

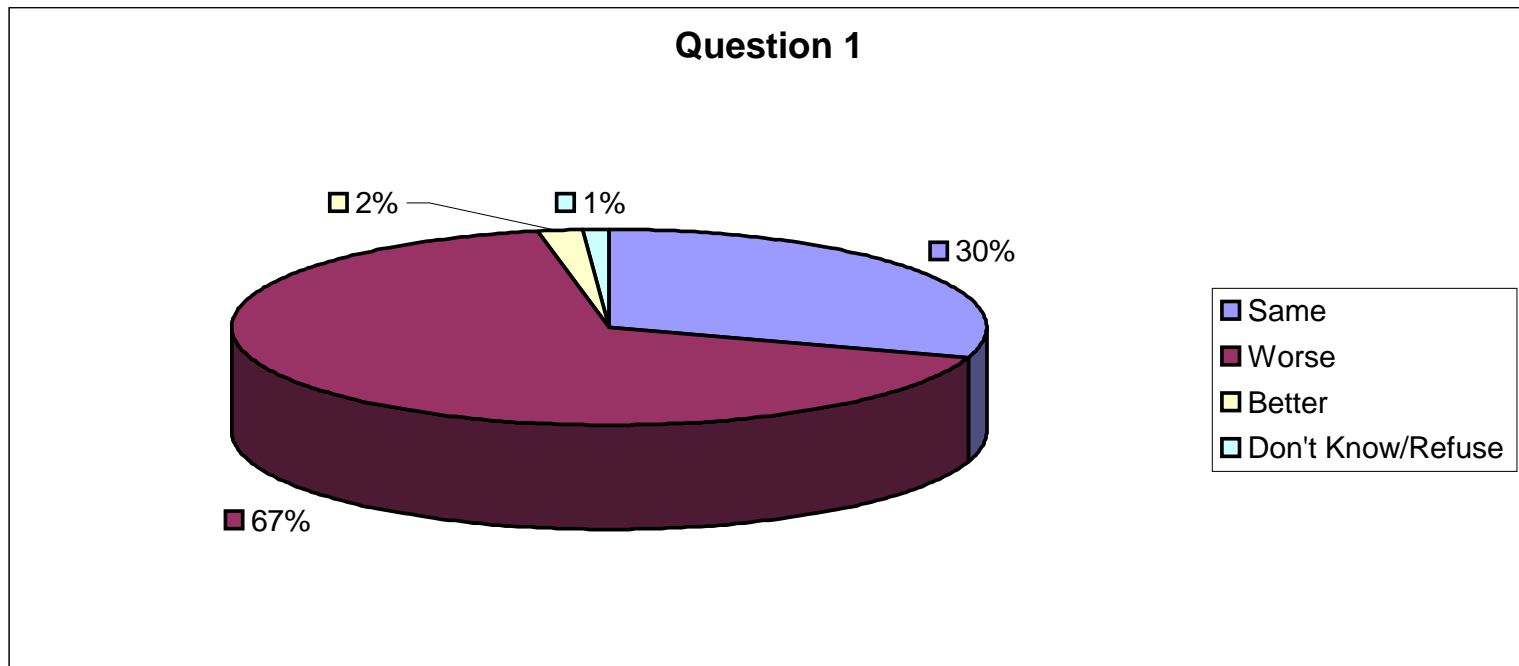
# Local Smart Growth Survey

Urban Affairs Center

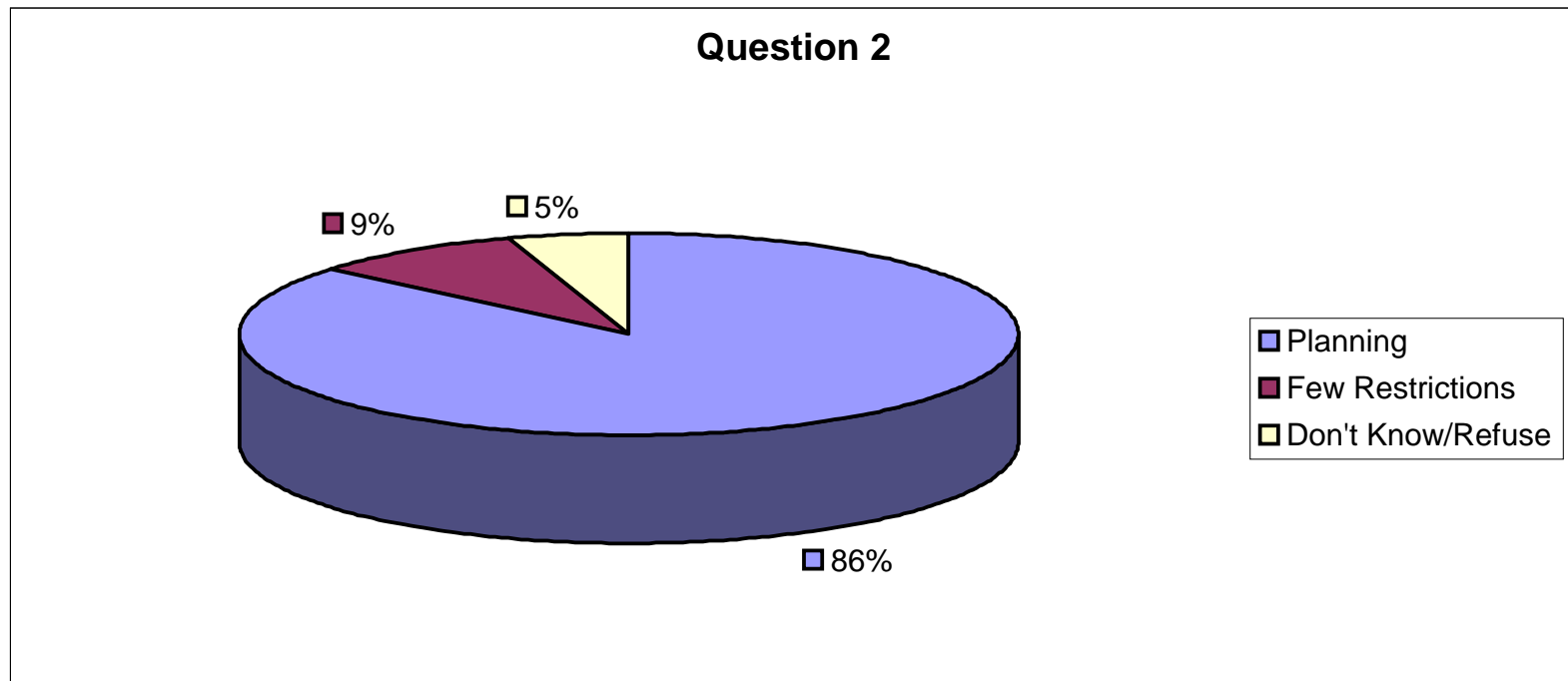
The University of Toledo

August, 2001

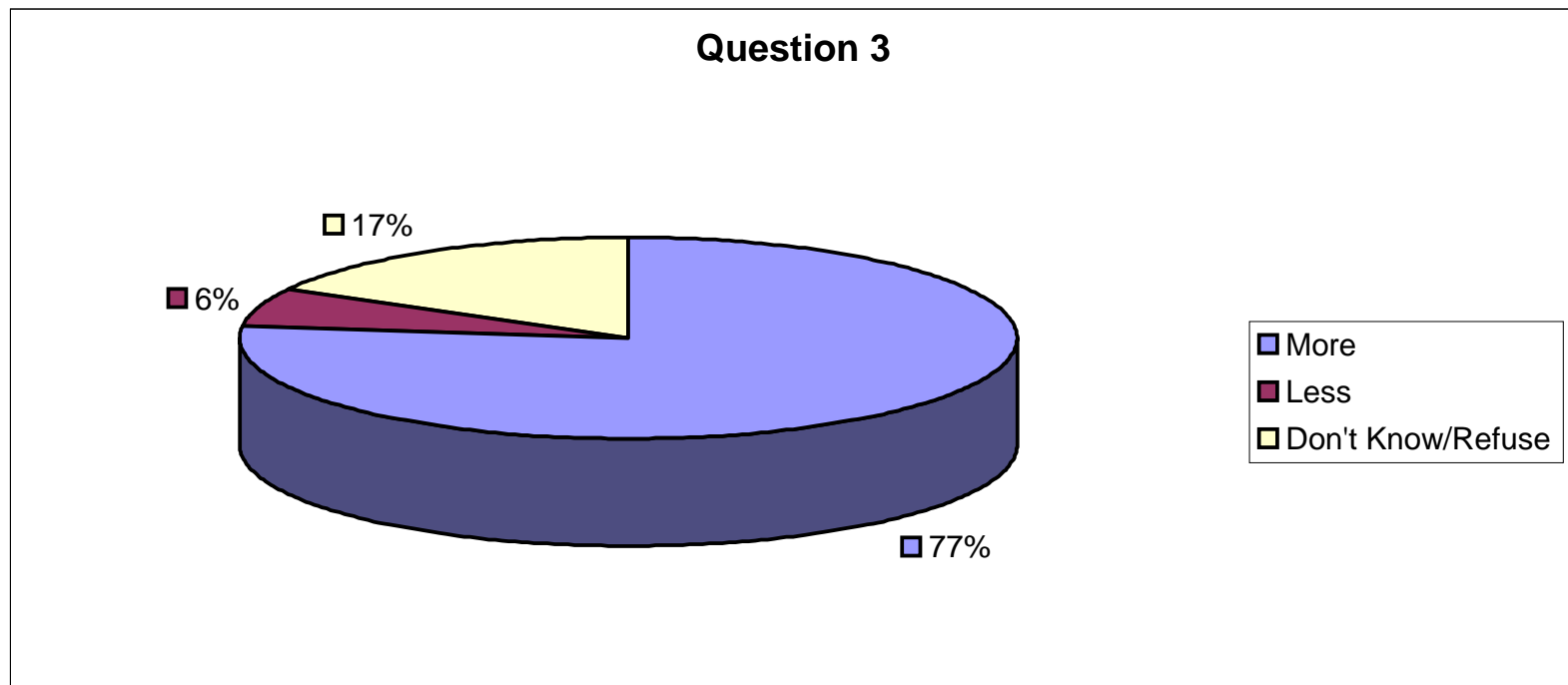
1. Thinking about the area where you live, has traffic over the last three years gotten better, gotten worse, or stayed about the same?



2. Do you agree more with those who say it is better to have land-use planning to guide the place and size of development in your county or area, or more with those who say that people and industry should be allowed to build wherever they want?

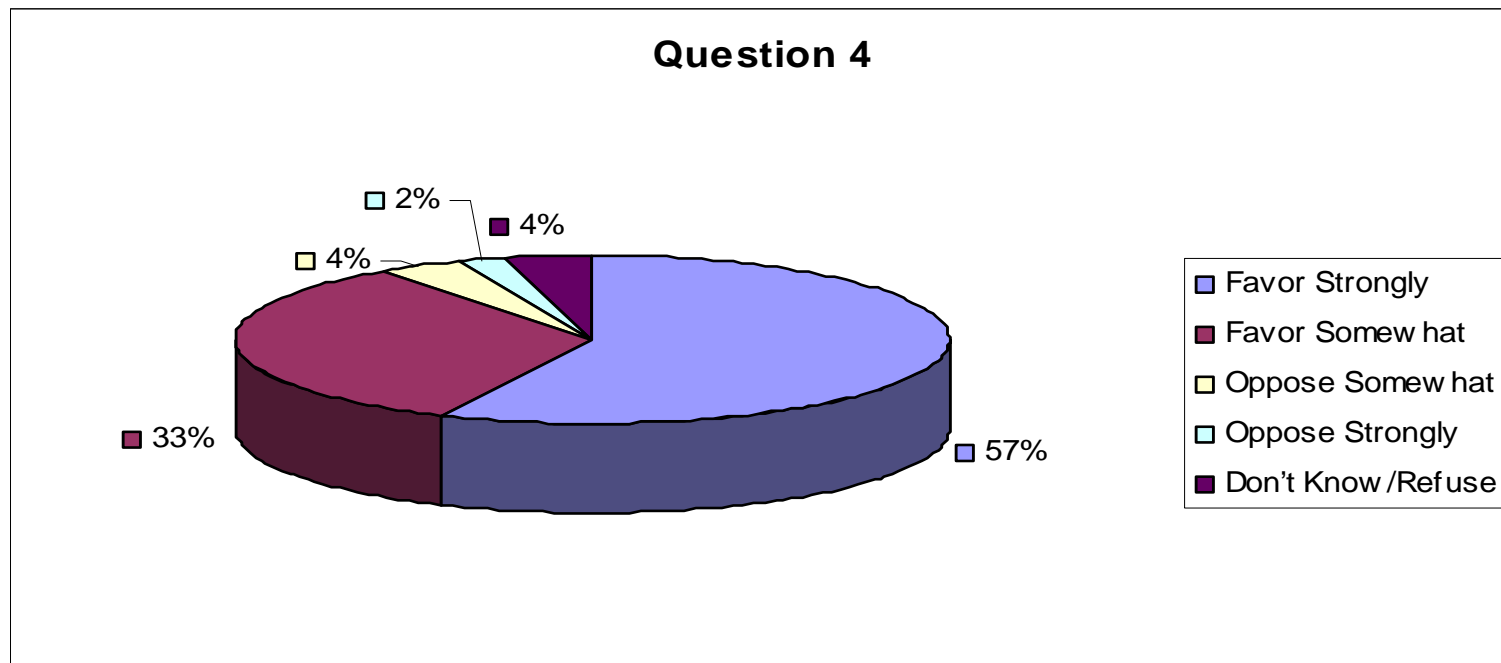


3. Now, thinking about your state, is there a need to do more or to do less to manage and plan for new growth and development in your state?

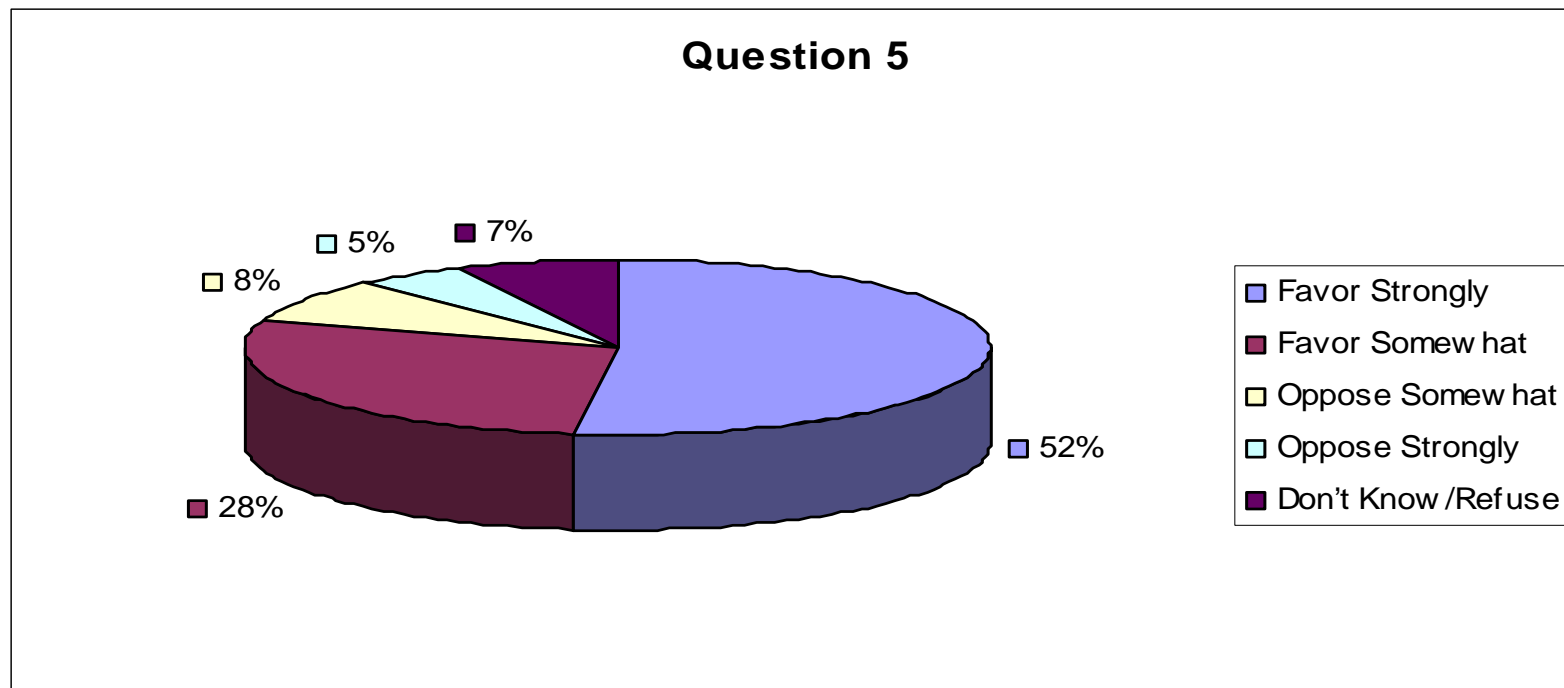


Here are some proposals on development and land use policy. For each one, please tell me if you strongly favor, somewhat favor, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the proposal.

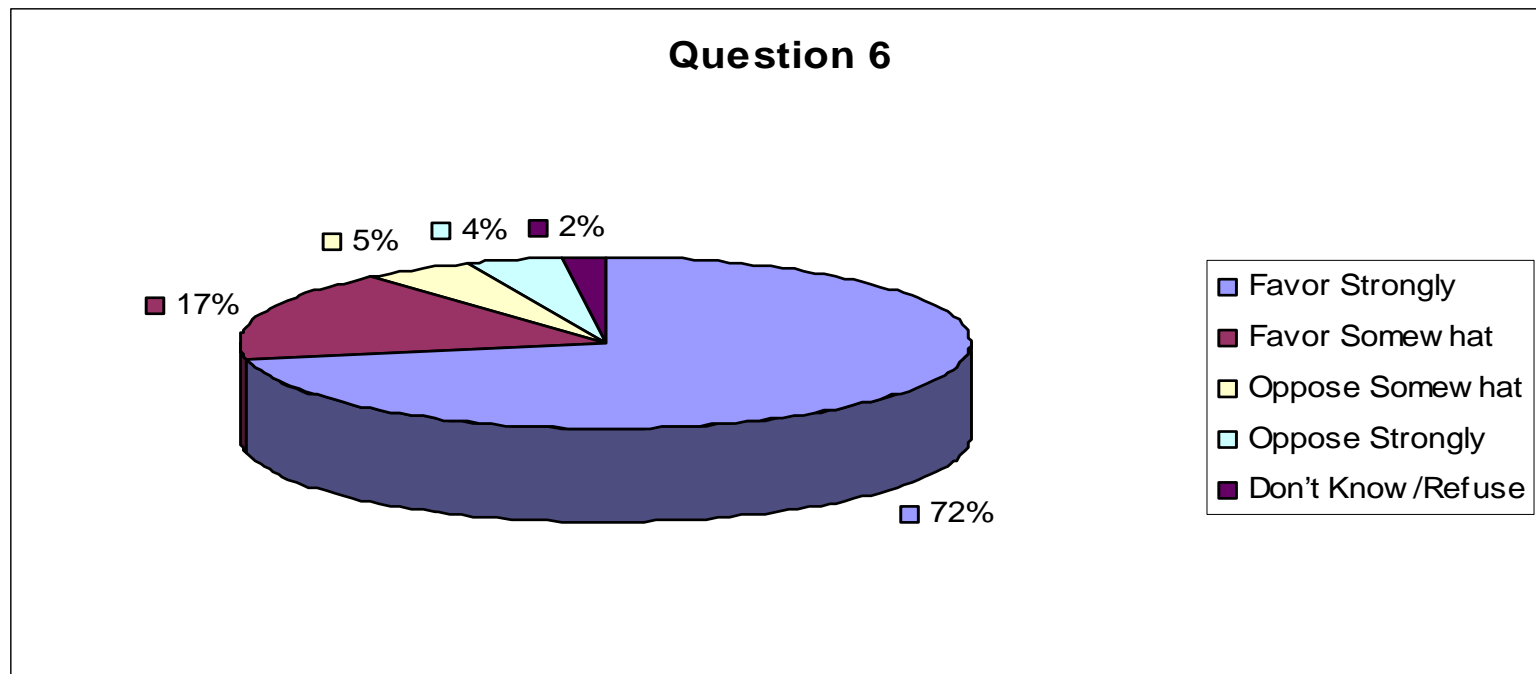
4. Increase coordinated efforts among towns to plan for growth.



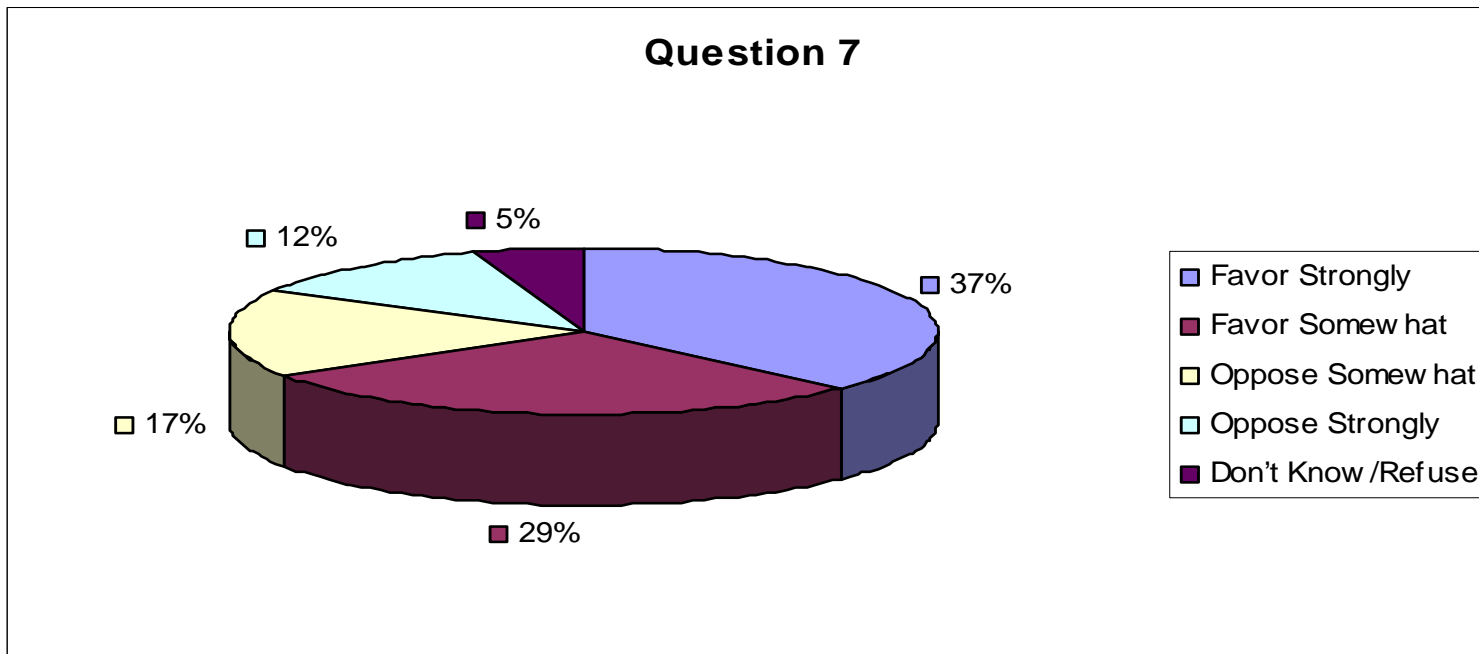
5. Have state government give funding priority to maintain services, such as schools and roads, in existing communities rather than to encourage new development in the countryside.



6. Establish zones for green space, farming, and forests outside of existing cities and suburbs that would be off-limits to developers.

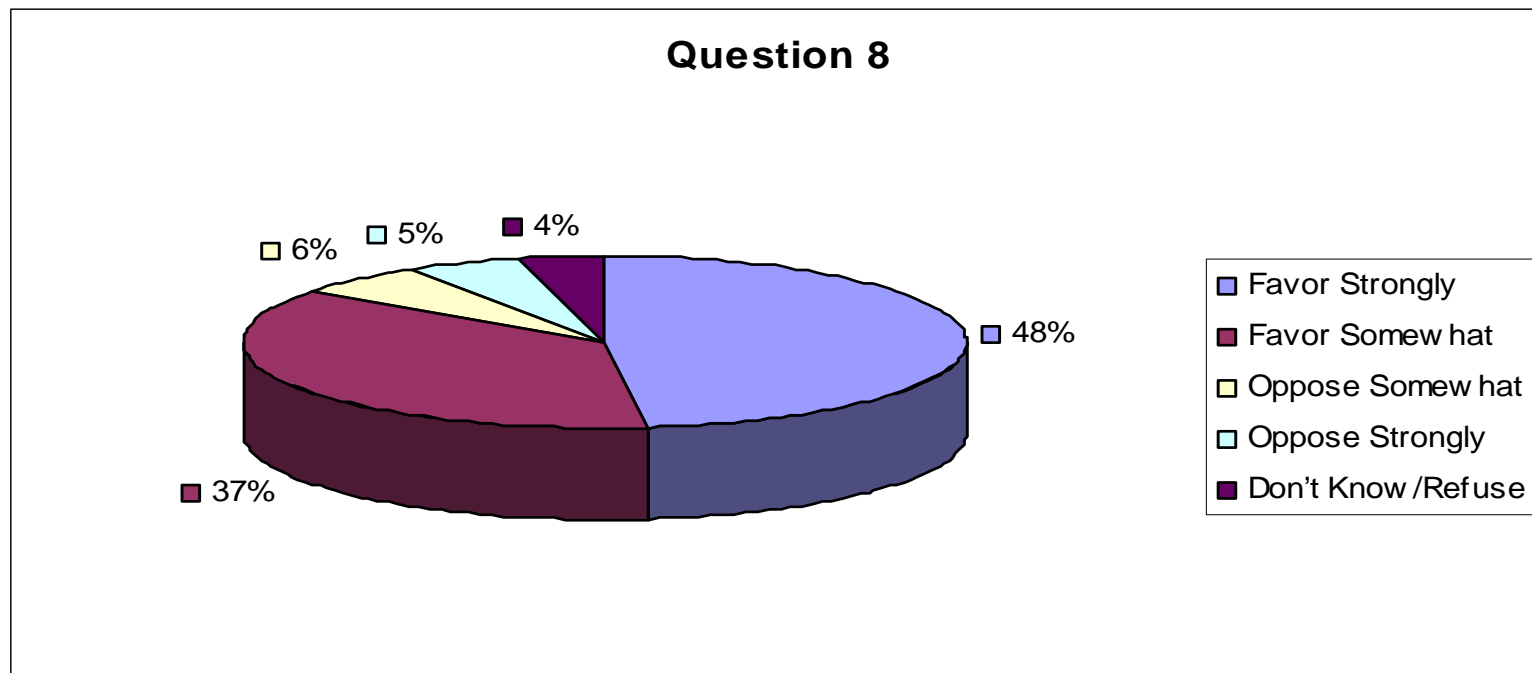


7. Require that all new housing developments built in your state include at least 15% of housing for moderate and low-income families.

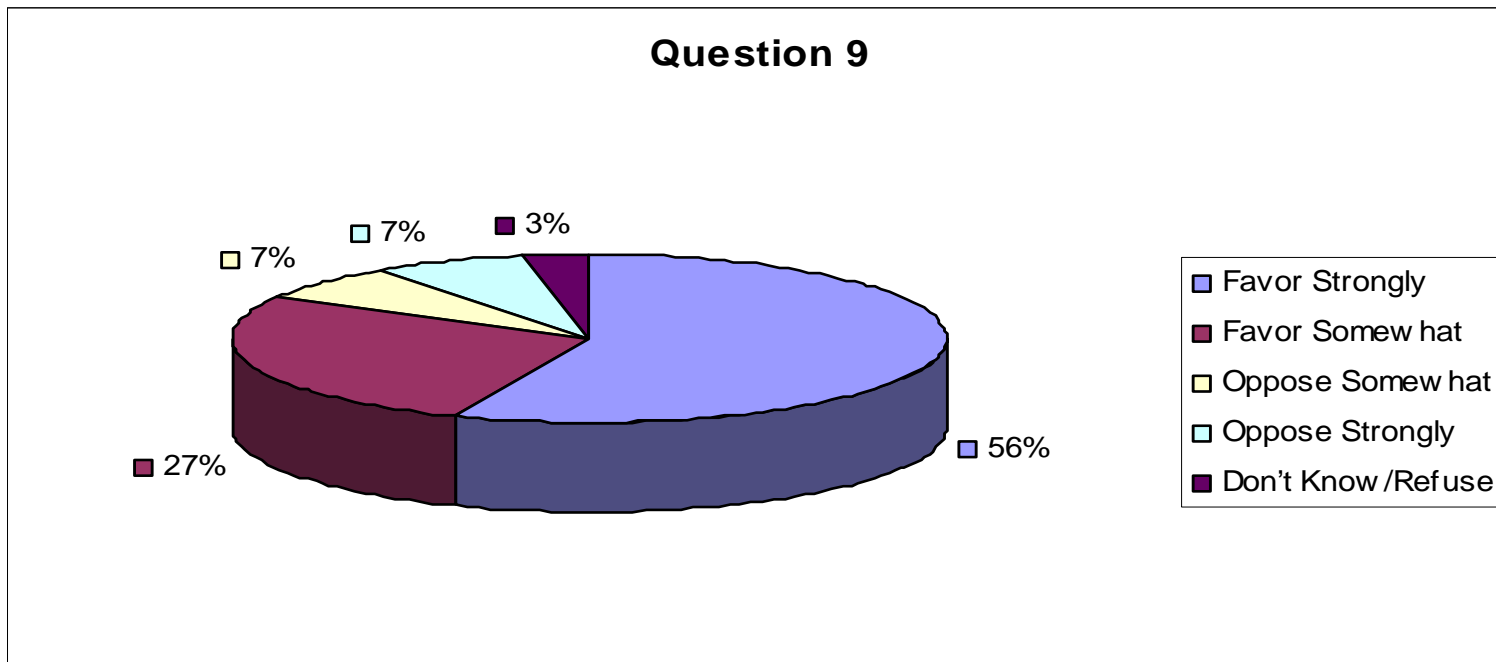




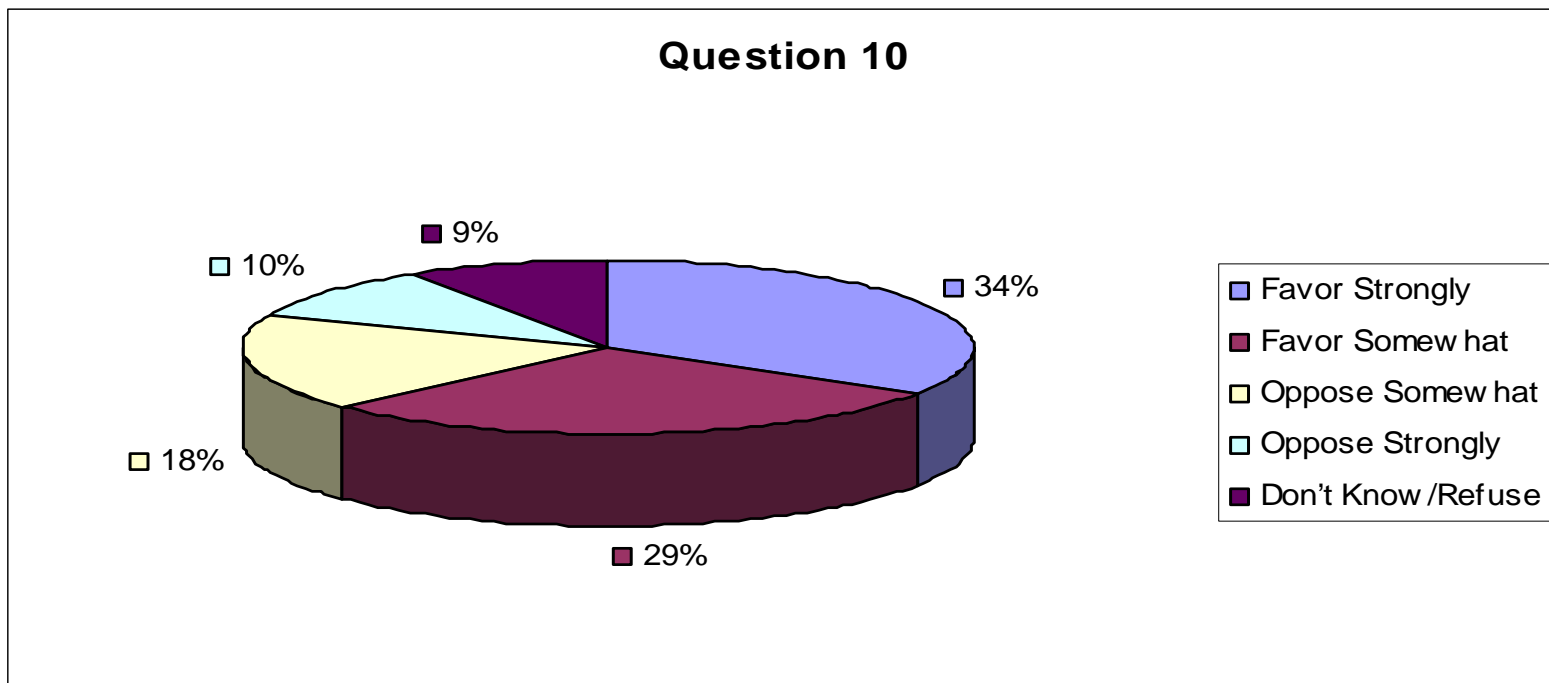
8. Have government provide tax credits and low-interest loans for people to revitalize cities, suburbs and rural communities that are not doing so well economically.



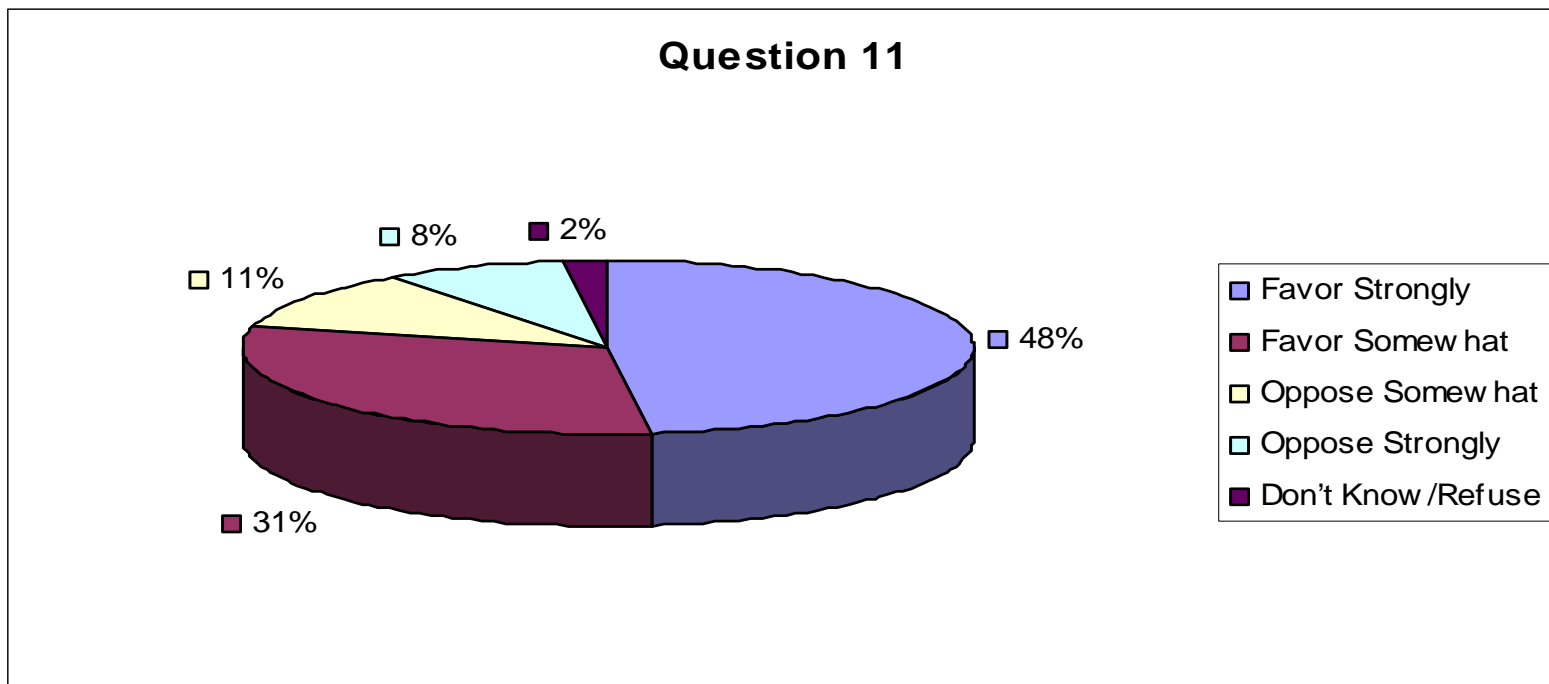
9. Have government use tax dollars to buy land for more parks and open space and to protect wildlife.



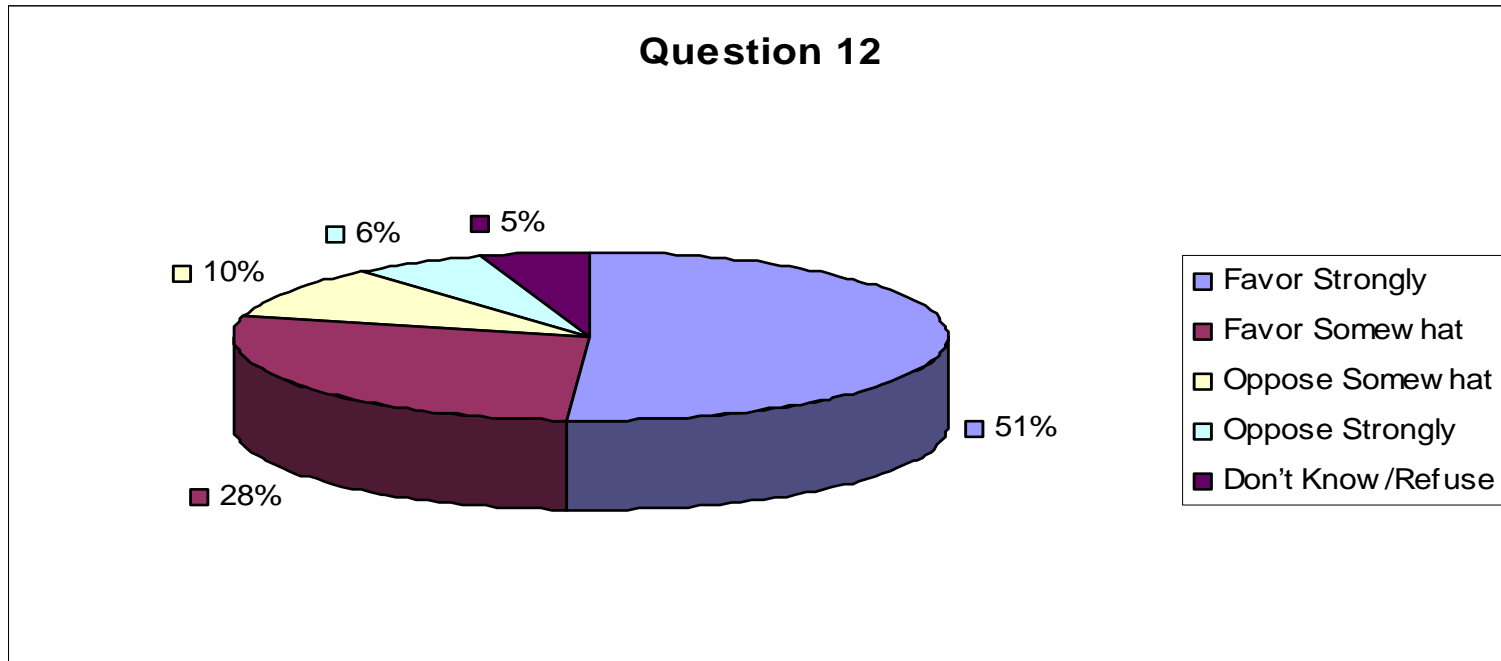
10. Have your state government use more of its transportation budget for improvements in public transportation, such as trains, buses and light rail, even if this means less money to build new highways.



11. Use part of the state transportation budget to create more sidewalks and stop signs in communities, to make it safer and easier for children to walk to school, even if this means less money to build new highways.

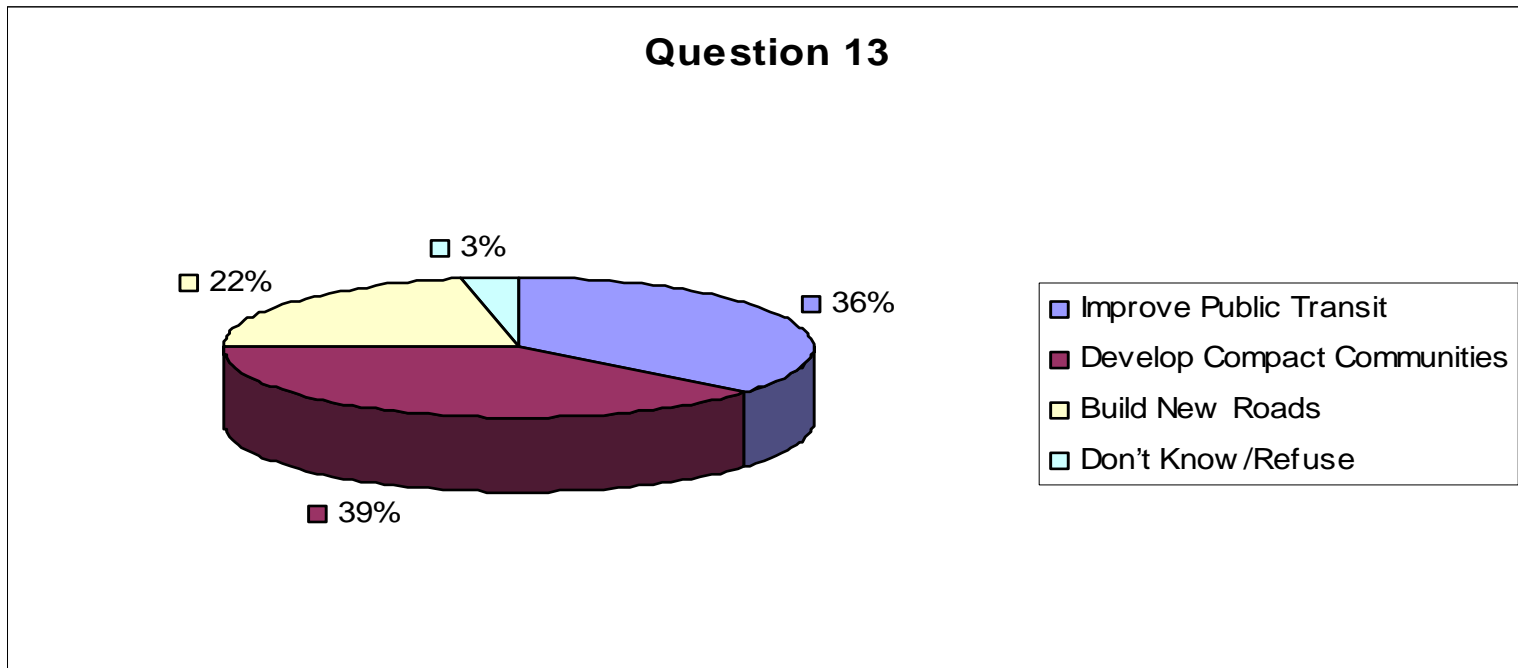


12. Provide tax credits and low-interest loans for people to rehabilitate historic houses and revitalize neighborhoods in cities and older suburbs.



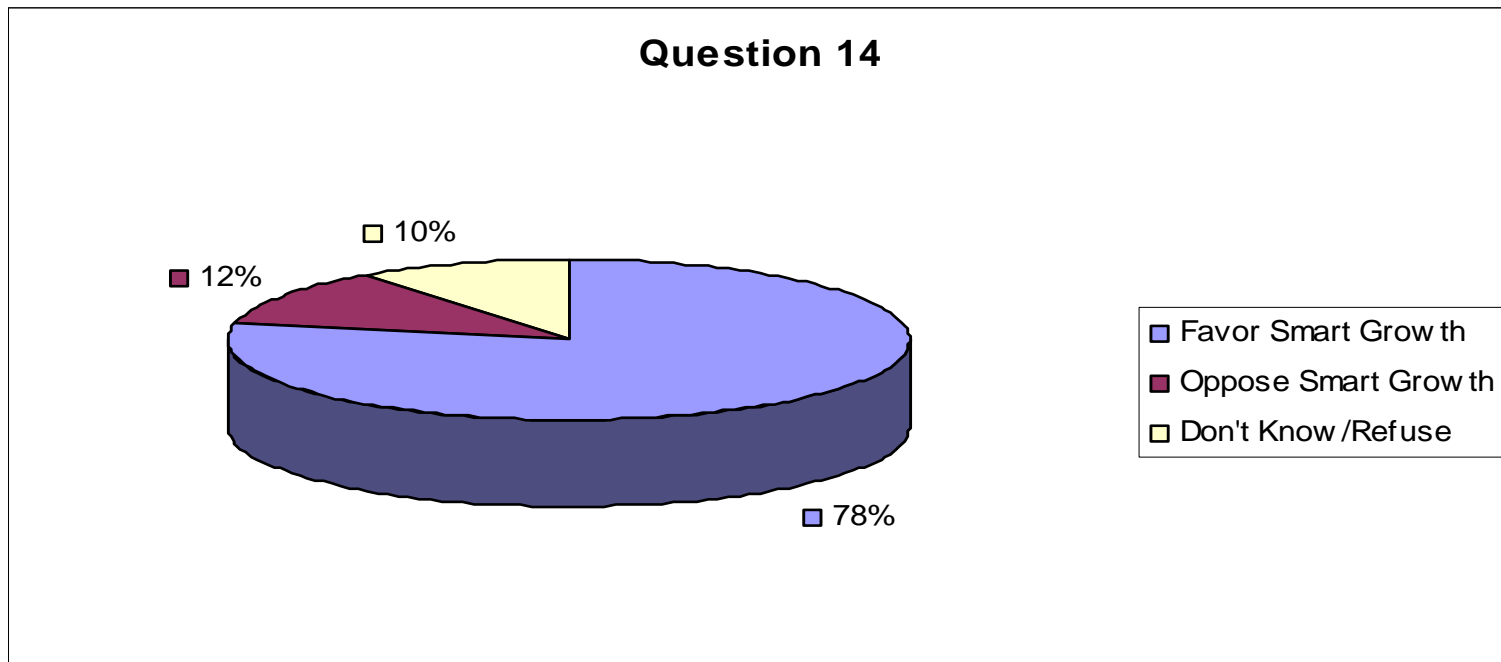
13. Which one of the following proposals is the best long term solution to reducing traffic in your state:

- a. Build new roads,
- b. Improve public transportation, such as trains, buses, and light rail, or
- c. Develop communities where people do not have to drive long distances to work or shop.



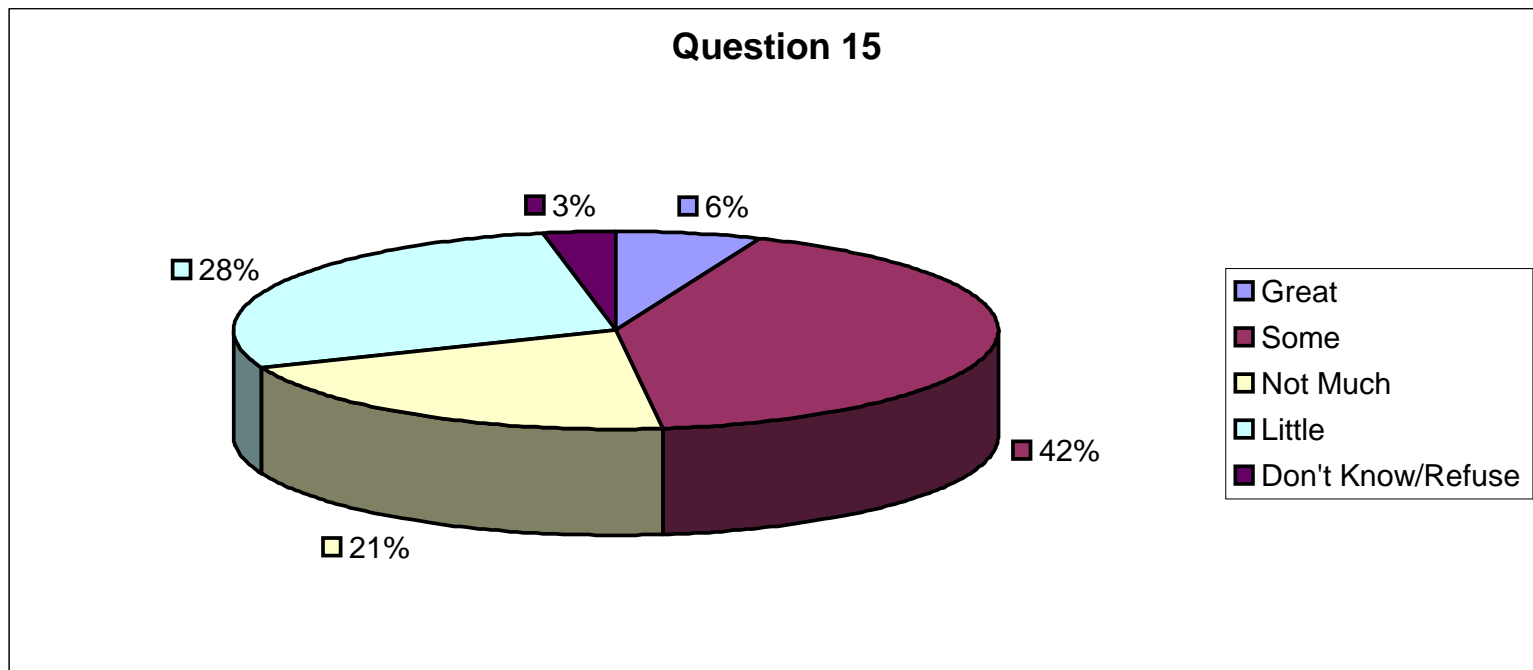
14. The term Smart Growth refers to giving priority to improving services, such as schools, roads, affordable housing, and public transportation in existing communities, rather than encouraging new housing and commercial development, and new highways, in the countryside. With this in mind, would you favor or oppose smart growth policies in your state?

- a. Favor smart growth
- b. Oppose smart growth
- c. Don't know/refuse to answer



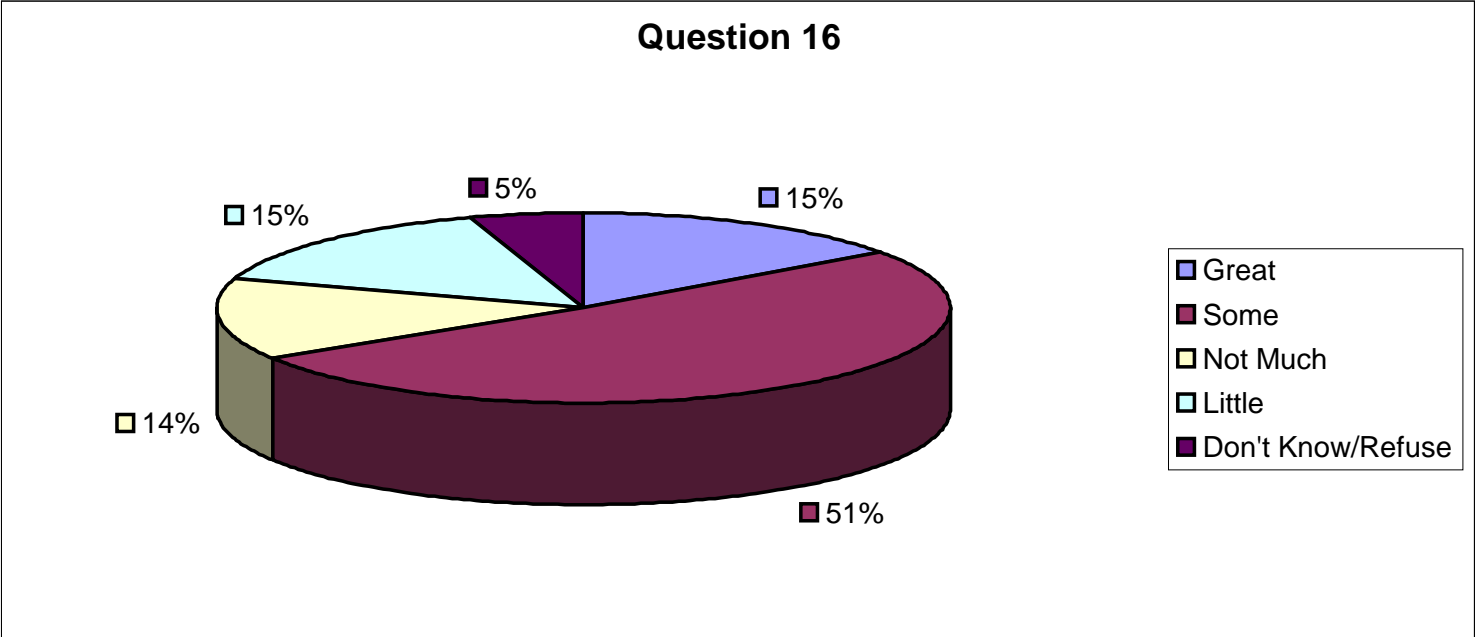
How much confidence do you have in each of the following to make the best decisions on land use issues affecting your area? Do you have a great deal, some, not very much, or very little confidence in ...

### 15. Private developers:

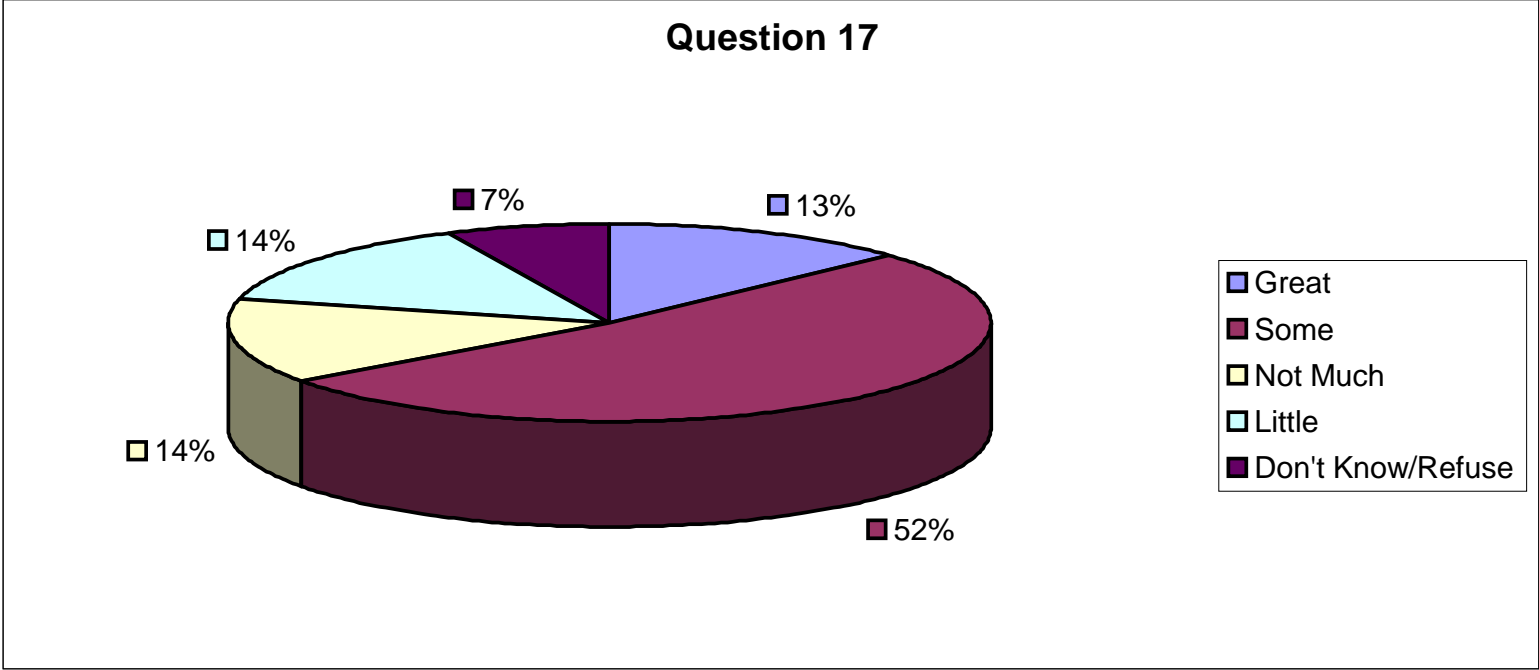




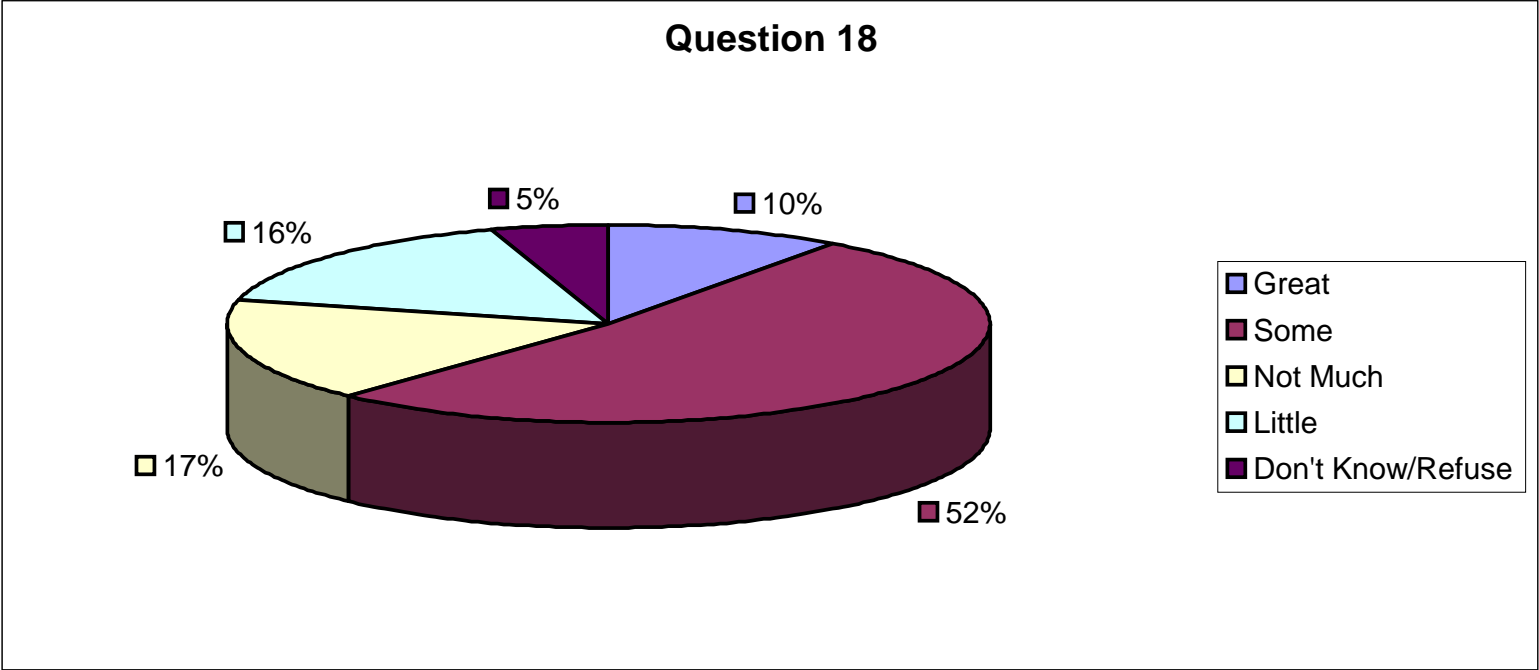
16. Your city or town government:



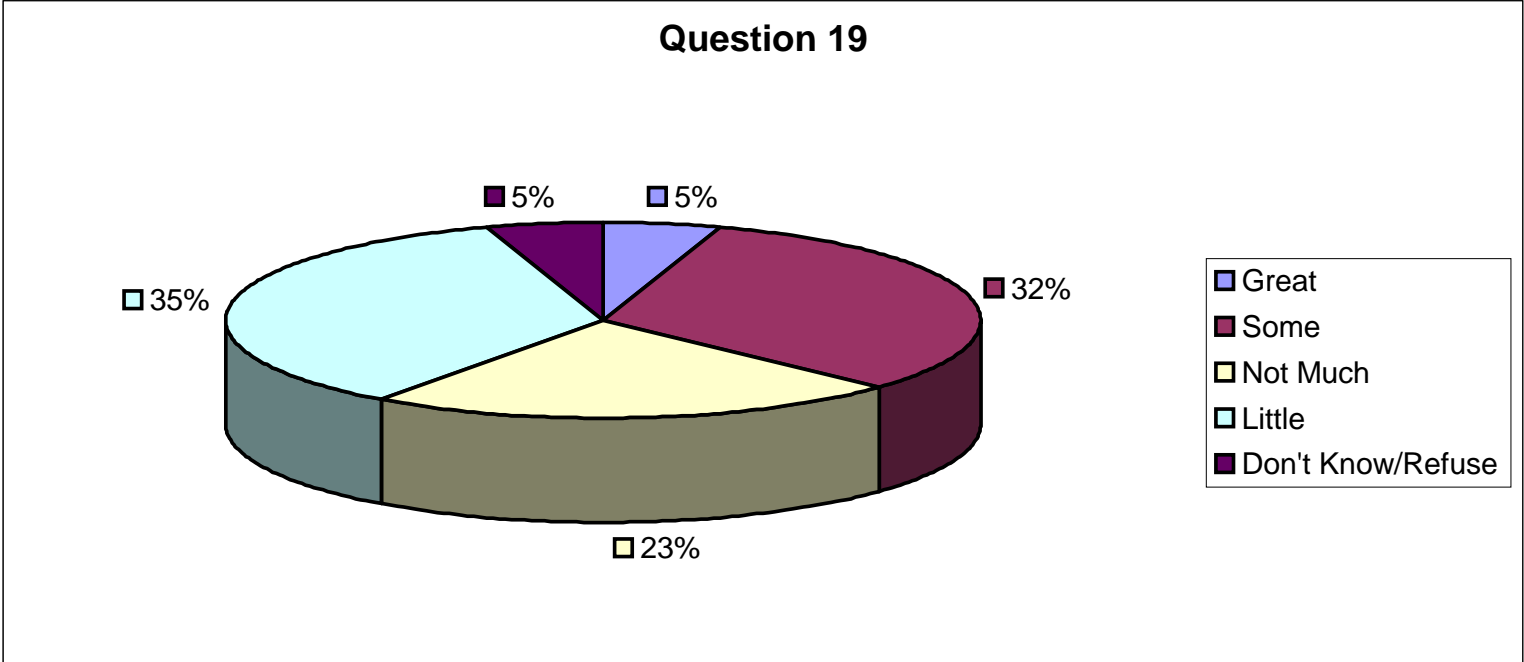
# 17. Your county government:



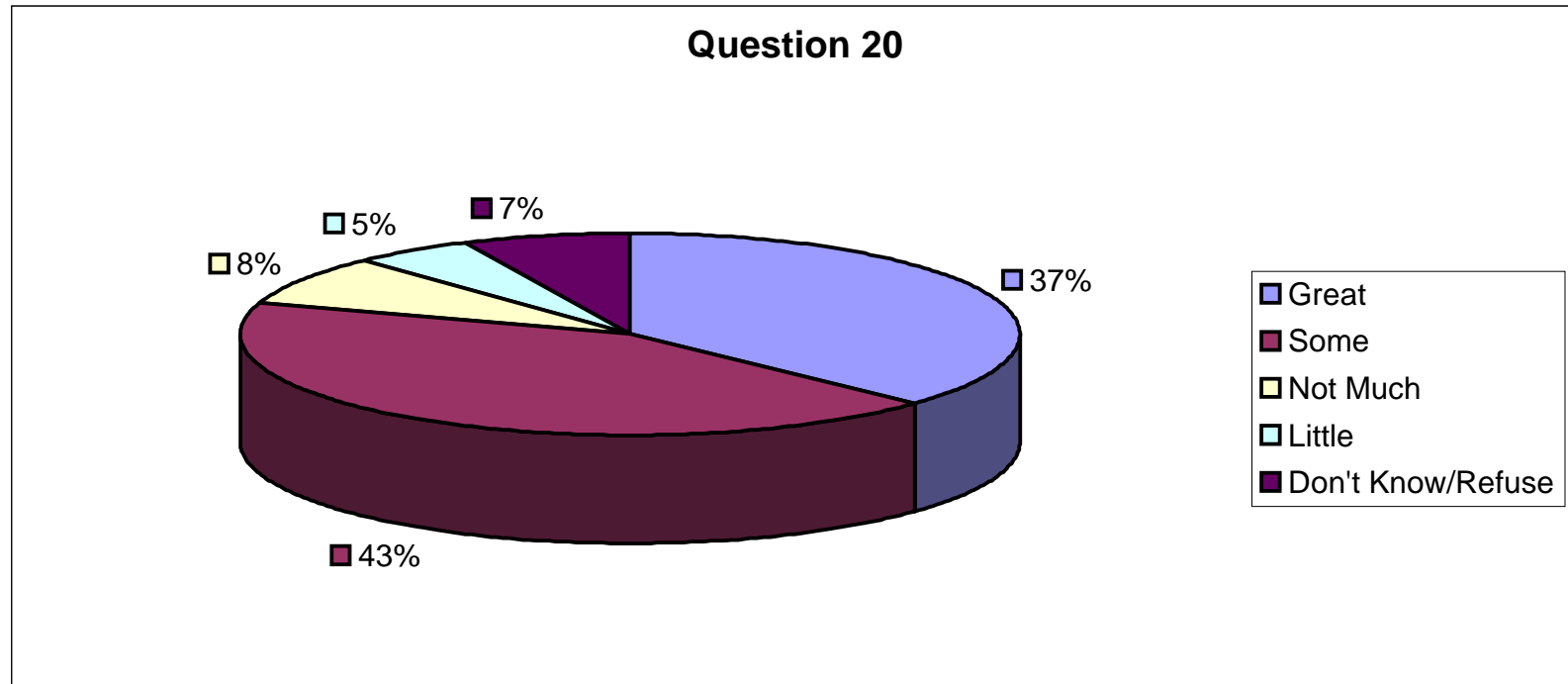
# 18. Your state government:



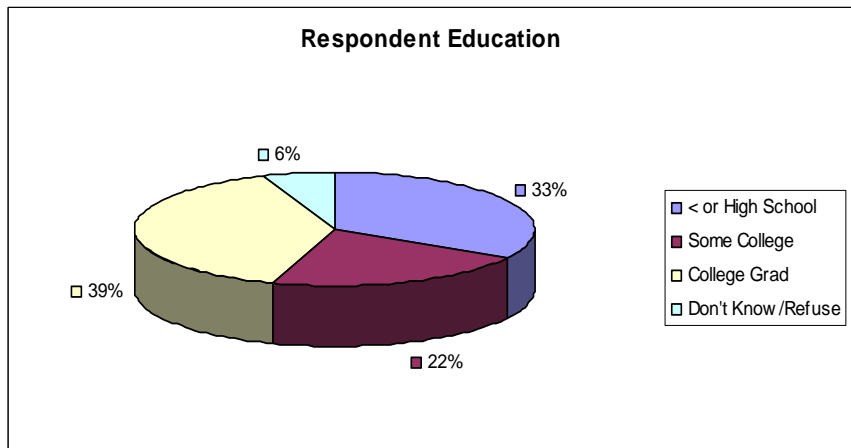
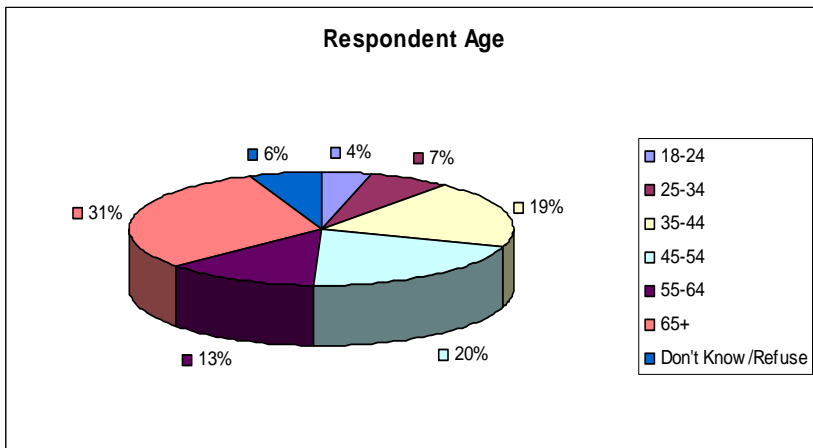
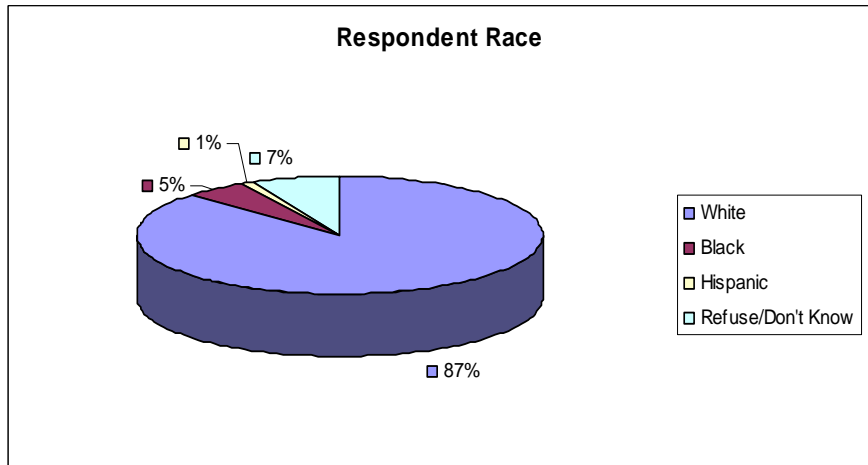
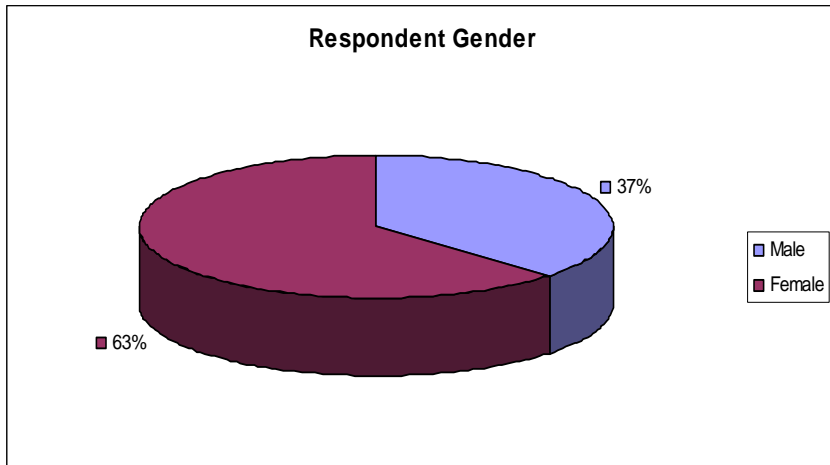
# 19. The federal government:



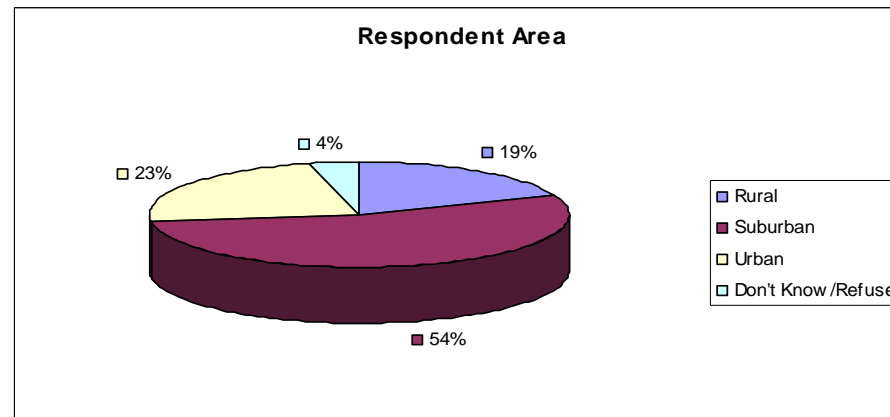
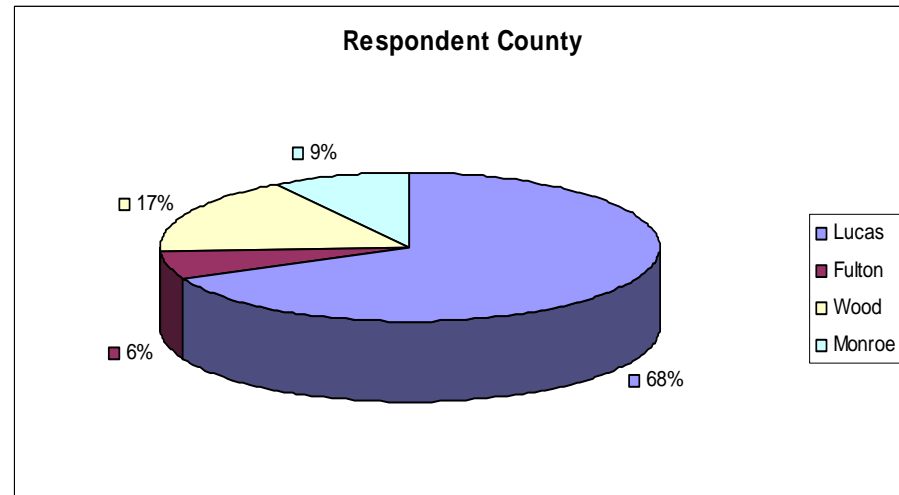
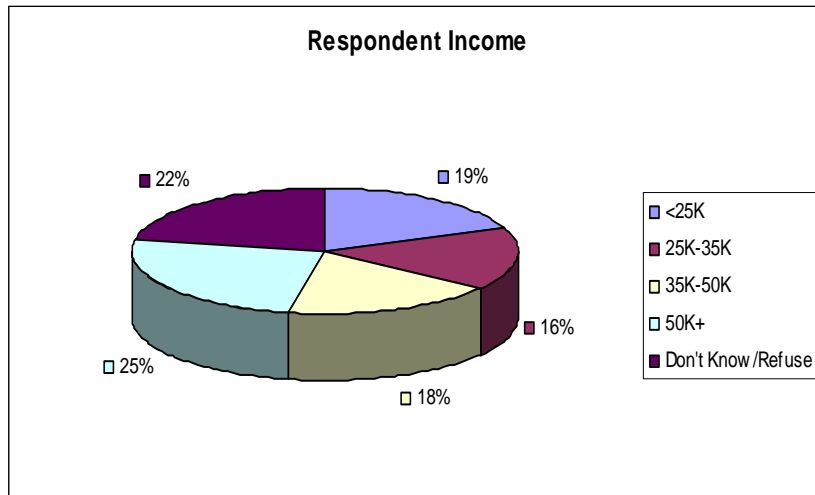
## 20. Neighborhood associations and civic groups:



# Demographics of the Respondents



# Demographics of the Respondents (cont.)



# Comparison Of Questions 4-12 Between Toledo and National Answers

