



*Report to Charlottesville Tomorrow on JACS1
The Jefferson Area Community Survey*

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I. Introduction

Purpose

The inaugural Jefferson Area Community Survey was conducted by the Center for Survey Research (CSR) at the University of Virginia. This omnibus telephone survey of 1,098 randomly selected individuals living in Charlottesville City, Albemarle County, Nelson County, Fluvanna County, Greene County, and Louisa County was conducted in the winter of 2011-2012, with all production-phase calling completed in January 2012.

The JACS is designed to offer area non-profit groups, government agencies, and academic researchers a cost-effective way to gather regional information from a representative sample of area residents. Reporting is thus abbreviated to keep costs down, with each client report containing the following sections.

- Introduction. This section presents a summary of methods and a demographic profile for the JACS as a whole.
- Results. This section presents frequencies as well as demographic crosstabulations for client-sponsored variables.
- Appendix A – Questionnaire. This section presents the questionnaire for the JACS as a whole.
- Appendix B – Crosstabulations by Demographic Variables. This section presents crosstabulation tables which include t-tests for statistically significant differences among demographic subgroups.
- Appendix C – Openend Responses.
- Appendix D – Methods.

Summary of Methods

The inaugural JACS was conducted by telephone in order to ensure the broadest possible representation of the region. The survey used a triple-frame sample design, combining a landline-based Random Digit

Dial (RDD) sample, a sample of directory-listed landline households, and an RDD sample of cell-phone numbers from the region.

We conducted all interviews from CSR's Computer-Aided Telephone Interviewing (CATI) laboratory in Charlottesville, Virginia. Production interviews were conducted from January 6 through January 29, 2012. The interviewing staff was composed of carefully trained personnel, most of whom had prior experience as CSR interviewers in similar studies.

Based on 1,096 respondents answering the overall quality of life question, the survey has a sampling error of plus or minus 3.75 percentage points.¹

Subgroup Analysis

The responses were broken out and analyzed by several demographic categories. In discussing the results, we report those instances in which relevant statistically significant differences were found among demographic subgroups, for example, between women and men, or between residents of different parts of the six jurisdictions in the Jefferson Area. (Statistically significant differences are those that probably did not result merely from sampling variability, but instead reflect real differences within the population.)

The demographic variables listed below were those principally used in our subgroup analysis. In some cases, categories were combined to facilitate comparison.

- County. Responses were compared across the five counties and one independent city of the Jefferson Area.

¹ This estimate of the margin of error takes into account the “design effect” associated with post-stratification weighting of the data, but does not take other potential sources of error such as coverage error and measurement error into account. See Appendix D for additional details, including details on an “oversample” of Nelson County conducted to ensure adequate sample size for subgroup analysis.

- Gender. Women were compared with men.
- Age. Age was divided into five categories: 18-25, 26-37, 38-49, 50-64, and over 64.
- Education level. Comparisons were made between persons with some high school, high school graduates, some college, four-year degrees, some graduate work, and professional and doctorate degrees.
- Household income. Four categories of self-reported annual household incomes were compared: Less than \$30,000; \$30,000 - \$49,999; \$50,000 - \$69,999; and more than \$70,000.
- Race/ethnicity. Whites, blacks, Hispanics, Asians and “others” were compared. Although combined into a single variable for purposes of reporting, two separate questions in the interview ask about race and ethnicity.²

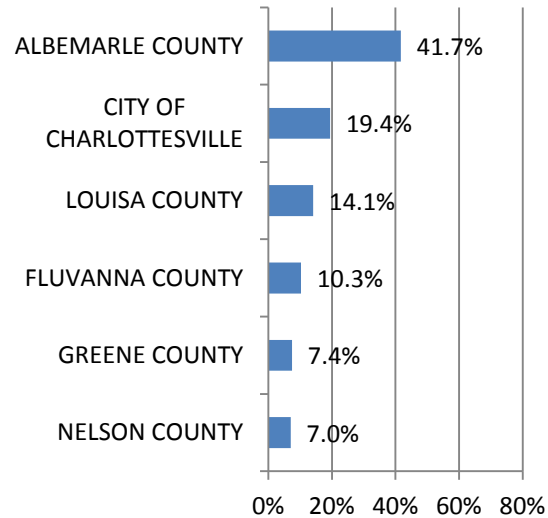
Demographic Profile

For most subgroup analyses, responses were weighted such that the county of residence

² Respondents are first asked if they consider themselves to be “of Hispanic origin.” They are then asked to choose what category of race “best describes you,” using a list that does not include Hispanic as a race. This follows the definition in the U.S. Census, which considers Hispanic to be an ethnic category and makes clear that Hispanics can be of any race. However, many Hispanic respondents take a different view and when asked to state their “race” insist that they are Hispanic (or Latino). These respondents are classified in our survey as “other race” on the race question. As a result, the great majority of those labeled “other race” in the report are actually self-identified Hispanics. In the graphs in this report that display race and ethnicity jointly, the “Hispanic” bar is based on the separate question about Hispanic origin, and this is displayed alongside the several categories from the race questions, thus including again many of the same Hispanic respondents categorized as “other” on race. But others who declared Hispanic origin are included with whites, blacks or Asians based on their responses to the “race” question.

breakdown for the sample mirrors that for the population of the entire JACS region, as indicated in Figure I-1.³

Figure I-1: County Profile

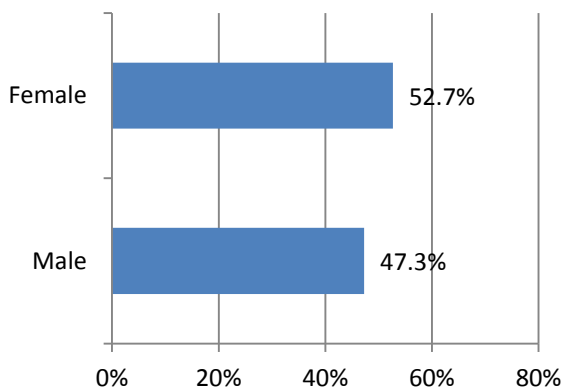


Note that the above figures represent a significant underweighting of an oversample of Nelson County (requested by organizations in Nelson County to ensure an adequate sample size for inferences about Nelson County in particular). Please see Appendix D for additional details on sample weights.

The gender breakdown of the weighted sample is presented in Figure I-2. In accordance with the fact that women make up 52.7 percent of adult residents in the Jefferson region, they also make up 52.7 percent of the respondents in our weighted sample.

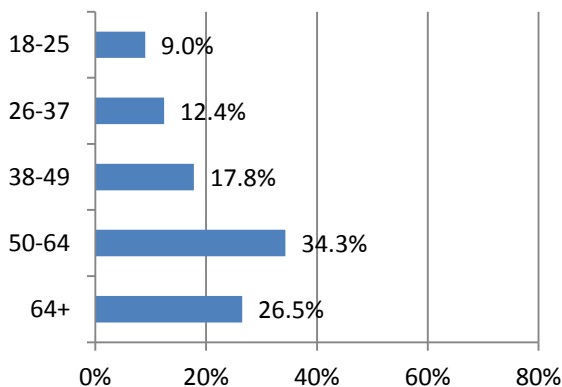
³ As measured in the 2009 *American Community Survey*. See Appendix D for details.

Figure I-2: Gender Profile



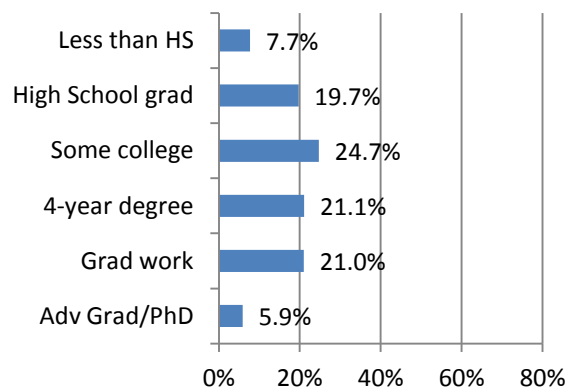
As indicated in Figure I-3, 34.3 percent of respondents in the weighted dataset are aged 50-64, 26.5 percent of respondents are over 64, and only 9.0 percent of respondents are aged 18-25. (Note, that these categories cover age ranges of different sizes: eight years in the case of the 18-25 group, fifteen years in the case of the 50-64 group, and twenty-eight years in the case of the over 64 group.)

Figure I-3: Age Profile



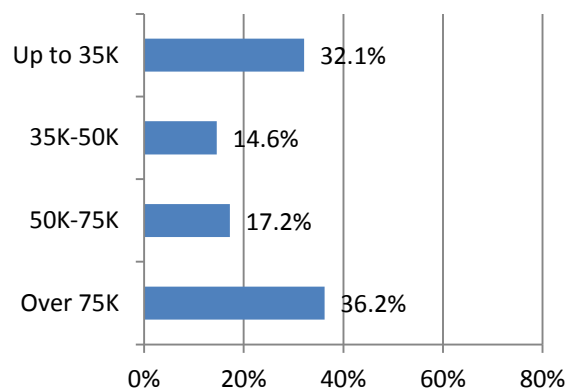
As indicated in Figure I-4, our weighted sample of Jefferson Area respondents is considerably more educated than the US population as a whole. Over one fourth of respondents have completed at least some graduate education, and nearly three-fourths of respondents have completed at least “some college.”

Figure I-4: Education Profile (6 categories)



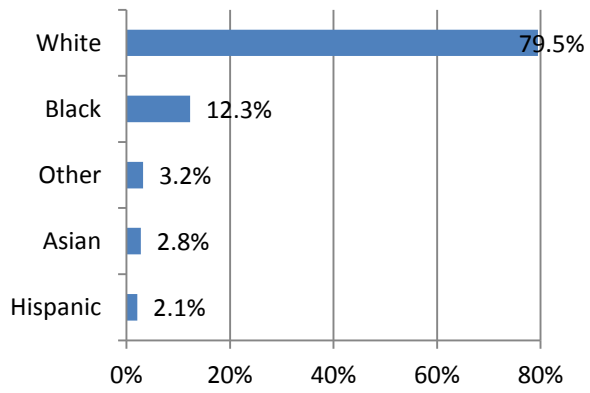
In terms of household income, slightly more than one third of respondents in the weighted sample were in the highest income category of over \$75,000 per year, and slightly less than one third of respondents were in the lowest income category of under \$35,000 per year. The remaining respondents were about equally distributed across two intermediate categories.

Figure I-5: Income Profile (4 categories)



Finally, as noted above, respondents were asked what race they considered themselves to be, and, in a separate question, whether they considered themselves to be Hispanic. Nearly four-fifths (79.5%) of respondents in the weighted sample identified themselves as white, 12.3 percent as black, 3.2 percent as something else (including those who gave their *race* as “Hispanic” or “Latino”) and 2.8 percent identified as Asian. Finally, 2.1 percent of respondents identified their *ethnicity* as Hispanic or Latino in a stand-alone question.

Figure I-6: Race / Ethnicity Profile (5 categories)



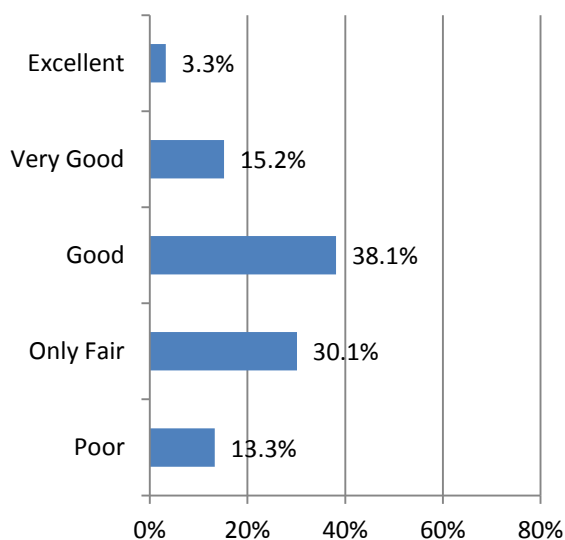
II. Results

The inaugural JACS includes nine questions sponsored by Charlottesville Tomorrow, as well as one question sponsored jointly by Charlottesville Tomorrow and the Center for Survey Research.

Ensuring Adequate Infrastructure

Respondents were asked their opinion of how the County Board of Supervisors (or Charlottesville City Council) and the Planning Commission were doing when it came to making sure adequate infrastructure is in place to support the developments they approve. Of those interviewed, fewer than a fifth responded either “excellent” (3.3%) or “very good” (15.2%) combined. Slightly over a third (38.1%) responded “good.” Just under a third (30.1%) responded “only fair.” Finally, just over one in eight (13.3%) responded “poor.” See Figure II-1.

Figure II-1: Making sure adequate infrastructure is in place



County: Table B1 in Appendix B displays county-by-county means of attitudes on adequate infrastructure.⁴ With the exception of Fluvanna, there was very little difference

among the six jurisdictions on responses about how the County Board of Supervisors and Planning Commission were doing when it comes to making sure adequate infrastructure is in place. For Albemarle, Greene, Nelson, Louisa, and Charlottesville mean responses were between 2.60 and 2.83, indicating that the average response was a little less than “good” for those counties (1=poor, 5=excellent). Fluvanna scored significantly lower, however, at a mean of 2.24.

Age: Table B2 in the appendix displays age-based means of attitudes on infrastructure. The youngest (18-25) and oldest (over 64) respondents had a more favorable outlook on how the Board and Commission are doing when it comes to adequate infrastructure than their middle-aged counterparts. The youngest and oldest respondents had means close to 3, while other respondents (26-64) had means closer to 2.5.

Education: Table B3 in the appendix displays means by education level of attitudes on adequate infrastructure. High school graduates had a less favorable outlook on how the Board and Commission are doing when it comes to making sure adequate infrastructure is in place compared to those who did not graduate from high school and those who had at least some college or more. With a mean of 2.4, high school grads are closer to saying an “only fair” job is being done when it comes to making sure adequate infrastructure is in place. Those at other education levels had mean responses closer to “good.”

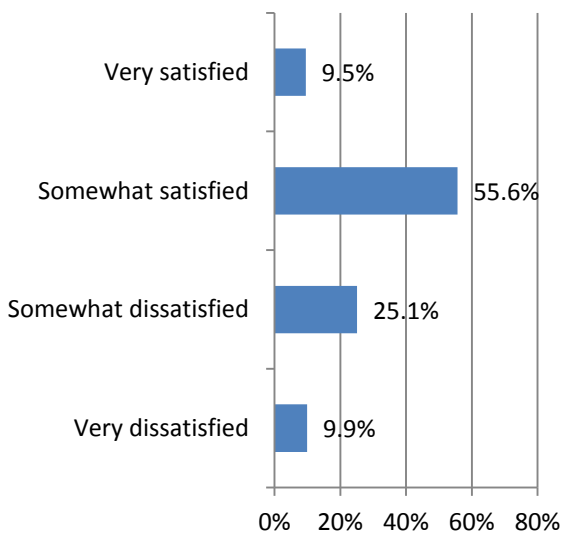
Gender: Table B4 in the appendix compares the mean responses of men and women. Men had a more favorable outlook on how the Board and Commission are doing when it comes to making sure adequate infrastructure is in place compared to women. Still, both men and women had means between 2.5 and 3 suggesting that both genders feel that a less than good job is being done to ensure adequate infrastructure is in place.

⁴ Means in Appendix B are recoded so that higher numbers always connote more positive responses.

Paying for Infrastructure Associated with New Developments

When new housing and commercial developments are built, communities may face additional costs for road improvements, schools, parks and other infrastructure. Interviewees were then asked how satisfied they were with the efforts undertaken by the County Board of Supervisors (or Charlottesville City Council) and the Planning Commission to have developers help pay for the added costs of infrastructure needed to support new developments. Although fewer than ten percent (9.5%) reported that they were “very satisfied,” over half responded that they were “somewhat satisfied.” About a quarter (25.1%) of respondents said they were “somewhat dissatisfied.” About another ten percent (9.9%) reported that they were “very dissatisfied.” See Figure II-2 below.

Figure II-2: Have developers help pay for the added costs of infrastructure?



Age: Table B2 in Appendix B displays age-based means of satisfaction levels with the efforts of the County Board of Supervisors and Planning Commission to have developers pay for added costs of infrastructure needed to support development. The very youngest segment of respondents (18-25) are significantly more satisfied than any other age group (with a mean slightly over 3 indicating

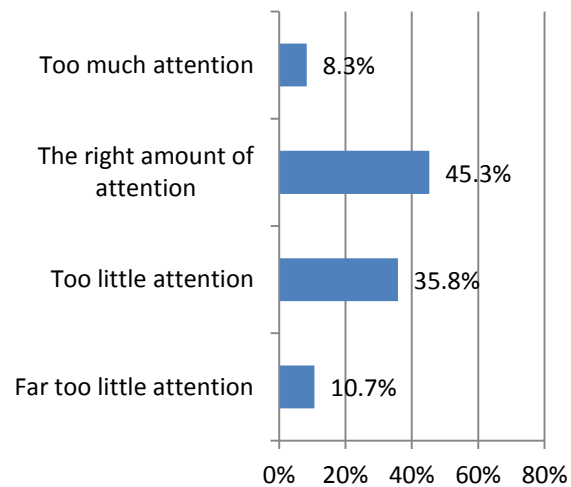
they are “somewhat satisfied”). Those ages 26 and older had means between 2.49 and 2.75.

Gender: Table B4 in the appendix displays gender-based means of these satisfaction levels. Men were more satisfied (mean = 2.75) than women (mean = 2.58) with efforts to have developers pay for added costs of infrastructure.

Responsiveness to Citizens’ Growth Concerns

Turning the discussion from the work of the County Board of Supervisors and the Planning Commission to elected and appointed officials, interviewers asked respondents their opinion on how much attention they think these officials pay to concerns about growth, development, and transportation issues. As shown in Figure II-3, fewer than half (45.3%) of respondents reported that these issues were given “the right amount of attention.” Just over a third (35.8%) responded that these issues received “too little attention” and just over ten percent (10.7%) reported that these issues receive “far too little attention.” Fewer than ten percent (8.3%) of respondents said that these issues receive “too much attention.”

Figure II-3: How much attention given by our elected and appointed officials



County: Table B1 in Appendix B displays county-by-county means for this variable. Albemarle and Charlottesville residents are more likely than are residents of the other jurisdictions to believe that local officials give the right amount of attention (or too much) to citizens' concerns about growth, development, and transportation issues.

Education: Looking at Table B3 in the appendix, those with at least a college degree are more likely to believe that local officials are paying the right amount of attention to citizens' concerns compared to those respondents with less than a college degree. The biggest gap is that between advanced degree holders (mean = 2.73) and high school grads (mean = 2.29).

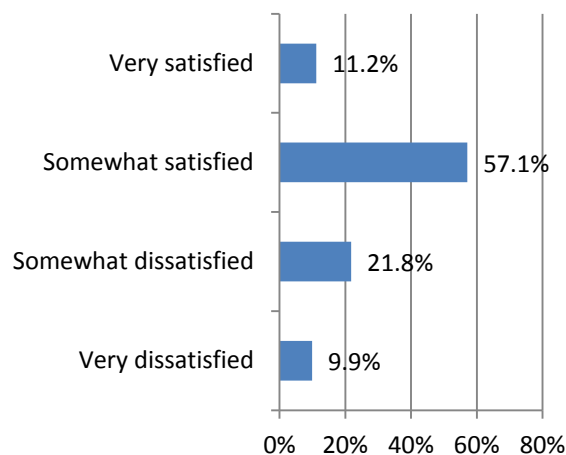
Gender: Looking at Table B4 in the appendix, men are more likely to believe that local officials are paying the right amount of attention to citizens' concerns (mean = 2.63) than are women (mean = 2.41).

Income: As indicated in Table B5 of Appendix B, the wealthiest respondents (mean = 2.68) are more likely to believe that local officials are paying the right amount of attention to citizens' concerns than are the least-wealthy respondents (mean = 2.39).

Satisfaction with Efforts to Create Genuine Public Participation

Returning to opinions on the actions of the County Board of Supervisors (or Charlottesville City Council) and the Planning Commission, respondents were asked how satisfied they were with the actions of the Board to create genuine public participation in growth and developmental decisions. Over ten percent (11.2%) said they were "very satisfied," and over half (57.1%) said they were "somewhat satisfied." Less than a quarter (21.8%) said they were "somewhat dissatisfied," and just under ten percent (9.9%) reported feeling "very dissatisfied." See Figure II-4 below.

Figure II-4: How satisfied with efforts to create genuine public participation?



County: As indicated in Table B1 of Appendix B, there are few statistically significant differences among counties in satisfaction with the Board and Commission efforts to create public participation in growth and development decisions. The one exception is Albemarle residents (mean = 2.76) who are more satisfied than Fluvanna and Nelson residents (means around 2.50). Notably, Charlottesville residents (mean = 2.82) are even more satisfied with efforts to create public participation than Albemarle residents, but because the sample of respondents from Charlottesville is less than half the size of the sample of respondents from Albemarle, comparisons involving Charlottesville are less likely than comparisons involving Albemarle to be statistically significant.

Age: Looking at Table B2 in the appendix, the very youngest (18-25) and very oldest (over 64) segments of the Jefferson Area Community are most satisfied with the Board and Commission to create public participation in growth and development decisions, especially compared to those between the ages of 38 and 64.

Education: Looking at Table B3 in the appendix, those with a college degree or more and those with less than a high school degree are more satisfied with the creation of public participation in growth and development

decisions than are respondents with a high school degree or some college experience.

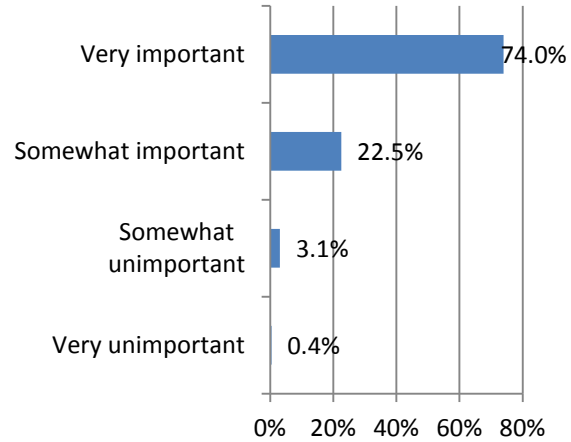
Income: Looking at Table B5 in the appendix, there is not too much difference among income groups when it comes to satisfaction with the creation of public participation in growth and development decisions. However, the wealthiest respondents (mean = 2.84) are significantly more satisfied than the poorest respondents (mean = 2.55).

Race: Given the small number of respondents from various racial and ethnic subgroups, the evidence on differences among racial and ethnic groups presented in Table B6 must be interpreted with particular caution. Having said that, Hispanics (mean = 3.09) and Asians (mean = 3.09) do appear more satisfied with the creation of public participation in growth and development decisions compared to white respondents than do either white (mean = 2.67) or black (mean = 2.76) respondents.

Importance of Rural Countryside

Respondents were next asked how important the rural countryside, including Albemarle County’s farms, fields and forests, was to their quality of life. Almost three quarters (74.0%) of respondents said that it was “very important.” Just under a quarter (22.5%) of respondents said that it was “somewhat important.” Fewer than four percent of respondents combined said that the rural countryside was either “somewhat unimportant” (3.1%) or “very unimportant” (0.4%). Please refer to Figure II-5

Figure II-5: How important is the rural countryside



County: Looking at Table B1, only Nelson county (mean = 3.82) differs from other area counties on the importance placed on the countryside with those respondents closer to saying that it is “very important” than residents from other counties.

Age: Looking at Table B2 in the appendix, there is relatively little difference among age groups on attitudes about the countryside. One exception is with respondents between the ages of 50 and 64 (mean = 3.77) who were closer to saying that the countryside is “very important” compared to those ages 38 to 49 (mean = 3.60).

Income: Looking at Table B5 in the appendix, respondents making between \$50k and \$75k (mean = 3.78) were closer to saying that the rural countryside is very important compared to those making \$35k-\$50k (mean = 3.64) and those making over \$75k (mean = 3.65).

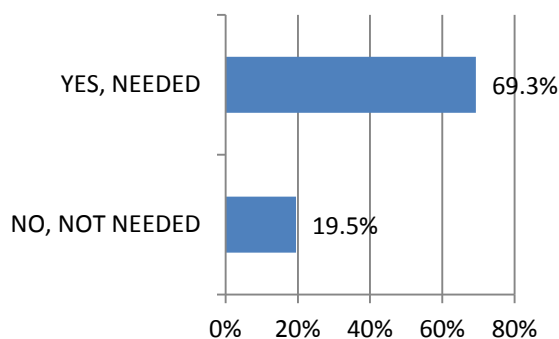
Race: Looking at Table B6, whites (mean = 3.74) were closer to saying that the rural countryside is very important compared to black respondents (3.56).

Need for a Route 29 Bypass

Respondents were asked whether they felt that a U.S. Route 29 Bypass around Charlottesville was needed, or not. Over two-thirds (69.3%) of respondents said that such a bypass was needed. About one in five (19.5%) said that it

was not needed. See Figure II-6. Not shown in the figure are the 10.8 percent of respondents who answered “don’t know” to the question, and the 0.4 percent of respondents who refused to give an opinion.

Figure II-6: A U.S. Route 29 bypass is needed

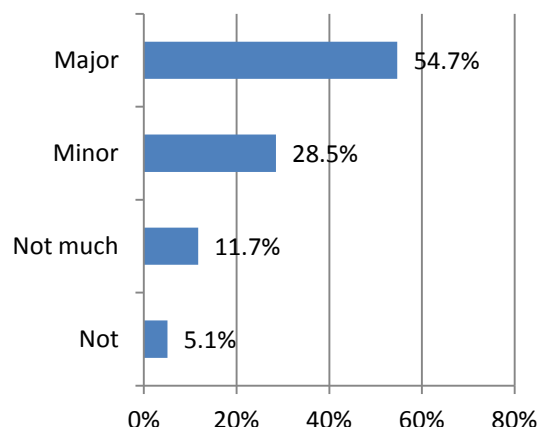


County: There was very little difference among respondents based on overall demographics for this question. In fact, only county differences were present, and only slight differences were apparent there. Looking at Table B1, Greene County residents (mean = 1.82) are more likely to say that a bypass is needed than are Albemarle (mean = 1.74) and Charlottesville (mean = 1.73) residents.

Is Traffic Congestion a Major Problem?

Respondents were then asked whether they considered traffic congestion on U.S. Route 29 going through the Charlottesville area to be a problem. Over half (54.7%) of the respondents answered that they saw it as a “major” problem. Over a quarter (28.5%) of respondents saw it as a “minor” problem. Just over ten percent (11.7%) saw congestion as “not too much of a problem”. Finally, five percent (5.1%) saw it as a not a problem at all. See Figure II-7 below.

Figure II-7: Is traffic congestion a major problem



County: Looking at Table B1, Albemarle (mean = 3.41) and Greene (3.57) residents appear more likely to believe that traffic congestion on Route 29 is a “major problem” compared to Charlottesville (mean = 3.31) residents.

Age: Looking at Table B2, the youngest group of respondents aged 18-25 (mean = 2.86) are much less likely to say that congestion on route 29 is a major problem than other respondents.

Education: Looking at Table B3, the least educated group of respondents (mean = 2.85) are much less likely to say that congestion on route 29 is a major problem than other respondents.

Income: Looking at Table B5, those making less than \$35k (mean = 3.14) are less likely to say that traffic congestion on 29 is a “major problem” compared to those making more than \$35k.

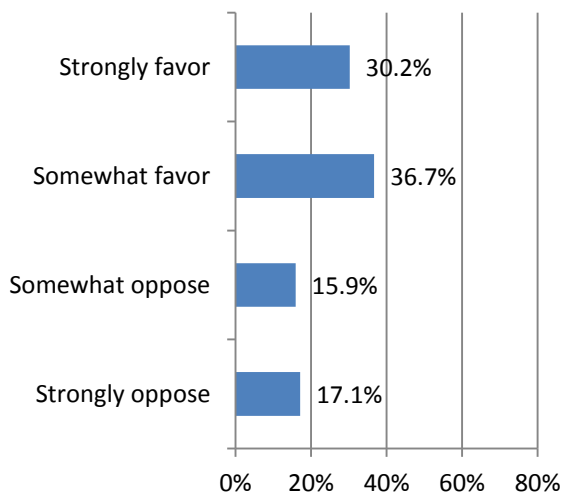
Race: Looking at Table B6, white respondents (mean = 3.39) are more likely than black respondents (mean = 3.08) to believe that traffic congestion on route 29 is a “major problem.”

Further Review of US 29 Bypass?

Interviewers next prompted respondents to consider that, although a Western Bypass of U.S Route 29 has now been approved, some

people have recommended alternative transportation investments as being both more effective in reducing traffic congestion and costing less than the bypass. Respondents were then asked whether they favored or opposed elected officials evaluating these options as alternatives to the Western Bypass. Just under a third (30.2%) of respondents said that they “strongly favor” elected officials evaluating these options, and over a third (36.7%) reported that they “somewhat favor” such evaluation. The remaining one third or so of respondents reported that they were either “somewhat opposed” (15.9%) or “strongly opposed” (17.1%) to evaluating these options. See Figure II-8 below.

Figure II-8: Our elected officials evaluating these options as an alternative



County: Looking at Table B1, Charlottesville residents (2.96) are more likely to favor alternatives to a Western bypass than are respondents in other jurisdictions.

Age: As indicated in Table B2, younger respondent are generally more likely to favor alternatives to a Western bypass than are older respondents. The pattern is relatively linear, with approval of evaluating alternatives to the bypass decreasing with each category of increasing age.

Education: Looking at Table B3, high school grads (mean = 2.58) are less likely to favor evaluating alternatives to the bypass than are

those with either some college (mean = 2.89) or a college degree (mean = 2.87).

Gender: As indicated in Table B4, women (mean = 2.90) are more likely to favor evaluating alternatives to the bypass than men (mean = 2.69).

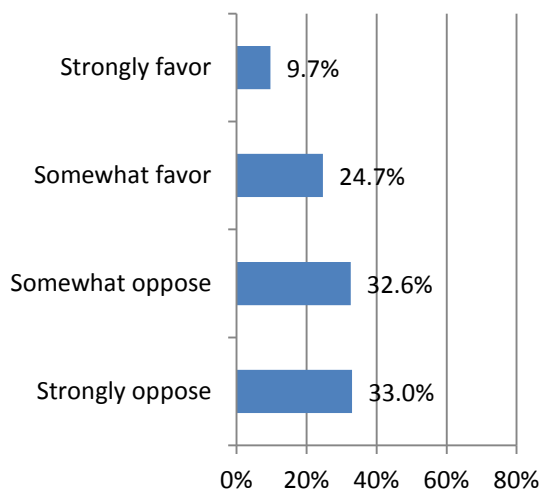
Income: Looking at Table B5, those making less than \$35,000 in annual household income (mean = 3.09) appear more likely to favor evaluating alternatives to the bypass than those making more than \$50,000 in annual household income.

Race: Looking at Table B6, Asian respondents (mean = 3.48) appear more likely to favor evaluating alternatives to the bypass compared to respondents of other races and ethnicities.

Albemarle Designated Growth Areas

Residents of Albemarle County only were asked whether they favored or opposed having the County Board of Supervisors change Albemarle’s designated growth areas to create new locations for business on land currently zoned as rural countryside. Less than ten percent (9.7%) strongly favored these changes. About a quarter (24.7%) somewhat favored such changes by the Board. About a third (32.6%) of the residents surveyed said they somewhat opposed these changes, and another third (33.0%) strongly opposed these changes. See Figure II-9 below.

Figure II-9: Change Albemarle's designated growth areas to create new locations



Age: As indicated in Table B2 of Appendix B, the youngest Albemarle residents (mean = 2.51) and the oldest Albemarle residents (mean = 2.21) are more in favor of changing Albemarle’s designated growth areas to create new locations for business than are residents aged 50 to 64 (mean = 1.93).

Education: Looking at Table B3, respondents with an advanced or doctoral degree (mean = 1.75) are less favorable towards changing Albemarle’s designated growth areas to create new locations for business than are those with less than a high school degree (mean = 2.55), some college experience (mean = 2.25), or a college degree (mean = 2.13).

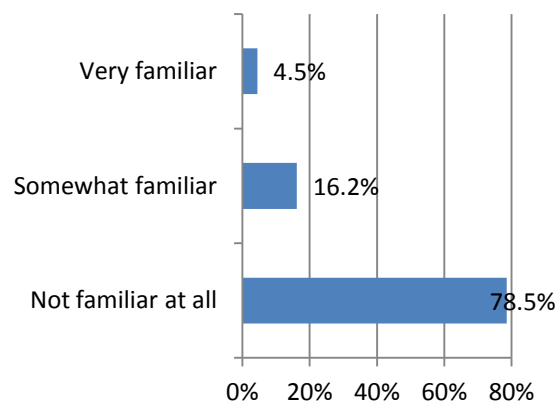
Gender: Looking at Table B4, Men (mean = 2.36) are considerably more likely to favor changing Albemarle’s designated growth areas than are women (mean = 1.86).

Familiarity with Charlottesville Tomorrow

Last but not least, all respondents were asked how familiar they are with the non-profit community news platform, Charlottesville Tomorrow. Fewer than five percent (4.5%) said that they were “very familiar” with Charlottesville Tomorrow, approximately 16 percent (16.2%) said that they were

“somewhat familiar,” and over three-quarters of respondents said that they were “not familiar at all” with the news platform. See Figure II-10 below.⁵

Figure II-10: Familiar with the non-profit community news platform



County: As indicated in Table B1 of Appendix B, Albemarle (mean = 1.34) and Charlottesville (mean = 1.45) residents are more familiar with Charlottesville Tomorrow than residents from other counties.

Age: Looking at Table B2, the youngest respondents (mean = 1.04) are the least familiar with Charlottesville Tomorrow.

Education: As indicated in Table B3, residents with at least a college degree tend to be more familiar with Charlottesville Tomorrow than are residents with less than a college degree.

Income: Looking at Table B5, the wealthiest respondents (mean = 1.43) appear to be more familiar with Charlottesville Tomorrow than other respondents.

Race: Finally, looking at Table B6, white respondents (mean = 1.28) tend to be more familiar with Charlottesville Tomorrow than are black respondents (mean = 1.15).

⁵ This figure excludes the 0.8 percent of respondents that said they did not know and/or were unable to rate their level of familiarity with Charlottesville Tomorrow.

Appendix A: Questionnaire

JACS SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE (JACS 1)¹

INTRO SECTION FOR LISTED AND RDD SAMPLES

{Q: INTRO}

Hello. My name is _____ and I'm calling from the University of Virginia on behalf of the Jefferson Area Community Survey. We want to find out people's views about important issues in this part of Central Virginia. Your household was selected at random to be part of our sample this year. If you are currently doing any activity that requires your full attention, such as driving or aerating heavy equipment, I need to call you back at a later time.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1 NO ANSWER | 5 IMMEDIATE HANGUP |
| 2 BUSY | 6 IMMEDIATE REFUSAL |
| 3 ANSWER MACHINE | 7 CALLBACK |
| 4 BAD NUMBER | 8 GO ON |

[IF FINISHING INCOMPLETE SURVEY]

Hello. My name is _____ I'm calling from the University of Virginia on behalf of the Jefferson Area Community survey. We're gathering people's views on important issues in this part of Central Virginia. We had made an appointment with someone in your home but were unable to complete the survey at the time. Would this be a good time to finish up the questions?

INTERVIEWER: IF NECESSARY - We're calling from the University of Virginia conducting our Jefferson Area Community Survey. We're not selling anything.

{Q: ADULTRES}

First, I need to confirm that you are at least 18 years old, and that you live at the residence I am calling. [IF NECESSARY SAY: Your answers are confidential, and we don't use anybody's name.]

- 1 R IS RESIDENT ADULT, PROCEED
- 2 R IS NOT RESIDENT OR ADULT, WE NEED TO GET ONE
- 3 REFUSED

{Q: ADCOME}

If R is not resident or adult in ADULTRES, ASK

Can you ask someone 18 or older who lives in your house to come to the phone?

- 1 YES, ASKING RESIDENT ADULT TO COME TO THE PHONE
- 2 NO, CAN'T ASK RESIDENT ADULT TO COME TO THE PHONE
- 3 REFUSES TO ASK RESIDENT ADULT TO COME TO PHONE

¹ The survey script is reproduced in abbreviated form. Question wording, instructions, and key definitions are reproduced in full from the actual computer-aided script used in interviewing. The sequence of questions follows the order in which they were presented to the respondent. Only responses in lower case were read by the interviewer, while responses in upper case were not read. Bold text comments are included solely in the Appendix to indicate programming notes.

{Q: ADCALLBK}

If NO to ADCOME, ASK

Would it be possible to reach an adult at another time?

- 1 YES, SCHEDULE CALLBACK
- 2 NO (OR NOT SURE), ADULT NOT AVAILABLE DURING STUDY PERIOD
- 3 REFUSED

{Q: REINTRO}

Hello. My name is _____ and I'm calling from the University of Virginia. Every year we conduct a survey to find out people's attitudes about issues in this part of Central Virginia. Your household was selected at random to be part of our sample this year. Would you be willing to help us out by answering a few questions?

- 1 R1 READY, PROCEED
- 2 R1 CALLBACK [WON'T NEED NAME]
- 3 R1 REFUSED

[IF NECESSARY: We are calling from the University of Virginia (CSR) on behalf of local county and city agencies. We're not selling anything. We are conducting a survey of local residents which we plan to do each year.]

[IF ASKED, DO NOT SUGGEST EXAMPLES OF SERVICES, YOU MAY SAY: All the things local government spends its money on that benefit its residents.]

{Q: COUNTY}

First, I'd like to ask in what county or independent city do you live? [IF R IS NOT SURE, ASK: To what county/city do you pay the taxes for your vehicle?]

- 1 Albemarle County
- 2 Greene County
- 3 Fluvanna County
- 4 Nelson County
- 5 Louisa County
- 6 City of Charlottesville
- 7 [Other county/independent city named]
- 8 DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

[If answer is 7 (or 8 after prompting about vehicle taxes) then TERMINATE]

{Q: ZIPCODE}

Could you tell me the correct ZIP code for your address [just 5 digits]:

[INTERVIEWERS: BE SURE RESPONDENT IS GIVING NEW ZIPCODE = AS OF JULY 1998]
FILL IN ZIPS?

[IF NECESSARY: We dialed your number at random, so I don't know your address.]

If DON'T KNOW or REFUSED to ZIPCODE, ASK

Please think of the nearest major intersection to your house. Could you tell me the names or route numbers of the roads that cross there?

[IF NECESSARY: We've dialed your number at random and we don't want to know your address--all your answers on this survey are confidential.]

{Q: HOWMANY}

To ensure a valid survey, I need to randomly select an adult in your household to complete the interview with.

[IF NECESSARY: If we always interview the person who answers the phone the survey will not accurately reflect the opinions of the whole population.]

So could you please tell me how many adults 18 and over there are in your household including yourself? TYPE "99" FOR REFUSED (Skip to LASTBDAY)

If there is only 1 person in the household, then skip to R1GO. If there are 2 persons in the household, then 50% skip to R1GO and the other 50% go on to R2COME.

If there are 3 persons in the household, then 33% skip to R1GO and the other 67% go on to the next question.

If there are 4 persons in the household, then 25% skip to R1GO and the other 75% go on to the next question.

And so on.

{Q: LASTBDAY}

The computer has randomly determined that one of the adults other than yourself should be selected for the rest of the interview.

To help us select this person, do you know who has had the most recent birthday among these adults? [IF NECESSARY SAY: I don't mean the youngest person in your house; I mean the last one other than yourself to have had a birthday according to the calendar.]

1 R1 says YES, I HAD LAST BIRTHDAY

4 R1 says YES, KNOW OTHER ADULT HAD LAST BIRTHDAY

8 R1 says DOESN'T KNOW WHO HAD LAST BIRTHDAY

9 REFUSED TO SAY WHO HAD LAST BIRTHDAY/R1 REFUSES TO CONTINUE

IF (HOWMANY = 99)

Then our next selection criterion is to select the person who has had the most recent birthday among adults in the household. Do you know who that is or would that be you?

[IF NECESSARY: I mean the resident over 18 to have had a birthday]

If answer = 1 then skip to R1GO

If answer = 4 then skip to R2COME

If answer = 8 then skip to R2KISH

If answer = 9 then skip to REFUSAL

{Q: R2KISH}

If you do not know the last birthday person, could you tell me the first name of the other adults in the household?

- 1 R1 SAYS YES
- 8 R1 DOESN'T KNOW
- 9 R1 REFUSES TO CONTINUE

[IF NECESSARY: If not comfortable with first name, you may suggest they give the first initial of adults in the household]

If answer = 1, then skip to R2Names

If answer = 8 or 9, then skip to REFUSAL

{Q: R2Names}

Now, the computer will randomly select a name from the list of names as you tell them to me. Please say the names now

INTERVIEWER: HIT 1 EACH TIME A NAME IS SPOKEN OUT

[IF NECESSARY: If not comfortable with first name, you may suggest they give the first initial of adults in the household]

{Q: R1GO}

Okay, let's move on to the rest of the survey, and I want to remind you that all of your answers are confidential, and you can decline to answer any question at any time. This survey is being conducted by the Center for Survey Research at the University of Virginia. If you have any questions as we go along, please feel free to ask. [ONLY IF ASKED: The survey should take between 15-20 minutes, depending on your answers.]

- 1 R1 READY, [GO TO CELLPHONE]
- 2 R1 CALLBACK [GET NAME OF R1 FOR CALLBACK MESSAGE LINE]
- 3 R1 REFUSES

{Q: R2COME}

If LASTBDAY is other adult, ASK

Can you ask that person to come to the phone?

- 1 YES, R1 ASKING R2 TO COME TO PHONE
- 2 NO, CAN'T ASK R2 TO COME TO PHONE
- 3 R1 REFUSES TO ASK PERSON TO COME TO PHONE

{Q: R2CALLBK}

If NO to R2COME, ASK

Would it be possible to reach this person at another time?

- 1 YES, SCHEDULE CALLBACK
- 2 NO (OR NOT SURE), R2 IS NOT AVAILABLE DURING STUDY PERIOD
- 3 REFUSED

{Q: R2INTRO}

If R2 IS SELECTED to NEWBDAY, ASK

Hello. My name is _____ and I'm calling from the University of Virginia. Every year we conduct a survey to find out people's attitudes about issues in this part of Central Virginia. Your household was selected at random to be part of our sample, and you have been selected to complete the rest of the survey. Would you be willing to help us out by answering a few questions?

- 1 R2 READY, [GO TO CELLPHONE]
- 2 R2 CALLBACK [GET NAME OF R2 FOR CALLBACK MESSAGE LINE]
- 3 R2 CAME TO PHONE, BUT REFUSED [WE CANNOT SWITCH BACK TO R1]
- 4 R2 WOULD NOT COME TO PHONE [CANNOT SWITCH BACK TO R1]

[IF NECESSARY: We're calling from the University of Virginia (CSR) on behalf of county of city agencies. We're not selling anything. We're conducting a survey of residents which we plan to do each year.]

[IF ASKED, DO NOT SUGGEST EXAMPLES OF SERVICE, but you may say: All the things the local government spends its money on that benefit its residents.]

{Q: R2GO}

If R2 READY to R2INTRO, ASK

Okay, let's move on to the rest of the survey, and I want to remind you that all of your answers are confidential, and you can decline to answer any question at any time. This survey is being conducted by the Center for Survey Research at the University of Virginia. If you have any questions as we go along, please feel free to ask.

- 1 R2 READY [GO TO CELLPHONE]
- 2 R2 CALLBACK [GET NAME OF R2 FOR CALLBACK MESSAGE LINE]
- 3 R2 REFUSES

INTRO SECTON FOR CELL PHONE SAMPLE

{Q: INTRO}*

Hello. My name is _____ and I'm calling from the University of Virginia. Every year we conduct a survey to find out people's attitudes about issues in this part of Central Virginia. Your cell phone number was randomly selected to be part of our sample this year. If you are currently doing any activity that requires your full attention, I need to call you back at a later time.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 NO ANSWER/TEMP UNAVAIL | 5 IMMEDIATE HANGUP |
| 2 BUSY /NETWORK BUSY | 6 IMMEDIATE REFUSAL |
| 3 ANS MACH/VOICEMAIL/SYSTEM MSG | 7 CALLBACK/CALL LANDLINE |
| 4 BAD NUMBER | 8 GO ON |

[IF FINISHING INCOMPLETE SURVEY]

Hello. My name is _____ and I'm calling from the University of Virginia about a survey on people's attitudes about living in this part of Central Virginia. You were selected at random to be part of our sample, and we had started a survey with you but were unable to complete it. Would this be a good time to finish up the questions?

{Q: INTRO2}*

Local agencies and not-for-profit organizations will be using the results to help improve their services and programs. If you would prefer, I would be happy to call you back on a landline phone to conduct this interview at a time that is convenient for you.

INTERVIEWER: IF NECESSARY - We're calling from the University of Virginia as part of our Jefferson Area Community Survey. We're not selling or soliciting anything. This is a community survey that we will conduct every year.

{Q: ADULTCEL}*

First, I need to confirm that you are at least 18 years old.

- 1 YES
- 2 NO [TERMINATE]
- 8 DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

[IF NO, OR DON'T KNOW/REFUSED SAY:

Thank you very much, but we are only interviewing persons aged 18 or older at this time.

[IV: IF YOU PERCEIVE THAT THESE MAY NOT BE CONDITIONS FOR AN INTERVIEW, ASK: Are you in a position to answer some questions without distraction or in conditions that are comfortable to you?]

{Q: COUNTY2}*

Next, I'd like to ask in what county or independent city do you live? [IF R IS NOT SURE, ASK: To what county/city do you pay the taxes for your vehicle?]

- 1 Albemarle County
- 2 Greene County

-
- 3 Fluvanna County
 - 4 Nelson County
 - 5 Louisa County
 - 6 City of Charlottesville
 - 7 [Other county/independent city named]
 - 8 DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

[IF ANSWER IS 7 (OR 8 AFTER PROMPTING ABOUT VEHICLE TAXES) THEN TERMINATE]

{Q: CELLAND}*

To begin we have a few questions about how we reached you.

Are you speaking to me on a cellular telephone or on a regular, landline phone located in your home?

[IF NECESSARY SAY: By cellular telephone, we mean a telephone that is mobile and usable outside of your neighborhood.]

- 1 CELL PHONE
- 2 REGULAT OR LANDLINE PHONE
- 3 VOICE OVER IP [VOLUNTEERED]
- 9 DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

IF NECESSARY, PROBE:

“I mean: is the number that I reached a cellular or landline phone?”

[IV: VOICE OVER IP ALSO KNOWN AS VOICE OVER INTERNET PROTOCOL SERVICE OR VOIP. RESPONDENT MAY SAY “make calls over internet” OR MENTION “web services such as Skype” TO INDICATE VOIP.]

{Q: OWNCELL}*

Do you also have a cell phone for your personal use?

- 1 YES [GO TO HOWLONG]
- 2 NO [GO TO HOWLONG]
- 9 DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [GO TO HOWLONG]

{Q: CELLUSE}*

Okay, then may I ask is this cell phone used for ...?

[IF SAYS: “I have one phone for business and one for personal” ASK: “Which is the one I have reached?”]

- 1 Personal use only
- 2 Business use only or [TERMINATE]
- 3 Personal and business use
- 8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: HAVELINE}*

Do you also have a regular telephone at home?

[IF NECESSARY SAY: By regular telephone, we mean a land line telephone]

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 3 YES, VOICE OVER INTERNET PROTOCOL SERVICE (VOIP) [VOLUNTEERED]
- 8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9 REFUSED

[IV: VOICE OVER IP ALSO KNOWN AS VOICE OVER INTERNET PROTOCOL SERVICE OR VOIP RESPONDENT MAY SAY "make calls over internet" OR MENTION "web services such as Skype" TO INDICATE VOIP]

{Q: HOWLONG}

How long have you lived in _____ County/City?

- 1 Less than one year
- 2 One to two years
- 3 Three to five years
- 4 Six to ten years
- 5 Eleven to nineteen years
- 6 Twenty years or more, but not all my life
- 7 All my life
- 8 NOT SURE
- 9 REFUSED

{Q:HOWLONG2}

And how long have you lived in the greater Charlottesville area?

[IV: PAUSE BEFORE READING ANSWER CHOICES]

- 1 Less than one year
- 2 One to two years
- 3 Three to five years
- 4 Six to ten years
- 5 Eleven to nineteen years
- 6 Twenty years or more, but not all your life
- 7 All your life
- 8 NOT SURE
- 9 REFUSED

IV: IF NECESSARY: By "greater Charlottesville area" we mean Charlottesville City and the counties of Albemarle, Fluvanna, Greene, Louisa, and Nelson.

[DEFINITION: COUNT TOTAL TIME THAT R HAS EVER RESIDED WITHIN THE AREA.]

{Q: OWNHOME}

Do you own or rent your residence?

- 1 Owns [Dwelling is owner-occupied]
- 2 Rents
- 3 Other [SPECIFY] _____
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: QOL10}

We'd like first to get a sense of your overall impression about _____.

Please imagine a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 represents the worst possible community in which to live and 10 represents the best possible community. Where on that scale would you rate _____ as a place to live?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
 WORST → BEST

- 98 DON'T KNOW/UNABLE TO RATE
- 99 REFUSED

{Q: HPELIVB}

Would you like to be living in _____ five years from now, or do you hope to be living someplace else by then?

- 1 COUNTY/CITY OF RESIDENCE
- 2 SOMEPLACE ELSE
- 8 DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: CTYSAT97}

We'd like to find out how satisfied residents of _____ are with services they receive from _____. I'd like to ask you how satisfied you are in general with the services _____ provides. Are you . . .

- 1 VERY SATISFIED
- 2 SOMEWHAT SATISFIED
- 3 SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED
- 4 VERY DISSATISFIED
- 8 DON'T KNOW/UNABLE TO RATE
- 9 REFUSED

[IF ASKED, CITY / COUNTY SERVICES INCLUDE THINGS LIKE SCHOOLS, POLICE AND FIRE SERVICES . . .]

{Q: VOLUNTER}

We'd next like to ask you a question about volunteering.

In the past 12 months, have you volunteered any of your time to organizations such as charities, schools, hospitals, religious organizations, neighborhood associations, and civic or other groups?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 DON'T KNOW
- 4 REFUSED

{Q:BETRNOW}

And now a few questions about economic and consumer affairs . . .

We are interested in how people are getting along financially these days. Would you say that you (and your family living with you) are better off or worse off financially than you were a year ago?

- 1 Better off
- 2 Worse off
- 3.VOLUNTEERED: ABOUT THE SAME
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: BETRNEXT}

Now looking ahead--do you think that a year from now you (and your family living with you) will be better off financially, or worse off, or just about the same as now?

- 1 Better off
- 2 Worse off
- 3 Same as now
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: RETIRCNF}

How confident are you that you will have enough money to live comfortably throughout your retirement years?

- 1 Very confident
- 2 Somewhat confident
- 3 Not too confident
- 4 Not at all confident
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: LOCALBUS}

Now turning to current business conditions in the Greater Charlottesville area--do you think that during the next twelve months we'll have good times financially, or bad times, or times of uncertain outlook?

- 1 Good times
- 2 Bad times
- 3 Uncertain outlook
- 4 DON'T KNOW
- 5 REFUSED

{Q:CT3ELECT}

Now I have some questions about growth, development and transportation in our area. I'd like to start with a question about our local officials. In your opinion, when citizens raise concerns about growth, development, and transportation issues, how much attention do you think they are given by our local elected and appointed officials?

Would you say they receive...

- 1 Too much attention
- 2 The right amount of attention
- 3 Too little attention, or
- 4 Far too little attention
- 8 UNABLE TO RATE/IT DEPENDS/DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

IV: IF ASKED, WE ARE TALKING ABOUT LOCAL OFFICIALS AT THE COUNTY OR CITY LEVEL.

[IF ASKED, THE "GREATER CHARLOTTESVILLE AREA" IS DEFINED AS THE CITY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE AND THE FIVE SURROUNDING COUNTIES OF ALBEMARLE, GREENE, NELSON, FLUVANNA, AND LOUISA]

{Q: CT1SUPRT}

In your opinion, how is the County Board of Supervisors (or Charlottesville City Council) and the Planning Commission doing when it comes to making sure adequate infrastructure is in place to support the developments they approve?

Would you say . . .

- 1 Excellent
- 2 Very Good
- 3 Good
- 4 Only Fair
- 5 Poor
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: CT2PAY}

When new housing and commercial developments are built, communities may face additional costs for road improvements, schools, parks and other infrastructure. How satisfied are you with the efforts of the County Board of Supervisors (or Charlottesville City Council) and the Planning Commission to have developers help pay for the added costs of infrastructure needed to support new developments?

Would you say you are...

- 1 Very Satisfied
- 2 Somewhat Satisfied
- 3 Somewhat Dissatisfied
- 4 Very Dissatisfied
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: CT4PRTIC}

How satisfied are you with the actions of the County Board of Supervisors (or Charlottesville City Council) and the Planning Commission to create genuine public participation in growth and development decisions?

Would you say you are...

- 1 Very satisfied
- 2 Somewhat satisfied
- 3 Somewhat dissatisfied
- 4 Very dissatisfied
- 8 UNABLE TO RATE/DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: CT5RURAL}

How important is the rural countryside, Albemarle County's farms, fields, and forests, to your quality of life?

Would you say it is...

- 1 Very important
- 2 Somewhat important
- 3 Somewhat unimportant
- 4 Very unimportant
- 8 UNABLE TO RATE/DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: CT6BYPAS}

Do you believe a U.S. Route 29 Bypass around Charlottesville is needed, or not?

- 1 Yes, needed
- 2 No, not needed
- 8 UNABLE TO RATE/DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: CT7TRAFC}

Do you consider traffic congestion on U.S. Route 29 going through the Charlottesville area to be a major problem, a minor problem, not too much of a problem, or not a problem at all?

- 1 Major
- 2 Minor
- 3 Not much
- 4 Not at all
- 8 UNABLE TO RATE/DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: CT8ALTS}

As you may know, a Western Bypass of U.S. Route 29 has been approved. Some people have recommended alternative transportation investments as being both more effective in reducing traffic congestion and costing less than the bypass. Do you favor or oppose our elected officials evaluating these options as an alternative to the Western Bypass? Would you say you . . .

- 1 Strongly favor
- 2 Somewhat favor
- 3 Somewhat oppose
- 4 Strongly oppose
- 8 UNABLE TO RATE/DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

[IF NECESSARY: SPECIFY THE ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS AS . . .]

{Q: CT9AZONE}

[ALBEMARLE COUNTY ONLY] Do you favor or oppose having the County Board of Supervisors change Albemarle's designated growth areas to create new locations for business on land currently zoned as rural countryside?

- 1 Strongly favor
- 2 Somewhat favor
- 3 Somewhat oppose
- 4 Strongly oppose
- 8 UNABLE TO RATE/DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: CT10LNOW}

How familiar are you with the non-profit community news platform called Charlottesville Tomorrow?

- 1 Very familiar
- 2 Somewhat familiar
- 3 Not familiar at all
- 8 UNABLE TO RATE/DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

[IF NOT FAMILIAR, ONE SENTENCE DESCRIPTION OF CHARLOTTESVILLE TOMORROW AND URL]

{Q: WTJU}

The next question is about the five non-commercial radio stations in your area. These include the three NPR public radio stations—Radio IQ, WVTF and WMRA Harrisonburg—as well as the two community radio stations, WTJU and WNRN. Which, if any, of these have you listened to in the last 30 days?

INTERVIEWER – CHECK ALL THAT APPLY & HIT RETURN

- Radio IQ 88.5 FM (Also WVTF)
- WVTF News and Classical, 89.3 FM
- WMRA Harrisonburg NPR, 90.7 FM
- WTJU UVA's Community Radio, 91.1 FM
- WNRN Modern Rock, 91.9 FM
- NONE OF THE ABOVE
- DON'T KNOW
- REFUSED

IF NECESSARY: Non-commercial religious broadcasting stations are not included in this question.

Next, we have some questions about local public health issues.

There is a local planning process working to identify and address the most pressing public health problems faced by residents in. We sometimes hear that it can be hard to use health services in your region.

{Q:TJH1}

Thinking about _____, which one of the following services is most difficult to get care from? Would you say . . .

- 1 Medical doctors
- 2 Dentists
- 3 Counselors for mental health or substance abuse
- 4 Urgent care facilities, or
- 5 Hospitals
- 6 OTHER – SPECIFY _____
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

[IF NEEDED: Urgent care means “a doctor who is not your regular doctor who will see you without an appointment for a non-emergency condition”]

{Q: TJH2}

Thinking about _____, what is the biggest difficulty people have in getting health services?

- 1 Issues with cost, insurance or Medicaid
- 2 Distance or transportation
- 3 Not enough doctors, dentists or counselors
- 4 Language or cultural difficulties
- 5 Or something else? _____
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: TJH3}

Which one of the following public health concerns is the most important for _____ to give more attention to?

- 1 Smoking
- 2 Weight and obesity
- 3 Alcohol or drug use
- 4 Infant Death
- 5 Mental Health Issues
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: GASCUST}

[ASK GAS QUESTIONS ONLY IF CVILLE OR ZIPCODE = 22901,2, 3,11]

We'd next like to ask you just a few questions from the City of Charlottesville Gas Division.

Are you a current natural gas customer?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q:SUBDIV}

To make sure you are in the area covered by Charlottesville gas, do you happen to know the name of the area where you live? [IF NECESSARY: Is there a name for your neighborhood, community, subdivision, or apartment complex?]

- 1 YES, R knows name for area of Charlottesville
- 2 YES, R knows name for area in Albemarle
- 3 R gives street name only
- 4 There is no name for this neighborhood' [GET STREET/INTERSECTION if able]
- 5 No, R doesn't know name for area
- 6 Neighborhood name was not on list . . . [SPECIFY]
- 9 REFUSED

[IF ALBEMARLE, SAY: Thank you. I need to take just a second to look up the code for that neighborhood. INTERVIEWER: REFER TO POSTED LIST OF NEIGHBORHOOD NAMES]

[IF CHARLOTTESVILLE: PICK FROM LIST ON NEXT SCREEN]

{Q: GASDIG}

Have you ever had to do any digging in your yard or property?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 3 YES – DONE BY CONTRACTOR (VOLUNTEERED)
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q:MISSUTTY}

IF DIG=1,3, ASK

Have you or anyone in your household ever called Miss Utility before digging in your yard or property?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 3 YES – CONTRACTOR/HANDYMAN CALLED MISS UTILITY (VOLUNTEERED)
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: GASMELL}

Which best describes the smell of odorized natural gas?

- 1 No smell
- 2 Sweet floral smell
- 3 Rotten egg smell
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

Finally, we'd like to ask you a few very general questions about politics.

(Q: REGIST)

Are you now registered to vote in your precinct or haven't you been able to register so far?

- 1 Yes, registered
- 2 No, not registered
- 3 NOT ELIGIBLE TO VOTE (VOLUNTEERED)
- 8 DON'T KNOW/UNABLE TO RATE
- 9 REFUSED

[ASK ONLY IF REGIST=1]

(Q: VOTE)

How often would you say that you vote in state and local elections? Would you say . . .

- 1 Always
- 2 Usually
- 3 Sometimes
- 4 Rarely
- 5 Never
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

(Q: PARTYID)

Generally speaking, do you consider yourself a Republican, a Democrat, an Independent, or something else?

- 1 Republican
- 2 Democrat
- 3 Independent
- 4 OTHER PREFERENCE / NO PREFERENCE
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: IDEOLOGY}

How about your political views? Do you consider yourself generally liberal, moderate, or conservative?

- 1 Liberal
- 2 Moderate
- 3 Conservative
- 4 TERMS DON'T APPLY [VOLUNTEERED]
- 9 DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

{Q:ELECTN}

And now a question about the 2012 U.S. Senate race in Virginia.
If the candidates for US Senate in 2012 were

Democrat Tim Kaine and
Republican George Allen,

who would you vote for?

- 1 TIM Kaine (D)
- 2 GEORGE ALLEN (R)
- 3 (VOL) SOMEONE ELSE (SPECIFY)
- 4 (VOL) NEITHER CANDIDATE
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: OLDER18}

If HOWMANY > 0 & <> 99 SHOW:

“IV: WE ASKED THIS EARLIER BUT WANT TO CONFIRM IT.”

EARLIER RESPONSE WAS: ____

How many persons live in your household who are age 18 or older, including yourself?

ENTER NUMBER HERE __ AND PRESS RETURN

ENTER "99" FOR REFUSAL

{Q: CELLSHAR}*

If OLDER18>1 AND [CELLPHONE=1 OR OWNCELL=1], ASK

Do any of these adults share this cell phone?

[IF OLDER18 = 2: SHOW “Do you share this cell phone with the other adult?”

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: CELCOUNT}*

If OLDER18>1, ASK

Of the other adults in your household, how many have their own cell phone?

ENTER NUMBER HERE __ AND PRESS RETURN

ENTER "99" FOR REFUSAL

{Q: CELLCOMP}*

If [HAS BOTH CELL AND LANDLINE], ASK

You mentioned before that you have a regular telephone at home...Thinking about ALL the telephone calls that you and other members of your household make and receive.

Would you say that . . .

- 1 Almost all are on a landline phone,
- 2 Most of them are on a landline phone,
- 3 Amount of calls on a landline and cell phone are about equal,
- 4 Most of the calls are on a cell phone, or
- 5 Almost all of them are on a cell phone?
- 8 DON'T KNOW/UNABLE TO RATE
- 9 REFUSED

If HAVELINE=1, ASK

As far as you know, is the landline or regular phone for your household listed in the current telephone book?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

[IF ASKED: Our center is doing some research on listed and unlisted telephone households]

{Q: PHONE1B}

If CELLPHONE=2 AND LANDLINE=1, ASK

As far as you know, is the number I dialed listed in the current telephone book?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

[IF ASKED: Our center is doing some research on listed and unlisted telephone households]

{Q: PHONE2}

If No to PHONE1A or No to PHONE1B, ASK

Is the number not in the phone book because you chose to have an unlisted number, or because you got this number after the current phone book came out?

- 1 UNLISTED OR UNPUBLISHED
- 2 GOT NUMBER AFTER PHONE BOOK CAME OUT
- 3 OTHER SPECIFY [SPECIFY:]
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: YRBORN}

Thanks for answering those questions. We have just a few more in this last section about working in the area. But first we'll need to know...

In what year were you born?

ENTER YEAR HERE 19__ AND PRESS RETURN

TYPE 2 DIGITS ONLY!

ENTER "00" FOR ANY YEAR PRIOR TO 1900

ENTER "99" FOR REFUSED

{Q: WORK}

Which of the following best describes you? Are you working full time, working part time, looking for work, a homemaker, retired, or a student?

[INTERVIEWERS: IF YOU ARE GIVEN TWO ASK "WHICH BEST DESCRIBES YOU?"]

- 1 Working full time [35 HRS/WK OR MORE]
- 2 Working part time
- 3 Looking for work
- 4 Homemaker
- 5 Retired
- 6 Student
- 7 Other [SPECIFY:]
- 9 DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

{Q: RGENDER}

There are just a couple of final questions. As I mentioned, all of your answers are strictly confidential, and you can skip any questions you don't wish to answer.

[ENTER RESPONDENT'S GENDER: ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY: SAY: "The survey requires that you tell me your gender."]

- 3 MALE
- 4 FEMALE
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: MARITAL}

What is your current marital status? Are you married, separated, divorced, widowed, or have you never been married?

- 1 MARRIED
- 2 SEPARATED
- 3 DIVORCED
- 4 WIDOWED
- 5 NEVER MARRIED
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: EDUC}

What is the highest level of education you completed?

- 1 Less than grade
- 2 -, but did not finish high school
- 3 High school graduate
- 4 Some college but no degree
- 5 2 year college degree/A.A./A.S.
- 6 4 year college degree/B.A./B.S.
- 7 SOME GRADUATE WORK
- 8 COMPLETED MASTERS OR PROFESSIONAL DEGREE
- 9 ADVANCED GRADUATE WORK OR PH.D.
- 10 DON'T KNOW
- 11 REFUSED

{Q: INCOME}

I am going to read a list of income ranges. Would you please stop me when I read the range that best describes your annual household income from all sources? That would be before taxes and other deductions.

[PRECISE CATEGORIES:]

- 1 Less than 15 thousand? [\$0 -- \$14,999]
- 2 Fifteen to less than 35 thousand? [\$15,000 -- \$34,999]
- 3 Thirty-five to less than 50 thousand? [\$35,000 -- \$49,999]
- 4 Fifty to less than 75 thousand? [\$50,000 -- \$74,999]
- 5 Seventy-five to less than 100 thousand? [\$75,000 -- \$99,999]
- 6 One hundred to less than 150 thousand? [\$100,000 - \$149,999]
- 7 Over 150 thousand? [\$150,000 +]
- 9 DON'T KNOW/REFUSED/NO ANSWER

{Q: HISPANIC}

Do you consider yourself to be of Hispanic origin?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

{Q: RACE}

Finally, I am going to read a list of racial categories. Would you tell me what category best describes you?

- 1 [READ ONE:] Caucasian / White
- 2 [READ ONE:] African American / Black
- 3 Asian [INCLUDE SOUTH ASIAN]
- 4 American Indian [NATIVE AMERICAN; INCLUDES ESKIMO, ALEUT]
- 5 Pacific Islander
- 6 MULTI-RACIAL [RECORD IN THE ORDER GIVEN BY RESPONDENT]
- 7 OTHER [SPECIFY]
- 8 HISPANIC ONLY: PLEASE PROMPT (BELOW) BEFORE SELECTING THIS
- 9 REFUSED/NO ANSWER

[IF NEC: Other than Hispanic, how might you describe yourself.]

[IF NECESSARY: Many Hispanic people may identify with a particular racial group, in addition to being Hispanic. They may think of themselves as "Black Hispanic," "White Hispanic," or some other racial group as well.]

(Q: RECALL)

Finally, we were hoping to follow up with some of our respondents about the community radio stations they listen to.

And let me reassure you that all this information is held confidential by researchers on the study. No names are used, no names are sold.

Could we contact you again if we wanted to ask you about your opinions in more detail or invite you to a follow-up discussion about this? [IF ASKED, SAY: It will probably be a web survey]

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

(ASK ONLY IF 1 = YES)

{Q: EMAILADR}

Since it will probably be a web survey, do you have an e-mail address at which we might contact you?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 3 DON'T KNOW
- 4 REFUSED

[INTERVIEWER: CAREFULLY TYPE EMAIL ADDRESS ABOVE & READ BACK EACH LETTER AND CONFIRM]

{Q: RECRUIT}

Just in case there is a problem with the email, let me be sure they can reach you.
Do I have your correct phone number?

- 1 YES, number is fine
- 2 YES, but please don't call this number
- 3 NO [TYPE IN A BETTER NUMBER]
- 4 REFUSES TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY FURTHER STUDY

[READ IF NECESSARY:] If you have any questions on the purpose of this study, you can call the Center for Survey Research. We are at 1-800-277-7655—just mention the Jefferson Area Community Survey.

{Q: RCOMM}

Those are all the questions I have for you. Before I say good-bye, are there any other comments you'd like to make? [OPEN-END]

{Q: THANKYOU}

Thank you very much for participating. We appreciate the time you have taken to complete this interview.

[READ IF NECESSARY:] If you have any questions on the purpose of this study, you can call my supervisor here at the Center for Survey Research. We're at 434-243-5222--just mention the Jefferson Area Community Survey.

Again, thank you and goodbye.

Appendix B:
Crosstabulations by Demographic Variables

Table B1

	In what county or independent city do you live?													
	ALBEMARLE COUNTY (1)		GREENE COUNTY (2)		FLUVANNA COUNTY (3)		NELSON COUNTY (4)		LOUISA COUNTY (5)		CITY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE (6)		Total	
	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N
Excellent w/ making sure adequate infrastructure is in place	2.60 ⁽³⁾	430	2.67	70	2.24	102	2.83 ⁽³⁾	104	2.81 ⁽³⁾	135	2.72 ⁽³⁾	158	2.64	999
Bet w/ current business conditions in the Greater Charlottesville area	2.60	379	2.66	68	2.37	94	2.69	90	2.66	119	2.62	140	2.60	890
Atten w/ how much attention given by our elected and appointed officials	2.59 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	403	2.23	66	2.31	96	2.29	91	2.28	125	2.60 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	151	2.47	932
Sat w/ How satisfied create genuine public participation?	2.76 ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	420	2.63	71	2.46	100	2.52	99	2.65	133	2.82	153	2.69	976
Import w/ How important is the rural countryside	3.73	462	3.70	77	3.62	109	3.82 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁶⁾	106	3.70	141	3.65	170	3.71	1,065
Believe a U.S. Route 29 is needed	1.74	432	1.82 ⁽¹⁾⁽⁶⁾	77	1.84	92	1.83	94	1.77	107	1.73	155	1.77	957
Consider traffic congestion to be a major problem	3.41 ⁽⁶⁾	456	3.57 ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	77	3.46	107	3.37	102	3.18	119	3.31	166	3.38	1,027
Fav w/ our elected officials evaluating these options as an alternative	2.81 ⁽²⁾	436	2.52	75	2.67	87	2.66	94	2.76	116	2.96 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	153	2.78	961
Fav w/ change Albemarle's designated growth areas to create new locations	2.05	435											2.05	435
Fam w/ familiar with the non-profit community news platform	1.34 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	463	1.15	75	1.18	108	1.15	106	1.10	142	1.45 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	174	1.28	1,068

CHARLOTTESVILLE TOMORROW

Table B2

	Age (5 Categories)											
	18-25 (1)		26-37 (2)		38-49 (3)		50-64 (4)		Over 64 (5)		Total	
	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N
Excellent w/ making sure adequate infrastructure is in place	2.99 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	83	2.56	108	2.59	161	2.49	315	2.86 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	234	2.66	900
Bet w/ current business conditions in the Greater Charlottesville area	3.06 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	79	2.69	103	2.57	157	2.49	276	2.75 ⁽⁴⁾	206	2.65	822
Atten w/ how much attention given by our elected and appointed officials	2.46	76	2.59	112	2.54	161	2.41	291	2.57 ⁽⁴⁾	215	2.50	854
Sat w/ How satisfied create genuine public participation?	2.84 ⁽⁴⁾	81	2.77	105	2.59	162	2.58	314	2.84 ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	231	2.69	892
Import w/ How important is the rural countryside	3.68	88	3.71	118	3.60	175	3.77 ⁽³⁾	331	3.70	257	3.71	970
Believe a U.S. Route 29 is needed	1.71	82	1.76	108	1.77	163	1.80	304	1.82	222	1.78	880
Consider traffic congestion to be a major problem	2.86	85	3.24 ⁽¹⁾	117	3.33 ⁽¹⁾	171	3.50 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	328	3.34 ⁽¹⁾	246	3.34	948
Fav w/ our elected officials evaluating these options as an alternative	3.26 ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	76	3.10 ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	111	2.90 ⁽⁴⁾	167	2.65	307	2.70	223	2.82	885
Fav w/ change Albemarle's designated growth areas to create new locations	2.51 ⁽⁴⁾	40	2.15	38	2.20	86	1.93	133	2.21 ⁽⁴⁾	97	2.14	393
Fam w/ familiar with the non-profit community news platform	1.04	88	1.35 ⁽¹⁾	122	1.31 ⁽¹⁾	175	1.26 ⁽¹⁾	331	1.25 ⁽¹⁾	260	1.26	976

Table B3

	Education ^(6 Categories)													
	Less than HS (1)		High School grad (2)		Some college (3)		4 year degree (4)		Grad work (5)		Adv Grad/PhD (6)		Total	
	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N
Excellent w/ making sure adequate infrastructure is in place	2.87 ⁽²⁾	71	2.40	191	2.82 ⁽²⁾	240	2.64 ⁽²⁾	205	2.61	193	2.60	55	2.65	953
Bet w/ current business conditions in the Greater Charlottesville area	2.64	71	2.55	181	2.80 ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	219	2.59	183	2.60	167	2.62	44	2.64	866
Atten w/ how much attention given by our elected and appointed officials	2.45	65	2.29	186	2.49	218	2.64 ⁽²⁾	197	2.55 ⁽²⁾	184	2.73 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	51	2.51	900
Sat w/ How satisfied create genuine public participation?	2.93 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	70	2.50	191	2.58	236	2.78 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	195	2.82 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	197	2.77	53	2.69	943
Import w/ How important is the rural countryside	3.73	73	3.76	199	3.69	255	3.67	219	3.67	218	3.81	61	3.71	1,025
Believe a U.S. Route 29 is needed	1.83	63	1.78	173	1.79	235	1.78	200	1.78	200	1.72	51	1.78	923
Consider traffic congestion to be a major problem	2.85	76	3.40 ⁽¹⁾	192	3.38 ⁽¹⁾	249	3.32 ⁽¹⁾	212	3.44 ⁽¹⁾	211	3.37 ⁽¹⁾	57	3.34	997
Fav w/ our elected officials evaluating these options as an alternative	2.83	59	2.58	179	2.89 ⁽²⁾	224	2.87 ⁽²⁾	209	2.84	203	2.87	56	2.81	929
Fav w/ change Albemarle's designated growth areas to create new locations	2.55 ⁽⁶⁾	16	2.16	55	2.25 ⁽⁶⁾	89	2.13 ⁽⁶⁾	112	2.02	103	1.75	39	2.11	415
Fam w/ familiar with the non-profit community news platform	1.08	80	1.16	202	1.15	253	1.40 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	218	1.38 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	218	1.41 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	61	1.26	1,031

CHARLOTTESVILLE TOMORROW

Table B4

	Male (3)		Gender Female (5)		Total	
	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N
Excellent w/ making sure adequate infrastructure is in place	2.75 ⁽⁵⁾	461	2.56	505	2.65	966
Bet w/ current business conditions in the Greater Charlottesville area	2.71 ⁽⁵⁾	418	2.58	456	2.64	874
Atten w/ how much attention given by our elected and appointed officials	2.63 ⁽⁵⁾	440	2.41	476	2.51	915
Sat w/ How satisfied create genuine public participation?	2.72	457	2.67	499	2.70	956
Import w/ How important is the rural countryside	3.67	492	3.74	548	3.71	1,040
Believe a U.S. Route 29 is needed	1.80	439	1.76	497	1.78	936
Consider traffic congestion to be a major problem	3.40	480	3.28	532	3.33	1,012
Fav w/ our elected officials evaluating these options as an alternative	2.69	465	2.90 ⁽³⁾	480	2.80	945
Fav w/ change Albemarle's designated growth areas to create new locations	2.36 ⁽⁵⁾	212	1.86	212	2.11	424
Fam w/ familiar with the non-profit community news platform	1.27	496	1.25	550	1.26	1,046

Table B5

	Income ^(4 Categories)									
	Up to \$35k (1)		\$35k to \$50k (2)		\$50k to \$75k (3)		Over \$75k (4)		Total	
	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N
Excellent w/ making sure adequate infrastructure is in place	2.72	240	2.72	119	2.61	131	2.65	281	2.67	771
Bet w/ current business conditions in the Greater Charlottesville area	2.63	223	2.66	109	2.65	127	2.73	249	2.68	707
Atten w/ how much attention given by our elected and appointed officials	2.39	231	2.55	113	2.43	126	2.68 ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	273	2.53	743
Sat w/ How satisfied create genuine public participation?	2.55	237	2.64	114	2.76	136	2.84 ⁽¹⁾	281	2.71	769
Import w/ How important is the rural countryside	3.76	260	3.64	122	3.78 ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	144	3.65	301	3.71	827
Believe a U.S. Route 29 is needed	1.75	237	1.84	114	1.80	120	1.77	286	1.78	758
Consider traffic congestion to be a major problem	3.14	255	3.41 ⁽¹⁾	117	3.50 ⁽¹⁾	136	3.43 ⁽¹⁾	301	3.35	810
Fav w/ our elected officials evaluating these options as an alternative	3.09 ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	228	2.89	110	2.61	134	2.72	293	2.84	766
Fav w/ change Albemarle's designated growth areas to create new locations	2.12	75	2.11	41	1.99	61	2.27	159	2.16	336
Fam w/ familiar with the non-profit community news platform	1.15	268	1.22	120	1.27	142	1.43 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	302	1.28	832

CHARLOTTESVILLE TOMORROW

Table B6

	Race ^(5 Categories)											
	White (1)		Black (2)		Hispanic (3)		Asian (4)		Other (5)		Total	
	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N
Excellent w/ making sure adequate infrastructure is in place	2.63	735	2.63	114	2.76	19	2.85	28	3.12	29	2.65	925
Bet w/ current business conditions in the Greater Charlottesville area	2.65	655	2.65	104	2.91	19	2.80	27	2.72	30	2.66	835
Atten w/ how much attention given by our elected and appointed officials	2.55	695	2.35	113	2.67	18	2.58	23	2.43	30	2.52	878
Sat w/ How satisfied create genuine public participation?	2.67	731	2.76	113	3.09 ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	20	3.09 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾	27	2.34	28	2.70	919
Import w/ How important is the rural countryside	3.74 ⁽²⁾	798	3.56	117	3.81	18	3.38	28	3.78	33	3.71	994
Believe a U.S. Route 29 is needed	1.77	715	1.86	106	1.80	21	1.77	24	1.66	30	1.78	896
Consider traffic congestion to be a major problem	3.39 ⁽²⁾	771	3.08	119	3.24	21	3.19	25	3.42	30	3.34	967
Fav w/ our elected officials evaluating these options as an alternative	2.77	722	2.89	107	2.55	16	3.48 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	25	3.04	33	2.81	903
Fav w/ change Albemarle's designated growth areas to create new locations	2.10	341	1.98	27	2.34	15	2.56	11	2.65	7	2.12	402
Fam w/ familiar with the non-profit community news platform	1.28 ⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾	796	1.15	124	1.37	21	1.29	28	1.13	33	1.26	1,003

Appendix C: Open Ends

**JEFFERSON AREA COMMUNITY SURVEY
RESPONSES TO OPEN ENDED QUESTIONS
Charlottesville Tomorrow**

Q_CT 1 SUPRT Other: In your opinion, how is the County Board of Supervisors (or Charlottesville City Council) and the Planning Commission doing when it comes to making sure adequate infrastructure is in place to support the development they approve?

Democrats are holding up development.

I think Charlottesville is poor.

I think this is a disingenuous question. This is how well are they providing for their own projects that they've already approved - not other projects that the rest of the community might want.

It depends on how they resolve the school trailers issue in Louisa in the high school and elementary schools.

My answer are based on outgoing supervisors.

OK, except for debacle about McIntire Park.

The question asks the wrong question. I disagree that the country should provide the funds for infrastructure; it should be proffered by the developer.

There is no bus to Rio Road and I have to drive out of here. That's very disturbing to me. Also parking at the University is inadequate. They should have a bus from Rio Road to the University. Thirdly, the changes to Rio Road have made it very dangerous to pedestrians and bicyclists. They should provide an adequate bike path.

They are doing too excellently. They overdo transportation. We see empty busses all over town.

Within limits of resources.

Q_CT 2 PAY Other: When new housing and commercial developments are built, communities may face additional costs for road improvements, schools, parks and other infrastructures. How satisfied are you with the efforts of the County Board of Supervisors (or Charlottesville City Council) and the Planning Commission to have developers help pay for the added costs of infrastructures needed to support new developments?

Dissatisfied with the demands they are placing on developers. They should require more of them. They should not be subsidizing the developers.

I feel that is not the board of supervisors' responsibility to oversee the payment of added costs. I don't believe the amount of money should be spent solely by developers.

Is this asking about satisfaction with developers or Board?

People that are in power are too self-interested.

Perplexed. We are going thru re-evaluation of the house for tax purposes. Some went up and some down. It makes no sense.

Tax dollars fund corporations more so than the individual.

The end of Airport Road should be improved. A proffer system will run into problems with so many people. I am not happy with the system of approval process to get building permit.

These are two questions. The planning commission does not do a good job, the Board of Supervisors does.

This parkway stuff they've been dragging out forever and the by-pass. When we bought this place 30 years ago, they said that Meadow Creek Parkway would be completed in two years.

Q_CT 3 ELECT Other: In your opinion, when citizens raise concerns about growth, development and transportation issues, how much attention do you think they are given by our elected and appointed officials?

depends: transportation is inadequate

Growth and transportation are two things, so the answer is the officials are very concerned regarding their own views but not very effective in coming to a larger area decision, especially about transportation.

How much attention they receive depends on their political interests.

I don't have much to do with transportation - that's state and federal.

I think they do a show 'We'd Love to Have Your Input'. They have already decided but it would just make a nice gesture.

If Greene County then 2.

It's a matter of how much they can afford. They have to operate within the limits of their resources.

Local officials pay the right amount of attention, but the state officials don't.

My daughter needs transportation services beyond Jaunt to be independent. Whenever she goes somewhere she has to stay there all day long.

Referring to the efforts or results?

Right now too little - in the past the right amount.

Seems that local Albemarle officials listen more often to people of influence.

The citizens receive too much attention whereas the issues receive too little.

They do receive attention but nothing is done.

They listen to only one side. Those who are anti-growth, anti-transportation and anti-progress.

Too little attention to things that exist that need fixing, shouldn't be attempting new programs they and don't listen to what citizens want

We just got JAUNT here in the last eight months and I feel pretty good about that. It responds to a need here.

We need highways built here and the the Route 29 by-pass has been proposed for many years, but not realized yet. Look at the Meadowbrook Parkway. Do we blame the officials or the citizens? I don't know.

Q_CT 4 PRTIC Other: How satisfied are you with the actions of the County Board of Supervisors (or Charlottesville City Council) and the Planning Commission to create genuine public participation in growth and development decisions?

based on outgoing supervisors

Building and building and still have the same roads.

I am not happy with their decisions. They are infringing on property rights since they have instituted division limitations and make ordinances to the point you can't do anything with it. Regarding private entrance requirements and line of site requirements. That's a prime example.

I want to see them build some roundabouts.

The current board #3; in the past #1.

They are good at organizing public participation events, but still give way to developers.
 They go overboard spending money in this area.
 Too much is done behind closed doors.
 Unable to answer. Questionnaire poorly designed when lumping these two together. Renders the question unanswerable. Elected vs. appointed. Do not necessarily reflect the feelings of the community.
 Why doesn't Albemarle County televise their Board meetings like the City of Charlottesville does?

Q_CT 5 RURAL Other: How important is the rural countryside, Albemarle County's farms, fields and forests, to you quality of life?

I'm a hunter. Land trust rights are wrong. Deer management.
 It is important to have publically accessible rural spaces.
 We need improvement in farms.

Q_CT 6 BYPAS Other: Do you believe a US Route 29 Bypass around Charlottesville is needed or not?

An adequately large by-pass is needed. However, the six isle by-pass that is currently planned is inadequate and ridiculous.
 definitely needed
 Does this mean a by-pass or the one that's approved? The one that has been approved is a disaster.
 Eastern one
 I believe something is need.
 I don't go there much
 I don't go to Charlottesville so I don't need it.
 I don't live there so it doesn't concern me. Local people should decide.
 I go out when traffic is light, like during the day, so I'm not in a good position to judge.
 I strongly believe yes.
 I think if the traffic lights were timed better a by-pass would not be needed.
 Instead of a bypass and the development that it will eventually spawn, they should have underpasses or overpasses for one lane in each direction for all the intersections. That would be a lot cheaper.
 It depends on what kind of agricultural area they're destroying.
 It is needed, but is obsolete at this going. Needs to be revised a whole lot.
 It may be needed but what they're proposing isn't what we need.
 It should have been done when first proposed in 1983-84. Some vested interests have blocked it through political connections. Through traffic in our quiet, residential neighborhood, avoiding congestion in the area from Meadowbooks Heights to Hydraulic and Rio Roads has become horrendous. I'm talking about one block each on King Mountain Road and Essex Road. We applied for speed bumps because traffic through this 25 mph zone is passing through at up to 60 mph, and now they're at risk of losing the federal funding because they delayed so long, and 60% of the population favors the bypass.
 It should have been from the Stanardsville area. The planned one is inadequate. It doesn't go far enough north

It's not going to provide the help to the communities south of Charlottesville that they claim are requesting. There so many stoplights that Rt 29 can never be a fast route. I think that there should be an Eastern Bypass.

Not on the side of town so it is not needed.

probably

Something is needed but the western by-pass is certainly not needed. Traffic lights should be synchronized. If so, you could get thru Charlottesville on almost one light.

The one they ran through is baloney, They took the money while they could get it and I think the whole business is corrupt. Speaking of the Western Bypass, not one that just goes a mile down the road and back off. Needs to be extended beyond the airport and continue. To stop in the town of Charlottesville doesn't make any sense.

The whole corridor slows down dramatically. Other towns. Trucks shouldn't be there.

There is a need for something, but the 29 bypass may not be the best solution.

They need a bigger by-pass than the one that they're going to put. We need something to alleviate traffic on Route 29 badly.

Q_CT 7 TRAFIC Other: Do you consider traffic congestion on US Route 29 going through the Charlottesville area to be a major problem, a minor problem, not too much of a problem or not a problem at all?

Actually, somewhat of a problem, but not a major or a minor problem.

between major and minor

I believe it is a minor problem right now, but it will grow eventually.

I don't go to Charlottesville.

I feels that it doesn't affect me.

It depends on the time of day.

It depends on time of day.

It doesn't apply to me because I am in Louisa and don't go there.

It is confusing for traffic. The lanes change in that area. It is hard to see what lane you're supposed to be in.

It's a major problem right down to human life. The congestion has increased to the point of contributing to traffic fatalities.

It's the same problem other areas face. So my response would be that it is not much of problem unless you have to face it on a regular basis.

Just a problem - not major or minor.

Major and going to get worse.

Major because there should be light rail in that corridor, not cars at all. The question assumes too much of a car-centric approach. Narrowly framed, which is not progressive and it encourages and intensifying problems of approaches that have been tried. If people just answer the question, it keeps us circling through the beaten path.

Maybe major for those traversing the area. For me not a problem because I know how to get around it.

Route 250 into Charlottesville from the east needs something from Pantops.
significant problem

Q_CT 8 ALTS Other: As you may know, a Western Bypass of US Route 29 has been approved. Some people have recommended alternative transportation investments as being

both more effective in reducing traffic congestion and costing less than the bypass. Do you favor or oppose our elected officials evaluating these options as an alternative to the Western Bypass?

But don't spend too much money on it.

Do you mean other routes? Or other means of transportation. If they are going to build a bypass it needs to entirely bypass the city.

I am not in favor of it if it goes by watershed

I encourage the use of the bus system.

I strongly support their seeking alternatives. The question is phrased awkwardly.

I'd have thought they'd have done that before proposing by-pass.

If we need to do a western by-pass, we need to make it longer.

It is time to make a decision, had time to investigate.

It's a tactic to delay the construction of the bypass. That's all it is. The bypass should have been built at least 30 years ago.

Other transportation would be best.

The alternatives may alleviate the car traffic, but they will not resolve the problem of the truck traffic on Route 29.

The price tag is just absurd.

The reports that led to its' approval were 20 years old. You can't compare Charlottesville 20 years ago with today. This will never work. Do not either build the bypass or dig up 29. Evaluate carpooling and buses.

They should evaluate in addition to the bypass, not as an alternative.

Q_CT 9 ZONE Other: Do you favor or oppose having the County Board of Supervisors change Albemarle's designated growth areas to create new locations for business on land currently zoned as rural countryside? (Albemarle County residents only)

Consider it on a case by case basis, considering what it's needed for, but not in favor of a blanket rezoning.

Depending on where it is, but somewhat opposed.

It depends on where it is.

It depends on where. Caveat that I don't want people's land to be taken when they don't want to sell or have it zoned as business.

The Board of Supervisors shouldn't be doing that kind of thing. Leave it to market forces and the people's choice of how they want to spend their money.

The landowner has a right to do what he wants with his land.

Q_CT 10 KNOW Other: How familiar are you with the non-profit community news platform called Charlottesville Tomorrow?

Why can't they make it available on line?

I heard of it once.

**Appendix D:
Methods**

The inaugural Jefferson Area Community Survey (JACS) was conducted by telephone in order to ensure the broadest possible representation of the region. The survey used a triple-frame sample design, combining a landline-based Random Digit Dial (RDD) sample, a sample of directory-listed landline households, and an RDD sample of cell-phone numbers from the region. Research suggests that telephone surveys based on landline sampling frames have shown a strong decline in the number of respondents from the youngest age group. Results also have shown that more minorities, low-income groups, renters, never married residents, and respondents with low levels of education are reached via cell-phone samples than via traditional RDD samples, which contact only households that have landline phone service. Augmenting the RDD and listed samples with cell-phone respondents allows for a better representation of the population in the targeted region

Overall, 24.3 percent of the interviews consisted of cell-phone respondents and 75.7 percent consisted of land-line respondents. Within the landline sample, 27% of the interviewed households were sampled using a random-digit dialing [RDD] method that ensures that all households in the region with landline telephones were equally likely to be selected for interviews; for 49% we utilized the “electronic white pages,” a purchased sample of directory-listed households in the region. Because in the RDD sample there were no FIPS codes where the plurality assignment was to Charlottesville, we ordered a second tranche two thirds of the way into the field period requesting numbers where the percent of exchanges in FIPS bounds was over 30% and the number of listed phones in the exchange was greater than 400. In addition, at that time we requested an oversample of targeted RDD for Nelson County to ensure that they would achieve the threshold of 100 completions (30 cases above their population-based quota) which they had paid for.

Respondents in the RDD sample were asked a question about the listing status of their phone numbers, and reported that 9 percent of these calls were to unlisted numbers. The majority of these callers (88%) had chosen an unlisted number, as opposed to other unlisted households whose number had simply not yet appeared in the latest phone book. Finally, 24% of all respondents were contacted via cell-phone.

We conducted all interviews from CSR's Computer-Aided Telephone Interviewing (CATI) laboratory in Charlottesville, Virginia. Production interviews were conducted from January 6 through January 29, 2012. The interviewing staff was composed of carefully trained personnel, most of whom had prior experience as CSR interviewers in similar studies. A total of 29,235 dialing attempts were made in the course of the survey, involving a sample of 8,176 different attempted phone numbers. All numbers were attempted at least once, but not all were working numbers and not all working numbers were those of residences located within the study area. At least eight attempts were made before a working number was inactivated, and a portion of the initial refusals were contacted again after no less than three days. CSR conducted a total of 1,061 complete interviews and 37 partially complete interviews for a final response rate estimated at 20.4 percent of the number of qualified households in the original sample. Note that this is a weighted average and landline calling

efforts (25.9% response rate) remain more efficient than wireless cell phone RDD (13.3%). The interview took an average of 13.1 minutes to complete.¹

Based on 1,096 respondents answering the overall quality of life question, the survey has a sampling error of plus or minus 3.75 percentage points. This estimate of the margin of error takes into account the “design effect” associated with post-stratification weighting of the data (See Appendix B). This means that in 95 out of 100 samples of this size drawn from the six jurisdictions in the Jefferson Area, the percentage results obtained for each question in each sample would fall in a range of ± 3.75 percent of what would have been obtained if every household in the this area with a working telephone (landline and cell-phone) had been interviewed. Larger sampling errors are present when analyzing subgroups of the sample and for questions asked of fewer respondents.

The collected survey responses were weighted before analysis to reflect the estimated distribution of phone service types in the region (that is, the percentages of landline-only households, cell-phone-only households, and those with both types of phone service), and the percentage of unlisted telephones among all those reached via landline was adjusted by weighting to match the percent unlisted in the RDD sample. The weighting also adjusted for respondent gender, homeownership, and percent of African-Americans, as reflected in the 2009 American Community Survey data for the region available from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Specifically, these data were weighted by gender to more closely represent the population of the six jurisdictions in the Jefferson area. The weighting of the data also took into account our estimates of the percentages of the County’s adult telephone population that are served by cell-phone only, landline only, and by adults with both types of phones.

Prior to weighting, 24.3 percent of the interviews consisted of cell-phone respondents and 75.7 percent consisted of land-line respondents. After weighting, 53.1 percent of the respondents were reached via cell-phone, and 25.6 percent were adults who have cell-phone service only. In general, this strategy of augmenting the traditional RDD samples with cell-phone samples improves the overall distribution of the completed surveys across several demographic variables.

When comparing the results of subgroup analyses as reported in Appendix B, T-tests were used to assess the difference in responses between demographic groups.

All the T-tests performed this year were completed using SPSS Complex Samples, an add-on module for SPSS for Windows®, which is used by CSR for data analysis purposes. This module provides more statistical precision with respect to inferences for a population by incorporating the sample design into survey analysis. It also makes it possible to take into account the design effect, a by-product of post stratification weighting, when conducting the statistical tests. Consequently, some differences in mean ratings could be found statistically insignificant that would not be so identified without the module.

¹ Response Rate 3 given above includes only completions. Response Rate 4 also includes partials and was 21.2% for this survey (26.7% landline and 13.3% cell). The “completion time” indicates the time that it took the interviewer to complete the interview after selection of a qualified respondent.

Throughout the report, percentages may not total exactly to 100% due to rounding.