CENTER for
SURVEY RESEARCH
University of Massachusetts Boston

FINAL REPORT

April 4, 2006

2005 CAPE COD RESIDENTS SURVEY

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Carried out under contract to the Cape Cod Commission

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Every five years, the Cape Cod Commission (CCC) prepares a Regional Policy Plan to guide development throughout Barnstable County. The Plan provides guidance about how to balance population growth and economic development with protection of the Cape's natural resources and community character. In order to produce an updated plan that meets the needs and goals of all Cape residents, the CCC engaged the Center for Survey Research at the University of Massachusetts Boston (CSR) to conduct a survey of Cape Cod residents to solicit their views about important local issues. This report summarizes the results of that survey.

The survey was mailed to 1,004 randomly-selected addresses on the town residents' lists available from the Town Clerks in the 15 towns on Cape Cod. The initial mailing was sent out to residents at the end of September 2005, followed two weeks later by a reminder postcard, and a re-mailed survey two weeks after that. Completed questionnaires were returned by 472 residents, and this report is based on those submissions. Following are the key findings from the report:

CURRENT PROBLEMS FOR TOWNS AND FOR THE CAPE

- Respondents consistently identify *traffic congestion* as a big problem for their town and for the Cape as a whole. They see it as a serious problem for the future as well.

- Respondents consider *availability of moderate and lower-priced housing* to be a problem for their own town (87%) and for the Cape as a whole (89%), despite housing availability having been ranked very highly by non-lifetime residents as a reason for choosing to live or maintain a residence on the Cape.

- *Pollution of ponds or coastal waters* and *availability of job or economic opportunities* are seen consistently as problems locally (83% for each) and for the wider Cape area (89% and 87%, respectively).

- The only issues that are not identified as a problem in the towns by at least half of respondents are *adequacy of healthcare facilities* (47%), *availability of recreational opportunities* (28%), and *availability of high-speed Internet access* (28%). The latter two are not seen as that big of a problem for the Cape as a whole either, with only one-third of respondents saying each is a serious or moderate problem.

FUTURE PROBLEMS FOR TOWNS AND FOR THE CAPE

- The top two issues respondents believe will be a problem in the next five years are the same as the top two identified as current problems -- *traffic congestion* and *availability of moderate- and lower-priced housing*. The concern about traffic seems to translate directly to respondents' ideas about setting priorities and development, but the concerns about housing do not convert to consistent support of development and regulations regarding affordable housing.

- Two issues emerge as possibly being of more concern for the future than for the present: *pollution of ponds or coastal waters* and *residential sprawl*.

- As with the other questions about problems in the towns and on the Cape as a whole, *availability of recreational opportunities* and *availability of high-speed Internet access* are the issues of least concern to respondents.

DEVELOPMENT

- About two-thirds of respondents say they think there is too much development on Cape Cod, only a few say there is too little, and about one-fourth say there is about the right amount.

- Respondents have mixed views about specific development, supporting some and opposing others. However, while they do not reject ALL development, most do not strongly support <u>any</u> of the kinds of development they were asked about.

- The top of the list for most supported type of development is *a cultural facility*, which is strongly supported or supported by nearly 8 of 10 respondents.

- Three-fourths of respondents support both *a technology firm* and *a neighborhood business*, while seven of ten support *single-family affordable housing* and *light industrial development*. All of these kinds of development face low opposition from respondents.

- *A gambling casino* stands out as facing the most opposition. Over eight in ten respondents oppose such development, with a relatively large proportion of the opponents being <u>strongly</u> opposed.

- Only one other kind of development has “strong” opposition by more than half of respondents, and that is *a large shopping mall*, with a total of three-quarters opposing such development.

- About two-thirds of respondents oppose *a national food-chain restaurant, a gravel-mining operation, a multi-story residential building,* and *a roadside shopping plaza*.

- Between the two extremes of clear majority support or opposition, there are a number of types of development that engender a more mixed response of support and opposition by respondents.

TOWN PROJECTS

- The three projects with the most support are the three that had in common the purchase of open space. The project with the most support, the least opposition, and the least uncertainty is to *purchase open space for water supply protection*. That is followed by the project to *purchase open space to keep it undeveloped* and then by the project *to purchase open space for recreational use*. These two projects have somewhat lower support than the open-space purchase for water protection, and they have somewhat more opposition and uncertainty from respondents.

- The project with the least support, the most opposition, and a great deal of uncertainty by respondents is the proposal to *build public recreational facilities*.

CAPE COD COMMISSION

- Respondents are somewhat evenly split between the growth centers concept (that is, encouraging development in already-developed areas while making it harder in un-developed areas) and simply making development harder everywhere, regardless of where the development is already. There are a handful of respondents who favor easier development both inside and outside growth centers.

- In identifying high, moderate, and low priority goals for the Commission, there were not many that were selected as a low priority, but there were some clear standouts as high priority goals, with water being the dominant theme. Nine of ten respondents call *protecting the Cape's drinking water supply* a high priority and almost everyone else calls it a moderate priority.

- Another fairly consistent goal is *protecting the Cape's recreational waters and surface water quality*, with eight of ten respondents identifying it as a high priority, with almost all of the remainder identifying it as a moderate priority.

- The goal receiving the lowest priority is *encouraging expansion of tourism on the Cape*, which is considered a low priority by four in ten respondents.

- With regard to support for or opposition to specific regulations that the Commission might consider regarding development, virtually every regulation listed is supported by nearly half the respondents at a minimum, often by many more. The top supported regulation is one that *prohibits storage or use of hazardous materials or waste near public water supplies*.

- The next most supported regulations are *requiring new residential developments to use wastewater treatment systems that protect water quality* and *restricting developments in or near wetlands, etc*.

- The only regulations with any sizable opposition (combining strongly oppose and oppose) are *charging fees on new development to fund transportation projects* and *requiring commercial developers to provide affordable housing for their employees*, though the opposition is not that intense, with fewer than 10% <u>strongly</u> opposing either regulation.

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INTRODUCTION

Every five years, the Cape Cod Commission (CCC) prepares a Regional Policy Plan to "**identify the Cape's critical resources and management needs, establish a growth policy for the Cape, set regional goals, and develop a policy for coordinating local, regional and other planning activities.**"[1] In order to produce an updated Plan that meets the needs and goals of all Cape residents, the CCC engaged the Center for Survey Research at UMass Boston (CSR) to conduct a survey of Cape Cod residents to solicit their views about important local issues.

In late September 2005, CSR mailed a self-administered questionnaire to 1,004 residents selected from lists provided by the Town Clerks in the 15 towns that make up Barnstable County, Cape Cod. All 1,004 residents were sent a reminder postcard two weeks later, and those who had not sent in a completed questionnaire two weeks after that were sent a second questionnaire with a request for completion. We received 472 completed questionnaires, which is the basis for this report. The respondents were an average of 61 years old, ranging from 19 to 92 years. About six in ten respondents were female, not unusual in survey participation. The median household income fell in the range of $51,000 to $65,000 per year. Nearly all respondents (97%) reported that they were registered voters and over half (53%) were employed. A full discussion of the methods, including the confidence level of the data, is in Appendix A, and the percentage distributions for the demographic questions (and all other questions) are in Appendix B.

The report is organized into three main sections. The first is an item-by-item (or section-by-section) discussion of the 2005 results, proceeding sequentially through the questionnaire. The tables and discussion are based on percentage distributions of all the substantive items in the questionnaire. The complete set of percentages is posted in Appendix B. The second section looks again at the same 2005 results, but from a more thematic perspective, pulling together the disparate questions about the same topic. The third section is a comparison of the 1995 and 2005 results, where appropriate. As described in that section, many questions are similar between the two years but may not be identical, thus making some comparisons difficult or impossible. Appendix C is a comparison of the questionnaires from the two years, which shows where we added new items, deleted old items, or changed item wording.

[1] Cape Cod Regional Policy Plan, effective April 29, 2002.

2005 ITEM-BY-ITEM FINDINGS

This section of the report provides an item-by-item discussion of the results from the 2005 survey. The results are based on the percentages from all the substantive items in the survey (shown in Appendix B).[2]

REASON FIRST DECIDED TO LIVE ON THE CAPE

Respondents who did not grow up on the Cape were asked, "When you first decided to live or maintain a residence on Cape Cod, how important to you personally were the following factors in making this decision?" Table 1 shows the percentage of respondents who rated each factor as very important or important.

The top reason is *environmental quality*, which almost all respondents rated as very important or important. The other top reasons are *access to the coast* (87% rating it as very important or important), *reasonable taxes* (85%), *housing that you can afford* (84%), *outdoor recreational opportunities* (77%), and *good place to retire* (72%).

Table 1. Percentage of non-lifetime residents who rate each component as very important or important in making the decision to live/maintain a residence on Cape Cod

(From Item 7) (n = 371-387)	**Percentage rating reason "Very important" (rank ordered from highest to lowest)**	**Percentage rating reason "Very important" or "Important" (rank order shown in parentheses)**
Environmental quality (clean air and water)	58%	94% (1)
Access to the coast	51	87 (2)
Reasonable taxes	43	85 (3)
Housing that you can afford	42	84 (4)
Good place to retire	40	72 (6)
Outdoor recreational opportunities, such as fishing, hiking, boating, etc.	38	77 (5)
Job or economic opportunities	32	51 (11)
Good schools	28	53 (9)
Good place to raise children	28	48 (12)
Historic character of the Cape	26	68 (7)
Public services	26	67 (8)
Nearness of friends or relatives	18	52 (10)
Nearness to a large city, such as Boston or Providence	11	43 (14)
Shopping opportunities	10	48 (12)

[2] Note that there are occasional 1-percentage point differences between the Appendix and the body of the report because of rounding.

The least important reasons cited in 2005 were *nearness to a large city* (43%), *shopping opportunities* (48%), and *good place to raise children* (48%).

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROBLEMS ON THE CAPE

Respondents were asked to consider whether each issue on a list of 20 was currently a problem for their own town and for the entire Cape. People often have a greater awareness of local issues than regional issues, but since the Cape Cod Commission's perspective is more regional, we wanted to capture both perspectives. For virtually all issues in the survey, respondents identify more problems on the Cape as a whole than in their own town. Mostly, though, there is consistency in the two lists -- if it is a problem in their town, then it is a problem on the Cape, just bigger.[3]

Table 2 shows that nearly every respondent identifies *traffic congestion* as a serious or moderate problem for their town (92%) and for the Cape as a whole (98%). *Availability of moderate and lower-priced housing* is considered a problem for their own town (87%) and the Cape as a whole (89%), despite its having been ranked very highly among the factors for non-lifetime residents' choosing to live or maintain a residence on the Cape. *Pollution of ponds or coastal waters* and *availability of job or economic opportunities* are seen consistently as a problem locally (83%) and for the wider Cape area (89%).

The exception to the consistency between problem reports in the towns versus the whole Cape is *coastal erosion*, which is the 9th ranked issue for own town but 2nd for the Cape as a whole. Respondents identify a big problem for the Cape, but they do not really identify this problem as specifically affecting their immediate area.

One of the things to notice in Table 2 is the fact that most of the issues asked about are seen as a problem by a majority of respondents. Of the 20 issues asked about, 17 of them are seen as a problem for their own town by at least half of all respondents; for the Cape as a whole, 18 of the 20 are seen as problematic by at least half of respondents. The only issues that are not identified as a problem in the towns by at least half of respondents are *adequacy of healthcare facilities* (47%), *availability of recreational opportunities* (28%), and *availability of high-speed Internet access* (28%). The latter two are not seen as that big of a problem for the Cape as a whole either, with only one-third of respondents saying each is a serious or moderate problem.

In addition to asking respondents to rate each problem separately, we also asked them to review the list of issues and to identify the three that they are "most personally concerned about" for their town and then for the Cape as a whole. They could identify up to three that they were most concerned about for their town and three for the Cape. Looking first at what they identify as the issue they are <u>most</u> concerned about for their town, the issue chosen most as the top one is *availability of moderate- and lower-priced housing* (selected by 15.3%), followed very closely

[3] This is a known survey phenomenon, in which respondents identify fewer problems and report higher approval of things locally than in a wider area. For example, respondents will report being unhappy with Congress but not with their local congressman, or say that there are problems in their city but not in their neighborhood, or that schools in general are bad but their own child's school is better than average. These findings are clearly consistent with that phenomenon.

by *traffic congestion* and *taxes* (each chosen by 14.5%). For the entire Cape, the issue chosen most as the top one is *traffic congestion* (22.3%), followed by the housing issue (14.6%).

Table 2. Percentage of respondents who rate each issue as a serious or moderate problem for their town and for the entire Cape

	For Your Town		For the Entire Cape	
(From Item 9) (town n = 419-450) (Cape n = 390-433)	**% Rating "Serious problem"**	**% Rating "Serious" or "Moderate Problem" (rank ordered from highest to lowest)**	**% Rating "Serious problem"**	**% Rating "Serious" or "Moderate Problem" (rank order shown in parentheses)**
Traffic congestion	57	92 (1)	73	98 (1)
Availability of moderate- and lower-priced housing	55	87 (2)	59	89 (3)
Pollution of ponds or coastal waters	45	83 (3)	47	89 (3)
Availability of job or economic opportunities	39	83 (3)	43	87 (6)
Availability of public transportation	36	80 (5)	39	84 (9)
Residential sprawl	37	79 (6)	48	89 (3)
Loss of open space	41	79 (6)	51	85 (8)
Taxes	34	78 (8)	32	86 (7)
Coastal erosion	35	77 (9)	49	90 (2)
Cost of solid waste disposal	24	69 (10)	30	78 (12)
Commercial sprawl	33	67 (11)	44	84 (9)
Pollution of drinking water supply	33	67 (11)	39	79 (11)
Loss of historic character	23	67 (11)	27	77 (13)
Air pollution	26	66 (14)	27	69 (15)
Cost of wastewater treatment	20	64 (15)	24	74 (14)
Quality of education	17	55 (16)	20	68 (16)
Adequacy of town services	11	50 (17)	11	63 (17)
Adequacy of healthcare facilities	10	47 (18)	13	57 (18)
Availability of recreational opportunities	5	28 (19)	5	35 (19)
Availability of high-speed Internet access	6	28 (19)	6	33 (20)

When we add up any mention of the problem (most, second most, or third most concerned), we see that the results shown in Table 3 are consistent -- *traffic congestion* is mentioned as a top-3 problem for the town by about 39% of respondents and for the Cape by about 46% of respondents. *Availability of moderate- and lower-priced housing* is mentioned in the top three by about 28% for the town and 29% for the Cape. *Pollution of drinking water supply* and *residential sprawl* are each mentioned in the top 3 by about one-fourth of respondents both for the town and for the Cape. *Taxes* is the issue with the biggest gap between the town (mentioned by about 26% as a top-3 town problem) and the Cape (11%). Most others are fairly consistent across town and Cape. The issues with the fewest mentions are *cost of wastewater treatment*, *availability of high-speed Internet access,* and *availability of recreational opportunities*, which are all quite low for the towns and the Cape as a whole.

Table 3. Percentage of respondents who ranked each issue as one of the top three they are concerned about for their town and for the entire Cape

(From Items 10 and 11)	**Town**	**Cape**
Traffic congestion	39%	46%
Availability of moderate- and lower-priced housing	28	29
Taxes	26	11
Pollution of drinking water supply	25	24
Residential sprawl	23	24
Pollution of ponds or coastal waters	20	19
Loss of open space	20	21
Availability of job or economic opportunities	17	23
Quality of education	16	11
Commercial sprawl	12	19
Availability of public transportation	11	12
Adequacy of healthcare facilities	10	10
Air pollution	9	10
Loss of historic character	8	10
Coastal erosion	5	11
Cost of solid waste disposal	5	3
Adequacy of town services	5	2
Cost of wastewater treatment	4	4
Availability of high-speed Internet access	3	1
Availability of recreational opportunities	2	1

After being asked about current problems in their town and on the Cape, respondents were asked to consider the same issues and to indicate which they thought would be a serious problem in the next 5 years for their town and for the Cape. As shown in Table 4, the top two are the same as those identified as current problems -- *traffic congestion* (94% identify it as a future serious problem for the Cape) and *availability of moderate- and lower-priced housing* (83%).

Table 4. Percentage of respondents who rated each issue as a serious problem in the next 5 years for their town and for the entire Cape

(From Item 12) (town n = 420-439) (Cape n = 402-424)[4]	**Town**	**Cape**
Traffic congestion	91%	94%
Availability of moderate-and lower-priced housing	77	83
Pollution of ponds or coastal waters	74	78
Residential sprawl	70	79
Taxes	70	72
Availability of job or economic opportunities	66	72
Loss of open space	65	75
Cost of solid waste disposal	64	69
Coastal erosion	60	74
Pollution of drinking water supply	59	67
Cost of wastewater treatment	58	64
Availability of public transportation	57	64
Commercial sprawl	56	72
Air pollution	53	55
Loss of historic character	46	55
Adequacy of town services	43	47
Quality of education	41	50
Adequacy of healthcare facilities	39	45
Availability of recreational opportunities	18	20
Availability of high-speed Internet access	11	12

Two issues emerge as possibly being of more concern for the future than for the present. They are *pollution of ponds or coastal waters* and *residential sprawl*. For the former, 74% of respondents see this as a future problem for their town and 78% for the Cape, while only 45% identify it as a current serious problem for their town and 47% for the Cape, and only 20% rate it as a top-three problem for their town. Likewise, 70% of respondents identify *residential sprawl* as a serious future problem for their town (70%) and for the Cape (79%), while only 37% rate it as a current serious problem for their town and 48% for the Cape, and about a fourth identify it as a top-three problem for their town and for the Cape. As with the other questions about problems in the towns and on the Cape as a whole, *availability of recreational opportunities* and *availability of high-speed Internet access* are the issues of least concern to respondents.

[4] The balance, the number of respondents skipping the items, ranged from 33 (7%) to 52 (11%) for the town and 48 (10%) to 70 (15%) for the Cape. The item skipped by the fewest respondents was about *traffic congestion* and the one skipped by the most was about *quality of education*.

DEVELOPMENT

In a general question about respondents' views about development on Cape Cod, summarized in Table 5, about two-thirds say they think there is too much, only a few say there is too little, and about one-fourth say there is about the right amount.

Table 5. Percentage distribution of responses to a general question about the amount of development on Cape Cod

(From item 8) (n=466)	**In general, do you think the amount of development on Cape Cod is too much, too little, or about the right amount?**
Too much	68%
Too little	4
About the right amount	28

Respondents have mixed feelings about specific types of development, supporting some and opposing others. However, most do not strongly support any of the kinds of development they were asked about. Table 6 shows the percentage of respondents who support or oppose or are unsure about the different kinds of development asked about in the survey.

Table 6 is shown in order from most supported (combined strong support and support) to least supported.[5] The top of the list for most supported development is *a cultural facility*, which is strongly supported or supported by nearly 8 of 10 respondents. Only about a third of respondents (36%) strongly support such a development, but that is the most that any of the supported developments receive -- most support is just support, not strong support. Three-fourths of respondents support both *a technology firm* and *a neighborhood business*, while 7 of 10 support *single-family affordable housing* and *light industrial development*. All of these kinds of development face low opposition.

At the bottom of the list, looking at opposition, *a gambling casino* stands out. Over 8 in 10 respondents oppose such development, and what is interesting is that a relatively large proportion of the opponents are strongly opposed. Fully two-thirds (65%) of respondents voice strong opposition to a gambling casino on the Cape. Only one other kind of development has strong opposition by more than half of respondents, and that is *a large shopping mall*, with 52% of respondents voicing strong opposition and a total of three-quarters opposing or strongly opposing such development. About two-thirds of respondents oppose *a national food-chain restaurant, a gravel-mining operation, a multi-story residential building,* and *a roadside shopping plaza*.

Between the two extremes of clear majority support or opposition, there are a number of kinds of development that engender a more mixed response of support and opposition. For example, *affordable housing in townhouses or duplexes* (unlike *single-family affordable housing*) is mixed, with over half supporting such development, but fully a quarter (25%) opposing it.

[5] The reverse, reading from the bottom of the table up, is not precisely in order of most opposed to least, although it is close.

Likewise, *a clustered residential subdivision* has a similar split -- about half support it but another quarter oppose it. *A golf course, a large discount store*, and *a 50-room hotel/motel* have the reverse split, with over a quarter supporting such development, but about half of respondents opposing it. *A marina* and *a residential subdivision* are the most mixed, with almost equal numbers supporting and opposing such development.

Table 6. Percentage support for or opposition to specific kinds of development on Cape Cod

(From item 13) (n=456 to 465)[6]	**Strongly support**	**Support**	**Strongly support or support (combined)**	**Unsure**	**Oppose**	**Strongly oppose**
A cultural facility such as a concert hall, art gallery, or museum that would be open year-round	36%	44%	79%	13%	4%	4%
A technology firm, such as software development	33	42	75	12	6	6
A neighborhood business such as a small food store, general store, or hardware store located in and serving a residential neighborhood	26	49	75	15	8	3
Affordable housing for low- and moderate-income people in single-family homes	31	39	70	16	6	7
A light industrial use, such as a small manufacturing firm employing 25-50 people	25	46	70	15	9	6
Affordable housing for low- and moderate-income people in townhouses or duplexes	24	33	57	18	15	10
A clustered residential subdivision (smaller lots with large areas of protected open space)	10	37	47	27	16	10
A marina with docking space for 100 boats	13	26	39	24	22	16
A typical residential subdivision on large lots	7	27	34	27	25	14
A large supermarket	8	25	33	20	22	25
A golf course	9	24	33	16	28	23
A large discount store	8	21	29	20	21	30
A new 50-room motel or hotel	6	20	26	18	27	28
Commercial recreational use such as a miniature golf course or water slide	5	16	21	25	34	21
A roadside shopping plaza	4	14	18	23	28	32
A national fast-food chain restaurant	4	14	18	18	33	31
A multi-story residential building	4	11	15	23	32	31
A large shopping mall, such as the Cape Cod Mall	4	10	13	11	23	52
A gravel-mining operation	2	9	12	26	25	38
A gambling casino	4	6	11	7	18	65

[6] The number of respondents skipping items for this series ranged from 7 cases (1.5%) to 16 cases (3.4%).

TOWN PROJECTS

Respondents were asked about their support for or opposition to a series of projects in their own town. Specifically, the question asked, "Would you support or oppose the following projects for your town if citizens proposed that the town should increase taxes in order to spend more money on them than your town is currently spending?" As seen in Table 7, the three projects with the most support are the three that had in common the purchase of open space. The project with the most support, and the least opposition and the least uncertainty, is to *purchase open space for water supply protection*. That is followed by the project to *purchase open space to keep it undeveloped* and *to purchase open space for recreational use*. These two types of projects have somewhat lower support than the open-space purchase for water protection, and they have somewhat more opposition and uncertainty. A project to *build a wastewater treatment facility* has majority support from 60% of respondents, but it is also a project about which a quarter of respondents are not sure. The project with the least support, the most opposition, and a great deal of uncertainty is one to *build public recreational facilities*.

Table 7. Percentage of respondents supporting or opposing town projects on Cape Cod

(From item 14) (n= 459 to 465)	**Strongly support or support**	**Unsure**	**Strongly oppose or oppose**
Purchase of open space for water supply protection	86%	7%	7%
Purchase of open space so it will remain open and not be developed	76	15	10
Purchase of open space for a variety of recreational uses such as walking, bicycling or picnicking	67	14	20
Construction of wastewater treatment facilities	60	27	13
Purchase of land to improve public access to the shore (both fresh and saltwater)	58	17	25
Preservation or restoration of historic buildings	54	21	25
Purchase of land or buildings to provide affordable housing	51	21	29
Construction of public recreational facilities such as ball fields, golf courses, tennis courts, etc.	39	24	38

CAPE COD COMMISSION

The survey included a number of questions about the direction and priorities of the Cape Cod Commission. Respondents were asked a question about whether they support regulation using the "growth centers" concept, which encourages development in already-developed areas but discourages it in areas outside of the centers. Table 8 shows responses to that question and indicates that respondents are somewhat evenly split between the growth centers concept and simply making development harder everywhere, regardless of where the development is already.

Table 8. Percentage distribution of responses to a general question about directing development in growth centers on Cape Cod

(From item 15) (n=451)	**"Growth Centers" are areas where substantial development and infrastructure already exist. The Cape Cod Commission and local regulatory agencies use regulations to direct development. Which sort of regulation would you support?**
Make development easier in growth centers but harder outside them	45%
Make development easier both inside and out	13
Make development harder both inside and out	42

Respondents were asked how much of a priority the goals shown in Table 9 should be for the Commission. They could choose among the categories of high, moderate, and low priority. Not surprisingly, there were not that many goals selected as a low priority, but there were some clear standouts as high priority goals, and water is the theme. Topping the list shown in Table 9 is *protecting the Cape's drinking water supply*. Nine of ten respondents call it a high priority and almost everyone else sees it as a moderate priority. Another fairly consistent goal is *protecting the Cape's recreational waters and surface water quality*, with eight of ten calling it a high priority and almost all others calling it a moderate priority. The next four on the list all have majority support, with over 90% calling the goal a high or moderate priority. Below that, though, there are larger pockets of people assigning more moderate and low priority ratings to some of the goals. The lowest one is *encouraging expansion of tourism on the Cape*, which is considered a low priority by four in ten respondents.

Table 9. Percentage rating goals high/medium/low priority for the Cape Cod Commission

(From item 16) (n= 441 to 452)	**High priority**	**Moderate priority**	**Low priority**
Protect the Cape's drinking water quality	90%	9%	1%
Protect the Cape's recreational waters and surface water quality	80	19	1
Preserve and enhance the fishing and shellfishing industries on the Cape	74	23	4
Protect open space and scenic landscapes	68	26	6
Promote road improvements to ensure traffic safety and ease of travel	62	30	8
Support development of improved wastewater treatment facilities	51	44	5
Improve public transportation such as buses, rail services, etc.	50	39	12
Preserve and enhance agriculture on the Cape	49	41	10
Promote commuter rail service to Boston	48	35	17
Ensure an adequate supply of affordable housing for Cape residents	43	43	15
Promote tourism that depends on the preservation of natural resources (also called "eco-tourism")	36	44	20
Improve bicycle and walking paths	36	42	23
Promote passenger rail service on or within Cape Cod	36	36	28
Promote tourism that depends on the preservation of historic areas (also called "heritage tourism")	29	45	27
Encourage development to locate in specified "growth centers"	29	47	24
Preservation and restoration of historic buildings	28	49	23
Encourage businesses to locate on the Cape	27	46	27
Encourage expansion of tourism on the Cape	21	39	40

The survey also asked about support for or opposition to specific regulations that the Commission might consider regarding development. Table 10 shows that virtually every regulation listed is supported by nearly half the respondents at a minimum, often by many more. The top supported regulation is one that *prohibits storage or use of hazardous materials or waste near public water supplies*. Nine of ten respondents either strongly support or support such a regulation, and seven of ten say they strongly support it. The next most supported regulations are *requiring new residential developments to use wastewater treatment systems that protect water quality* and *restricting developments in or near wetlands, etc*. Again, about nine of ten respondents support these. However, the support for keeping development away from wetlands is somewhat more strongly held -- three-quarters of the supporters (64% of 88%) report strong support for *restricting developments in or near wetlands, etc*., while about two-thirds (53% of 90%) strongly support *requiring new residential developments to use wastewater treatment systems that protect water quality*. These top three have very little opposition from respondents. The only concepts to have any sizable opposition are the bottom two: *charging fees on new development to fund transportation projects* and *requiring commercial developers to provide affordable housing for their employees*. Even with these, though, the opposition is not that intense, with fewer than 10% strongly opposing either regulation.

Table 10. Percentage of respondents supporting or opposing possible Commission regulations on development

(From item 17) (n=449 to 455)	**Strongly support**	**Support**	**Strongly support or support (combined)**	**Unsure**	**Oppose**	**Strongly oppose**
Prohibiting activities involving storage or use of hazardous materials or wastes in areas where they could pollute public water supply wells	70%	22%	92%	5%	2%	1%
Requiring new residential developments to use wastewater treatment systems that protect water quality	53	37	90	8	<1	2
Restricting new developments in or near wetlands, ponds, floodplains, dunes, and critical habitat areas	64	24	88	6	4	2
Limiting the size of development projects to reduce impacts on traffic congestion and safety	46	38	84	9	5	2
Requiring new buildings to conform to architectural styles that are in keeping with the character of Cape Cod	48	35	83	12	3	2
Requiring new residential subdivisions to cluster lots to preserve open space and protect sensitive resources on the site	36	41	77	15	6	3
Requiring developers of large projects to donate land to the local community for use as public open space	38	35	72	17	8	3
Directing new projects to locate in growth centers by making development easier in those locations while making it harder in others	27	39	66	24	7	4
Requiring developers of new residential projects to provide 10% of units as affordable housing	34	31	65	18	10	7
Requiring existing residences to upgrade their septic systems to protect water quality	27	37	63	23	8	5
Charging special fees on all new development to fund improvements to the Cape's transportation system, such as public transit and improvement of roads and intersections affected by new development	28	32	60	21	14	6
Requiring developers of new commercial developments to provide affordable housing for employees	22	27	49	26	16	9

2005 FINDINGS BY TOPIC

We identified a number of topics that are repeated in the survey, across questions and question type. For example, questions about the environment were asked throughout the 2005 questionnaire. Some were in the series about why respondents chose the Cape as a place to live, while some were about what problems respondents see on the Cape, while others were about what projects or regulations respondents would support. This section of the report provides a topical or thematic discussion of the results from the 2005 survey, crossing sections, to describe any patterns that emerged about a particular topic.[7]

DEVELOPMENT

Based on a broad item asking about development on the Cape, about two-thirds of respondents (68%) feel like there is too much development on the Cape. However, based on other questions they were asked, it does not appear that respondents reject ALL development -- they reject specific projects, especially large ones. In this case, large could mean in scale, but it also could mean big business, such as national chains. The most strongly opposed development project by far is a *gambling casino* (83% strongly oppose or oppose), followed by *a large shopping mall* (75%), *a national fast-food chain restaurant* (64%), *a gravel-mining operation* (63%), *a multi-story residential building* (62%), and *a roadside shopping plaza* (60%). Other proposed development projects did not have much opposition, such as *a cultural facility* (8%), *a neighborhood business* (11%), *a technology firm* (13%), *single-family affordable housing* (13%), and *a small manufacturing firm* (15%).

Another indication that there are substantial mixed opinions about development is in the survey item that asked about whether specific issues are a problem for their town or the Cape, with five of the issues falling under the "development" theme -- *traffic congestion, residential sprawl, commercial sprawl, loss of open space, and loss of historic character*. One of those -- traffic congestion -- is the one that the most respondents identified as a serious problem for their town (57%) and for the Cape as a whole (73%). But the other development-related issues, including sprawl, had many fewer respondents saying it was a problem either in their own town or on the Cape (see Table 2 from item 9).

Respondents do not appear to shy away from supporting regulations that apply to development. Almost two-thirds of respondents supported 11 of the 12 regulations they were asked about, with some of the regulations having even higher support, up to 92% saying they strongly support or support *prohibiting activities involving storage or use of hazardous materials or wastes in areas where they could pollute the public water supply*. As shown in Table 10, in general, very few respondents strongly oppose ANY of the proposed development regulations. Some of the proposals elicited uncertainty (with a couple of them as high as 25%), but very few had strong opposition by any more than a handful of respondents.

[7] Some items could be categorized under more than one theme, while others did not fit under any of the large themes. And, of course, one can argue that certain items do or do not belong under the theme we selected; this discussion reflects CSR's placement of items under particular themes.

Respondents were asked about Growth Centers in a number of places in the survey. First the survey provided a description of the concept of growth centers and asked respondents about their support.[8] There is a nearly-even split between those who say they support the growth center model (45%) and those who want to make development harder both inside and outside growth centers (42%). The remainder of respondents supported easier development both inside and outside growth centers (13%). While nearly half of respondents support the growth center concept, there are more mixed results with regard to the Commission's use of it. Less than one-third (29%) say that *encouragement of growth centers* should be a high priority for the Commission, but two-thirds (66%) say they strongly support or support *directing new projects to locate in growth center by making development easier in those locations while making it harder in others*.

TRAFFIC

Traffic is clearly a very big sub-issue of development. Only 8% of respondents do not think it is currently a problem in their town and only 2% do not think it is a problem on the Cape. In identifying what they think are the top problems, *traffic congestion* is mentioned by nearly half (46%) as one they are most concerned about on the Cape and it is mentioned by respondents more than any other problem. In looking at the 5-year horizon, *traffic congestion* is the top concern, with over 9 of 10 respondents saying they thought it would be a serious problem in the next five years for their town and for the Cape. Consistently, most respondents see it as a Commission priority to *promote road improvements to ensure traffic safety and ease of travel*. While it is not the absolute top of the list for priorities, over 90% see it has a high or moderate priority. Likewise, 84% strongly support or support the Commissions' *limiting the size of development projects to reduce impacts on traffic congestion and safety*. Again, this support is not the strongest of all the proposals asked about, but it has solid support and only a small amount of opposition from those who responded to the survey.

ENVIRONMENT

Nearly all respondents who moved to the Cape as adults (94%) say that *environmental quality (clean air and water)* was a very important or important factor in making their decision. *Access to the coast* is also identified as very important or important in the decision to live on the Cape by 87% of respondents who moved to the Cape as adults. Therefore, it is not surprising that many respondents express concern about a couple of environmental issues as problems in their town and on the Cape and expect them to be a problem in five years. Specifically, 45% of respondents say that *pollution of ponds or coastal waters* is currently a serious problem in their towns, and three-fourths (74%) believe it will be a serious problem in the next five years. Three-fourths of respondents (74%) also believe that coastal erosion will be a serious problem on the Cape in the next five years.

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[8] Question 15 said, "'Growth Centers' are areas where substantial development and infrastructure already exist. The Cape Cod Commission and local regulatory agencies use regulations to direct development. Which sort of regulation would you support?" They were given three answer options: Make development easier in already-developed growth centers but harder in less developed areas outside growth centers, Make development easier both inside and outside growth centers, or Make development harder both inside and outside growth centers.

Respondents were asked about their support for or opposition to specific kinds of development. While all kinds of development could arguably affect the environment, we looked at several with clearer environmental impacts to see if they stood out in any way. Certainly a *gravel mining operation* has rather strong opposition, with about two-thirds (63%) saying they oppose or strongly oppose such development. Two others in the list of developments debatably have obvious environmental impacts -- *a marina with docking space for 100 boats* and *a golf course* -- and reaction to those is more mixed. Opposition is greater than support (51% v. 33%) for the golf course (with 16% unsure), but respondents are quite evenly split on the marina (39% strongly support or support, 37% strongly oppose or oppose, and 24% unsure). In the longer list of specific kinds of development (see Table 6), then, only the gravel mining stands out as being strongly opposed, and the other two arguably environmentally-unfriendly developments have a greater mix of support and opposition.

While respondents may not state clear opposition to the environmentally-intensive types of development, they clearly support the most environmentally-friendly town projects. The survey asked about support for or opposition to a number of town projects if citizens proposed that the town should increase taxes in order to spend more money on them than their town is currently spending. More than eight out of ten respondents (86%) support the *purchase of open space for water supply protection*, and over three-fourths (76%) support the *purchase of open space so it will remain open and not be developed*. There is also majority support for the *purchase of land to improve public access to the shore* (58%), but that project has some opposition as well (25%).

In terms of the Commission's role in protecting the environment, there is unanimous agreement that *protecting the Cape's drinking water supply* should be a high or moderate priority for the Commission. Less than one percent of respondents say it should be a low priority. There is also unanimous agreement that *protecting the Cape's recreational waters and surface water quality* and *protecting open space and scenic landscapes* should be high or moderate priorities for the Commission (99% and 94%, respectively).

RECREATION

Most non-lifetime Cape residents identify *access to the coast* (87%) and *outdoor recreational opportunities* (77%) as important or very important reasons for choosing to live on the Cape. While respondents do not see *availability of recreational opportunities* as a problem at all (only 5% rate it as a serious problem in their town and on the Cape), they are definitely in favor of maintaining or improving those recreational opportunities, particularly those that involve the outdoors. Two-thirds (67%) support the *purchase of open space for a variety of recreational uses such as walking, bicycling or picnicking*. Eight of ten (80%) think the Commission should make it a high priority to *protect the Cape's recreational waters and surface water quality* and about eight of ten (79%) strongly support or support developing *a cultural facility such as a concert hall, art gallery, or museum that would be open year-round*.

However, concerns emerge when considering projects that are recreational in nature but that conflict with strong environmental and strong anti-development positions. For example, fewer than half, and sometimes many fewer, support projects such as *a marina with docking space for 100 boats* (39% support of strongly support), a golf course (33%), *a commercial recreational use such as a miniature golf course or water slide* (21%), and *a gambling casino* (11%). For town projects, only 39% support *construction of public recreational facilities such as ball fields, golf courses, tennis courts, etc*. And while 78% of respondents think *improving bicycle and walking paths* is a moderate or high priority, it falls in the lower half of the pack of the 18 priorities they were asked about.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Many non-lifetime residents said that *housing that you can afford* was an important or very important reason they decided to live or maintain a residence on Cape Cod (84%). However, over half of all respondents now say that availability of moderate- and lower-priced housing is a serious problem in their town (55%) and on the Cape (59%). Even more of them think it will be a serious problem in the next five years for their town (77%) and for the Cape (83%). Respondents feel that *ensuring an adequate supply of affordable housing for Cape residents* should be a high priority (43%) or moderate priority (43%) for the Cape Cod Commission. This concern, though, does not translate into absolute and consistent support of development of affordable housing nor of regulations on developers.

When asked about their support for or opposition to specific kinds of development for their towns, 70% support or strongly support *affordable housing for low-and moderate-income people in single-family homes*, yet only 57% support or strongly support *affordable housing for low-and moderate-income people in townhouses and duplexes*. Consistent with that, there was only tepid support for the *purchase of land or buildings to improve affordable housing* (51%). In terms of support for or opposition to regulations on developers, about two-thirds of respondents (65%) support or strongly support *requiring developers of new residential projects to provide 10% of units as affordable housing*, but fewer than half of respondents (49%) support or strongly support *requiring developers of new commercial developments to provide affordable housing for employees*.

In sum, it seems that affordable housing is of great concern (second only to traffic congestion), but the apprehension does not directly convert into universal support of all development and regulation regarding affordable housing.

JOBS

While *job or economic opportunities* did not necessarily play a role in bringing all of the non-lifetime residents to Cape Cod – only half of respondents (51%) thought of this as an important or very important factor – *the availability of job or economic opportunities* is considered a problem. For both the town (83%) and the entire Cape (87%), it is viewed as a serious or moderate problem, and 73% of respondents think that *encouraging businesses to locate on the Cape* should be a moderate or high priority for the Cape Cod Commission. In terms of new development that could potentially provide job opportunities, respondents are supportive of cleaner possibilities, like the three-quarters (75%) who support development of a *technology firm, such as a software company*, and 70% who support *a light industrial use, such as a manufacturing firm employing 25-50 people*. On the other hand, not even one-quarter (12%) support development of a *gravel-mining operation*. There is more of a positive response, however, towards the “established” Cape industries. Almost all (96%) consider *preserving and* *enhancing the fishing and shellfishing industries on the Cape* as a high or moderate priority for the Cape Cod Commission, while *preserving and enhancing agriculture on the Cape* is a high or moderate priority for the Commission for 90% of respondents.

TOURISM

Respondents in general appear to be somewhat ambivalent about promoting further tourism, with a slightly negative draw. When asked 18 different goals for the Commission, the goal with the least enthusiasm is *encourage expansion of tourism on the Cape*. This goal has the lowest percentage saying it should be a high priority (21%) and the highest percentage saying it should be a low priority (40%). Likewise, *promoting heritage tourism* and *promoting eco-tourism* have rather lukewarm support as well, with nearly half saying they are a moderate priority for the Commission and nearly a quarter saying they are a low priority. Even goals that might increase tourism while benefiting Cape residents are not clearly supported. For example, 68% of respondents consider *protecting open space and scenic landscapes* as a high priority for the Cape Cod Commission, while only 28% believe that the *preservation and restoration of historic buildings* should be a high priority for the CCC. Some of the biggest tourist draws are also some of the most opposed kinds of development. For example, 65% strongly oppose the development of *a gambling casino*, and fully 83% strongly oppose or oppose a gambling casino. In addition, 55% oppose or strongly oppose the development of *a new 50-room motel or hotel*, and 51% oppose or strongly oppose development of *a golf course*. In general, respondents are of the opinion that tourism does not need to draw any more attention than it already receives. This should not be interpreted as an anti-tourism stance but as an indication that that there is considerably less support among respondents for <u>expansion</u> of tourism than for many other goals.

COMPARISON OF 2005 AND 1995 FINDINGS

In designing the 2005 questionnaire from the 1995 version as a starting point, CSR and the Cape Cod Commission made a decision that current relevance and importance of particular issues would take precedence over consistency with the 1995 instrument. We did not leave particular questions in the survey if they were no longer as prominent in the public dialogue, and we did not maintain exact wording of a question from 1995 when we thought it could be improved in 2005 to be more consistent with current language and conceptualizations. This decision has obvious implications for comparisons between the two surveys: if a 1995 question was dropped at 2005, we cannot make comparisons; if new questions were added at 2005, we cannot make comparisons; if 1995 questions stayed in the survey but the wording was changed <u>at all</u>, we cannot be certain that any changes identified in comparisons between 1995 and 2005 reflect true changes in opinion and situation, or if the changes are an artifact of the revised question wording.

In this section of the report, we compare results between 1995 and 2005 where there were the same or very similar questions asked in both years. Appendix C is a side-by-side comparison of questions from the two years, showing exact question wording for the two years and identifying specific differences. ***It is important to note again that wording differences between the two years, even changes that appear to be minor on the surface, can have large effects on the answers and may make it impossible to know if changes in results between the two years reflect true changes or simply changes stemming from the wording differences. Such changes in results should be interpreted with caution.***

<u>REASON FIRST DECIDED TO LIVE ON THE CAPE</u>

The top reasons for deciding to live on the Cape in 2005 were *environmental quality* (94% of those answering said it was very important or important), *access to the coast* (87%), *reasonable taxes* (85%), and *housing that you can afford* (84%). In 1995, non-lifetime residents were asked a very similar question, but with a somewhat different list of choices, including several highly-rated factors that we did not include in 2005 (safety from crime, small-town lifestyle, and amount of open space). However, as shown in Table 11, the top four factors in 2005 were all asked back in 1995, and their percentages then were similar to 2005: *environmental quality* (95% of those answering said it was very important or important in 1995, compared to 94% in 2005), *access to the coast* (86% v. 87%), *reasonable taxes* (75% v. 85%), and *housing that you can afford* (81% v. 84%).

The least important reasons cited in 2005 were *nearness to a large city* (43%), *shopping opportunities* (48%), and *good place to raise children* (48%). The first two of these were also rated quite low in 1995 (*nearness to a large city*, 41%, and *shopping opportunities*, 46%), but the importance of *good place to raise children* dropped from 66% very important or important in the 1995 survey to 48% in 2005. The number of respondents with young children is somewhat lower in 2005 (12% compared to 19% in 1995), and the number of respondents who report not working because they are retired is higher in 2005 (35% of the sample) than in 1995 (30%). So, the drop in importance of *good place to raise children* may be a result of demographic shifts on the Cape or an artifact of the kinds of people who responded in 2005 compared to 1995.[9]

Table 11. 2005 - 1995 Comparison of non-lifetime residents who rated each component as very important/important in making the decision to live/maintain a residence on Cape Cod

(From Item 7 in 2005, A4 in 1995)	2005	1995
Environmental quality (clean air and water)	94%	95%
Access to the coast	87	86
Reasonable taxes	85	75
Housing that you can afford	84	81
Good place to retire	72	na
Outdoor recreational opportunities, such as fishing, hiking, boating, etc.	77	77
Job or economic opportunities	51	50
Good schools	53	na
Good place to raise children	48	66
Historic character of the Cape	68	na
Public services	67	74
Nearness of friends or relatives	52	41
Nearness to a large city, such as Boston or Providence	43	41
Shopping opportunities	48	46

FUTURE PROBLEMS ON THE CAPE[10]

In the 1995 survey, a similar question to 2005 was asked about which problems they thought would be serious ones in the next 5 years. Not all of the problems listed in 1995 were the same as those in the 2005 survey, but there was some overlap. The issues that were asked about in both surveys are shown in Table 12 with the percentage indicating that it would be a serious problem in the next 5 years.

9 Census Bureau figures show a population increase on the Cape between 1990 and 2000 (186,605 to 222,230), but the retirement-age population, as a percentage of the adult population 18+, increased only a small amount, from 27.9% in 1990 to 29.0% in 2000.

10 Note that while a similar-looking question about current problems was asked in 1995, it is not possible to compare the results to the 2005 version. The two questions are thematically different, with 1995 asking, "Thinking about your own situation, how much of a problem have each of the following been for you in the past year?" In 2005, we asked, "Consider the issues listed below for your town and for the entire Cape. For each one, please indicate whether it is currently a serious problem, a moderate problem, or not a problem for your town and for the entire Cape."

One thing that is clear in Table 12 is that, looking over all the ten-year changes, there is a general downward trend, with a lower percentage of respondents in 2005 than1995 rating them as serious future problems both for the town and for the Cape. Since this is so consistent (with the big exceptions being housing and air pollution), the first thing we need to consider is if these differences are an artifact of the differences in questionnaire wording for the two surveys. In 2005, the question was, “Now think about the next 5 years. Again, consider the issues listed below for your town and for the entire Cape. For each one, please indicate whether you think it will be a serious problem in the next 5 years.” The answer choices were “Will be a serious problem” versus “Will not be a serious problem”. In 1995, the question wording was, “Consider the problems listed below for your town and for the entire Cape. Do you think each one will be a serious problem in the **next five years**?” The answer choices were Yes and No. It is possible that the 1995 respondents found it easier to check off things as Yes from the Yes/No options, indicating a serious problem, than it was for 2005 respondents to actually choose that something will be a serious problem, since the answer choices were no longer worded as just Yes and No. There is simply no way of knowing if that explains the pattern of changes from 1995 to 2005, but the following discussion treats the changes as true, though one should use caution in interpreting that too strongly.

Table 12. Percentage of respondents who rated each issue as a serious problem in the next 5 years for their town and for the entire Cape in the 2005 and 1995 surveys

(From Item 12 in 2005, A7 in 1995)	Town			Cape		
	2005	1995	’95-’05 Change	2005	1995	’95-’05 Change
Traffic congestion	91	89	+2	94	95	-1
Availability of moderate-and lower-priced housing	77	64	+13	83	69	+14
Pollution of ponds or coastal waters	74	69	+5	78	75	+3
Taxes	70	85	-15	72	85	-13
Availability of job or economic opportunities	66	73	-7	72	74	-2
Loss of open space	65	70	-5	75	80	-5
Cost of solid waste disposal	64	81	-17	69	85	-16
Coastal erosion	60	64	-4	74	85	-11
Pollution of drinking water supply	59	77	-18	67	83	-16
Cost of wastewater treatment	58	80	-22	64	86	-22
Availability of public transportation	57	61	-4	64	69	-5
Air pollution	53	38	+15	55	43	+12
Loss of historic character	46	59	-13	55	71	-16
Adequacy of town services	43	69	-26	47	76	-29
Quality of education	41	57	-16	50	62	-12
Adequacy of healthcare facilities	39	41	-2	45	46	-1
Availability of recreational opportunities	18	28	-10	20	28	-8

Traffic congestion was on the top of respondents' anticipated problems in 1995 and it remains at the top in 2005 as well, for both the towns and for the Cape as a whole. However, there are a number of issues that were identified as serious future problems by many respondents in 1995 but that have somewhat lower percentages thinking so in 2005:

- *Adequacy of town services* showed the largest drop -- from 69% in own town and 76% on the Cape to 43% for own town and 47% on the Cape. However, the wording in 1995 was *overburdened town services*, which is quite different in meaning and may explain the drop.
- *Cost of wastewater treatment*, which in 1995 was called *cost of sewage treatment*, also dropped a lot, from 86% for the Cape in 1995 to 64% for the Cape in 2005, with a similarly large drop for own town.
- Three problems dropped by 16 percentage points each for the Cape as a whole -- *cost of solid waste disposal*, *pollution of drinking water supply* (called *pollution of groundwater supply* in 1995), and *loss of historic character* (called *loss of historic small town character* in 1995).
- The other issues that appear to be of less immediate worry to respondents as future problems on the Cape in 2005 than in 1995 are *taxes* (called *tax increases* in 1995, down 13 percentage points), *quality of education* (called *lowering quality of schools* in 1995, down 12 percentage points), and *coastal erosion* (down 11 percentage points).

It should be noted that these decreases in concern should not necessarily be interpreted as a decrease in the importance of those issues to people. The decrease in concern may reflect, for example, a level of comfort with how the issue is being managed.

Given the general trend of lower concern in 2005 than 1995, the issues that have grown in concern are particularly noteworthy. The issues that show large increases in concern since 1995 are *availability of moderate- and lower-priced housing* (called *lack of affordable housing* in 1995), increased by over 10 percentage points for both the town and Cape, and *air pollution* (also increased by over 10 percentage points).

The following issues appear most stable, though variable in their levels of concern, hardly differing between the two surveys:

- *adequacy of healthcare facilities* (called *inadequate health care facilities* in 1995)
- *availability of public transportation* (called *lack of public transportation* in 1995)
- *pollution of ponds or coastal waters* (called *pollution of coastal waters* in 1995)
- *loss of open space*
- and *traffic congestion*, at the top of both the 1995 and 2005 lists.

DEVELOPMENT

The 1995 and 2005 surveys each asked a question about support of or opposition to specific kinds of development. The two questions were nearly identical, although the 1995 question specified that it was asking about development "this year", as opposed to the 2005 survey, which simply did not say when the development would happen. The list of kinds of development were not identical in the two surveys; Table 13 shows the percent support in the two surveys for the kinds of development that were asked in both, even if the wording was slightly different across surveys.[11]

What is notable in the comparison of the results from the two surveys is how stable the support is for each kind of development, with only a single one changing by more than ten percentage points. Twelve of the 17 that overlap are within plus or minus five percentage points between the two years. Six of them are a little lower in 2005, four of them are a little higher, and two are the same. Of the five with a spread wider than five percentage points, only *a technology firm* has lost support, going from 82% support in 1995 to 75% support in 2005. *Development of a clustered residential subdivision* had the largest increase in support, from 33% in 1995 to 47% in 2005. The others that increased in support are *a neighborhood business* (increased by 6% points), *a residential subdivision on large lots* (8% point increase) and *affordable housing in townhouses/duplexes* (9% point increase).

Table 13. Percentage of respondents supporting specific kinds of development on Cape Cod in the 2005 and 1995 surveys

(From item 13 in 2005, item B1 in 1995) (n=456 to 465 for 2005 and 486 to 500 for 1995)	**2005**	**1995**
A cultural facility such as a concert hall, art gallery, or museum that would be open year-round	79%	79%
A technology firm, such as software development	75	82
A neighborhood business such as a small food store, general store, or hardware store located in and serving a residential neighborhood	75	69
Affordable housing for low- and moderate-income people in single-family homes	70	65
A light industrial use, such as a small manufacturing firm employing 25-50 people	70	70
Affordable housing for low- and moderate-income people in townhouses or duplexes	57	48
A clustered residential subdivision (smaller lots with large areas of protected open space)	47	33
A marina with docking space for 100 boats	39	35
A typical residential subdivision on large lots	34	26
A golf course	33	34
A large discount store	29	31
A new 50-room motel or hotel	26	21
Commercial recreational use such as a miniature golf course or water slide	21	23
A roadside shopping plaza	18	21
A national fast-food chain restaurant	18	19
A large shopping mall, such as the Cape Cod Mall	13	18
A gravel-mining operation	12	7

[11] Appendix C shows the exact wording of the two surveys. The kinds of development asked in 2005 but not 1995 were about a gambling casino and a multi-story residential building, both of which had a lot of opposition, and a large supermarket, which had more opposition than support but still had some mix.

TOWN PROJECTS

The 1995 version of the question about town projects was not worded exactly the same way as it was in 2005.[12] In addition, a number of the specific projects asked about were worded somewhat differently and in ways that may affect the comparison (see Appendix C for exact wording). As shown in Table 14, for the projects that were asked about in both surveys, there were some shifts in support of projects, but also some with more stable support. The *purchase of open space for water supply protection* and the *purchase of open space for recreational use* were popular in 1995, just as they are in 2005. The *purchase of open space to keep it undeveloped* appears to have had a large increase in support since 1995, but it is very possible that this is an artifact of the revision in wording in the 2005 survey. The meaning of the question was transformed by the re-wording and it is probably somewhat inappropriate to compare these two results. It is possible that this same argument applies to the idea of *purchasing land or buildings to provide affordable housing*, which in 1995 did not say "buildings" but said "units", which could have different meanings for people. The *construction of public recreational facilities* had about the same tepid support in 1995 that we see in the 2005 survey, with about one-third of respondents supporting such a project, but a nearly equal number opposing it and another quarter of respondents being unsure.

Table 14. Percentage of respondents supporting town projects on Cape Cod in the 2005 and 1995 surveys[13]

(From item 14 in 2005, item B2 in 1995) (n= 459 to 465 in 2005, n= 488 to 499 in 1995)	**2005**	**1995**
Purchase of open space for water supply protection 1995: same wording	86%	81%
Purchase of open space so it will remain open and not be developed 1995: Purchase of open space <u>to reduce the town's overall developmental potential</u>	76	53
Purchase of open space for a variety of recreational uses such as walking, bicycling or picnicking 1995: Purchase of open space for <u>passive</u> recreational use <u>(walking, picnicking and so forth)</u>	67	64
Purchase of land to improve public access to the shore (both fresh and saltwater) 1995: Purchase of <u>additional</u> land to improve public access to the <u>waterfront</u> (both fresh and saltwater)	58	47
Purchase of land or buildings to provide affordable housing 1995: Purchase of land/<u>units</u> to provide affordable housing	51	37
Construction of public recreational facilities such as ball fields, golf courses, tennis courts, etc. 1995: same wording	39	35

[12] The 1995 wording was "Would you support or oppose the following projects <u>for your town</u> if citizens proposed that the town should increase taxes in order to spend money on them in the next year or so?" In 2005, we dropped the time concept in the question (did not specify a time for the spending the money) and we included the idea of spending "more" than the town is currently spending.

[13] The table shows the 2005 wording, with the comparable wording from the 1995 item shown below it. The underlining indicates where the 1995 wording varies from the 2005.

CAPE COD COMMISSION

The 1995 survey asked a very similar question to 2005 about the priority of different goals for the Cape Cod Commission, and a number of the answer options overlapped in concept, though not typically with the same wording. (Again, see Appendix C for a comparison of 1995 and 2005 wording.) Table 15 shows the percentage assigning high priority to a goal in each year. Despite the fact that the two items were asked quite differently in the surveys, the order in which the priorities fall is nearly the same in the two surveys, and the clear priority in both is protecting the Cape's water supply, considered a high priority by about nine of ten respondents in both surveys. In 2005, respondents were asked about *protecting the Cape's drinking water supply*, while in 1995, they were asked about *protecting the Cape's water supply*. In both cases, it is the standout priority. There is also consistency in two other high priority goals: *preserve and enhance the fishing and shellfishing industries on the Cape* and *protect open space and scenic landscapes*, both considered high priority by two-thirds to three-fourths of respondents. *Affordable housing*, which we saw earlier is identified as a problem on the Cape, had a big increase from 1995, from 28% to 43% seeing it as a high priority. There appears to be a big dropoff in interest in *preserving and restoring historic buildings*, but the change in prioritization may be an artifact of the wording used in the two surveys, which changed emphasis from historic <u>areas</u> in 1995 to historic <u>buildings</u> in the 2005 survey.[14]

Table 15. Comparison of high priority goals for the Cape Cod Commission in the 2005 and 1995 surveys

(From item 16 in 2005, C2 in 1995) (n= 441 to 452 in 2005, n= 462 to 501 in 1995)	**2005**	**1995**
Protect the Cape's drinking water quality	90%	89%
Preserve and enhance the fishing and shellfishing industries on the Cape	74	69
Protect open space and scenic landscapes	68	67
Promote road improvements to ensure traffic safety and ease of travel[15]	62	53
Improve public transportation such as buses, rail services, etc.	50	43
Ensure an adequate supply of affordable housing for Cape residents	43	28
Encourage development to locate in specified "growth centers"	29	26
Preservation and restoration of historic buildings	28	60
Encourage businesses to locate on the Cape	27	24
Encourage expansion of tourism on the Cape	21	19

Table 16 shows a comparison of results from the two surveys, when respondents were asked a similar, though not identical, question about support of or opposition to specific regulations that the Commission might consider with regard to development. One thing that stands out in the table is that of the 10 regulations that were asked about, nine of them had lower support in 1995 than in 2005. Such consistency does suggest that it might be something about the wording of the

[14] 2005: *Preservation and restoration of historic buildings*. 1995: *Preserve the historic areas in the Cape's towns.*

[15] The 1995 and 2005 survey wordings are not particularly comparable. 2005: Promote road improvements to ensure traffic safety and ease of travel. 1995: Require road, bicycle, and /or pedestrian improvements to ensure traffic safety and ease of travel.

question in 1995 that elicited lower support in general than in 2005, or conversely, something in the 2005 wording that evoked higher support all around. Another possibility is that the pattern of increases reflects a general increase in support of regulations.

Looking at the individual regulations, the hazardous materials/waste prohibition was also the highest in 1995 (and the wording of that sub-item was the same both times). Two others that were very heavily supported in 2005 -- *restricting new developments in or near wetlands, ponds, floodplains, dunes, and critical habitat areas*, and *limiting the size of development projects to reduce impacts on traffic congestion and safety* -- were worded exactly the same way in both surveys and had very similar levels of support in both surveys. The very large increases for three regulations -- *requiring new residential developments to use wastewater treatment systems that protect water quality* (14-percentage point increase), *requiring new buildings to conform to architectural styles that are in keeping with the character of Cape Cod* (19-percentage point increase), and *requiring developers of new residential projects to provide 10% of units as affordable housing* (22-percentage point increase) -- may be artifacts of revised item wording. *Requiring new residential subdivisions to cluster lots to preserve open space and protect sensitive resources on the site* was worded the same way both years and had a 22-percentage point increase in support. In general, then, one can see that the top supported regulations from 1995 basically stayed at the top in 2005, but below that, it is more risky to draw conclusions about real change over the decade, since it is often confounded with wording changes.

Table 16. Comparison of respondents' support of possible Commission regulations on development in the 2005 and 1995 surveys

(From item 17 in 2005, C3 in 1995) (n= 449 to 455 in 2005, n= 491 to 500 in 1995)	**2005**	**1995**
Prohibiting activities involving storage or use of hazardous materials or wastes in areas where they could pollute public water supply wells	92%	90%
Requiring new residential developments to use wastewater treatment systems that protect water quality	90	76
Restricting new developments in or near wetlands, ponds, floodplains, dunes, and critical habitat areas	88	85
Limiting the size of development projects to reduce impacts on traffic congestion and safety	84	83
Requiring new buildings to conform to architectural styles that are in keeping with the character of Cape Cod	83	64
Requiring new residential subdivisions to cluster lots to preserve open space and protect sensitive resources on the site	77	55
Requiring developers of large projects to donate land to the local community for use as public open space	72	66
Requiring developers of new residential projects to provide 10% of units as affordable housing	65	43
Requiring existing residences to upgrade their septic systems to protect water quality	63	53
Charging special fees on all new development to fund improvements to the Cape's transportation system, such as public transit and improvement of roads and intersections affected by new development	60	63

METHODOLOGY

Sample Selection

The sample population for this survey consisted of town lists from the 15 towns that comprise Cape Cod. The goal was to select from these lists a representative sample of Cape Cod addresses of adults believed to live year-round on the Cape, but not on a military reservation. The original town lists included the names of all people within households in the towns, and our initial step was to eliminate all people under 18 years of age as ineligible. In addition, we eliminated all non-Cape Cod addresses (for example owners of Cape Cod property whose address is listed off the Cape) and addresses known to be on military reservations. Then, in order to send only one questionnaire to a household, the lists were constricted so that only one randomly-selected person from each unique address was contained in the file. A count of the people 18 years old or older on the list was kept for each unique address. Table A1 displays the results of this process.

Table A1. Individuals 18 years of age or older and unique addresses by town

Town	Number of people age 18+	Number of unique addresses
Barnstable	35,515	17,717
Bourne	15,146	7,281
Brewster	8,799	4,352
Chatham	5,620	3,258
Dennis	12,127	6,572
Eastham	4,540	2,428
Falmouth	26,719	13,457
Harwich	10,669	5,577
Mashpee	11,320	5,048
Orleans	5,774	2,918
Provincetown	3,347	1,743
Sandwich	17,232	7,803
Truro	1,742	939
Wellfleet	2,695	1,403
Yarmouth	19,484	10,596
TOTAL	180,729	91,092

From this list of 91,092 unique addresses, a sample of 1,004 addresses was selected. This implies an initial probability of being selected into the sample of 1,004/91,092 = 0.01102 for each address.[16]

[16] The inverse of this probability is the base weight (90.7291) one might use for analysis purposes to weight up to household totals.

Of the 1,004 sample addresses, 64 were determined to be illegitimate addresses (the post office returned the mailed questionnaire as undeliverable) and one was returned as "deceased", meaning we had a total of 939 assumed eligible addresses. From these addresses, a total of 472 interviews were successfully completed and returned, implying a response rate for this study of 472/939 = 0.5027. In other words 50.27% of all assumed eligible households returned a completed questionnaire.[17] [18]

Survey Administration

The self-administered questionnaire was mailed to the 1,004 selected respondents on September 29, 2005. All 1,004 were sent a reminder postcard on October 11, and those who had not sent in a completed questionnaire and were not identified as an unusable address by October 20 were sent a second questionnaire on that date. On Cape Cod, some towns have only PO Box deliveries, not street addresses, while others have both. After the initial mailing, if an envelope was returned from a PO Box address, we went back to the original sample and found the corresponding street address for that sample selection and mailed a new request to the Current Resident at that street address. There were 32 such remails. Table A2 shows the distribution of the 1,004 original addresses.

Table A2. Sample distribution for 2005 Survey[19]

	#	%
SAMPLE DRAWN	1004	
Known deceased	1	
Bad addresses/returned to CSR	64	
ASSUMED ELIGIBLE SAMPLE	939	100%
Completed questionnaires	472	50.3%
Non-respondents	467	49.7%

Note that this response rate is lower than was achieved in 1995, when the rate was 63%. Unfortunately, this trend of decreasing response rates is not unique to this survey but one that has been observed in surveys generally over the past ten years.[20] Original estimates for the 2005 survey, based on CSR's experience and knowledge of mail survey participation, were for a 50% response rate, which is what was achieved. This response rate is quite impressive for a survey of

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[17] Adjusting the base weight to account for survey non-response, a final weight for each sample case would be 90.9291/0.5027 = 180.8814. This means that each household on the final study data file represents 180.8814 similar households on the Cape. For producing estimated numbers of households from this study, this weight should be applied. For producing estimated numbers of people, this weight should be multiplied by the number of people within each household, collected in item 45 of the survey.

[18] This response rate is a conservative calculation. Of the 939 assumed eligible cases, it is very likely that some of them are not truly eligible, that is, they are bad addresses or deceased cases that were not returned to CSR. However, since that number is not known, we use the conservative response rate calculation, leaving all 939 cases in the base.

[19] This sample distribution reflects returns received as of our field cutoff date, December 6, 2005. After that, we received 5 more bad addresses, 1 more deceased, and 2 more completes, which were not data entered or included on the data set. The recalculated response rate is 50.8%.

[20] For a discussion of trends in survey nonresponse, see Edith de Leeuw and Wim de Heer, "Trends in Household Survey Nonresponse: A Longitudinal and International Comparison" in Survey Nonresponse, edited by Robert M. Groves, Don A. Dillman, John L. Eltinge, and Roderick J.A. Little, John Wiley and Sons, New York, 2002.

this type and with its particular features. Specifically, this was a rather long survey, it was sent to the general population (not to a special interest group or membership, which typically yields higher response), with no aggressive followup by telephone, and with no incentive or prize offered. The response rate achieved suggests a high degree of interest and civic involvement of Cape residents.

Sample Coverage

The sample selection was random among residents on the lists for the 15 Cape Cod towns. The goal was that all Cape Cod residents would have an equal chance of being selected to participate and, thus, an equal opportunity to be heard through their survey participation. Clearly some people are more active and involved in civic and political matters than others, and it is likely that people who feel in any way committed to the Cape or life on the Cape -- business people, environmentalists, long-term residents, for example -- are more likely to choose to participate in a survey such as this one.

Most of the survey respondents have lived on the Cape for more than 5 years (89%), and most are year-round residents (95%). Table A3 summarizes demographic information about the 2005 survey respondents, compared to 2000 and 1990 Census data and compared to the 1995 survey data. Survey respondents tend to be more female and more educated than the general population, and this survey is no exception. Women are over-represented (59%) in the 2005 survey. Clearly the 2005 and 1995 surveys attracted a more educated and wealthier group of respondents than is reflected in the Census five years before the survey data collection. The comparison to 1990 data indicates a demographic shift towards more education and more income for the Cape population, which may have continued in the five years since the 2000 Census.

Table A3. Comparison of demographics for survey respondents and the Census

	2005 Survey	Census 2000	1995 Survey	Census 1990
Female	59%	53%	50%	53%
College graduate or higher (age 25+)	54%	34%	45%	28%
Median household income	\$51,000-\$65,000	\$45,933	\$36,000-\$50,000	\$31,766

The median age of the survey respondents is 61 years old, and most live in households of just one or two people. Nine of ten survey respondents live in homes that they own.

Over half of the respondents (53%) report being currently employed. Of those, nearly a quarter (22%) work at more than one job, though only 8% report their main job as being seasonal. About 30% of the employed are self-employed, and there is a fairly even split between salaried workers (47%) and hourly-wage workers (48%). Most of the currently employed work on the Cape, though 14% do not. The majority of those not currently working report being retired (81% of the non-employed).

Nearly all respondents (97%) report being registered to vote, and most respondents (93%) report voting in the last 12 months. About four out of ten respondents (39%) report attending a town or council meeting in the last 12 months.

Statistical Power and Confidence Intervals

Computing percentages from a sample of 472 Cape Cod respondents will produce 95% confidence intervals of, at most, plus or minus 4.5 percentage points. In other words, if the entire sample of 472 respondents is used and we report that 50% favored some position and 50% opposed it, we are 95% certain that the true population percentage is between 45.5% and 54.5%. If the answers of the 472 respondents are more skewed, say 75% support and 25% oppose, then the confidence interval will be smaller, plus or minus 4 percentage points. If the number of respondents is lower because the question was not asked of everyone or not everyone provided an answer, the confidence interval will be somewhat wider. For example, item 7 is asked only of non-lifetime residents; of the 377 respondents who answered item 7a, 51% said that jobs or economic opportunities were very important or important in their choice to live on the Cape. The 95% confidence interval for this item is plus or minus 5 percentage points, a little wider due to the lower number of people answering the question. Most of the questions in the substantive part of the survey were asked of all respondents, and few people skipped questions. Thus it is reasonable to assume an accuracy of plus or minus 4.5 percentage points for most questions.

The 1995 study, which had 500 respondents, reported a standard 95% confidence interval of 4.4 percentage points. With sample sizes from each year of 500 (1995) and 472 (2005), a 95% confidence interval around a calculated difference between years would be plus or minus 6.3 percentage points. A rough guide for making comparisons between the two surveys, assuming no content changes as described in the report, is if the questions are within 6 to 7 percentage points of each other, the difference is likely not statistically significant. If changes are greater than 6 to 7 percentage points, it is likely that they are statistically significantly different at the 95% confidence level.

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FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

2005 Cape Cod Residents Survey

Cape Cod Commission
3225 Main Street
Barnstable, MA 02630

Center for Survey Research
University of Massachusetts at Boston
100 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

Statement of Confidentiality

No information shall be presented or published in any way that would permit identification of any individual.

Survey Instructions

▪Answer all the questions by checking the appropriate box.

▪You are sometimes told to skip over some questions in this survey. When this happens you will see an arrow with a note that tells you what question to answer next, like this:

☑ Yes → **If Yes, Go to #1**
☐ No

1. In which Cape town do you currently live or maintain a residence? (n = 472)

19.9%	Barnstable	6.6%	Mashpee
7.6%	Bourne	3.2%	Orleans
6.6%	Brewster	1.7%	Provincetown
2.8%	Chatham	8.1%	Sandwich
7.2%	Dennis	1.1%	Truro
4.0%	Eastham	1.9%	Wellfleet
13.1%	Falmouth	10.8%	Yarmouth
5.5%	Harwich		

2. How long have you lived or maintained a residence on Cape Cod? (n = 468)

0.2% Less than 1 year
10.7% 1 to 5 years
15.8% 6 to 10 years
10.9% 11 to 15 years
49.4% More than 15 years
13.0% Lifetime resident

3. Are you a year-round resident of Cape Cod? (n = 454)

94.5% Yes → **If All Year, Go to #6**
5.5% No

4. About how much time have you spent on the Cape in the past 12 months? (n = 28)

0.0% Less than 3 weeks
3.6% 3 weeks to 2 months
46.4% 3 to 6 months
50.0% More than 6 months

5. Is that more, less, or about the same amount of time as you typically spend on the Cape each year? (n = 27)

3.7% More
14.8% Less
81.5% About the same
0.0% This is my first year on the Cape

6. How old were you when you first began living or maintaining a residence on Cape Cod? (n = 468)

17.1% 17 or younger → **If 17 or younger, Go to #8**
28.6% 18 to 34
28.4% 35 to 54
25.9% 55 or older

7. When you first decided to live or maintain a residence on Cape Cod, how important to you personally were the following factors in making this decision?

	Very important	Important	Not very important	Not at all important
a. Job or economic opportunities (n = 377)	32.1%	18.6%	21.2%	28.1%
b. Good place to raise children (n = 375)	28.0%	19.5%	13.3%	39.2%
c. Good schools (n = 371)	27.8%	25.1%	12.7%	34.5%
d. Nearness of friends or relatives (n = 378)	17.7%	33.9%	29.9%	18.5%
e. Nearness to a large city, such as Boston or Providence (n = 381)	10.8%	32.5%	33.9%	22.8%
f. Housing that you can afford (n = 381)	42.3%	41.2%	10.8%	5.8%
g. Reasonable taxes (n = 382)	43.2%	41.4%	12.8%	2.6%
h. Public services (n = 378)	25.9%	41.3%	26.2%	6.6%
i. Environmental quality (clean air and water) (n = 382)	57.6%	36.4%	3.1%	2.9%
j. Access to the coast (n = 383)	51.2%	36.0%	10.2%	2.6%
k. Outdoor recreational opportunities, such as fishing, hiking, boating, etc. (n = 383)	37.9%	38.6%	19.6%	3.9%
l. Shopping opportunities (n = 380)	9.7%	38.4%	40.5%	11.3%
m. Good place to retire (n = 387)	40.3%	31.5%	14.0%	14.2%
n. Historic character of the Cape (n = 385)	26.2%	41.6%	22.1%	10.1%

8. In general, do you think the amount of development on Cape Cod is too much, too little, or about the right amount? (n = 466)

68.0% Too much
4.1% Too little
27.9% About the right amount

9. Consider the issues listed below for <u>your town</u> and for the <u>entire Cape</u>. For each one, please indicate whether you think it is <u>currently</u> a serious problem, a moderate problem, or not a problem for <u>your town</u> and for the <u>entire Cape</u>.

		For Your Town			For the Entire Cape		
		Serious problem	Moderate problem	Not a problem	Serious problem	Moderate problem	Not a problem
a. Residential sprawl	(n = 446)...... (n = 433)	36.5%	42.6%	20.9%	47.8%	41.1%	11.1%
b. Commercial sprawl	(n = 440) ..... (n = 430)	33.0%	33.9%	33.2%	44.2%	39.8%	16.0%
c. Traffic congestion	(n = 448)..... (n = 433)	56.9%	34.8%	8.3%	73.2%	24.5%	2.3%
d. Adequacy of town services	(n = 437) (n = 405)......	11.0%	39.1%	49.9%	10.9%	51.6%	37.5%
e. Loss of open space	(n = 447) (n = 429)......	40.9%	37.8%	21.3%	50.8%	33.8%	15.4%
f. Quality of education	(n = 431) .... (n = 405)	16.9%	38.5%	44.5%	20.2%	47.7%	32.1%
g. Availability of moderate- and lower-priced housing	(n = 444) (n = 428)......	55.4%	31.1%	13.5%	59.1%	30.1%	10.7%
h. Pollution of drinking water supply	(n = 450) (n = 424).......	33.3%	34.0%	32.7%	39.4%	39.9%	20.8%
i. Pollution of ponds or coastal waters	(n = 444) (n = 423)......	45.0%	37.8%	17.1%	46.8%	42.3%	10.9%
j. Coastal erosion	(n = 442)....... (n = 425)	34.6%	42.1%	23.3%	49.4%	40.2%	10.4%
k. Air pollution	(n = 448) .... (n = 425)	25.9%	40.0%	34.2%	27.3%	41.9%	30.8%
l. Taxes	(n = 446) .... (n = 416)	34.3%	43.9%	21.7%	31.7%	54.1%	14.2%
m. Availability of job or economic opportunities	(n = 439) (n = 418).......	39.0%	44.0%	17.1%	42.8%	44.0%	13.2%
n. Loss of historic character	(n = 447)...... (n = 424)	23.3%	43.8%	32.9%	27.1%	49.8%	23.1%
o. Cost of wastewater treatment	(n = 419) (n = 390).......	19.6%	44.2%	36.3%	24.1%	49.5%	26.4%
p. Cost of solid waste disposal	(n = 434)....... (n = 403).......	24.2%	44.7%	31.1%	29.5%	48.1%	22.3%

Q9 continued

	For Your Town			For the Entire Cape		
	Serious problem	**Moderate problem**	**Not a problem**	**Serious problem**	**Moderate problem**	**Not a problem**
q. Availability of public transportation (n = 445) (n = 421)	36.4%	43.6%	20.0%	39.4%	44.7%	15.9%
r. Availability of recreational opportunities (n = 448) (n = 425)	4.9%	23.2%	71.9%	5.2%	30.1%	64.7%
s. Adequacy of healthcare facilities (n = 446) (n = 416)	10.3%	36.5%	53.1%	12.7%	43.8%	43.5%
t. Availability of high-speed Internet access (n = 435) (n = 402).......	6.4%	21.4%	72.2%	5.5%	27.1%	67.4%

10. Please look at the issues listed in question 9. Which ones are you most personally concerned about <u>for your town</u>? (Please circle one letter in each row.)

Most Concerned About: (n = 379)	a 10.8%	b 2.9%	c 14.5%	d 0.8%	e 4.5%	f 5.3%	g 15.3%	h 8.4%	i 7.1%	j 1.3%
	k 1.8%	l 14.5%	m 4.5%	n 0.8%	o 1.1%	p 1.3%	q 1.8%	r 0.5%	s 2.1%	t 0.5%
2nd Most Concerned About: (n = 380)	a 7.6%	b 6.1%	c 13.7%	d 2.1%	e 6.3%	f 6.1%	g 7.4%	h 7.1%	I 8.4%	j 2.4%
	k 5.5%	l 4.7%	m 9.2%	n 3.2%	o 1.8%	p 1.8%	q 3.4%	r 0.3%	s 2.9%	t 0.0%
3rd Most Concerned About: (n = 376)	a 5.9%	b 4.0%	c 12.5%	d 1.9%	e 9.8%	f 5.1%	g 6.6%	h 10.4%	I 5.3%	j 1.9%
	k 1.6%	l 7.7%	m 4.5%	n 4.0%	o 1.3%	p 2.4%	q 6.4%	r 0.8%	s 5.6%	t 2.4%

11. Which ones are you most personally concerned about for <u>the entire Cape</u>?

Most Concerned About: (n = 376)	a 12.2%	b 6.1%	c 22.3%	d 1.1%	e 6.9%	f 3.5%	g 14.6%	h 9.6%	I 5.1%	j 2.7%
	k 2.1%	l 2.7%	m 3.7%	n 1.6%	o .3%	p .5%	q 1.9%	r 0.3%	s 2.9%	t 0.0%
2nd Most Concerned About: (n = 372)	a 6.7%	b 9.4%	c 15.6%	d 0.5%	e 8.3%	f 4.3%	g 8.3%	h 8.6%	I 7.3%	j 3.5%
	k 5.6%	l 4.3%	m 9.1%	n 1.6%	o 1.6%	p 0.8%	q 2.4%	r 0.0%	s 1.9%	t 0.0%
3rd Most Concerned About: (n = 372)	a 5.4%	b 4.0%	c 9.7%	d 0.8%	e 6.5%	f 4.0%	g 6.7%	h 7.0%	I 7.0%	j 5.6%
	k 2.2%	l 4.0%	m 10.5%	n 7.0%	o 1.9%	p 2.2%	q 7.8%	r 0.8%	s 5.6%	t 1.3%

12. Now think about the next 5 years. Again, consider the issues listed below for your town and for the entire Cape. For each one, please indicate whether you think it will be a serious problem in the next 5 years.

			For Your Town		For the Entire Cape	
			Will be a serious problem	Will not be a serious problem	Will be a serious problem	Will not be a serious problem
a.	Residential sprawl	(n = 435).. (n = 419)	70.1%	29.9%	79.0%	21.0%
b.	Commercial sprawl	(n = 430) .... (n = 418)	56.0%	44.0%	71.8%	28.2%
c.	Traffic congestion	(n = 439) .... (n = 424)	90.7%	9.3%	94.3%	5.7%
d.	Adequacy of town services	(n = 429) (n = 404) ...	43.4%	56.6%	47.0%	53.0%
e.	Loss of open space	(n = 435) (n = 420)....	64.8%	35.2%	75.2%	24.8%
f.	Quality of education	(n = 420).... (n = 402)	41.0%	59.0%	50.0%	50.0%
g.	Availability of moderate- and lower-priced housing	(n = 434) (n = 418) ..	77.0%	23.0%	82.5%	17.5%
h.	Pollution of drinking water supply	(n = 434) (n = 412) ...	59.4%	40.6%	66.7%	33.3%
i.	Pollution of ponds or coastal waters	(n = 432) (n = 411)....	73.6%	26.4%	78.3%	21.7%
j.	Coastal erosion	(n = 429).... (n = 408)	60.1%	39.9%	73.5%	26.5%
k.	Air pollution	(n = 424).... (n = 408)	52.6%	47.4%	55.1%	44.9%
l.	Taxes	(n = 437).... (n = 411)	69.8%	30.2%	72.0%	28.0%
m.	Availability of job or economic opportunities	(n = 427) (n = 413)....	66.3%	33.7%	72.2%	27.8%
n.	Loss of historic character	(n = 433)... (n = 414)	45.7%	54.3%	55.3%	44.7%
o.	Cost of wastewater treatment	(n = 428) (n = 408) ...	57.5%	42.5%	64.2%	35.8%
p.	Cost of solid waste disposal	(n = 427) (n = 412) ...	64.2%	35.8%	68.9%	31.1%

Q12 Continued

	For Your Town		For the Entire Cape	
	Will be a serious problem	Will not be a serious problem	Will be a serious problem	Will not be a serious problem
q. Availability of public transportation (n = 430) (n = 414)....	57.4%	42.6%	63.5%	36.5%
r. Availability of recreational opportunities (n = 425) (n = 410) ...	17.9%	82.1%	20.0%	80.0%
s. Adequacy of healthcare facilities (n = 432) (n = 416) ...	39.4%	60.6%	44.7%	55.3%
t. Availability of high-speed Internet access (n = 421) (n = 403) ..	11.4%	88.6%	11.7%	88.3%

13. Please indicate whether you would support or oppose the following kinds of development if they were proposed for your town. Assume that all the proposed developments would meet current zoning and environmental regulations.

		Strongly support	Support	Unsure	Oppose	Strongly oppose
a. A technology firm, such as software development	(n = 458)...	33.4%	41.5%	12.4%	6.3%	6.3%
b. A light industrial use, such as a small manufacturing firm employing 25-50 people	(n = 458) ..	24.5%	45.9%	14.6%	9.0%	6.1%
c. A gravel-mining operation	(n = 457) ..	2.2%	9.4%	25.6%	24.9%	37.9%
d. A new 50-room motel or hotel	(n = 458) ..	6.1%	20.3%	18.3%	27.1%	28.2%
e. A cultural facility such as a concert hall, art gallery, or museum that would be open year-round	(n = 462)...	35.9%	43.5%	12.8%	3.7%	4.1%
f. Commercial recreational use such as a miniature golf course or water slide	(n = 458) ..	5.0%	15.7%	24.7%	33.6%	21.0%
g. A marina with docking space for 100 boats	(n = 460) .	12.6%	26.3%	23.7%	21.7%	15.7%
h. A golf course	(n = 461) ..	8.7%	24.1%	16.3%	28.2%	22.8%
i. A national fast-food chain restaurant	(n = 459) ..	3.9%	14.2%	17.6%	32.9%	31.4%

Q13 Continued

		Strongly support	Support	Unsure	Oppose	Strongly oppose
j. A gambling casino	(n = 458)...	4.4%	6.1%	6.6%	17.7%	65.3%
k. A large shopping mall, such as the Cape Cod Mall	(n = 463) ..	3.9%	9.5%	11.2%	23.1%	52.3%
l. A roadside shopping plaza	(n = 460)...	3.5%	14.3%	22.6%	28.0%	31.5%
m. A large discount store	(n = 461) ..	7.8%	21.0%	19.7%	21.0%	30.4%
n. A large supermarket	(n = 459)...	7.8%	24.8%	20.3%	22.4%	24.6%
o. A neighborhood business such as a small food store, general store, or hardware store located in and serving a residential neighborhood	(n = 463)	25.9%	49.2%	14.5%	7.8%	2.6%
p. Affordable housing for low- and moderate-income people in single-family homes	(n = 465)...	31.4%	38.9%	16.3%	6.2%	7.1%
q. Affordable housing for low- and moderate-income people in townhouses or duplexes	(n = 456)...	23.9%	33.3%	18.2%	14.5%	10.1%
r. A typical residential subdivision on large lots	(n = 463)...	6.7%	26.8%	27.2%	25.1%	14.3%
s. A clustered residential subdivision (smaller lots with large areas of protected open space)	(n = 464) ..	9.7%	37.3%	26.9%	15.7%	10.3%
t. A multi-story residential building	(n = 463) ...	3.9%	11.0%	23.1%	31.5%	30.5%

14. Would you support or oppose the following projects <u>for your town</u> if citizens proposed that the town should increase taxes in order to spend more money on them than your town is currently spending?

		Strongly support	Support	Unsure	Oppose	Strongly oppose
a.	Preservation or restoration of historic buildings (n = 464)...	18.5%	35.6%	20.9%	19.8%	5.2%
b.	Purchase of land to improve public access to the shore (both fresh and saltwater) (n = 460)	20.4%	37.6%	17.2%	20.0%	4.8%
c.	Purchase of open space for water supply protection (n = 459)..	35.7%	50.1%	7.4%	5.2%	1.5%
d.	Purchase of open space for a variety of recreational uses such as walking, bicycling or picnicking (n = 460) .	24.1%	42.4%	13.9%	15.0%	4.6%
e.	Construction of public recreational facilities such as ball fields, golf courses, tennis courts, etc. (n = 459)..	9.6%	29.4%	23.5%	27.5%	10.0%
f.	Purchase of land or buildings to provide affordable housing (n = 464)...	16.4%	34.1%	20.7%	18.3%	10.6%
g.	Purchase of open space so it will remain open and not be developed (n = 465)..	38.3%	37.4%	14.6%	7.1%	2.6%
h.	Construction of wastewater treatment facilities (n = 461) .	20.2%	39.7%	27.3%	8.0%	4.8%

15. "<u>Growth Centers</u>" are areas where substantial development and infrastructure already exist. The Cape Cod Commission and local regulatory agencies use regulations to direct development. (n = 451)

Which sort of regulation would you support?

44.6% Make development <u>easier</u> in already-developed growth centers but <u>harder</u> in less developed areas outside growth centers
13.3% Make development <u>easier</u> both inside and outside growth centers
42.1% Make development <u>harder</u> both inside and outside growth centers

16. How much of a priority should each of the following goals be for the Cape Cod Commission?

			High priority	Moderate priority	Low priority
a.	Preservation and restoration of historic buildings	(n = 445)	28.3%	49.2%	22.5%
b.	Ensure an adequate supply of affordable housing for Cape residents	(n = 447)...........	42.5%	43.0%	14.5%
c.	Protect the Cape's drinking water quality	(n = 450)...........	90.2%	8.9%	0.9%
d.	Protect the Cape's recreational waters and surface water quality	(n = 451)...........	79.6%	19.1%	1.3%
e.	Encourage development to locate in specified "growth centers"	(n = 441)...........	29.0%	46.7%	24.3%
f.	Protect open space and scenic landscapes	(n = 450)...........	68.2%	26.2%	5.6%
g.	Preserve and enhance the fishing and shellfishing industries on the Cape	(n = 449)...........	73.7%	22.7%	3.6%
h.	Preserve and enhance agriculture on the Cape	(n = 446)	48.9%	41.0%	10.1%
i.	Encourage businesses to locate on the Cape	(n = 451)	27.3%	45.7%	27.1%
j.	Encourage expansion of tourism on the Cape	(n = 450)...........	21.3%	38.9%	39.8%
k.	Promote tourism that depends on the preservation of historic areas (also called "heritage tourism")	(n = 451)...........	28.8%	44.6%	26.6%
l.	Promote tourism that depends on the preservation of natural resources (also called "eco-tourism")	(n = 446)............	35.9%	43.7%	20.4%
m.	Promote road improvements to ensure traffic safety and ease of travel	(n = 448)...........	62.3%	30.1%	7.6%
n.	Improve public transportation such as buses, rail services, etc.	(n = 452)	49.8%	38.7%	11.5%
o.	Improve bicycle and walking paths	(n = 452)	35.6%	41.8%	22.6%
p.	Promote commuter rail service to Boston	(n = 450)...........	48.4%	34.9%	16.7%
q.	Promote passenger rail service on or within Cape Cod	(n = 448)...........	36.4%	35.5%	28.1%
r.	Support development of improved wastewater treatment facilities	(n = 450)...........	51.3%	44.0%	4.7%

17. The Cape Cod Commission Act gives the Commission the authority to establish regulations that apply to development throughout Cape Cod. Please indicate how strongly you would support or oppose each regulation as described.

		Strongly support	Support	Unsure	Oppose	Strongly oppose
a.	Charging special fees on all new development to fund improvements to the Cape's transportation system, such as public transit and improvement of roads and intersections affected by new development (n = 450)	27.8%	31.8%	20.7%	13.8%	6.0%
b.	Limiting the size of development projects to reduce impacts on traffic congestion and safety (n = 454)	45.8%	37.9%	9.0%	4.8%	2.4%
c.	Requiring new buildings to conform to architectural styles that are in keeping with the character of Cape Cod (n = 454)	47.6%	35.0%	11.9%	3.1%	2.4%
d.	Requiring developers of new residential projects to provide 10% of units as affordable housing (n = 453)	34.4%	30.9%	17.7%	10.4%	6.6%
e.	Requiring developers of new commercial developments to provide affordable housing for employees (n = 451)	22.0%	27.1%	26.2%	16.0%	8.9%
f.	Requiring developers of large projects to donate land to the local community for use as public open space (n = 452)	37.6%	34.7%	17.0%	7.5%	3.1%
g.	Requiring new residential subdivisions to cluster lots to preserve open space and protect sensitive resources on the site (n = 455)	35.8%	41.1%	14.7%	5.5%	2.9%
h.	Requiring new residential developments to use wastewater treatment systems that protect water quality (n = 454)	52.6%	37.4%	7.9%	0.4%	1.5%
i.	Requiring existing residences to upgrade their septic systems to protect water quality (n = 452)	26.8%	36.5%	23.0%	8.4%	5.3%
j.	Prohibiting activities involving storage or use of hazardous materials or wastes in areas where they could pollute public water supply wells (n = 455)	70.3%	22.0%	4.8%	1.5%	1.3%
k.	Restricting new developments in or near wetlands, ponds, floodplains, dunes, and critical habitat areas (n = 452)	63.9%	24.3%	6.2%	3.5%	2.0%
l.	Directing new projects to locate in growth centers by making development easier in those locations while making it harder in others (n = 449)	26.5%	39.4%	23.6%	6.5%	4.0%

About You

18. Are you male or female? (n = 449)

41.2% Male
58.8% Female

19. In what year were you born? (n = 443) [Converted to age]

7.9% Age 18 - 39
16.3% Age 40 - 49
23.0% Age 50 – 59
24.6% Age 60 - 69
28.2% Age 70+

20. What is the highest grade or level of school that you have completed? (n = 448)

0.2% 8th grade or less
1.6% Some high school, but did not graduate
13.4% High school graduate or GED
30.6% Some college or 2-year degree
24.6% 4-year college graduate
29.7% More than 4-year college degree

21. Are you registered to vote? (n = 451)

97.1% Yes
2.9% No -> **If No, Go to #24**

22. Are you registered to vote in Barnstable County? (n = 427)

97.2% Yes
2.8% No

23. Did you vote in any elections in the last 12 months? (n = 429)

93.2% Yes
6.8% No

24. Did you attend any of your town meetings or town council meetings in the last 12 months? (n = 449)

38.8% Yes
61.2% No

25. Are you currently employed at a job for pay? (n = 449)

53.0% Yes **-> If Yes, Go to #32**
47.0% No

26. Are you <u>not</u> working now because you are: (n = 207)

80.7% Retired
4.8% Disabled
6.8% Taking care of home or family
1.0% Full-time student
2.4% Laid off from your last job
4.3% Other (Please describe.)

26a. Wrote in answer for Other: (n = 9)
66.7% Yes
33.3% No

27. Are you currently looking for a paid job? (n = 206)

4.4% Yes
95.6% **-> If No, Go to #30**

28. How long have you been looking for a job? (n = 9)

22.2% 1 month or less
66.7% 2 to 6 months
0.0% 7 to 12 months
11.1% More than 1 year

29. Why do you think you have not found work?
Wrote in answer: (n = 9)

88.9% Yes
11.1% No

30. Have you worked for pay in the last 12 months? (n = 204)

12.7% Yes
87.3% No **-> If No, Go to #45**

31. In the last 12 months, did you do any work in the industries listed below? (Please choose one or more.) (n = 24)

31a. Tourism or Hospitality
➔ Go to #45

12.5% Yes
87.5% No

31b. Construction or Real Estate
➔ Go to #45

8.3% Yes
91.7% No

31c. Fishing or Agriculture **➔ Go to #45**

0% Yes
100% No

31d. None of the above **➔ Go to #45**

79.2% Yes
20.8% No

32. Are you currently working at one job or more than one job? (n = 232)

77.6% One
22.4% More than one

33. In what kind of organization, business or industry is your main job? What do they do, make or sell? (n = 229)

0.9% Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting

2.2% Utilities

7.4% Construction

1.7% Manufacturing

0.9% Wholesale Trade

14.8% Retail Trade

1.7% Transportation & Warehousing

1.7% Information

3.9% Real Estate and Rental & Leasing

9.6% Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services

4.8% Management, Administrative and Support, & Waste Mgt. Services

10.0% Educational Services

19.7% Health Care and Social Assistance

4.4% Arts, Entertainment and Recreation

6.1% Other Services

7.9% Public Administration and Active Military Duty

2.2% Other

34. What kind of work do you do there? What are your main duties and responsibilities? (n =227)

22.0% Management Occupations

4.8% Business and Financial Operations

1.8% Computer and Mathematical Occupations

2.2% Architecture and Engineering Occupations

2.2% Community and Social Services

0.9% Legal Occupations

7.0% Education, Training, and Library

3.1% Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media

10.1% Healthcare Practitioners and Technical

0.9% Healthcare Support

1.3% Protective Service

2.6% Food Preparation and Serving Related

2.6% Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance

1.8% Personal Care and Service

12.3% Sales and Related Occupations

9.7% Office and Administrative Staff

0.9% Farming, Forestry, and Fishing

6.6% Construction and Extraction

2.2% Installation, Repair, and Maintenance

2.6% Transportation and Material Moving

2.2% Other

35. Is your main job seasonal or year-round? (n = 232)

8.2% Seasonal
91.8% Year-round

36. In the last 12 months, did you do any work in the industries listed below? (Please choose one or more.) (n = 232)

36a. Tourism or Hospitality

14.2% Yes
85.8% No

36b. Construction or Real Estate

19.8% Yes
80.2% No

36c. Fishing or Agriculture

3.0% Yes
97.0% No

36d. None of the above
66.8% Yes
33.2% No

37. Are you self-employed or not? (n = 232)

30.6% Self-employed
69.4% Not self-employed
-> If Not, Go to #39

38. Do you: (n = 66)
81.8% Own your own business or professional practice **-> Go to #40**
0.0% Own your own farming enterprise **-> Go to #40**
4.5% Own your own fishing enterprise **-> Go to #40**
13.6% Other (Please describe.) **-> Go to #40**

38a. Filled in Other: (n = 8)

87.5% Yes
12.5% No

39. Do you work for: (n = 159)

48.4% An hourly wage (may include some commissions and tips)
47.2% A salary
2.5% Commission and tips <u>only</u>
1.9% Other (Please describe.)

39a. Filled in Other: (n = 3)

100% Yes
0.0% No

40. Do you work on the Cape or not? (n = 230)

86.5% Yes, work on the Cape
13.5% No, don't work on the Cape **-> If No, Go to #42**

41. Where on the Cape do you work? (n = 188)

10.6% At home **-> If At Home, Go to #45**
38.3% In the town where you live **-> Go to #43**
51.1% In a Cape town other than the one in which you live **-> Go to #43**

42. Where off the Cape do you work? (n = 30)

23.3% On the mainland, near the Cape
3.3% In the Providence, RI area
20.0% In the Boston, MA area
53.3% Other

43. About how many miles do you usually travel one-way to get to work? (n = 204)

5.9% Less than a mile
13.2% 1 to 3 miles
16.2% 4 to 6 miles
20.1% 7 to 10 miles
12.7% 11 to 15 miles
16.7% 16 to 30 miles
15.2% More than 30 miles

44. About how many minutes does it usually take for you to get to work? (n = 202)

12.9% Less than 5 minutes
14.9% 6 to 10 minutes
16.3% 11 to 15 minutes
15.3% 16 to 20 minutes
17.8% 21 to 30 minutes
22.8% More than 30 minutes

45. How many people, including yourself, currently live in your household? (n = 455)

28.1% 1 **-> If you live alone, Go to #48**
48.8% 2
9.5% 3
9.5% 4
4.2% 5 or more

46. How many of the people who live in your household, including yourself, are in each age group?

46a. Age 12 or under: (n = 57)

50.9% 1
33.3% 2
14.0% 3
1.8% 4

46b. Age 13 to 17: (n = 40)

70.0% 1
27.5% 2
2.5% 3

46c. Age 18 to 20: (n = 25)

88.0% 1
12.0% 2

46d. Age 21 or older: (n = 311)

8.0% 1
82.6% 2
7.7% 3
1.6% 4

47. Of the people in your household who are age 18 and over, how many, including yourself, are:

47a. Male: (n = 299)

88.3% 1
9.4% 2
2.0% 3
0.3% 4 or more

47b. Female: (n = 301)

87.0% 1
9.6% 2
3.0% 3
0.3% 4 or more

48. How many cars or trucks do you own or lease for household use? (n = 468)

2.4% None
34.8% 1
48.3% 2
14.5% 3 or more

49. Do you own or rent your living space on the Cape? (n = 469)

90.0% Own
8.1% Rent
1.9% Something else (Please describe)

49a. Filled in Other: (n = 9)

100% Yes
0% No

50. What was your total household income (before taxes) in 2004? (n = 429)

2.6% $10,000 or less
3.0% $11,000 to $15,000
9.1% $16,000 to $25,000
10.3% $26,000 to $35,000
16.1% $36,000 to $50,000
13.3% $51,000 to $65,000
15.2% $66,000 to $85,000
11.0% $86,000 to $100,000
11.4% $101,000 to $150,000
8.2% More than $150,000

51. We would like very much to hear any additional ideas you may have regarding the work of the Cape Cod Commission and/or the Regional Policy Plan. If there is anything else you would like to say, please write it in the space below.

Comments written in: (n = 472)

34.3% Yes
65.7% No

APPENDIX C

CAPE COD PROJECT: COMPARISON OF 2005 FINAL TO 1995 FINAL

**All wording changes are in bold text

2005 Cape Cod Residents Survey	1995 Cape Cod Residents Survey	Difference
1. In which Cape town do you currently live or maintain a residence? 15 TOWNS PRE-LISTED; NO CODING REQUIRED	A1. In which Cape town do you currently live (or maintain a residence)? 15 TOWNS WERE PRE-LISTED; NO CODING REQUIRED	None
2. How long have you lived or maintained a residence on Cape Cod? • Less than one year • 1-5 years • **6-10 years - CHANGED FROM LAST TIME** • **11-15 years – NEW RESPONSE CATEGORY** • More than 15 years • Lifetime resident	A2. How long have you lived (or maintained a residence) on Cape Cod? • Less than one year • 1-5 years • 6-15 years • More than 15 years • Lifetime resident	1 Response category added
3. Are you a year-round resident of Cape Cod? • Yes – If All Year, Go to #6 • No	A3. Are you a year-round resident of Cape Cod? • Yes • No	No Skip for 95
4. **About how much** time have you spent on the Cape in the past 12 months? • Less than 3 weeks • 3 weeks - 2 months • 3-6 months • More than 6 months	If NOT a year-round resident of CC: A3a. **If you are not a year-round resident, approximately how much** time have you spent on the Cape in the past 12 months? • Less than 3 weeks • 3 weeks - 2 months • 3-6 months • More than 6 months	Non year-round residents have already skipped out of this question in 05; slightly different wording
5. Is that more, less or about the same amount of time as you typically spend on the Cape each year?	Q NOT IN 95	
6. How old were you when you first began living or maintaining a residence on Cape Cod?	Q NOT IN 95	

<table>
<tr><th>2005 Cape Cod Residents Survey</th><th>1995 Cape Cod Residents Survey</th><th>Difference</th></tr>
<tr><td>17 or younger – If 17 or younger,
Go to #8</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>7. When you first decided to live or maintain a residence on Cape Cod, how important to you personally were the following factors in making this decision?

R's WHO ANSWERED 17 OR YOUNGER IN Q6 WERE SKIPPED OVER THIS Q

4-level ranking: very important, important, not very important, not at all important

a) Job/economic opportunities
b) Good place to raise children
c) Good schools
d) Nearness of friends and/or relatives
e) Nearness to a large city, such as Boston or Providence
f) Housing that you can afford
g) Reasonable taxes
h) Public services
i) Environmental quality (clean air and water)
j) Access to the coast
k) Outdoor recreational opportunities such as fishing, hiking, boating, etc.
l) Shopping opportunities
m) Good place to retire
n) Historic character of Cape</td><td>A4. When you first decided to live/vacation on Cape Cod, how important to you personally were the following factors in making this decision?

R's WHO WERE LIFETIME RESIDENTS (A2) WERE SKIPPED OVER THIS Q.

**The order of the questions listed below reflects the order that they were listed within the 1995 survey. The letters correspond to the matching letter in the 2005 survey.

4-level ranking: very important, important, not very important, not at all important

n) Rural character of the Cape
g) Lower taxes
h) Good public services
b) SAME WORDING
a) Job opportunities
d) SAME WORDING
i) Air and water quality
f) Ability to purchase a home
j) Proximity to the coast
k) Recreational opportunities
l) SAME WORDING
e) Proximity to Boston metro area

DROPPED:
c) Small town lifestyle (48% VI, 41% I)
e) Safety from crime (60% VI, 34% I)
i) Amount of open space (40% VI, 47% I)</td><td>Wording/list order differences</td></tr>
<tr><td>Q NOT IN 05</td><td>A5. Are there any other reasons that were important to you in deciding to first live/vacation on Cape Cod?

Yes → What are they?
No</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>8. In general, do you think the amount of development on Cape Cod is too much, too little, or about the right amount?</td><td>Q NOT IN 95</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

2005 Cape Cod Residents Survey	1995 Cape Cod Residents Survey	Difference
9. Consider the issues listed below for your town and for the entire Cape. For each one, please indicate whether it is currently a serious problem, a moderate problem, or not a problem for your town and for the entire Cape. 3-level ranking: Serious problem, Moderate problem, Not a problem a) Residential sprawl b) Commercial sprawl c) Traffic congestion d) Adequacy of town services e) Loss of open space f) Quality of education g) Availability of moderate-and lower-priced housing h) Pollution of drinking water supply i) Pollution of ponds or coastal waters j) Coastal erosion k) Air pollution l) Taxes m) Availability of job or economic opportunities n) Loss of historic character o) Cost of wastewater treatment p) Cost of solid waste disposal q) Availability of public transportation r) Availability of recreational opportunities s) Adequacy of healthcare facilities t) Availability of high-speed Internet access	A9. Thinking about your own situation, how much of a problem have each of the following been for you in the past year? **The order of the questions listed below reflects the order that they were listed within the 1995 survey. The letters correspond to the matching letter in the 2005 survey. 3-level ranking: Big problem, Somewhat of a problem, No problem m) Limited job opportunities on the Cape s) Insufficient health care benefits g) Cost of housing DROPPED: a) Lack of adequate job training opportunities on the Cape b) Inadequate day care facilities on the Cape e) Salaries/wages that do not match my skill level f) High cost of living on the Cape g) High cost of commuting h) Land use regulations restricting businesses i) Financing is difficult to obtain for business use on Cape Cod	Thematic difference: 05 asks R to think about their town and the Cape currently, while 95 asks them to think about themselves over the past year.
10. Please look at the issues listed in Q9. Which ones are you most personally concerned about for your town?	Q NOT IN 95	
11. Which ones are you most personally concerned about for the entire Cape?	Q NOT IN 95	

2005 Cape Cod Residents Survey	1995 Cape Cod Residents Survey	Difference
Q NOT IN 05 THERE ARE NO QUESTIONS REGARDING THE PAST; ONLY CURRENT AND FUTURE.	A6. Do you think the following characteristics of your town have gotten better or worse over the past five years? 5-level ranking: Gotten much better, Gotten somewhat better, Stayed the same, Gotten somewhat worse, Gotten much worse.	
12. Now think about the next 5 years. Again, consider the issues listed below for <u>your town</u> and for the <u>entire Cape</u>. For each one, please indicate whether you think it will be a serious problem <u>in the next 5 years.</u> 2-level ranking: Will be a serious problem; Will <u>not</u> be a serious problem. a) Residential sprawl b) Commercial sprawl c) Traffic congestion d) Adequacy of town services e) Loss of open space f) Quality of education g) Availability of moderate-and lower-priced housing h) Pollution of drinking water supply i) Pollution of ponds or coastal waters j) Coastal erosion k) Air pollution l) Taxes m) Availability of job or economic opportunities n) Loss of historic character o) Cost of wastewater treatment p) Cost of solid waste disposal q) Availability of public transportation r) Availability of recreational opportunities s) Adequacy of healthcare facilities t) Availability of high-speed Internet access	A7. Consider the problems listed below for <u>your town</u> and for the <u>entire Cape</u>. Do you think each one will be a serious problem in the **next five years**? `**The order of the questions listed below reflects the order that they were listed within the 1995 survey. The letters correspond to the matching letter in the 2005 survey.` 2-level ranking: Yes/No c) SAME WORDING d) **Overburdened** town services l) Tax increases e) SAME WORDING f) Lowering quality of schools h) Pollution of **groundwater** supply g) Lack of affordable housing i) Pollution of coastal waters j) SAME WORDING m) Lack of job opportunities n) Loss of historic small town character o) Cost of **sewage** treatment p) SAME WORDING q) **Lack of** public transportation r) **Lack of** recreational opportunities s) **Inadequate** health care facilities k) SAME WORDING DROPPED: a) Population growth k) Sluggish economy	Wording/List order differences

2005 Cape Cod Residents Survey	1995 Cape Cod Residents Survey	Difference
NOT IN 05 THIS Q FOLLOWS Q9	A8. Which problem in Q7 are you personally most concerned about? (for your town and for the entire Cape)	
Q NOT IN 05	A10. How would you rate the opportunities on Cape Cod for: • Higher education • Job training	

2005 Cape Cod Residents Survey	1995 Cape Cod Residents Survey	Difference
13. Please indicate whether you would support or oppose the following kinds of development if they were proposed for <u>your town</u>. Assume that all the proposed developments would meet current zoning and environmental regulations. 5-level ranking: Strongly support, support, unsure, oppose, strongly oppose a) A technology firm, such as software development b) A light industrial use, such as a small manufacturing firm employing 25-50 people c) A gravel-mining operation d) A new 50-room motel or hotel e) A cultural facility such as a concert hall, art gallery, or museum that would be open year-round f) Commercial recreational use such as a miniature golf course or water slide g) A marina with docking space for 100 boats h) A golf course i) A national fast-food chain restaurant j) A gambling casino k) A large shopping mall, such as the Cape Cod Mall l) A roadside shopping plaza m) A large discount store n) A large supermarket o) Neighborhood business such as a small food store, general store, or hardware store located in and serving a residential neighborhood p) Affordable housing for low- and moderate-income people in single-family homes q) Affordable housing for low- and moderate-income people in townhouses or duplexes r) A typical residential subdivision on large lots s) A clustered residential subdivision (smaller lots with large areas of protected open space) t) A multi-story residential building	B1. Please indicate whether you would support or oppose the following kinds of development if they were proposed <u>for your town</u> **this year.** Assume that all the proposed developments would meet current zoning and environmental regulations. `**The order of the questions listed below reflects the order that they were listed within the 1995 survey. The letters correspond to the matching letter in the 2005 survey.` 5-level ranking: Strongly support, support, unsure, oppose, strongly oppose a) A clean light industry such as a software development firm employing 100 people d) SAME WORDING e) A cultural facility such as a concert hall, art gallery, or museum **that would provide** year-round **cultural activities** b) A small manufacturing firm employing 25-50 people m) A large discount **wholesale or retail** store i) A **nationally advertised** fast food chain p) SAME WORDING q) Affordable housing for low and moderate income people in **town house or duplex housing** o) SAME WORDING f) SAME WORDING k) A large enclosed regional shopping mall with a wide array of clothing, jewelry, gift, food and related stores l) A factory outlet mall with space for 5 or 6 stores g) SAME WORDING h) An **18 hole** golf course c) A gravel mining operation of **20 acres or more** r) A conventional grid-style residential subdivision (for example, a 20 acre parcel with 20 individual lots of approximately 1 acre) s) A clustered residential subdivision (for example, a 20 acre parcel with 20 half acre lots and 10 acres of protected open space) DROPPED: f) A shopping plaza with commercial entertainment facilities such as movie theaters, restaurants, and/or a video arcade s) Utilizing existing occupied and/or vacant structures for affordable housing	Wording/List order differences

2005 Cape Cod Residents Survey	1995 Cape Cod Residents Survey	Difference
14. Would you support or oppose the following projects <u>for your town</u> if citizens proposed that the town should increase taxes in order to spend **more** money on them than your town is currently spending? 5-level ranking: Strongly support, support, unsure, oppose, strongly oppose a) Preservation or restoration of historic buildings b) Purchase of land to improve public access to the shore (both fresh and saltwater) c) Purchase of open space for water supply protection d) Purchase of open space for a variety of recreational uses such as walking, bicycling or picnicking e) Construction of public recreational facilities such as ball fields, golf courses, tennis courts, etc. f) Purchase of land or buildings to provide affordable housing g) Purchase of open spaces so it will remain open and not be developed h) Construction of wastewater treatment facilities	B2. Would you support or oppose the following projects <u>for your town</u> if citizens proposed that the town should increase taxes in order to spend money on them **in the next year or so?** **The order of the questions listed below reflects the order that they were listed within the 1995 survey. The letters correspond to the matching letter in the 2005 survey. 5-level ranking: Strongly support, support, unsure, oppose, strongly oppose b) Purchase of **additional** land to improve public access to the **waterfront** (both fresh and saltwater) c) SAME WORDING d) Purchase of open space for **passive** recreational use **(**walking, picnicking and so forth**)** f) Purchase of land**/units** to provide affordable housing e) SAME WORDING g) Purchase of open space to reduce the town's overall developmental potential DROPPED: f) Setting aside seed money to promote economic development. (This money could be used to establish a fund for businesses, or to purchase land for development.) h) Purchase of land/easements to provide walking and bicycling trails.	Wording/List order differences
15. "Growth Centers" are areas where substantial development and infrastructure already exist. The Cape Cod Commission and local regulatory agencies use regulations to direct development. Which sort of regulation would you support?	Q NOT IN 95	
Q's NOT IN 05	B3A-B3D: Population Questions	
Q NOT IN 05	C1. How much have you read or heard about the Commission in the past 5 years?	

2005 Cape Cod Residents Survey	1995 Cape Cod Residents Survey	Difference
16. How much of a priority should each of the following goals be for the **Cape Cod** Commission? 3-level rankings: High priority, Moderate priority, Low priority a) Preservation and restoration of historic buildings b) Ensure an adequate supply of affordable housing for Cape residents c) Protect the Cape's water quality d) Protect the Cape's recreational waters and surface water quality e) Encourage development to locate in specified "growth centers" f) Protect open space and scenic landscapes g) Preserve and enhance the fishing and shellfishing industries on the Cape h) Preserve and enhance agriculture on the Cape i) Encourage businesses to locate on the Cape j) Encourage expansion of tourism on the Cape k) Promote tourism that depends on the preservation of historic areas (also called "heritage tourism") l) Promote tourism that depends on the preservation of natural resources (also called "eco-tourism") m) Promote road improvements to ensure traffic safety and ease of travel n) Improve public transportation such as buses, rail services, etc. o) Improve bicycle and walking paths p) Promote commuter rail service to Boston q) Promote passenger rail service on or within Cape Cod r) Support development of improved wastewater treatment facilities	C2. How much of a priority should each of the following goals be for the Commission **to work on**? `**The order of the questions listed below reflects the order that they were listed within the 1995 survey. The letters correspond to the matching letter in the 2005 survey.` 3-level rankings: High priority, Moderate priority, Low priority a) Preserve the historic areas in the Cape's towns b) Ensure **that there is** an adequate supply of affordable housing for Cape residents c) Protect the Cape's water **supply** e) Encourage development to locate **in town-designated** grown centers i) Encourage industry to locate on the Cape f) SAME WORDING m) Require road, bicycle and/or pedestrian improvements to ensure traffic safety and ease of travel g) Preserve and enhance the fishing and shellfishing industries on the Cape j) Expand tourism on the Cape k) Foster heritage tourism through preservation of historic areas and preservation of environmental quality o) Improve public transportation **(**buses, **mini-vans**, rail service, etc.) DROPPED: c) Work with the town to enforce existing environmental regulations f) Establish new, tougher regulations and guidelines for protecting the environment of the Cape k) Work with the towns to ensure that sewage, garbage and hazardous wastes are disposed of in an environmentally sound manner m) Expand the Cape's non-tourist economic base	Wording/List order differences

2005 Cape Cod Residents Survey	1995 Cape Cod Residents Survey	Difference
17. The Cape Cod Commission Act gives the Commission the authority to establish regulations that apply to development throughout Cape Cod. Please indicate how strongly you would support or oppose each regulation as described. 5 levels: Strongly support, support, unsure, oppose, strongly oppose a) Charging special fees on all new development to fund improvements to the Cape's transportation system, such as public transit and improvement of roads and intersections affected by new development b) Limiting the size of development projects to reduce impacts on traffic congestion and safety c) Requiring new buildings to conform to architectural styles that are in keeping with the character of Cape Cod d) Requiring developers of new residential projects to provide 10% of units as affordable housing e) Requiring developers of new commercial developments to provide affordable housing for employees f) Requiring developers of large projects to donate land to the local community for use as public open space g) Requiring new residential subdivisions to cluster lots to preserve open space and protect sensitive resources on the site h) Requiring new residential developments to use wastewater treatment systems that protect water quality i) Requiring existing residences to upgrade their septic systems to protect water quality *[Q17 Continued on next page]*	C3. The Cape Cod Commission Act gives the Commission the authority **through its Regional Policy Plan** to establish guidelines and regulations that apply to development throughout Cape Cod. **The following is a list of existing requirements and possible amendments that the Commission might consider**. Please indicate **whether** you would support or oppose each **guideline or** regulation as described. `**The order of the questions listed below reflects the order that they were listed within the 1995 survey. The letters correspond to the matching letter in the 2005 survey.` 5 levels: Strongly support, support, unsure, oppose, strongly oppose c) **Directing all** new buildings **in residential developments** to conform to architectural styles that are in keeping with the character of Cape Cod a) **Assessing** special fees on all new developments to fund improvements to the Cape's transportation system, such as public transit and improvement of roads and intersections affected by new development**s** d) Requiring developers to provide 10% of all new projects as affordable housing units f) Requiring developers of **all** large projects to donate land to the local community for use as public open space j) SAME WORDING h) Requiring residential developments to use new, on-site septic systems that remove nitrogen in order to protect groundwater quality i) Requiring existing residences to upgrade their septic systems to protect **groundwater** g) SAME WORDING k) SAME WORDING b) SAME WORDING	Wording/List order differences

2005 Cape Cod Residents Survey	1995 Cape Cod Residents Survey	Difference
j) Prohibiting activities involving storage or use of hazardous materials or wastes in areas where they could pollute public water supply wells k) Restricting new developments in or near wetlands, ponds, floodplains, dunes, and critical habitat areas l) Directing new projects to locate in growth centers by making development easier in those locations while making it harder in others		
Q NOT IN 05	C4. Would you support or oppose legislation for a one percent tax on all real estate transactions if the money were to be used to purchase land to be used for: a) Both open space and affordable housing b) Only for open space c) Only for affordable housing	
Q's NOT IN 05	C5. Do you feel that the Cape Cod Commission should: (Questions A.- H.)	
Q NOT IN 05	Would you support legislation to redirect locally-generated state excise tax monies from the state to the county to be used to fund the creation of a Cape-wide walking path network?	
18. Are you male or female?	D1. What is your gender?	
19. What year were you born?	D2. SAME WORDING	
	D3. DROPPED MARITAL STATUS IN '05	

2005 Cape Cod Residents Survey	1995 Cape Cod Residents Survey	Difference
20. What is the highest grade or level of school that you have completed? • 8^{th} grade or less • Some high school, but did not graduate • High school graduate or GED • Some college or 2-year degree • 4-year college graduate • More than 4-year college graduate	D4. How many years of school did you complete? • 0-8 Grades • 9-11 Grades • High school graduate • 13-15 Years, Some college • College Graduate • Postgraduate education	
21. Are you registered to vote?	D5. SAME WORDING	
22. Are you registered to vote in Barnstable County? NON-REGISTERED VOTERS SKIP TO Q24	D6. Is the district where you are registered in Barnstable County? SAME SKIP	
23. Did you vote in any elections in the last 12 months?	D7. Did you vote in any of your town's elections this year?	
24. Did you attend any of your town meetings or town council meetings in the last 12 months?	D8. Did you attend any of your town meetings or town council meetings **this year**?	
Q NOT IN 05	D9. Have you ever held elective office in the town where you live or served on a town committee?	
25. Are you currently employed at a job for pay? IF YES, SKIP TO Q32	D10. SAME WORDING AND SKIP	
26. Are you not working now because you are: • Retired • Disabled • Taking care of home or family • Full-time student • Laid off from your last job • Other (Please describe)	D10a. What is your present employment status? • Unemployed • Laid Off • Retired • Disabled • Full-Time Student • Taking Care of Home • Other Please Specify:	

2005 Cape Cod Residents Survey	1995 Cape Cod Residents Survey	Difference
27. Are you currently looking for a paid job? IF NO, GO TO Q30	Q NOT IN 95	
28. How long have you been looking for a job?	Q NOT IN 95	
29. Why do you think you have not found work?	Q NOT IN 95	
<u>If not employed</u>: 30. Have you worked for pay in the last 12 months? IF NO, GO TO Q45	<u>If not employed</u>: D10b. SAME WORDING AND SKIP	
31. In the last 12 months, did you do any work in the industries listed below? (Please choose one or more) ALL ANSWERS GO TO Q45	Q NOT IN 95	
<u>If employed:</u> 32. Are you currently working at one job or more than one job?	Q NOT IN 95	
33. In what kind of organization, business or industry is your main job? What do they do, make or sell? OPEN-ENDED AND CODED AT CSR	D12. What is your main occupation? (If you work 2 or more jobs, list the one which provides the most income) OPEN-ENDED AND CODED AT CSR	INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION CODES ARE IN REVERSE ORDER FROM 1995
34. What kind of work do you do there? What are your main duties and responsibilities? OPEN-ENDED AND CODED AT CSR	D13. What industry is that in? What do they make or do there? OPEN-ENDED AND CODED AT CSR	
35. Is your main job seasonal or year-round?	D11. Is your job year-round or only part of the year?	
36. In the last 12 months, did you do any work in the industries listed below? (Please choose one or more)	Q NOT IN 95	

2005 Cape Cod Residents Survey	1995 Cape Cod Residents Survey	Difference
37. Are you self-employed or not? IF NOT, GO TO Q39	D14. SAME WORDING AND SKIP	
If Self-Employed 38. Do you: • Own your own business or professional practice? • Own your own farming enterprise? • Own your own fishing enterprise? • Other (Please describe.) ALL ANSWERS GO TO Q40	If Self-Employed D14. SAME WORDING, NO SKIP	
If not Self-Employed 39. Do you work for: • An hourly wage (may include some commissions and tips) • A salary • Commission and tips only • Other (Please describe.)	If not Self-Employed D14. SAME WORDING	
40. Do you work on the Cape? IF NO, GO TO Q42	D15. Do you work on the Cape or not?	
If work on the Cape 41. Where on the Cape do you work? • At home – IF AT HOME, GO TO Q45 • In the town where you live – GO TO Q43 • In a Cape town other than the one in which you live – GO TO Q43	If work on the Cape D15. Where do you work? • SAME WORDING AND SKIP • SAME WORDING • Other Cape town(s)	

2005 Cape Cod Residents Survey	1995 Cape Cod Residents Survey	Difference
If work off the Cape 42. Where off the Cape do you work? • On the mainland, near the Cape • In the Providence, RI area • In the Boston, MA area • Other	If work off the Cape D15. Where off the Cape do you work? • Mainland, near Cape • Providence, Rhode Island area • Boston area • Other (Please specify.)	
43. About how many miles do you usually travel one-way to get to work? • Less than a mile • 1-3 miles • 4-6 • 7-10 • 11-15 • 16-30 miles • More than 30 miles	D16. SAME WORDING OPEN-ENDED, NO PRE-CODES	
44. About how many minutes does it usually take **for** you to get to work? • Less than 5 minutes • 6-10 minutes • 11-15 • 16-20 • 21-30 • More than 30 minutes	D17. About how many minutes does it usually take you to get to work? OPEN-ENDED, NO PRE-CODES	
Q NOT IN 05	D18. Do you use either a FAX machine or a MODEM in the conduct of your business?	
45. How many people, including yourself, currently live in your household? • 1 – IF YOU LIVE ALONE, GO TO Q48 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 or more	D19. SAME WORDING OPEN-ENDED, NO PRE-CODES	

2005 Cape Cod Residents Survey	1995 Cape Cod Residents Survey	Difference
46. How many of these are: • Age 12 or UNDER • Age 13-17 • Age 18-20 • Age 21-OLDER	D19a. SAME WORDING	
47. Of the people in your household who are age 18 and over, how many, including yourself, are: • Male • Female	Q NOT IN 95	
48. How many cars or trucks do you own or lease for household use? • None • 1 • 2 • 3 or more	D20. SAME WORDING	
49. Do you rent or own your living space on the Cape? • Rent • Own • Something else (please specify)	D21. SAME WORDING	
50. What was your total household income (before taxes) in 2004? • $10K or Less • $11K- $15K • $16K- $25K • $26K-$35K • $36K-$50K • $51K-$65K • $66K- $85K • $86K- $100K • $101K-$150K • More than $150K	D22. What is your total household income (before taxes) for the last year? SAME RESPONSE CATEGORIES EXCEPT DID NOT HAVE $101K-$150K	

2005 Cape Cod Residents Survey	1995 Cape Cod Residents Survey	Difference
51. We would like very much to hear any additional ideas you may have regarding the work of the Cape Cod Commission and/or the Regional Policy Plan. If there is anything else you would like to say, please write it in the space below.	D23. SAME WORDING	