

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Meeting Date: April 12, 2004

Agenda Item: Second Annual Hillsborough Quality of Life Survey

### SUMMARY

For the second year in a row, The Hillsborough County Quality of Life Survey provides academically valid information about the public's perception of changes in the quality of life. The Planning Commission conducts the Survey on an annual basis in January of each year. The Survey was mailed to a random sample of 9,000 registered voters the week of January 12, 2004.

The response rate for this year's survey was 12.8% compared to last year's 16.1%; however, the increased number of surveys mailed this year (9,000 vs. 6,000) means that we received more surveys back this year than last year (1,097 vs. 917) in spite of the drop in the response rate. Respondents were asked to indicate whether or not a listing of 19 quality of life factors increased or decreased in quality between 2002 and 2003. Respondents were also asked if they felt each of the factors required more or less attention in 2004. Ten of the nineteen quality of life factors were seen to be significantly worse in 2003 than in 2002 – Health Care and Growth Management had the two lowest scores among the "significantly worse" factors. Five of the factors were seen to have improved significantly, led by Entertainment and the Arts. **When interpreting the results of the Survey, it is important to remember that they apply to an entire institution or system as opposed to any one program or one government's responsibility.** On the back side of the Survey, there were questions of special interest to the Planning Commission concerning the "costs of growth".

### BACKGROUND

Every effort was made to insure that the Survey results would be academically sound and unbiased. Consequently, a focus group drawn from across the county in 2002 developed the quality of life factors measured in the Survey. It was decided for the sake of making meaningful comparisons to use the same indicators in 2003 as 2002. Planning Commission staff had no input to the development of the quality of life factors; but, staff did write the four questions relating to the "costs of growth". An independent statistician computed all of the statistics and analyzed the data.

### RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Planning Commission by motion vote to accept the Survey and direct staff to present the Survey to appropriate the local governments.

Prepared by: Jim Hosler

Date Prepared: April 1, 2004

# Second Annual Hillsborough County Quality of Life Survey for 2003



April, 2004

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Executive Director

**Second Annual Hillsborough County Quality  
of Life Survey for 2003**

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Letter

# **Quality Of Life Study Statistical Analysis**

**February 25, 2004  
Mark Dummeldinger  
Stat/Logic**

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## **Objectives**

The objective of the Quality of Life Study was to determine the attitudes and perceptions of Hillsborough County residents concerning the quality of their lives. Specifically, the objective was to determine the direction residents felt they were moving – either getting better or getting worse – in regards to the quality of their lives. As this was the second Quality of Life Study conducted by the Planning Commission, a further objective was to compare the 2003 results with the results from the 2002 study. Lastly, information was desired concerning where Hillsborough County residents perceived that government attention should be placed regarding the various dimensions of quality.

## **Defining Quality of Life**

Before any data could be collected from residents, it was first necessary to determine a definition for “quality of life.” In late 2002, a focus group of Hillsborough County residents was formed that mirrored the county in terms of the age, sex, race, and geographical demographics of the county. This focus group was led through a day-long process in which they developed the dimensions of quality that were important to the citizens of Hillsborough County. The results of this focus group formed the basis of the questionnaire that was sent to Hillsborough County residents. Details of this focus group can be found in the Hillsborough County Quality of Life Focus Group report.

## **The Need for Sampling**

The objective of this study is to gain knowledge concerning the perceptions of all Hillsborough County residents. It is impossible, however, to actually collect information from each one of these residents. That is why sampling a portion of the residents of Hillsborough County becomes necessary. The objective of the sampling is to collect data from a group that represents all Hillsborough County residents well. When done correctly, sampling produces results that are extremely accurate at a fraction of the cost of sampling all residents.

## Sampling Design

The sampling design describes the method of data collection utilized. It takes into consideration several key elements that will be defined here – reliability, accuracy, sample size, universe, and sample.

**Reliability** – the ability of the estimates derived from the sample to be consistent upon repetition. The goal of sampling is to generate sample estimates with a high level (95%) of reliability.

**Accuracy** – the ability of the sample to estimate the desired universe values very closely. The goal of all analyses is to get the most accurate estimates possible constrained only by the amount of the sampling budget.

**Sample Size** – the size of the sample is determined by the desired reliability and accuracy of the client. After considering both the desired accuracy and reliability, the goal of the Quality of Life Study was to collect data from 900 Hillsborough County residents.

**Universe** – the group of data that we are interested in learning about. The universe for the Quality of Life Study was initially defined to be the group of 542,868 registered Hillsborough County residents that we had addresses for. Due to bad addresses found during our sampling process (approximately 4.81% of the addresses were bad), this universe is believed to be better described by the 516,750 registered Hillsborough County residents that we have valid addresses for.

**Sample** – the subset of the universe that data has been collected from. The sample for the Quality of Life Study is the set of 1,097 registered Hillsborough County residents that returned questionnaires to the Planning Commission.

**Sampling Method** – As mentioned above, our goal was to collect 900 questionnaires from Hillsborough County residents. History and experience suggested that we should expect approximately ten to fifteen percent of all contacted Hillsborough County residents to respond to the questionnaire that we administered. Being conservative in our approach, we sent questionnaires to 9,000 registered Hillsborough County residents. These 9,000 residents were randomly sampled from the entire universe of all registered voters. An analysis of these 9,000 residents indicated that they represented very closely the universe of all registered voters in regards to both sex and race. Information concerning their age and geographical data was not available, so no analysis could be conducted concerning these variables. Due to the random technique utilized, it is believed that these variables would also match the universe values.

Of the 9,000 questionnaires mailed out, 433 were returned for bad addresses and 1,097 completed questionnaires were returned. The response rate for the questionnaire was 12.80%.

## **Comments on Sampling Design**

The following three constraints were placed on the sampling design of this study.

- The objective of this study was to collect data from a representative group of Hillsborough County residents to be used to set a baseline for the quality of life information desired. In addition, we would like to be able to use this survey to identify changes from last year's survey.
- Anonymity was considered crucial to collecting accurate information from the respondents. No name, address, or demographic data was collected to insure the privacy of the individual and accuracy of the data.
- The reliability and accuracy of the results were determined by Planning Commission personnel in conjunction with myself at realistic and acceptable statistical levels.

It is my opinion that the sampling technique used in this analysis is consistent with traditional statistical sampling methods. Given these constraints, the sample collected should yield information that is both accurate and reliable. Care must be taken not to use the information contained in this study for results in which it was never intended.

## **Validity of Data**

One concern of this analysis is the validity of the data collected. Validity refers to the ability of the sample data to apply to the universe in question. Two different validity assessments were performed on the collected data. Both analyses involved a cross-validation technique known as data-splitting. In this technique, the collected data is split into two separate sets and the results of each set are compared using a measure of correlation between the results.

The first assessment split the group into two randomly selected subsets. The means for each of the quality measurements were calculated for each of these two subsets and the correlation coefficient was calculated. As correlation coefficient values range between -1 (a perfect negative relationship) and +1 (a perfect positive relationship), with 0 representing no relationship between the variables, the calculated coefficient of .994202 indicates very valid results.

The second assessment split the group into subsets based upon when the questionnaire was returned. The first 548 questionnaires returned were included in the first subset and the remaining 549 questionnaires were included in the second subset. The means for each of the quality measurements were calculated for each of these two subsets and the correlation coefficient was calculated. The result this time was a calculated coefficient of .995391 which again indicates very valid results.

## **Analyses of Data**

The questionnaire consists of eighteen individual dimensions of quality and one overall measure of quality. Each respondent was asked to rate on a five-point scale how they believed each dimension of quality compared to the same time last year. Throughout this report, these responses will be referred to as the Quality Rating for the dimensions of quality surveyed. The five-point scale was as follows:

- 1 - Much Worse
- 2 - Worse
- 3 - About the Same
- 4 - Better
- 5 - Much Better

In addition, each respondent was asked to rate on a three-point scale the amount of attention that each dimension of quality should receive in 2004. Throughout this report, these responses will be referred to as the Attention Rating for the dimensions of quality surveyed. The three point scale was as follows:

- 1 – Less Attention
- 2 – Same Attention
- 3 – More Attention

The responses for each of these variables were entered into a statistical software package and the results of these analyses are presented here.

## **Summary Results**

Appendix A presents the summary results of the data analysis. For each question on the questionnaire, the number of responses (sample size), the average of the responses (mean) and the margin of error are shown. The results are presented in the order they were listed on the questionnaire.

The mean gives us an estimate of the true response of all 516,750 Hillsborough County residents in our universe. By using statistical techniques, we can generate a 95% reliable estimate for the true value of the mean for the entire 516,750 residents. We use the estimated mean plus-or-minus the margin of error to provide a measure of where this true value is likely to be found. All intervals stated throughout this report utilize a reliability level of 95%.

## **Analysis of Quality Ratings**

Appendix B shows each of the eighteen dimensions of quality and the results of the Quality Ratings collected. These dimensions have been ranked from highest to lowest mean Quality Rating. The higher the mean Quality Rating, the more favorably the dimension of quality compared to one year ago. Since a Quality Rating mean of three indicates that the dimension of quality compared exactly the same as one year ago, higher means indicate that the dimension of quality was viewed as better than one year ago. These dimensions of quality have been printed in red ink to ease their identification. Values of the Quality Rating mean below three indicate that the dimension of quality was viewed as worse than one year ago. These dimensions of quality have been printed in blue ink to ease their identification. Several dimensions of quality (those printed in black ink) resulted in Quality Rating means that were too close to the value three to indicate a perception of either better or worse than one year ago. These dimensions of quality should be considered dimensions that are viewed as the same as one year ago.

Appendix B also includes a bar graph showing the results of the Quality Rating means. For both the table and the bar graph, the overall Quality Ratings is shown last.

## **Analysis of Attention Ratings**

Appendix C shows each of the eighteen dimensions of quality and the results for the amount of attention the respondents stated should be paid to each in 2004. These dimensions have been ranked from highest to lowest mean Attention Rating. The higher the mean, the more the respondents believed attention should be given to the dimension of quality in 2004. Since an Attention Rating mean of two indicates that the dimension of quality should receive exactly the same amount of attention in 2004, higher means indicate that the respondents believed the dimension of quality should receive more attention in 2004. These dimensions of quality have been printed in red ink to ease their identification. Values of the Attention Rating mean below two indicate that the respondents believed the dimension of quality should receive less attention in 2004. These dimensions of quality have been printed in blue ink to ease their identification. Only one dimension of quality (printed in black ink) resulted in an Attention Rating mean that was too close to the value two to indicate the respondent believed that either more or less attention should be paid in 2004. This dimension of quality is to be viewed by the respondents as desiring the same amount of attention in 2004 as last year.

Appendix C also includes a bar graph showing the results of the Attention Rating means. For both the table and the bar graph, the overall quality Attention Rating is shown last.

## **Comparing Quality and Attention Ratings**

An analysis was conducted that compared each of the eighteen Quality Ratings with their corresponding Attention Ratings. Appendix D provides a table listing each of the dimensions of quality and both the Quality Rating and the Attention Rating it received. Appendix D also shows a scatterplot of the results. It is interesting to note the negative relationship between these measures. As the Quality Rating is more favorable (i.e., a higher mean), the respondents believe less attention should be paid to the dimension of quality. As the Quality Rating is less favorable (i.e., a lower mean), the respondents believe more attention should be paid to the dimension of quality. While not an exact relationship, the correlation for these measurements is  $-0.8251$ . This correlation coefficient indicates a strong negative relationship between the two measures collected in the questionnaire.

## **Comparing 2003 Quality Ratings to the 2002 Quality Ratings**

A further objective of this survey is to compare the 2003 Quality Ratings to the 2002 Quality Ratings to determine any shifts or trends in public perception of the listed dimensions of quality. Each of the Quality Ratings from the 2003 survey was compared to their corresponding ratings from the 2002 survey. A simple t-test was used to determine if the differences in these ratings was due to random chance or was due to a change in the attitudes of Hillsborough County residents. Appendix E shows the results of this analysis. Each of the eighteen dimensions of quality is shown along with their 2003 Quality Rating and their 2002 Quality Rating. These ratings were compared to determine if a significant difference exists between the 2003 and 2002 Quality Ratings or if the difference between them was due to sampling variation. Dimensions of quality that were perceived as better in 2003 than in 2002 are shown in red ink in Appendix E. Dimensions of quality that were perceived as worse in 2003 than in 2002 are shown in blue ink in Appendix E. If no significant difference was detected between the 2003 and 2002 Quality Rating, they are shown in black in Appendix E.

## **Comparing 2003 Attention Ratings to the 2002 Attention Ratings**

One final objective of this survey is to compare the 2003 Attention Ratings to the 2002 Attention Ratings to determine any shifts or trends in public perception of where attention should be placed for each dimension of quality surveyed. Each of the Attention Ratings from the 2003 survey was compared to their corresponding ratings from the 2002 survey. A simple t-test was used to determine if the differences in these ratings was due to random chance or was due to a change in the attitudes of Hillsborough County residents. Appendix F shows the results of this analysis. Each of the eighteen dimensions of quality is shown along with their 2003 Attention Rating and their 2002 Attention Rating. These ratings were compared to determine if a significant difference exists between the 2003 and 2002 Attention Ratings or if the difference between them was due to sampling variation. Dimensions of quality that were received a higher Attention Rating in 2003 than in 2002 (indicating a shift towards more attention being placed on that dimension of quality) are shown in red ink in Appendix F. Dimensions of quality that received a lower Attention Rating in 2003 than in 2002 indicating a shift towards less attention being placed on that dimension of quality) are shown in blue ink in Appendix E. If no significant difference was detected between the 2003 and 2002 Attention Rating, they are shown in black in Appendix F.

## **Analysis of Planning Commission Questions**

The Planning Commission included four additional questions with the Quality of Life Survey for residents to answer. These questions are listed in Appendix G as well as the results of the responses given by the surveyed Hillsborough County residents. The results shown include the percentage of responses in each category (yes or no) for each of the four questions and the corresponding margin of errors for computing the corresponding 95% confidence intervals.

These questions were also asked of residents in the 2002 survey and the results were compared. Both the 2003 and 2002 survey results are shown in Appendix G. While small differences are seen for the responses to some of the questions, there were no significant differences found when comparing the 2003 results to the 2002 results. The differences observed can be explained by the expected variation attributed to sampling variation and not to any discernable change in Hillsborough County residents' attitudes.

## Appendix A

<b>Facet of Quality of Life Measured</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>MEAN</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Economic Opportunities</b>	1056	2.9337	±05015
<b>Attention to Economic Opportunities</b>	863	2.5481	±03704
<b>Education System</b>	1056	2.7396	±05494
<b>Attention to Education System</b>	893	2.7010	±03508
<b>Transportation System</b>	1058	2.6484	±05439
<b>Attention to Transportation System</b>	900	2.5800	±04084
<b>Local Government Utilities</b>	1070	2.8533	±04800
<b>Attention to Local Government Utilities</b>	883	2.4270	±03756
<b>Presence of Local Govt. in Our Lives</b>	1058	2.8629	±04336
<b>Attention to Presence of LG in our Lives</b>	861	2.1963	±04224
<b>Environment and Natural Recourses</b>	1055	2.7668	±05370
<b>Attention to Environmental and Natural Resources</b>	873	2.5269	±03953
<b>Government Services</b>	1057	3.0587	±04817
<b>Attention to Government Services</b>	882	2.3923	±03775
<b>Growth Management</b>	1053	2.6030	±05661
<b>Attention to Growth Management</b>	877	2.5393	±03937
<b>Racial, Religious, and Ethnic Tolerance</b>	1062	3.1403	±04523
<b>Attention to Racial, Religious, and Ethnic Tolerance</b>	868	2.0657	±04537
<b>Security</b>	1061	2.9171	±04906
<b>Attention to Security</b>	881	2.4245	±03876

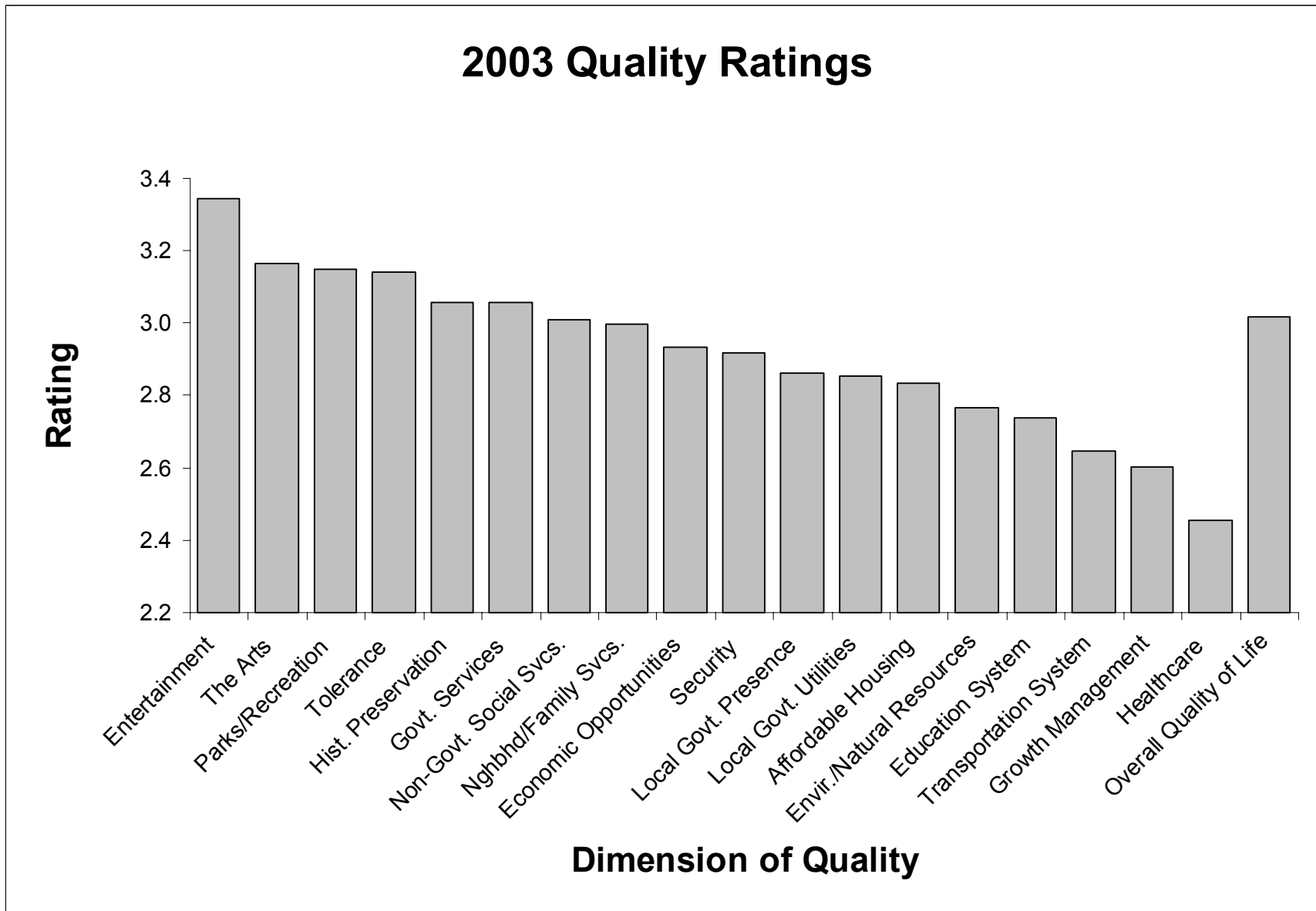
**Appendix A (continued)**

<b>Facet of Quality of Life Measured</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>MEAN</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Healthcare</b>	1060	2.4538	±05339
<b>Attention to Healthcare</b>	890	2.6124	±03812
<b>Non-Govt. Social Services</b>	1053	3.0104	±03615
<b>Attention to Non-Government Social Services</b>	862	2.0394	±04023
<b>Entertainment</b>	1058	3.3440	±04262
<b>Attention to Entertainment</b>	885	1.7525	±04221
<b>Neighborhood and Family Support</b>	1046	2.9990	±04129
<b>Attention to Neighborhood and Family Support</b>	886	2.2844	±04035
<b>Public Parks and Recreation</b>	1064	3.1494	±04279
<b>Attention to Public Parks and Recreation</b>	883	2.2763	±03952
<b>Affordable Housing</b>	1060	2.8340	±05300
<b>Attention to Affordable Housing</b>	882	2.2766	±04516
<b>Historic Preservation</b>	1055	3.0588	±04082
<b>Attention to Historic Preservation</b>	874	2.0606	±04565
<b>The Arts</b>	1049	3.1640	±03982
<b>Attention to The Arts</b>	876	1.9943	±04472
<b>Overall Quality of Life</b>	1063	3.0188	±04629
<b>Attention to the Overall Quality of Life</b>	856	2.5047	±03750

## Appendix B

Facet of Quality of Life Measured	Sample Size	Mean Quality Rating	Margin of Error
<b>Entertainment</b>	1058	3.3440	±04262
<b>The Arts</b>	1049	3.1640	±03982
<b>Public Parks and Recreation</b>	1064	3.1494	±04279
<b>Racial, Religious, and Ethnic Tolerance</b>	1062	3.1403	±04523
<b>Historic Preservation</b>	1055	3.0588	±04082
<b>Government Services</b>	1057	3.0587	±04817
<b>Non-Govt. Social Services</b>	1053	3.0104	±03615
<b>Neighborhood and Family Support</b>	1046	2.9990	±04129
<b>Economic Opportunities</b>	1056	2.9337	±05015
<b>Security</b>	1061	2.9171	±04906
<b>Presence of Local Govt. in Our Lives</b>	1058	2.8629	±04336
<b>Local Government Utilities</b>	1070	2.8533	±04800
<b>Affordable Housing</b>	1060	2.8340	±05300
<b>Environment and Natural Recourses</b>	1055	2.7668	±05370
<b>Education System</b>	1056	2.7396	±05494
<b>Transportation System</b>	1058	2.6484	±05439
<b>Growth Management</b>	1053	2.6030	±05661
<b>Healthcare</b>	1060	2.4538	±05339
<b>Overall Quality of Life</b>	1063	3.0188	±04629

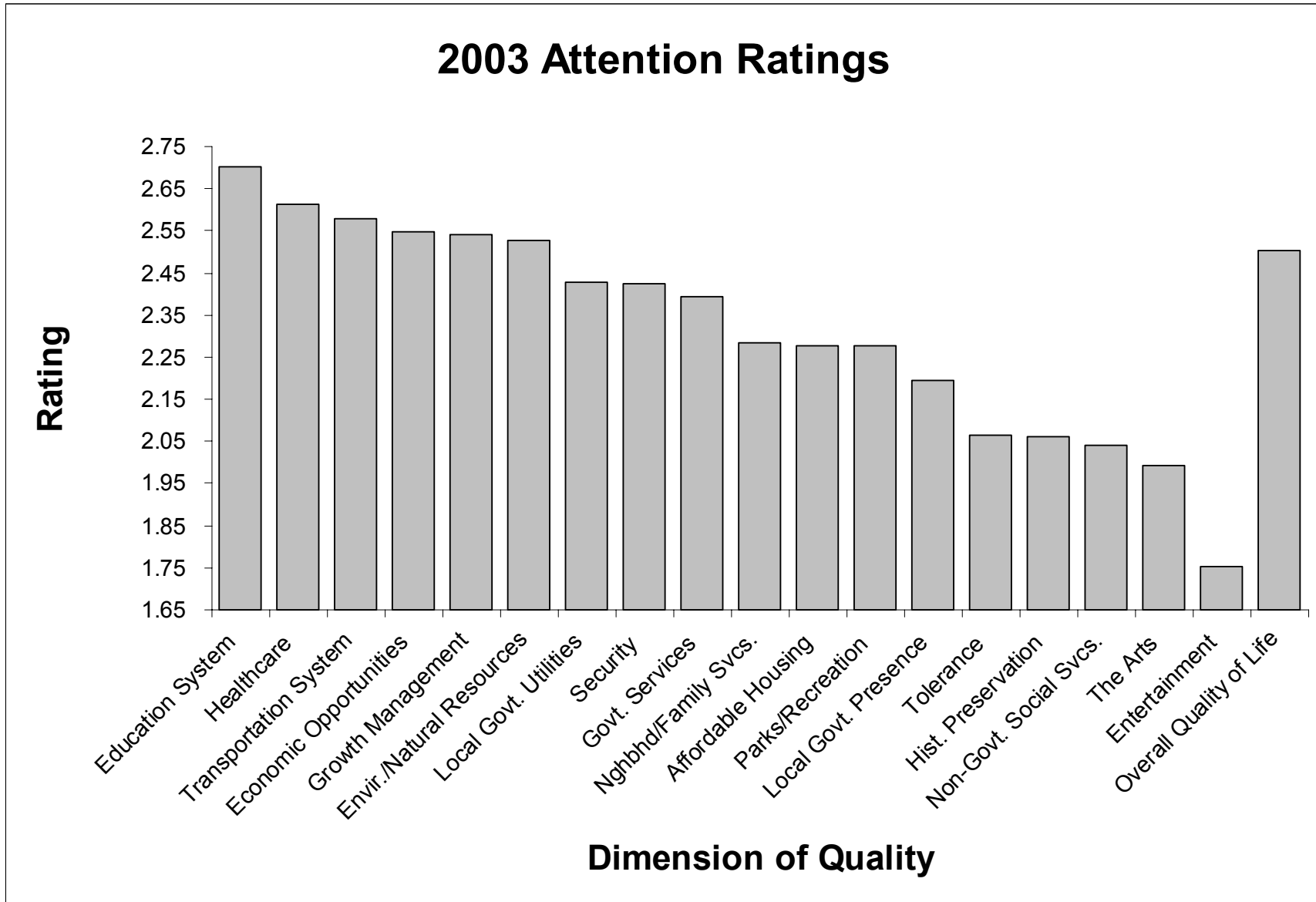
Appendix B (continued)



## Appendix C

<b>Attention Needed</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>MEAN</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Education System</b>	893	2.7010	±03508
<b>Healthcare</b>	890	2.6124	±03812
<b>Transportation System</b>	900	2.5800	±04084
<b>Economic Opportunities</b>	863	2.5481	±03704
<b>Growth Management</b>	877	2.5393	±03937
<b>Environment and Natural Recourses</b>	873	2.5269	±03953
<b>Local Government Utilities</b>	883	2.4270	±03756
<b>Security</b>	881	2.4245	±03876
<b>Government Services</b>	882	2.3923	±03775
<b>Neighborhood and Family Support</b>	886	2.2844	±04035
<b>Affordable Housing</b>	882	2.2766	±04516
<b>Public Parks and Recreation</b>	883	2.2763	±03952
<b>Presence of Local Govt. in Our Lives</b>	861	2.1963	±04224
<b>Racial, Religious, and Ethnic Tolerance</b>	868	2.0657	±04537
<b>Historic Preservation</b>	874	2.0606	±04565
<b>Non-Govt. Social Services</b>	862	2.0394	±04023
<b>The Arts</b>	876	1.9943	±04472
<b>Entertainment</b>	885	1.7525	±04221
<b>Overall Quality of Life</b>	856	2.5047	±03750

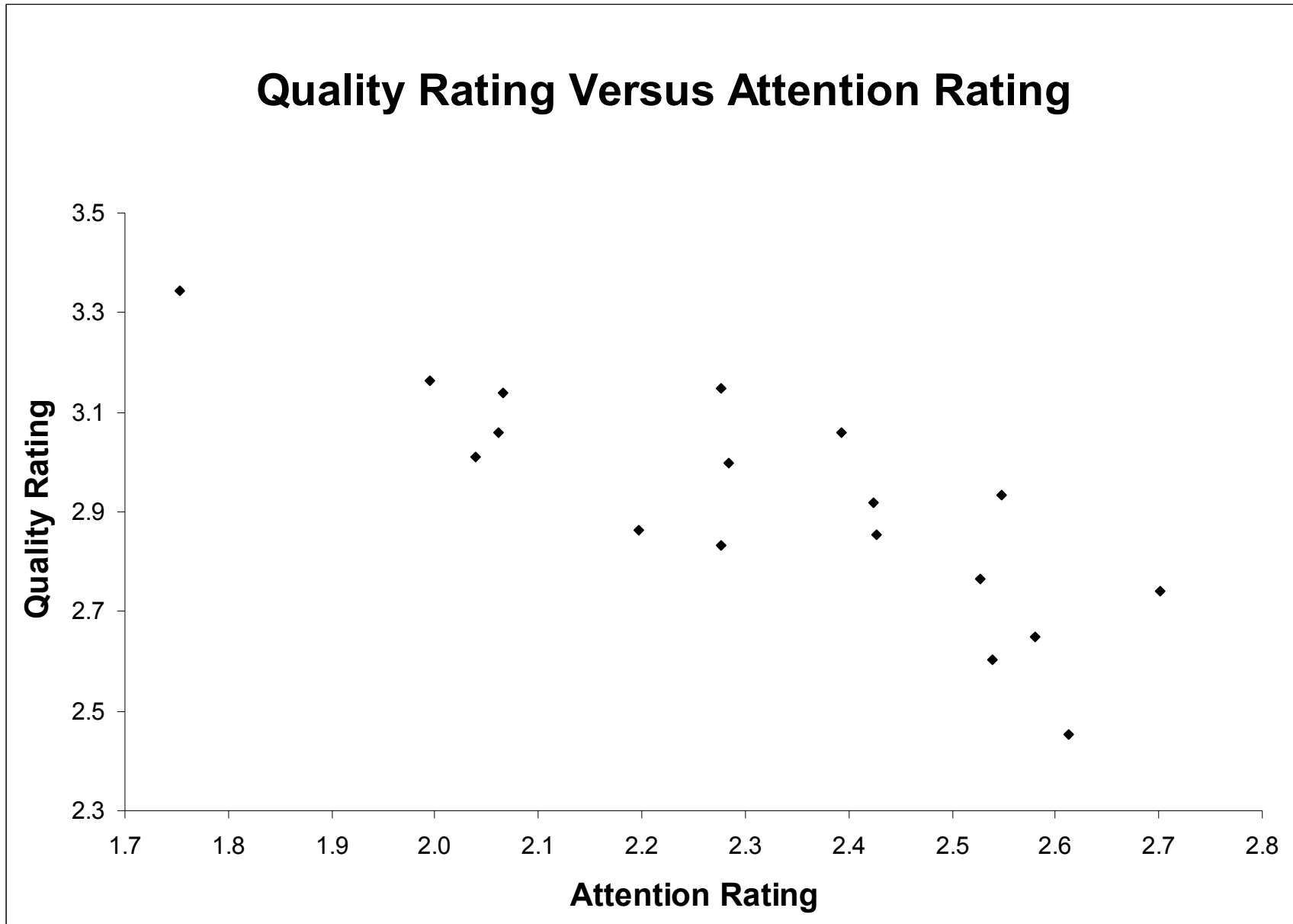
Appendix C (continued)



## Appendix D

<b>Facet of Quality of Life Measured</b>	<b>Quality Rating</b>	<b>Attention Rating</b>
<b>Entertainment</b>	3.3440	1.7525
<b>The Arts</b>	3.1640	1.9943
<b>Public Parks and Recreation</b>	3.1494	2.2763
<b>Racial, Religious, and Ethnic Tolerance</b>	3.1403	2.0657
<b>Historic Preservation</b>	3.0588	2.0606
<b>Government Services</b>	3.0587	2.3923
<b>Non-Govt. Social Services</b>	3.0104	2.0394
<b>Neighborhood and Family Support</b>	2.9990	2.2844
<b>Economic Opportunities</b>	2.9337	2.5481
<b>Security</b>	2.9171	2.4245
<b>Presence of Local Govt. in Our Lives</b>	2.8629	2.1963
<b>Local Government Utilities</b>	2.8533	2.427
<b>Affordable Housing</b>	2.8340	2.2766
<b>Environment and Natural Recourses</b>	2.7668	2.5269
<b>Education System</b>	2.7396	2.701
<b>Transportation System</b>	2.6484	2.58
<b>Growth Management</b>	2.6030	2.5393
<b>Healthcare</b>	2.4538	2.6124

Appendix D (continued)



## Appendix E

<b>Facet of Quality of Life Measured</b>	<b>2003 Quality Rating Mean</b>	<b>2002 Quality Rating Mean</b>
<b>Economic Opportunities</b>	2.9337	2.7529
<b>Education System</b>	2.7396	2.8377
<b>Transportation System</b>	2.6484	2.7886
<b>Local Government Utilities</b>	2.8533	2.8061
<b>Presence of Local Govt. in Our Lives</b>	2.8629	2.841
<b>Environment and Natural Recourses</b>	2.7668	2.7463
<b>Government Services</b>	3.0587	3.0192
<b>Growth Management</b>	2.603	2.5538
<b>Racial, Religious, and Ethnic Tolerance</b>	3.1403	3.1227
<b>Security</b>	2.9171	2.8898
<b>Healthcare</b>	2.4538	2.3804
<b>Non-Govt. Social Services</b>	3.0104	2.9686
<b>Entertainment</b>	3.344	3.4289
<b>Neighborhood and Family Support</b>	2.999	2.992
<b>Public Parks and Recreation</b>	3.1494	3.24
<b>Affordable Housing</b>	2.834	2.9371
<b>Historic Preservation</b>	3.0588	3.1144
<b>The Arts</b>	3.164	3.1822
<b>Overall Quality of Life</b>	3.0188	2.9989

## Appendix F

<b>Attention Needed</b>	<b>2003 Attention Rating Mean</b>	<b>2002 Attention Rating Mean</b>
Attention to Economic Opportunities	2.5481	2.5765
<b>Attention to Education System</b>	<b>2.701</b>	<b>2.6422</b>
<b>Attention to Transportation System</b>	<b>2.58</b>	<b>2.4889</b>
<b>Attention to Local Government Utilities</b>	<b>2.427</b>	<b>2.4922</b>
Attention to Presence of LG in our Lives	2.1963	2.1447
Attention to Environmental and Natural Resources	2.5269	2.5104
Attention to Government Services	2.3923	2.4321
Attention to Growth Management	2.5393	2.5013
Attention to Racial, Religious, and Ethnic Tolerance	2.0657	2.0775
<b>Attention to Security</b>	<b>2.4245</b>	<b>2.4828</b>
Attention to Healthcare	2.6124	2.636
<b>Attention to Non-Government Social Services</b>	<b>2.0394</b>	<b>2.1308</b>
Attention to Entertainment	1.7525	1.8016
Attention to Neighborhood and Family Support	2.2844	2.2724
Attention to Public Parks and Recreation	2.2763	2.2523
Attention to Affordable Housing	2.2766	2.2441
Attention to Historic Preservation	2.0606	2.0484
Attention to The Arts	1.9943	1.9711
Attention to the Overall Quality of Life	2.5047	2.5099

## Appendix G

### Planning Commission Questions

1. Should consideration of how the costs of growth are distributed between new and existing residents be a major concern in the comprehensive plans for the four local governments in Hillsborough County (the Cities of Tampa, Plant City and Temple Terrace and unincorporated Hillsborough)? **YES** \_\_\_\_\_ **NO** \_\_\_\_\_
2. One way of paying for the “hard” costs of growth such as roads and schools is through a type of user fee called an impact fee. With an impact fee, new residential or business construction pays at the time of occupancy for the costs of new “hard” public services required for that development. Should impact fees be the major way local governments pay for the costs of new growth? **YES** \_\_\_\_\_ **NO** \_\_\_\_\_
3. Another way of paying for the “hard” costs of growth is for local governments to bond or borrow from the future taxes of all residents, existing and new, to pay for the costs of growth. Should paying for the costs of growth by borrowing from the future taxes of all residents be the major way local governments pay for the costs of new growth? **YES** \_\_\_\_\_ **NO** \_\_\_\_\_
4. At the present time, do you feel that the costs of growth in Hillsborough County are being collected in an equitable manner between existing and new residents/businesses? **YES** \_\_\_\_\_ **NO** \_\_\_\_\_

## Appendix G (continued)

### 2003 Results

	<b>Percentage Yes</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percentage No</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Question 1</b>	91.6%	1.7%	8.4%	1.7%
<b>Question 2</b>	68.4%	2.8%	31.6%	2.8%
<b>Question 3</b>	12.5%	2.0%	87.5%	2.0%
<b>Question 4</b>	29.5%	2.8%	70.5%	2.8%

### 2002 Results

	<b>Percentage Yes</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percentage No</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>
<b>Question 1</b>	91.6%	1.9%	8.4%	1.9%
<b>Question 2</b>	67.1%	3.1%	32.9%	3.1%
<b>Question 3</b>	13.2%	2.3%	86.8%	2.3%
<b>Question 4</b>	30.7%	3.2%	69.3%	3.2%