Table 4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Controlled Access Feature</th>
<th>Intercept</th>
<th>T-statistic</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Controlled access -0.34</td>
<td>0.019</td>
<td>321.9</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intercept 1.097</td>
<td>0.014</td>
<td>6538.6</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We employed logistic regression models to test the hypothesis that dwelling units with a controlled access barrier will have higher item-level nonresponse than units without a controlled access barrier. Physical barriers were most common with units on military bases. Guards were most common with group quarters units. Screening and interview stage nonresponse rates were lower for CAPI sections than ACASI sections. However, the net effects are very small. Interview response rates did vary by housing characteristic: single housing units had lower response rates than other types of housing.

Next steps: Add predictors to the unit-level and item-level nonresponse models to determine what factors collectively contribute to nonresponse.

Hypotheses

1. Background
2. Statement of the Problem
3. Hypotheses
4. Finding: Effects of Controlled Access Feature on item nonresponse
5. Finding: Effects of Controlled Access Feature on unit nonresponse
6. Finding: Effects of Controlled Access Feature on item nonresponse

Controlled access leads to unit-level nonresponse at both the screening and interviewing stages.

Failure to reach controlled access dwelling units could constitute a nonresponse bias.