not Hispanic	65.2%	71.8%	67.6%
Black/Not Hispanic	18.1%	14.5%	18.0%
Hispanic	7.9%	2.9%	6.1%
Other/Not Hispanic	8.8%	5.5%	8.3%
Don't Know, Refused	0.0%	5.3%	5.3%
Education			
High school or less	35.9%	19.8%	35.5%
Some college/Assoc. Degree	29.9%	26.5%	28.0%
College graduate or more	34.2%	51.3%	36.5%
Don't know, refused	0.0%	2.4%	2.4%
Region			
Northwest	13.6%	12.4%	13.4%
Northern VA	30.0%	28.9%	30.6%
West	17.0%	18.2%	17.0%
South Central	17.1%	17.8%	17.4%
Tidewater	22.3%	22.7%	21.6%
Density			
1 Lowest	20.8%	16.9%	21.3%
2	12.3%	24.4%	11.7%
3	15.4%	21.3%	15.6%
4	18.2%	22.3%	18.5%
5 Highest	33.3%	15.1%	32.9%
HH Telephone Use			
LLO	3.5%	5.1%	3.4%
Dual	48.5%	69.2%	50.6%
CPO	48.0%	25.7%	46.0%

The sample for the Educational Study was pulled using two distinct sampling frames, as follows:

- **Enhanced-Wireless™:** The Enhanced-Wireless™ sampling frame is based upon a database of approximately 125,000,000 known wireless phones. Enhanced-Wireless™ is based upon a combination of self-reported data, product purchase data, warranty card information, survey data, and other proprietary sources.
- Gender Targeting
 - 48.20% Males
 - 51.80% Females
- **Landline Listed:** Landline Listed telephone sample is traditionally considered a good option for selecting productive sample targeted toward specific groups. This type of sample is referred to as “listed” because this frame consists primarily of persons that are listed in telephone directories. The data is largely based upon a “white page telephone database” which is augmented with a large variety of data sources such as warranty cards, self-reported information, survey data, and internet based data collection — just to name a few.
 - 15,000 Records
 - No gender targeting
- Each sample was limited to the 5 regions provided, which were defined by a combination 133 FIPS codes

Both of these samples were generated using stratified random sampling. This stratification reduces sampling error and helps ensure proper coverage.

**2017-18 Winter Public Policy Poll, VCU's Office for Public Policy Outreach,
L. Douglas Wilder School of Government and Public Affairs**

Statewide survey of Virginians²

December 8-26, 2017

Number of Respondents: 788

Q1. Overall, do you think the funding for public schools in Virginia is enough to meet their needs, or not enough to meet their needs?

	17-18	16-17	15-16	14-15	13-14	12-13	11-12	10-11	09-10
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Enough	22	26	25	26	27	25	29	31	27
Not enough	61	66	67	68	65	64	60	59	63
Don't know/Refused	17	8	9	6	8	11	11	10	11
Q1 Results continued					08-09	05	04	03	02
					%	%	%	%	%
Enough					28	26	20	27	23
Not enough					62	64	69	64	67
Don't know/Refused					10	9	9	9	9

Q2. Would you be willing or not willing to pay higher taxes so that overall school funding could be increased?

	17-18	16-17	15-16	14-15	13-14	12-13	11-12	10-11	09-10	08-09
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Willing	52	54	56	53	59	60	61	55	53	55
Not willing	41	42	40	43	38	35	35	39	41	37
Don't know/Refused	7	4	4	4	3	5	5	7	6	8
Q2 Results continued					05	04	03	02	01	
					%	%	%	%	%	
Willing					55	57	61	60	57	
Not willing					38	36	34	34	36	
Don't know/Refused					6	7	5	6	7	

Q3. Would you be willing or not willing to pay higher taxes in order to increase the amount of state funding being sent to schools with **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]**?

	Willing	Not willing	DK/Refused
	%	%	%
a. Higher numbers of English Language Learners	49	44	7
b. Higher numbers of low-income students	55	37	8
c. Higher numbers of special education students	60	34	6

Q4. In general, would you support or oppose Virginia High School League adopting rules that would prohibit high school athletes from engaging in protests during the national anthem?

	%
Support	45
Oppose	50
Don't Know/Refused	6

² Percentages may add to 99 or 101 due to rounding. Cells that are blank contain no cases. Cells with a zero percent entry contain cases, but the percentage is less than 0.5%.

Q5. As I mention a few areas that receive money from the state government, tell me if you would be willing or not willing to pay more in taxes in order to keep the program going at its current level. (First, / Next,) **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]... READ FOR FIRST ITEM, THEN IF NECESSARY:** Would you be willing or not willing to pay more in taxes in order to keep this program going at its current level?

Willing %				Not willing %	DK %	Willing %				Not willing %	DK %
a. Public schools						d. Public safety ³					
17-18	66	32	3		17-18	65	31	3			
16-17	69	29	2								
15-16	72	28	1								
14-15	70	28	2								
13-14	70	28	2								
12-13	69	27	4								
11-12	79	19	2								
10-11	69	27	4								
09-10	66	31	3								
08-09	68	28	3								
b. Mental health services						e. Programs for aid to low-income families					
17-18	70	27	3		17-18	59	36	5			
16-17	70	26	4		16-17	58	39	3			
15-16	76	23	2		15-16	62	35	3			
14-15	72	26	2		14-15	56	41	3			
13-14	69	29	2		13-14	62	35	3			
12-13	70	23	7		12-13	60	35	5			
11-12	68	27	5		11-12	63	34	3			
10-11	60	34	6		10-11	60	35	5			
09-10	61	34	5		09-10	59	36	4			
08-09	62	31	8		08-09	61	33	7			
c. Universities and higher education ⁴						f. Transportation					
17-18	49	47	4		17-18	53	43	5			
16-17	45	51	4		16-17	47	51	3			
15-16	50	49	1		15-16	54	45	1			
14-15	48	50	3		14-15	46	50	3			
13-14	49	49	2		13-14	52	45	3			
12-13	50	46	4		12-13	49	48	4			
11-12	49	47	4		11-12	50	47	4			
10-11	50	44	6		10-11	48	47	5			
09-10	48	49	3		09-10	46	50	4			
08-09	46	49	5		08-09	48	46	5			
						g. Programs for workforce training and development ⁵					
						17-18	67	32	2		
						16-17	58	38	4		

³ New in 2017-18.

⁴ "Public" was added to the 2010-2011 wording.

⁵ New in 2016-17.

QUESTIONS 6 THROUGH 7 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

QUESTIONS 8a-g HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ON ANOTHER TOPIC...

Q9. State lawmakers are considering a recent recommendation to increase funding for public higher education institutions. Would you be willing or not willing to pay higher taxes so that funding for higher education could be increased?

	17-18
	%
Willing	43
Not willing	51
Don't Know/Refused	5

ASK IF WILLING (Q9=1):

Q10a. If increased funding had no specifications for how it should be spent would you still be willing to pay higher taxes, or would you now not be willing?

	17-18
	%
Still willing	22
Now not willing	76
Don't Know/Refused	2

ASK IF NOT WILLING (Q9=2):

Q10b. If increased funding could only be used for producing graduates in fields demanded by employers, would you still not be willing to pay higher taxes, or would you now be willing?

	17-18
	%
Still not willing	66
Now willing	32
Don't Know/Refused	2

ASK IF NOT WILLING (Q9=2):

Q10c. If increased funding could only be used to reduce the tuition paid by Virginia residents, would you still not be willing to pay higher taxes, or would you now be willing?

	17-18
	%
Still not willing	55
Now willing	41
Don't Know/Refused	4

Q11. Thinking about students and their future, please tell me how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. **[INSERT ITEMS; RANDOMIZE]. READ FOR FIRST ITEM, THEN IF NECESSARY:** Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat DISagree, or strongly disagree?

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know/Refused
	%	%	%	%	%
a. Today's HIGH SCHOOL graduate is ready for the world of work	4	18	35	38	4
2016-17	7	29	30	32	2
2015-16	10	26	30	33	2
2014-15	4	26	39	31	1
2013-14	5	28	34	33	1
b. Today's HIGH SCHOOL graduate is ready for college	8	40	33	14	6
2016-17	14	46	24	14	3
2015-16	15	49	21	13	2
2014-15	11	53	23	11	2
2013-14	12	51	24	11	2
c. Today's COMMUNITY COLLEGE graduate is ready for the world of work (<i>new in 2015-16</i>)	16	42	25	11	7
2016-17	21	53	17	7	3
2015-16	21	52	16	9	3
d. Today's COMMUNITY COLLEGE graduate is ready for a four-year college or university (<i>new in 2015-16</i>)	32	46	12	4	6
2016-17	38	49	6	4	3
2015-16	38	50	5	3	4
e. Today's FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY graduate is ready for the world of work	15	38	27	15	5
2016-17	23	50	17	9	1
2015-16	27	48	13	10	2
2014-15	10	54	25	10	1
2013-14	13	55	20	10	2

Q12. If you had to search for a job today, how likely would you be to use your local One-Stop Career Center to assist in your job search?

17-18

	%
Very likely	9
Somewhat likely	24
Not too likely	21
Not likely at all	36
Don't Know/Refused	10

ASK IF NOT LIKELY (Q12=3,4,8,9)

Q13. Which of the following is the most important reason that that you are not likely to use the One-Stop Career Center to assist in your job search? (First,/Next,) **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]**.

17-18

	%
I don't know where the One Stop Center is located	45
The One-Stop Center is too far from where I live	4
I do not feel they have the right resources to help me	33
They serve a population I do not belong to	16
Don't Know/Refused	2

ASK ALL

Q14. Apprenticeships have been discussed as one potential way to close the gap between the number of open middle-skilled jobs and the number of qualified workers. Would you support or oppose Virginia providing incentives to business owners who sponsor apprenticeships as a way to strengthen the workforce?

17-18

	%
Support	90
Oppose	7
Don't Know/Refused	3

Q15. Policymakers have recently considered creating an individually reviewed process for the automatic restoration of certain rights for felons, including those convicted of violent crimes. Do you support or oppose the automatic restoration of felons' rights?

17-18

	%
Support	37
Oppose	56
Don't Know/Refused	8

ASK IF SUPPORT (Q15=1):

Q16a. If the right to vote and run for office were restored, including for violent felons, would you still support, or would you now oppose?

17-18

	%
Still support	71
Now oppose	25
Don't Know/Refused	4

ASK IF SUPPORT (Q15=1):

Q16b. If the right to possess a firearm were restored, including for violent felons, would you still support, or would you now oppose?

	17-18
	%
Still support	21
Now oppose	74
Don't Know/Refused	5

ASK IF OPPOSE (Q15=2):

Q16c. If the right to vote and run for office were restored, but only for non-violent felons, would you still oppose, or would you now support?

	17-18
	%
Still oppose	55
Now support	40
Don't Know/Refused	5

ASK IF OPPOSE (Q15=2):

Q16d. If the right to possess a firearm were restored, but only for non-violent felons, would you still oppose, or would you now support?

	17-18
	%
Still oppose	70
Now support	26
Don't Know/Refused	4

QUESTIONS 17 THROUGH 18 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**ASK ALL**

19. Currently convictions for young people remain permanently on a person's record. The state legislature is considering a proposal to allow convictions of persons under the age of 21 for marijuana possession, underage alcohol possession, and using a false ID to obtain alcohol to be wiped from their record five years after they serve all assigned prison or probation time and pay all fines and restitution. Do you support or oppose this proposed change?

	17-18
	%
Support	84
Oppose	13
Don't Know/Refused	3

Q20. In November 2016, the State Health Commissioner declared a public health emergency because of the opioid crisis. A public health approach recognizes the need to reduce the harms associated with drug use to both the individual user and the public through the expansion of treatment services. Would you support or oppose [INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]?

	Support	Oppose	DK/Refused
	%	%	%
a. The expansion of community-based treatment centers in your community	82	15	3
b. The use of housing in your community for those in recovery	71	24	5
c. Providing clean needles to IV drug users so they don't use dirty needles that could spread infection	48	44	8

Tables for Subgroup Analysis

Q1. Overall, do you think the funding for public schools in Virginia is enough to meet their needs, or not enough to meet their needs?

		Enough	Not enough	Don't know	Number of cases
All adults		22%	61%	17%	788
VA Region	Northwest	28%	47%	25%	98
	Northern VA	34%	52%	14%	228
	West	17%	65%	19%	143
	South Central	17%	73%	10%	140
	Tidewater	10%	70%	20%	179
Gender	Men	27%	54%	19%	376
	Women	17%	67%	15%	412
Age	18-34	24%	60%	16%	79
	35-44	19%	70%	11%	68
	45-64	24%	61%	15%	298
	65 and older	19%	56%	25%	292
Education	H.S. or less	27%	51%	23%	156
	Some college	23%	63%	14%	209
	College grad or more	17%	69%	14%	404
Family Income	Under \$50,000	16%	65%	19%	147
	50K to under \$100,000	18%	68%	14%	187
	\$100,000 or more	26%	58%	17%	178
Race	White	26%	56%	18%	566
	Minority	13%	73%	14%	178
School employee or retiree?	Yes	26%	66%	9%	162
	No	21%	60%	19%	618
Parent of public school student?	Yes	24%	67%	8%	151
	No	21%	59%	20%	637
Party identification	Democrat	16%	70%	14%	349
	Republican	33%	47%	20%	272
	Independent	19%	65%	16%	117

		Q2. Would you be willing or not willing to pay higher taxes so that school funding could be increased?			
		Willing	Not willing	Don't know	Number of cases
All adults		52%	41%	7%	788
VA Region	Northwest	36%	53%	11%	98
	Northern VA	59%	37%	5%	228
	West	45%	44%	11%	143
	South Central	56%	42%	2%	140
	Tidewater	52%	38%	11%	179
Gender	Men	50%	41%	9%	376
	Women	53%	41%	6%	412
Age	18-34	70%	20%	10%	79
	35-44	53%	45%	2%	68
	45-64	44%	49%	7%	298
	65 and older	45%	48%	7%	292
Education	H.S. or less	46%	45%	10%	156
	Some college	49%	42%	9%	209
	College grad or more	59%	37%	4%	404
Family Income	Under \$50,000	51%	42%	6%	147
	50K to under \$100,000	64%	29%	7%	187
	\$100,000 or more	54%	43%	2%	178
Race	White	50%	43%	7%	566
	Minority	56%	37%	8%	178
School employee or retiree?	Yes	59%	33%	8%	162
	No	50%	43%	7%	618
Parent of public school student?	Yes	57%	39%	4%	151
	No	50%	42%	9%	637
Party identification	Democrat	64%	30%	7%	349
	Republican	38%	57%	5%	272
	Independent	51%	37%	12%	117

		Q3a. Would you be willing or not willing to pay higher taxes in order to increase the amount of state funding being sent to schools with higher numbers of English Language Learners			
		Yes, willing to pay more in taxes	No, not willing	Don't know	Number of cases
All adults		49%	44%	7%	788
VA Region	Northwest	42%	49%	9%	98
	Northern VA	58%	36%	5%	228
	West	40%	51%	9%	143
	South Central	50%	47%	3%	140
	Tidewater	44%	46%	10%	179
Gender	Men	46%	45%	8%	376
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	35-44	44%	53%	3%	68
	45-64	43%	51%	7%	298
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	College grad or more	58%	38%	5%	404
Family Income	Under \$50,000	53%	41%	6%	147
	50K to under \$100,000	54%	40%	6%	187
	\$100,000 or more	53%	45%	2%	178
Race	White	45%	49%	7%	566
	Minority	60%	32%	8%	178
School employee or retiree?	Yes	53%	42%	5%	162
	No	48%	45%	7%	618
Parent of public school student?	Yes	54%	44%	2%	151
	No	47%	44%	9%	637
Party identification	Democrat	63%	31%	6%	349
	Republican	31%	63%	6%	272
	Independent	47%	42%	11%	117

		Q3b. Would you be willing or not willing to pay higher taxes in order to increase the amount of state funding being sent to schools with higher numbers of low-income students			
		Yes, willing to pay more in taxes	No, not willing	Don't know	Number of cases
All adults		55%	37%	8%	788
VA Region	Northwest	42%	48%	9%	98
	Northern VA	62%	31%	7%	228
	West	51%	40%	10%	143
	South Central	58%	40%	2%	140
	Tidewater	55%	35%	10%	179
Gender	Men	49%	42%	10%	376
	Women	62%	32%	6%	412
Age	18-34	75%	13%	13%	79
	35-44	48%	50%	2%	68
	45-64	51%	43%	6%	298
	65 and older	49%	45%	7%	292
Education	H.S. or less	47%	42%	11%	156
	Some college	54%	38%	8%	209
	College grad or more	67%	29%	4%	404
Family Income	Under \$50,000	57%	35%	8%	147
	50K to under \$100,000	66%	29%	6%	187
	\$100,000 or more	63%	34%	3%	178
Race	White	53%	39%	8%	566
	Minority	61%	32%	8%	178
School employee or retiree?	Yes	57%	37%	6%	162
	No	55%	37%	8%	618
Parent of public school student?	Yes	59%	39%	2%	151
	No	54%	36%	10%	637
Party identification	Democrat	72%	21%	7%	349
	Republican	39%	56%	6%	272
	Independent	51%	38%	12%	117

		Q3c. Would you be willing or not willing to pay higher taxes in order to increase the amount of state funding being sent to schools with higher numbers of special education students			
		Yes, willing to pay more in taxes	No, not willing	Don't know	Number of cases
All adults		60%	34%	6%	788
VA Region	Northwest	47%	41%	12%	98
	Northern VA	66%	31%	3%	228
	West	54%	37%	9%	143
	South Central	64%	34%	2%	140
	Tidewater	60%	32%	8%	179
Gender	Men	56%	36%	9%	376
	Women	63%	33%	4%	412
Age	18-34	77%	14%	9%	79
	35-44	54%	45%	1%	68
	45-64	55%	39%	6%	298
	65 and older	50%	44%	6%	292
Education	H.S. or less	53%	39%	8%	156
	Some college	58%	35%	7%	209
	College grad or more	66%	30%	4%	404
Family Income	Under \$50,000	59%	35%	6%	147
	50K to under \$100,000	69%	26%	6%	187
	\$100,000 or more	63%	35%	2%	178
Race	White	59%	35%	6%	566
	Minority	63%	32%	5%	178
School employee or retiree?	Yes	65%	31%	4%	162
	No	58%	35%	7%	618
Parent of public school student?	Yes	59%	37%	3%	151
	No	60%	33%	7%	637
Party identification	Democrat	73%	24%	3%	349
	Republican	45%	48%	7%	272
	Independent	54%	33%	12%	117

		Q4. In general, would you support or oppose Virginia High School League adopting rules that would prohibit high school athletes from engaging in protests during the national anthem?			
		Support adopting rules that would prohibit engaging in protests	Oppose adopting rules that would prohibit engaging in protests	Don't know	Number of cases
All adults		45%	50%	6%	788
VA Region	Northwest	50%	45%	5%	98
	Northern VA	35%	61%	4%	228
	West	55%	39%	6%	143
	South Central	52%	43%	5%	140
	Tidewater	41%	50%	10%	179
Gender	Men	45%	50%	4%	376
	Women	44%	49%	7%	412
Age	18-34	32%	61%	7%	79
	35-44	54%	45%	1%	68
	45-64	47%	46%	7%	298
	65 and older	49%	45%	6%	292
Education	H.S. or less	48%	46%	6%	156
	Some college	43%	52%	5%	209
	College grad or more	43%	51%	6%	404
Family Income	Under \$50,000	29%	64%	6%	147
	50K to under \$100,000	53%	44%	4%	187
	\$100,000 or more	43%	49%	8%	178
Race	White	50%	45%	5%	566
	Minority	32%	62%	7%	178
School employee or retiree?	Yes	45%	50%	5%	162
	No	45%	49%	6%	618
Parent of public school student?	Yes	42%	52%	6%	151
	No	46%	49%	6%	637
Party identification	Democrat	30%	67%	4%	349
	Republican	65%	31%	4%	272
	Independent	40%	51%	8%	117

		Q5a. As I mention a few areas that receive money from the state government, tell me if you would be willing or not willing to pay more in taxes in order to keep the - Public schools - program going at its current level.			
		Yes, willing to pay more in taxes	No, not willing	Don't know	Number of cases
All adults		66%	32%	3%	788
VA Region	Northwest	51%	49%	0%	98
	Northern VA	70%	26%	3%	228
	West	59%	36%	6%	143
	South Central	69%	31%	0%	140
	Tidewater	72%	27%	2%	179
Gender	Men	61%	36%	3%	376
	Women	70%	28%	2%	412
Age	18-34	84%	13%	3%	79
	35-44	65%	34%	0%	68
	45-64	57%	41%	2%	298
	65 and older	59%	38%	2%	292
Education	H.S. or less	60%	39%	2%	156
	Some college	61%	35%	4%	209
	College grad or more	76%	22%	2%	404
Family Income	Under \$50,000	72%	25%	4%	147
	50K to under \$100,000	76%	23%	1%	187
	\$100,000 or more	69%	30%	1%	178
Race	White	63%	35%	2%	566
	Minority	76%	22%	2%	178
School employee or retiree?	Yes	69%	29%	2%	162
	No	65%	32%	3%	618
Parent of public school student?	Yes	71%	28%	1%	151
	No	64%	33%	3%	637
Party identification	Democrat	82%	15%	2%	349
	Republican	48%	51%	1%	272
	Independent	64%	35%	2%	117

		Q5b. As I mention a few areas that receive money from the state government, tell me if you would be willing or not willing to pay more in taxes in order to keep the - Mental health services - program going at its current level.			
		Yes, willing to pay more in taxes	No, not willing	Don't know	Number of cases
All adults		70%	27%	3%	788
VA Region	Northwest	63%	36%	1%	98
	Northern VA	75%	21%	4%	228
	West	60%	33%	7%	143
	South Central	72%	27%	1%	140
	Tidewater	72%	27%	1%	179
Gender	Men	68%	30%	2%	376
	Women	72%	25%	3%	412
Age	18-34	82%	16%	2%	79
	35-44	66%	34%	0%	68
	45-64	67%	30%	3%	298
	65 and older	64%	32%	5%	292
Education	H.S. or less	64%	34%	2%	156
	Some college	67%	29%	4%	209
	College grad or more	77%	21%	2%	404
Family Income	Under \$50,000	76%	23%	2%	147
	50K to under \$100,000	77%	21%	2%	187
	\$100,000 or more	74%	24%	1%	178
Race	White	67%	30%	3%	566
	Minority	77%	22%	1%	178
School employee or retiree?	Yes	72%	26%	2%	162
	No	69%	28%	3%	618
Parent of public school student?	Yes	77%	23%	0%	151
	No	68%	29%	4%	637
Party identification	Democrat	80%	17%	2%	349
	Republican	60%	37%	2%	272
	Independent	64%	33%	3%	117

		Q5c. As I mention a few areas that receive money from the state government, tell me if you would be willing or not willing to pay more in taxes in order to keep the – universities and higher education - program going at its current level.			
		Yes, willing to pay more in taxes	No, not willing	Don't know	Number of cases
All adults		49%	47%	4%	788
VA Region	Northwest	32%	66%	1%	98
	Northern VA	61%	36%	3%	228
	West	39%	54%	7%	143
	South Central	48%	46%	6%	140
	Tidewater	50%	45%	4%	179
Gender	Men	43%	54%	3%	376
	Women	54%	40%	6%	412
Age	18-34	69%	25%	6%	79
	35-44	44%	55%	1%	68
	45-64	39%	59%	2%	298
	65 and older	46%	51%	3%	292
Education	H.S. or less	46%	48%	6%	156
	Some college	47%	49%	5%	209
	College grad or more	53%	44%	3%	404
Family Income	Under \$50,000	61%	33%	6%	147
	50K to under \$100,000	59%	38%	3%	187
	\$100,000 or more	41%	54%	4%	178
Race	White	42%	52%	6%	566
	Minority	66%	33%	1%	178
School employee or retiree?	Yes	57%	42%	1%	162
	No	47%	48%	5%	618
Parent of public school student?	Yes	47%	49%	5%	151
	No	50%	46%	4%	637
Party identification	Democrat	68%	28%	4%	349
	Republican	26%	70%	4%	272
	Independent	47%	52%	1%	117

		Q5d. As I mention a few areas that receive money from the state government, tell me if you would be willing or not willing to pay more in taxes in order to keep the – Public Safety - program going at its current level.			
		Yes, willing to pay more in taxes	No, not willing	Don't know	Number of cases
All adults		65%	31%	3%	788
VA Region	Northwest	52%	46%	2%	98
	Northern VA	73%	24%	4%	228
	West	52%	41%	7%	143
	South Central	71%	27%	2%	140
	Tidewater	69%	28%	2%	179
Gender	Men	62%	35%	3%	376
	Women	69%	28%	3%	412
Age	18-34	78%	20%	3%	79
	35-44	62%	36%	2%	68
	45-64	63%	33%	3%	298
	65 and older	54%	43%	3%	292
Education	H.S. or less	60%	38%	2%	156
	Some college	66%	30%	5%	209
	College grad or more	70%	27%	3%	404
Family Income	Under \$50,000	69%	29%	2%	147
	50K to under \$100,000	72%	24%	4%	187
	\$100,000 or more	71%	29%	0%	178
Race	White	63%	33%	4%	566
	Minority	71%	27%	3%	178
School employee or retiree?	Yes	66%	30%	4%	162
	No	65%	32%	3%	618
Parent of public school student?	Yes	70%	29%	1%	151
	No	64%	32%	4%	637
Party identification	Democrat	75%	21%	4%	349
	Republican	55%	44%	1%	272
	Independent	61%	37%	2%	117

		Q5e. As I mention a few areas that receive money from the state government, tell me if you would be willing or not willing to pay more in taxes in order to keep the – Programs for aid to low-income families - program going at its current level.			
		Yes, willing to pay more in taxes	No, not willing	Don't know	Number of cases
All adults		59%	36%	5%	788
VA Region	Northwest	42%	57%	1%	98
	Northern VA	69%	27%	4%	228
	West	47%	43%	10%	143
	South Central	56%	37%	7%	140
	Tidewater	66%	32%	2%	179
Gender	Men	55%	41%	4%	376
	Women	63%	32%	6%	412
Age	18-34	76%	20%	3%	79
	35-44	52%	46%	2%	68
	45-64	53%	44%	3%	298
	65 and older	55%	38%	6%	292
Education	H.S. or less	54%	41%	5%	156
	Some college	59%	35%	6%	209
	College grad or more	66%	31%	3%	404
Family Income	Under \$50,000	66%	25%	9%	147
	50K to under \$100,000	72%	26%	3%	187
	\$100,000 or more	59%	39%	2%	178
Race	White	54%	40%	6%	566
	Minority	71%	27%	1%	178
School employee or retiree?	Yes	58%	38%	4%	162
	No	59%	36%	5%	618
Parent of public school student?	Yes	59%	38%	3%	151
	No	59%	36%	5%	637
Party identification	Democrat	78%	18%	3%	349
	Republican	40%	55%	5%	272
	Independent	53%	42%	5%	117

		Q5f. As I mention a few areas that receive money from the state government, tell me if you would be willing or not willing to pay more in taxes in order to keep the - Transportation - program going at its current level.			
		Yes, willing to pay more in taxes	No, not willing	Don't know	Number of cases
All adults		53%	43%	5%	788
VA Region	Northwest	44%	54%	2%	98
	Northern VA	63%	34%	3%	228
	West	39%	48%	13%	143
	South Central	53%	43%	4%	140
	Tidewater	54%	44%	2%	179
Gender	Men	50%	46%	4%	376
	Women	55%	39%	5%	412
Age	18-34	78%	20%	2%	79
	35-44	44%	55%	1%	68
	45-64	47%	48%	5%	298
	65 and older	39%	52%	9%	292
Education	H.S. or less	47%	48%	5%	156
	Some college	53%	42%	5%	209
	College grad or more	58%	39%	4%	404
Family Income	Under \$50,000	61%	35%	5%	147
	50K to under \$100,000	62%	34%	4%	187
	\$100,000 or more	55%	43%	2%	178
Race	White	49%	45%	6%	566
	Minority	61%	37%	2%	178
School employee or retiree?	Yes	59%	39%	2%	162
	No	51%	44%	5%	618
Parent of public school student?	Yes	55%	45%	0%	151
	No	52%	42%	6%	637
Party identification	Democrat	68%	27%	5%	349
	Republican	39%	58%	2%	272
	Independent	40%	54%	6%	117

		Q5g. As I mention a few areas that receive money from the state government, tell me if you would be willing or not willing to pay more in taxes in order to keep the – Programs for workforce training and development - program going at its current level.			
		Yes, willing to pay more in taxes	No, not willing	Don't know	Number of cases
All adults		67%	32%	2%	788
VA Region	Northwest	62%	38%	0%	98
	Northern VA	72%	25%	2%	228
	West	55%	39%	6%	143
	South Central	68%	31%	1%	140
	Tidewater	69%	31%	0%	179
Gender	Men	67%	32%	2%	376
	Women	67%	31%	2%	412
Age	18-34	83%	15%	2%	79
	35-44	64%	36%	0%	68
	45-64	62%	36%	2%	298
	65 and older	57%	41%	2%	292
Education	H.S. or less	63%	35%	1%	156
	Some college	63%	33%	4%	209
	College grad or more	73%	26%	1%	404
Family Income	Under \$50,000	73%	25%	2%	147
	50K to under \$100,000	75%	25%	1%	187
	\$100,000 or more	72%	27%	1%	178
Race	White	65%	33%	2%	566
	Minority	73%	26%	1%	178
School employee or retiree?	Yes	67%	33%	1%	162
	No	67%	31%	2%	618
Parent of public school student?	Yes	72%	27%	1%	151
	No	65%	33%	2%	637
Party identification	Democrat	76%	22%	2%	349
	Republican	55%	43%	1%	272
	Independent	68%	32%	0%	117

		Q9. State lawmakers are considering a recent recommendation to increase funding for public higher education institutions. Would you be willing or not willing to pay higher taxes so that funding for higher education could be increased?			
		Willing	Not Willing	Don't Know/ Refused	Number of cases
All adults		43%	51%	5%	788
VA Region	Northwest	29%	61%	10%	98
	Northern VA	54%	41%	5%	228
	West	36%	57%	7%	143
	South Central	41%	55%	4%	140
	Tidewater	44%	52%	4%	179
Gender	Men	39%	57%	4%	376
	Women	48%	46%	6%	412
Age	18-34	69%	22%	9%	79
	35-44	38%	59%	3%	68
	45-64	36%	62%	1%	298
	65 and older	31%	60%	8%	292
Education	H.S. or less	37%	55%	9%	156
	Some college	46%	49%	5%	209
	College grad or more	50%	47%	3%	404
Family Income	Under \$50,000	55%	43%	2%	147
	50K to under \$100,000	55%	42%	3%	187
	\$100,000 or more	40%	55%	5%	178
Race	White	36%	59%	5%	566
	Minority	61%	33%	6%	178
VA college parent	Yes	39%	56%	4%	322
	No	45%	49%	6%	466
Party identification	Democrat	65%	31%	4%	349
	Republican	22%	75%	2%	272
	Independent	40%	49%	10%	117

Cross tabs not provided for Q10a-c due to small subsample.

		Q11a. Thinking about students and their future, please tell me how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Today's HIGH SCHOOL graduate is ready for the world of work					Number of cases
		Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	
All adults		4%	18%	35%	38%	4%	788
VA Region	Northwest	17%	16%	28%	37%	3%	98
	Northern VA	1%	15%	42%	38%	4%	228
	West	2%	19%	33%	40%	5%	143
	South Central	4%	19%	29%	43%	5%	140
	Tidewater	3%	21%	36%	35%	5%	179
Gender	Men	6%	19%	32%	39%	4%	376
	Women	3%	17%	38%	38%	5%	412
Age	18-34	3%	10%	44%	37%	6%	79
	35-44	11%	23%	21%	44%	1%	68
	45-64	5%	17%	36%	39%	3%	298
	65 and older	1%	21%	33%	36%	9%	292
Education	H.S. or less	7%	17%	38%	33%	5%	156
	Some college	4%	16%	33%	38%	8%	209
	College grad or more	3%	17%	35%	44%	1%	404
Family Income	Under \$50,000	6%	15%	36%	38%	5%	147
	50K to under \$100,000	4%	15%	38%	37%	7%	187
	\$100,000 or more	4%	20%	30%	44%	2%	178
Race	White	5%	20%	36%	37%	3%	566
	Minority	4%	12%	35%	40%	8%	178
Parent of public school student?	Yes	8%	17%	22%	49%	4%	151
	No	3%	18%	40%	35%	5%	637
Parent of VA college student?	Yes	4%	21%	33%	41%	2%	322
	No	5%	17%	36%	38%	5%	466
Party identification	Democrat	0%	24%	42%	30%	4%	349
	Republican	11%	11%	29%	47%	3%	272
	Independent	4%	12%	31%	46%	7%	117

		Q11b. Thinking about students and their future, please tell me how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Today’s HIGH SCHOOL graduate is ready for college					
		Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Don’t know	Number of cases
All adults		8%	40%	33%	14%	6%	788
VA Region	Northwest	5%	41%	30%	19%	4%	98
	Northern VA	11%	43%	38%	5%	3%	228
	West	7%	38%	31%	19%	6%	143
	South Central	6%	34%	35%	19%	6%	140
	Tidewater	7%	43%	26%	14%	9%	179
Gender	Men	8%	38%	33%	16%	5%	376
	Women	8%	42%	33%	11%	6%	412
Age	18-34	10%	40%	41%	7%	2%	79
	35-44	9%	48%	25%	13%	5%	68
	45-64	8%	39%	28%	20%	5%	298
	65 and older	3%	36%	34%	15%	12%	292
Education	H.S. or less	5%	42%	35%	11%	6%	156
	Some college	10%	38%	31%	16%	5%	209
	College grad or more	8%	40%	33%	13%	6%	404
Family Income	Under \$50,000	6%	35%	45%	10%	4%	147
	50K to under \$100,000	14%	33%	26%	22%	6%	187
	\$100,000 or more	9%	50%	28%	9%	4%	178
Race	White	7%	46%	30%	12%	5%	566
	Minority	11%	29%	35%	17%	8%	178
Parent of public school student?	Yes	11%	45%	28%	13%	2%	151
	No	6%	39%	34%	14%	7%	637
Parent of VA college student?	Yes	6%	39%	30%	20%	4%	322
	No	8%	41%	34%	11%	6%	466
Party identification	Democrat	7%	44%	33%	10%	7%	349
	Republican	7%	39%	34%	17%	2%	272
	Independent	13%	33%	34%	16%	4%	117

		Q11c. Thinking about students and their future, please tell me how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Today's COMMUNITY COLLEGE graduate is ready for the world of work					
		Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Number of cases
All adults		16%	42%	25%	11%	7%	788
VA Region	Northwest	27%	32%	26%	9%	5%	98
	Northern VA	17%	39%	28%	8%	7%	228
	West	13%	48%	23%	12%	4%	143
	South Central	10%	46%	16%	18%	10%	140
	Tidewater	15%	42%	28%	9%	6%	179
Gender	Men	17%	42%	24%	12%	6%	376
	Women	14%	42%	26%	10%	8%	412
Age	18-34	17%	37%	35%	7%	4%	79
	35-44	18%	44%	22%	14%	2%	68
	45-64	14%	42%	23%	15%	5%	298
	65 and older	15%	44%	22%	7%	13%	292
Education	H.S. or less	10%	35%	33%	15%	7%	156
	Some college	15%	45%	19%	11%	9%	209
	College grad or more	22%	43%	23%	6%	5%	404
Family Income	Under \$50,000	10%	49%	28%	7%	6%	147
	50K to under \$100,000	24%	30%	28%	10%	8%	187
	\$100,000 or more	14%	48%	20%	14%	4%	178
Race	White	15%	44%	24%	10%	7%	566
	Minority	19%	41%	27%	9%	4%	178
Parent of public school student?	Yes	22%	39%	25%	11%	2%	151
	No	14%	43%	25%	11%	8%	637
Parent of VA college student?	Yes	13%	41%	22%	15%	8%	322
	No	17%	42%	26%	9%	6%	466
Party identification	Democrat	17%	47%	22%	5%	9%	349
	Republican	16%	37%	28%	15%	5%	272
	Independent	14%	40%	25%	16%	5%	117

		Q11d. Thinking about students and their future, please tell me how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Today's COMMUNITY COLLEGE graduate is ready for a four-year college or university					
		Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Number of cases
All adults		32%	46%	12%	4%	6%	788
VA Region	Northwest	35%	32%	19%	10%	5%	98
	Northern VA	31%	49%	14%	1%	4%	228
	West	29%	52%	8%	5%	6%	143
	South Central	17%	59%	11%	5%	8%	140
	Tidewater	47%	36%	9%	1%	7%	179
Gender	Men	35%	44%	12%	4%	6%	376
	Women	29%	48%	13%	4%	6%	412
Age	18-34	42%	42%	13%	0%	3%	79
	35-44	34%	42%	19%	3%	2%	68
	45-64	30%	47%	10%	6%	7%	298
	65 and older	22%	51%	10%	4%	12%	292
Education	H.S. or less	27%	45%	18%	4%	6%	156
	Some college	32%	48%	10%	2%	7%	209
	College grad or more	37%	46%	8%	4%	5%	404
Family Income	Under \$50,000	32%	49%	11%	2%	6%	147
	50K to under \$100,000	37%	42%	13%	4%	3%	187
	\$100,000 or more	38%	49%	3%	6%	4%	178
Race	White	29%	51%	11%	3%	6%	566
	Minority	37%	41%	14%	4%	4%	178
Parent of public school student?	Yes	37%	40%	10%	6%	6%	151
	No	30%	48%	13%	3%	6%	637
Parent of VA college student?	Yes	34%	49%	8%	4%	5%	322
	No	32%	45%	14%	3%	6%	466
Party identification	Democrat	35%	49%	7%	3%	5%	349
	Republican	29%	42%	18%	4%	6%	272
	Independent	30%	41%	15%	6%	8%	117

		Q11e. Thinking about students and their future, please tell me how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Today's FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE OF UNIVERSITY graduate is ready for the world of work					
		Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Number of cases
All adults		15%	38%	27%	15%	5%	788
VA Region	Northwest	12%	37%	21%	25%	5%	98
	Northern VA	13%	38%	34%	9%	6%	228
	West	24%	37%	17%	18%	3%	143
	South Central	10%	43%	29%	13%	5%	140
	Tidewater	17%	36%	26%	16%	5%	179
Gender	Men	19%	35%	24%	19%	3%	376
	Women	12%	41%	29%	11%	7%	412
Age	18-34	14%	34%	39%	10%	3%	79
	35-44	16%	40%	14%	26%	5%	68
	45-64	17%	35%	28%	16%	4%	298
	65 and older	15%	42%	20%	13%	10%	292
Education	H.S. or less	14%	29%	32%	18%	7%	156
	Some college	10%	47%	23%	14%	6%	209
	College grad or more	21%	39%	26%	12%	2%	404
Family Income	Under \$50,000	19%	39%	25%	13%	4%	147
	50K to under \$100,000	15%	36%	37%	11%	1%	187
	\$100,000 or more	18%	41%	20%	18%	3%	178
Race	White	16%	40%	24%	15%	5%	566
	Minority	14%	35%	34%	12%	5%	178
Parent of public school student?	Yes	21%	37%	22%	16%	5%	151
	No	13%	39%	28%	14%	5%	637
Parent of VA college student?	Yes	14%	42%	25%	15%	4%	322
	No	16%	37%	27%	15%	5%	466
Party identification	Democrat	17%	45%	26%	6%	5%	349
	Republican	11%	34%	25%	26%	5%	272
	Independent	21%	28%	35%	13%	3%	117

		Q12. If you had to search for a job today, how likely would you be to use your local One-Stop Career Center to assist in your job search?					Number of cases
		Very likely	Somewhat likely	Not too likely	Not at all likely	Don't know	
All adults		9%	24%	21%	36%	10%	788
VA Region	Northwest	7%	24%	28%	36%	6%	98
	Northern VA	7%	23%	24%	32%	15%	228
	West	13%	33%	20%	25%	9%	143
	South Central	4%	26%	14%	47%	9%	140
	Tidewater	15%	18%	20%	40%	7%	179
Gender	Men	10%	24%	21%	37%	8%	376
	Women	8%	24%	21%	34%	12%	412
Age	18-34	10%	18%	23%	38%	11%	79
	35-44	3%	22%	18%	50%	7%	68
	45-64	12%	23%	24%	36%	6%	298
	65 and older	12%	35%	18%	23%	12%	292
Education	H.S. or less	9%	27%	21%	33%	11%	156
	Some college	12%	20%	16%	39%	13%	209
	College grad or more	8%	24%	24%	37%	7%	404
Family Income	Under \$50,000	16%	30%	9%	35%	10%	147
	50K to under \$100,000	11%	27%	27%	27%	9%	187
	\$100,000 or more	5%	16%	21%	50%	8%	178
Race	White	8%	20%	26%	36%	10%	566
	Minority	12%	31%	12%	38%	6%	178
Employment status	Employed full time	7%	23%	22%	39%	8%	350
	Employed part time	7%	14%	44%	34%	2%	57
	Not employed	13%	25%	16%	33%	14%	363
Party identification	Democrat	10%	26%	24%	33%	8%	349
	Republican	6%	22%	19%	45%	8%	272
	Independent	14%	25%	16%	33%	11%	117

Cross tabs not provided for Q13 due to small subsample.

		Q14. Apprenticeships have been discussed as one potential way to close the gap between the number of open middle-skilled jobs and the number of qualified workers. Would you support or oppose Virginia providing incentives to business owners who sponsor apprenticeships as a way to strengthen the workforce?			
		Support	Oppose	Don't Know/ Refused	Number of cases
All adults		90%	7%	3%	788
VA Region	Northwest	88%	8%	4%	98
	Northern VA	85%	10%	4%	228
	West	87%	6%	7%	143
	South Central	94%	5%	1%	140
	Tidewater	95%	4%	1%	179
Gender	Men	90%	8%	2%	376
	Women	90%	6%	5%	412
Age	18-34	95%	4%	1%	79
	35-44	94%	6%	0%	68
	45-64	91%	8%	1%	298
	65 and older	83%	9%	8%	292
Education	H.S. or less	88%	5%	7%	156
	Some college	87%	11%	2%	209
	College grad or more	94%	5%	1%	404
Family Income	Under \$50,000	88%	8%	4%	147
	50K to under \$100,000	93%	6%	2%	187
	\$100,000 or more	96%	4%	0%	178
Race	White	89%	8%	3%	566
	Minority	93%	5%	3%	178
Employment status	Employed full-time	94%	6%	0%	350
	Employed part-time	97%	3%	0%	57
	Not employed	83%	10%	7%	363
Party identification	Democrat	92%	5%	3%	349
	Republican	89%	9%	2%	272
	Independent	88%	9%	4%	117

		Q15. Policymakers have recently considered creating an individually reviewed process for the automatic restoration of certain rights for felons, including those convicted of violent crimes. Do you support or oppose the automatic restoration of felons' rights?			
		Support	Oppose	Don't Know/ Refused	Number of cases
All adults		37%	56%	8%	788
VA Region	Northwest	32%	60%	9%	98
	Northern VA	43%	46%	11%	228
	West	31%	60%	9%	143
	South Central	32%	63%	5%	140
	Tidewater	38%	58%	4%	179
Gender	Men	39%	55%	7%	376
	Women	34%	57%	9%	412
Age	18-34	56%	36%	8%	79
	35-44	40%	59%	1%	68
	45-64	27%	64%	9%	298
	65 and older	25%	67%	8%	292
Education	H.S. or less	36%	59%	5%	156
	Some college	39%	49%	12%	209
	College grad or more	36%	57%	7%	404
Family Income	Under \$50,000	48%	43%	8%	147
	50K to under \$100,000	30%	59%	10%	187
	\$100,000 or more	37%	60%	3%	178
Race	White	27%	67%	7%	566
	Minority	59%	33%	7%	178
Party identification	Democrat	57%	36%	7%	349
	Republican	16%	82%	2%	272
	Independent	26%	57%	16%	117

Cross tabs not provided for Q16a-d due to small subsample.

Q19. Currently convictions for young people remain permanently on a person's record. The state legislature is considering a proposal to allow convictions of persons under the age of 21 for marijuana possession, underage alcohol possession, and using a false ID to obtain alcohol to be wiped from their record five years after they serve all assigned prison or probation time and pay all fines and restitution. Do you support or oppose this proposed change?

		Support	Oppose	Don't Know/ Refused	Number of cases
All adults		84%	13%	3%	788
VA Region	Northwest	76%	21%	3%	98
	Northern VA	83%	13%	4%	228
	West	79%	16%	5%	143
	South Central	89%	10%	1%	140
	Tidewater	91%	8%	1%	179
Gender	Men	85%	13%	2%	376
	Women	83%	13%	4%	412
Age	18-34	93%	5%	2%	79
	35-44	80%	20%	0%	68
	45-64	85%	13%	2%	298
	65 and older	76%	19%	5%	292
Education	H.S. or less	84%	12%	3%	156
	Some college	85%	13%	1%	209
	College grad or more	86%	11%	3%	404
Family Income	Under \$50,000	85%	13%	2%	147
	50K to under \$100,000	90%	7%	3%	187
	\$100,000 or more	89%	11%	0%	178
Race	White	81%	16%	3%	566
	Minority	93%	5%	1%	178
Party identification	Democrat	92%	7%	1%	349
	Republican	79%	20%	1%	272
	Independent	86%	9%	6%	117

		Q20a. In November 2016, the State Health Commissioner declared a public health emergency because of the opioid crisis. A public health approach recognizes the need to reduce the harms associated with drug use to both the individual user and the public through the expansion of treatment services. Would you support or oppose - the expansion of community-based treatment centers in your community?			
		Support	Oppose	Don't Know/ Refused	Number of cases
All adults		82%	15%	3%	788
VA Region	Northwest	79%	19%	2%	98
	Northern VA	85%	13%	2%	228
	West	76%	15%	9%	143
	South Central	76%	22%	2%	140
	Tidewater	88%	10%	2%	179
Gender	Men	78%	18%	3%	376
	Women	85%	12%	4%	412
Age	18-34	97%	3%	0%	79
	35-44	77%	21%	2%	68
	45-64	78%	18%	4%	298
	65 and older	75%	20%	5%	292
Education	H.S. or less	77%	19%	4%	156
	Some college	84%	12%	3%	209
	College grad or more	86%	11%	3%	404
Family Income	Under \$50,000	83%	15%	2%	147
	50K to under \$100,000	87%	9%	3%	187
	\$100,000 or more	82%	16%	1%	178
Race	White	79%	17%	4%	566
	Minority	90%	10%	0%	178
Party identification	Democrat	90%	8%	1%	349
	Republican	77%	19%	4%	272
	Independent	76%	17%	6%	117

Q20b. In November 2016, the State Health Commissioner declared a public health emergency because of the opioid crisis. A public health approach recognizes the need to reduce the harms associated with drug use to both the individual user and the public through the expansion of treatment services. Would you support or oppose - The use of housing in your community for those in recovery?

		Support	Oppose	Don't Know/ Refused	Number of cases
All adults		71%	24%	5%	788
VA Region	Northwest	73%	25%	2%	98
	Northern VA	76%	19%	4%	228
	West	67%	24%	9%	143
	South Central	65%	31%	4%	140
	Tidewater	72%	23%	6%	179
Gender	Men	65%	30%	4%	376
	Women	77%	17%	6%	412
Age	18-34	91%	8%	0%	79
	35-44	71%	27%	2%	68
	45-64	65%	29%	5%	298
	65 and older	61%	31%	8%	292
Education	H.S. or less	67%	28%	5%	156
	Some college	73%	22%	5%	209
	College grad or more	75%	20%	5%	404
Family Income	Under \$50,000	72%	24%	4%	147
	50K to under \$100,000	83%	13%	4%	187
	\$100,000 or more	73%	26%	1%	178
Race	White	68%	26%	5%	566
	Minority	77%	19%	4%	178
Party identification	Democrat	80%	16%	4%	349
	Republican	64%	31%	5%	272
	Independent	68%	27%	5%	117

		Q20c. In November 2016, the State Health Commissioner declared a public health emergency because of the opioid crisis. A public health approach recognizes the need to reduce the harms associated with drug use to both the individual user and the public through the expansion of treatment services. Would you support or oppose - providing clean needles to IV drug users so they don't use dirty needles that could spread infection?			
		Support	Oppose	Don't Know/ Refused	Number of cases
All adults		48%	44%	8%	788
VA Region	Northwest	42%	49%	9%	98
	Northern VA	58%	35%	7%	228
	West	38%	51%	11%	143
	South Central	46%	49%	5%	140
	Tidewater	47%	46%	7%	179
Gender	Men	47%	46%	7%	376
	Women	49%	43%	8%	412
Age	18-34	64%	27%	10%	79
	35-44	46%	49%	5%	68
	45-64	46%	47%	7%	298
	65 and older	40%	54%	6%	292
Education	H.S. or less	46%	45%	8%	156
	Some college	49%	45%	6%	209
	College grad or more	50%	41%	8%	404
Family Income	Under \$50,000	53%	41%	6%	147
	50K to under \$100,000	52%	41%	7%	187
	\$100,000 or more	51%	42%	7%	178
Race	White	42%	49%	9%	566
	Minority	62%	34%	5%	178
Party identification	Democrat	62%	31%	7%	349
	Republican	29%	64%	7%	272
	Independent	57%	38%	4%	117