

# Responses to Comprehensive Planning Telephone Survey in Washington County

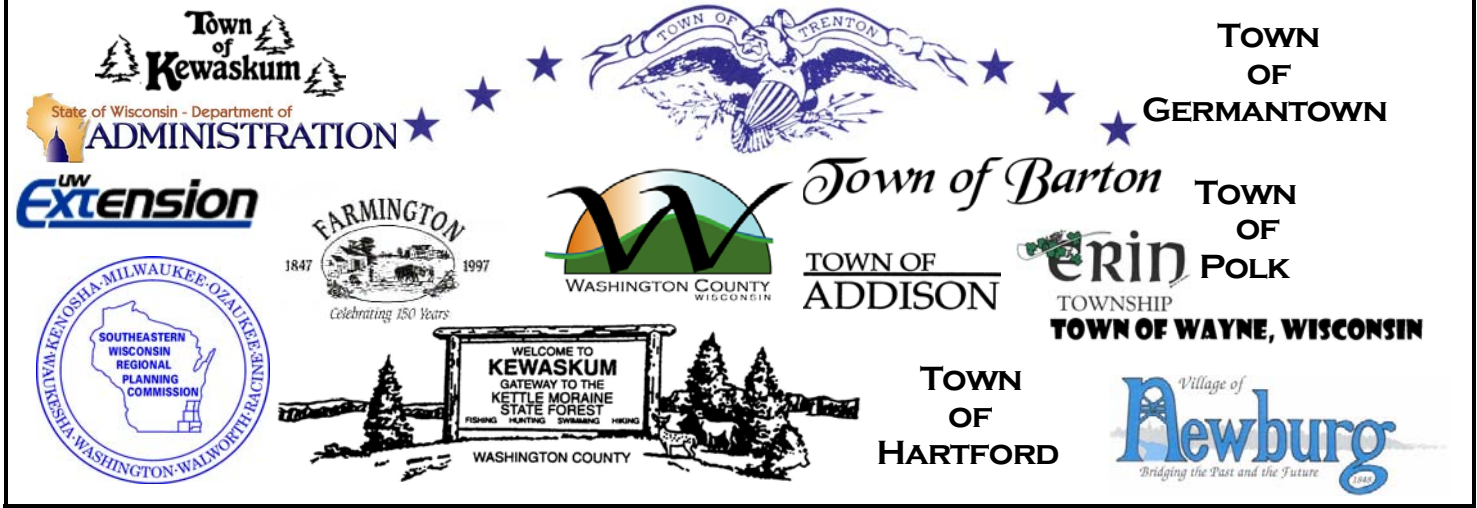
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## Table of Contents

	Page
Contributors .....	3
Section 1: Methodology and Respondent Characteristics ....	4
Section 2: Comparisons of Survey Sample to 2000 US Census .....	12
Section 3: Opinions of Respondents About County Development .....	16
Section 4: Comparing Respondents on the Basis of Where They Live: Towns vs. Cities and Villages .....	34
Section 5: Comparisons by Gender .....	47
Section 6: Comparisons by Age .....	58
Survey Instrument.....	74
Appendix I – Dispositions and Response Rates .....	80
Appendix II – Weighting of Survey Sample .....	81
Appendix III – Definitions.....	82

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## **Section 1: Methodology and Respondent Characteristics**

One aspect of the comprehensive planning process is to gain an understanding from the perspective of Washington County residents on issues about the county. The objective of this report is to provide Washington County and partnering municipalities with survey results that will help in the development of their comprehensive plans. Through February and March, 2006 heads of households were randomly contacted by the Center for Urban Initiatives and Research (CUIR) staff. In total, 1,205 surveys were completed using a random digit dialing procedure. With a probability sample of 1,205, the margin of error is +/- 2.8% at the 95% confidence interval. In other words, we are 95% confident that if every adult head of household in Washington County were surveyed during the same time frame, the “true” results would fall within 2.8% above or below the results for this survey.

As is described later, with such a large sample size a representative sample of residents throughout the county enabled statistical comparisons of survey questions on the basis of where residents lived, more specifically, comparisons are provided in Section 4 on the basis of whether a respondent lived in a town or city/village.

### ***RESPONDENTS' CHARACTERISTICS***

Of those who participated in the survey;

- 38.5% were male and 61.5% were female,
- Town residents comprised 44.7% of all respondents, 32.5% were from cities, and 20.2% were from villages,

- The median age of the respondents was 46 years. Respondents varied in age, with 23.9% of them over the age of 64 years old, 46% were between 45 and 64 years of age, 19.1% were between the age group of 35 and 44 years and 10.6% were between 20 and 34 years of age.

Table 1: Respondents' Gender

Gender of Respondents	Number	Percentage
Male	464	38.5
Female	741	61.5
Total	1,205	100.0

Table 2: Community of Residence of Respondents

Community	Number	Percentage
Town of Addison	27	2.2
Town of Barton	26	2.2
Town of Erin	25	2.1
Town of Farmington	7	0.6
Town of Germantown	51	4.2
Village of Germantown	102	8.5
City of Hartford	109	9.0
Town of Hartford	39	3.2
Town of Jackson	49	4.1
Village of Jackson	47	3.9
Town of Kewaskum	17	1.4
Village of Kewaskum	40	3.3
Village of Newburg	15	1.2
Town of Polk	36	3.0
Town of Richfield	139	11.5
Village of Slinger	39	3.2
Town of Trenton	40	3.3
Town of Wayne	18	1.5
City of West Bend	283	23.5
Town of West Bend	65	5.4
Other	31	2.6
Total	1,205	100.0

Table 3: Municipality of Respondents

Type of Municipality	Number	Percentage
Towns	539	44.7
Cities	392	32.5
Villages	243	20.2
Didn't Know	31	2.6
Total	1,205	100.0

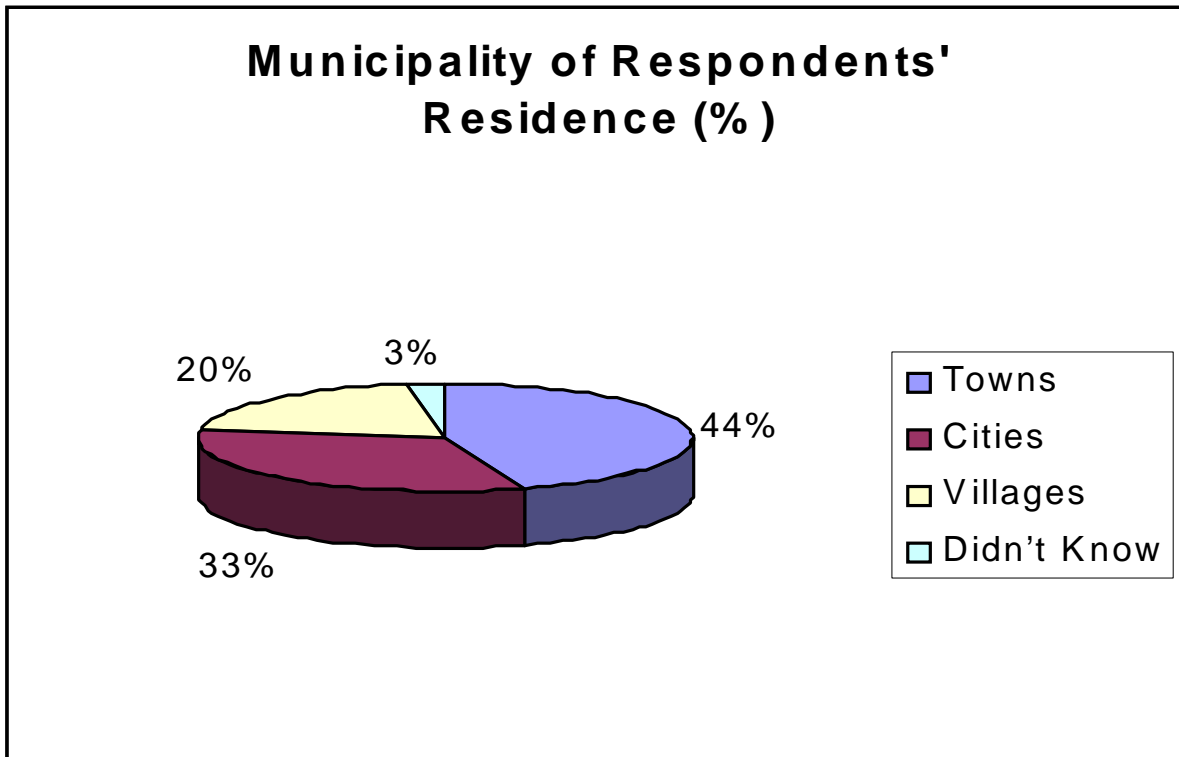
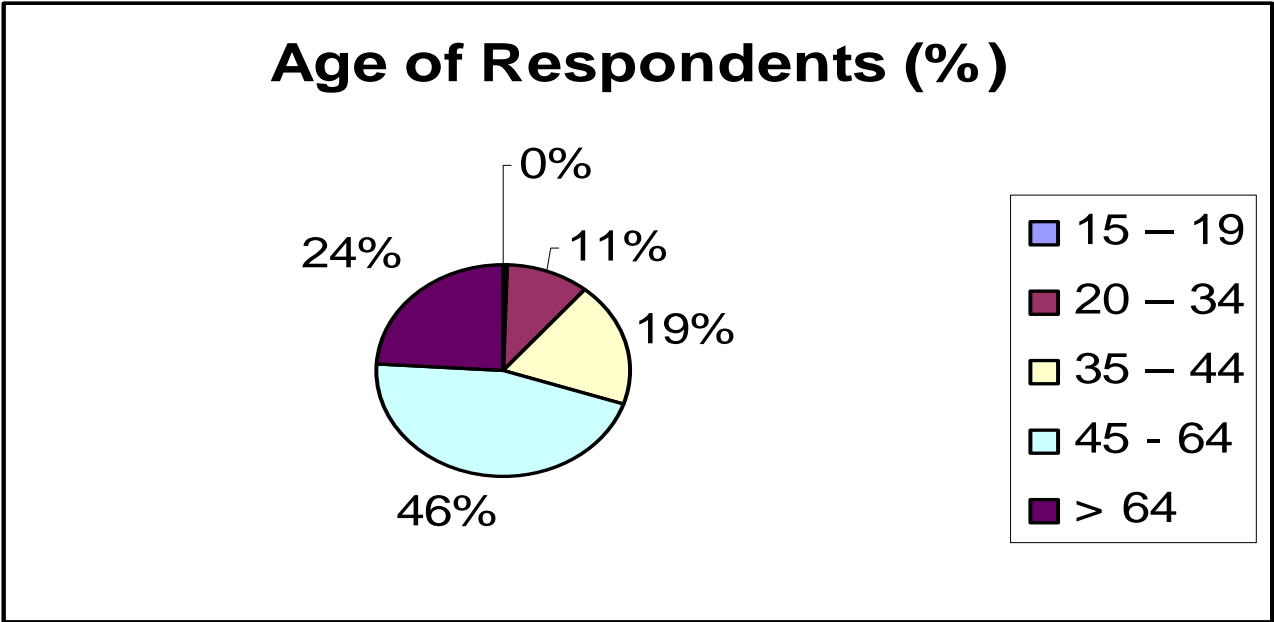


Table 4: Age of Respondents

Age of Respondents	Number	Percentage
15 – 19	5	0.4
20 – 34	128	10.6
35 – 44	230	19.1
45 - 64	554	46.0
> 64	288	23.9
Total	1,205	100.0
Median Age	43	



### *Employment Status and Commute*

Of the 1,205 respondents, 1,192 indicated their employment status; 65.6% are employed and 34.4% are unemployed. Of those who are employed, over 40% travel less than 10 miles to their place of work, 25.8% travel between 11 and 20 miles to work, 14.5% travel between 21 and 30 miles to work, 7.9% travel more than 30 miles to work, and 4.6% work at home.

Table 5: Travel Distance to Place of Work

	Number	Percentage
Less than 1 mile	76	9.8
1 – 10 miles	263	33.9
11 – 20 miles	200	25.8
21 – 30 miles	112	14.5
More than 30 miles	61	7.9
Work at home	36	4.6
Always travel for business	27	3.5
Total	775	100.0

### *Length of Residence in County*

Most of the respondents are long term county residents. Only 2.2% of them have lived in the county for less than a year. Another 28.7% have lived in the county for between one year and ten years, 39% have lived in the county for between 11 and 30 years, and 39.2% have lived in the county for more than 30 years.

Table 6: Length of Residence of Respondents in County

Years	Number	Percentage
Less than 1 year	26	2.2
1 – 10 years	346	28.7
11 – 30 years	481	39.9
More than 30 years	352	29.2
Total	1,205	100.0



### *Type of Residence*

Most of the respondents (75.4%) live in single family housing. The remaining 24.6% of residents reside in the following types: condominiums (7.9%); farms (5.1%); apartments (4.0%); duplexes (2.7%); senior housing (1.8%) and; other type of housing arrangements. Of the 61 that live on a farm, 39.3% live on a working farm, another 41% live on a hobby farm, and the rest of the 19.7% live on farms that are not currently being farmed.

Table 7: Type of Residence

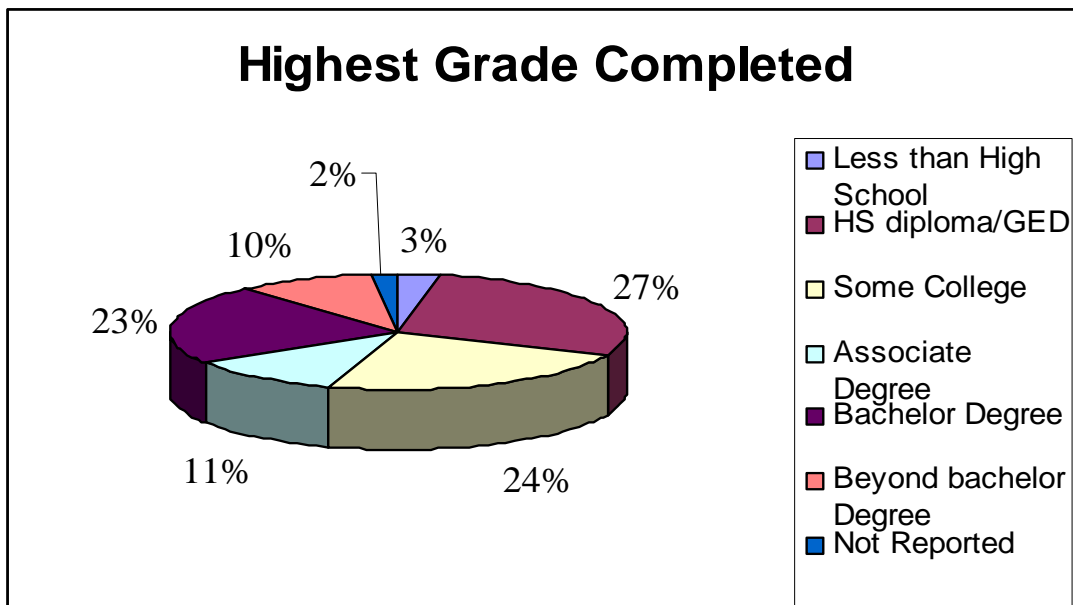
	Number	Percentage
Farm	61	5.1
Single family home	909	75.4
Condominium	96	7.9
Apartment	48	4.0
Duplex	32	2.7
Senior housing	22	1.8
Other	24	2.0
DK/NA	13	1.1
Total	1,205	100.0

*Educational Status*

Of those who responded to the survey, 28.7% had a high school diploma or equivalent, and 32.3% had a bachelor’s degree or higher.

Table 8: Highest Level of Education Completed

Highest Grade Completed	Number	Percentage
Less than High School	38	3.2
HS diploma/GED	339	28.1
Some College	286	23.7
Associate Degree	130	10.8
Bachelor Degree	272	22.6
Beyond bachelor Degree	117	9.7
Not Reported	23	1.9
Total	1,205	100.0

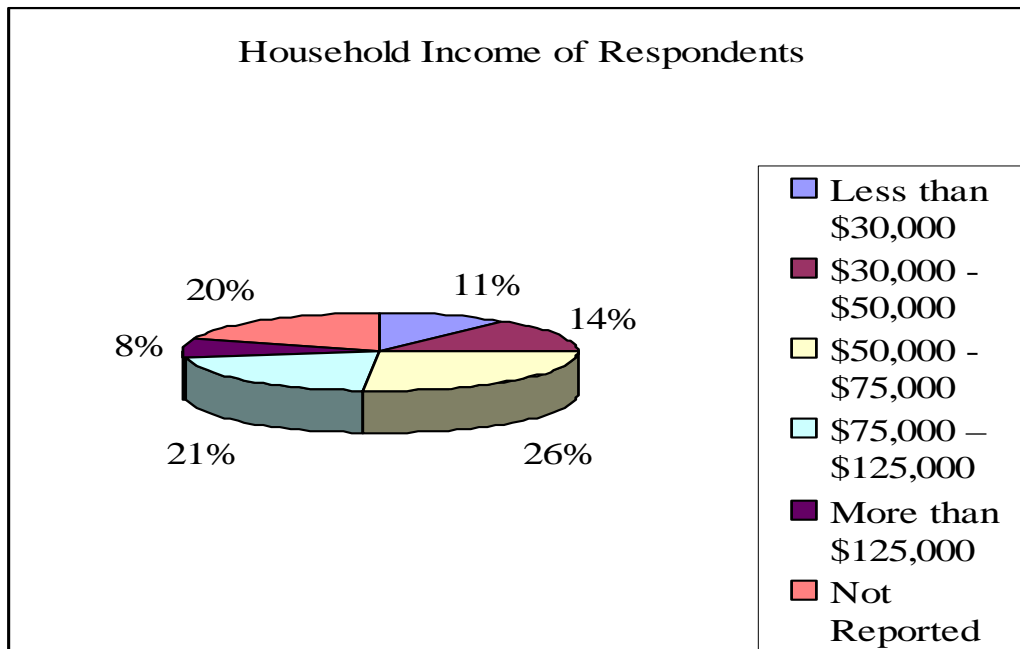


### Annual Household Income

As one of the more sensitive questions asked, 20% of the respondents refused to report their income. For those that did (n=970), 10.5% reported a household income less than \$30,000, 14.2% had a household income between \$30,000 but less than \$50,000, 26.6% had a household income of \$50,000 but less than \$75,000, 20.8% had household incomes of between \$75,000 but less than \$125,000, and 8.3% had household incomes in excess of \$125,000.

Table 9: Household Income of Respondents

Income	Number	Percentage
Less than \$30,000	127	10.5
\$30,000 - \$50,000	171	14.2
\$50,000 - \$75,000	321	26.6
\$75,000 – \$125,000	251	20.8
More than \$125,000	100	8.3
Not Reported	235	19.5
Total	1,205	100.0



## **Section 2: Comparison of Survey Sample to 2000 US Census Data**

The survey sample was compared with available county demographics data. The most comprehensive county-level data source is the 2000 US Census. Given that the telephone survey was conducted six years after the Census, comparisons need to be made with some caution.

Comparisons were made by: 1) municipality of residents; 2) gender; 3) age and; 4) educational status. Given the margin of error, the sample population over-represented the Town of Germantown (0.2% of county population but 4.2% in sample population), but under-represented the Village of Germantown (15.5% of county population but 8.5% of sample population).

Overall, cities were proportionately represented in the sample population (32.5% in the sample population and 33.2% in general population), while town residents were slightly over-represented in the sample (44.7% vs. 40% in the general population) and villages were under-represented in the sample (20.2% vs. 26.8% in the general population). These results reflect a challenge we have every time we conduct survey work for Washington County. The location of Germantown and its subsequent telephone prefixes make it very difficult to generate a proportionate sample.

Similarly, the survey over-sampled females by about twelve percentage points (sample 61.5% vs. 49.9% in the general population). In an effort to illustrate the effects of this over-sampling, we have included a separate section (Section 5) where every statistically significant difference on the basis of gender is presented.

With regards to age and income, people over the age of 44 years were over represented in the sample population than in the general population. Also, persons with an Associate degree or higher were also over-represented in the sample population than in the general population. These differences more than likely reflect our “population” which was heads of households over the age of 18, versus the Census which counts everyone in the county.

Sample data are sometimes adjusted (weighted) for over- or under-representation of various subgroups in the population. However, because **weighting the data does not substantially change the results**, the data used in the following report are unadjusted (unweighted).

Additional discussion and illustration of weighted data are provided in Appendix II.

Table 10: Comparison of Place of Residence for Sample Population and Census Population

Community	Sample Population	Percentage	Census Population (2000)	% of County Population
Town of Addison	27	2.2	3,341	2.8
Town of Barton	26	2.2	2,546	2.2
Town of Erin	25	2.1	3,664	3.1
Town of Farmington	7	0.6	3,239	2.8
Town of Germantown	51	4.2	278	0.2
Village of Germantown	102	8.5	18,260	15.5
City of Hartford	109	9.0	10,895	9.3
Town of Hartford	39	3.2	4,031	3.4
Town of Jackson	49	4.1	3,516	3.0
Village of Jackson	47	3.9	4,938	4.2
Town of Kewaskum	17	1.4	1,119	1.0
Village of Kewaskum	40	3.3	3,274	2.8
Village of Newburg	15	1.2	1,027	0.9
Town of Polk	36	3.0	3,938	3.4
Town of Richfield	139	11.5	10,373	8.8
Village of Singer	39	3.2	3,901	3.3
Town of Trenton	40	3.3	4,440	3.8
Town of Wayne	18	1.5	1,727	1.5
City of West Bend	283	23.5	28,152	24.0
Town of West Bend	65	5.4	4,834	4.1
Other	31	2.6	x	x
Total	1,205	100.0	117,493	100.1

Table 11: Comparison of Sample Population and Census Data by Municipality

Government level	Sample Population		Census Data	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Towns	539	44.7	47,046	40.0
Villages	392	20.2	31,400	26.8
Cities	243	32.5	39,047	33.2
Other	31	2.6	x	x
Total	1,205	100.0	117,493	100.0

Table 12: Comparison of Sex Ratios for Sample and Census Population

Gender	Sample Population		Census Data	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Male	464	38.5	58,608	49.9
Female	741	61.5	58,885	50.1
Total	1,205	100.0	117,493	100.0

Table 13: Comparison of Age for Sample Population and Census Population

Age	Sample Population		Census Population	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
15 – 19	5	0.4	8,235	9.0
20 – 34	128	10.6	21,070	23.0
35 – 44	230	19.1	21,639	23.6
45 - 64	554	46.0	27,456	30.0
> 64	288	23.9	13,212	14.4
Total	1,205	100.0	91,612	100.0
Median Age	43	n/a	36.6	n/a

Table 14: Comparison of Educational Status for Sample Population and Census Population

Highest Grade Completed	Sample Population		Census Data	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Less than High School	38	3.2	8,738	11.2
HS diploma/GED	339	28.1	27,308	35.2
Some College	286	23.7	17,794	22.9
Associate Degree	130	10.8	6,812	8.8
Bachelor Degree	272	22.6	12,437	16.0
Beyond bachelor Degree	117	9.7	4,620	5.9
Not Reported	23	1.9	x	x
Total	1,205	100.0	77,709	100.0

### Section 3: Opinions of Respondents About County Development

#### *Community Change*

Several questions were asked of Washington County residents in an effort to gauge their views on the types of development they would like to see take place in the county. Residents expressed contentment with the quality of life in the county with 54.5% rating it as good and 39.5% rating the quality of life in the county as excellent.

County residents were also asked to indicate their preferences on how they would like to see Washington County in the next twenty years. The majority (67.2%) indicated they would prefer to see the county as a mix of residential, rural, and business area; 26.3% indicated they would like to see the county as mostly rural.

With respect to the county's rate of growth, a majority (63.1%) of the residents thought the county grew too fast over the last five years while 31.3% thought the county grew at the right pace.

Table 15: Residents' Perceptions of Quality of Life in Washington County

Quality of Life	Number	%
Poor	9	0.7
Fair	62	5.1
Good	657	54.5
Excellent	476	39.5
Not Reported	1	0.1
Total	1,205	100.0



Table 16: How Residents Would Like to see Washington County in Twenty Years

Preference for county's image	Number	%
Mostly rural	317	26.3
Mostly residential	55	4.6
Mix of residential, rural, and business	810	67.2
Not Reported	23	1.9
Total	1,205	100.0

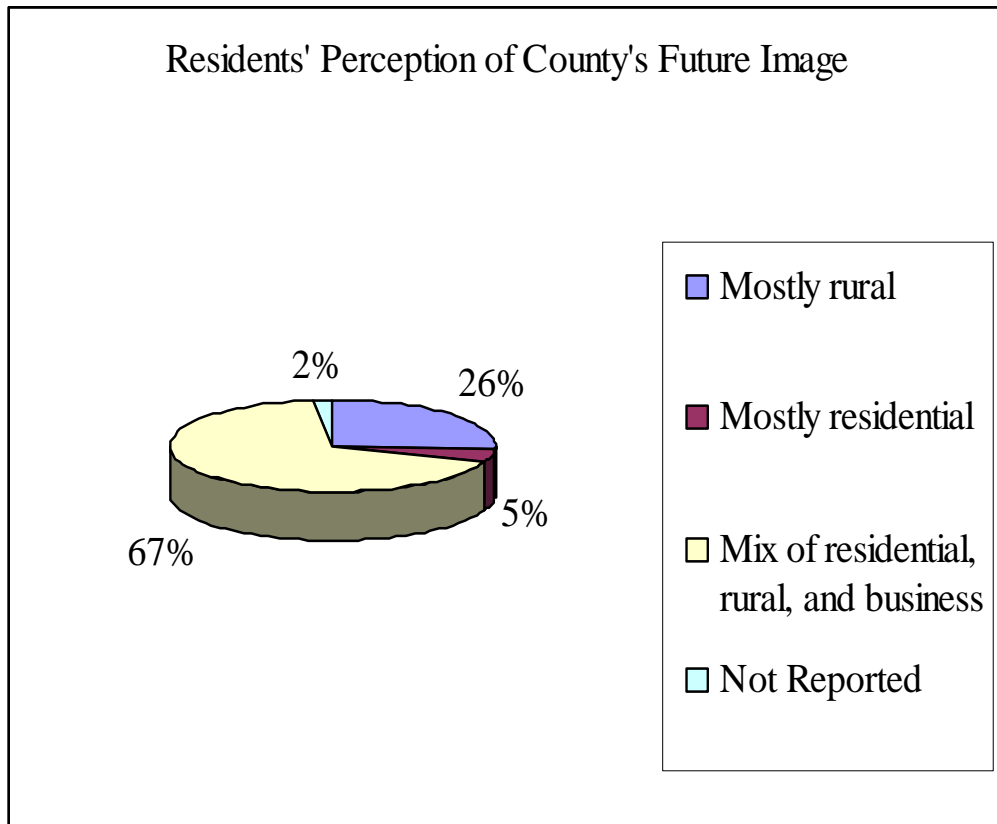
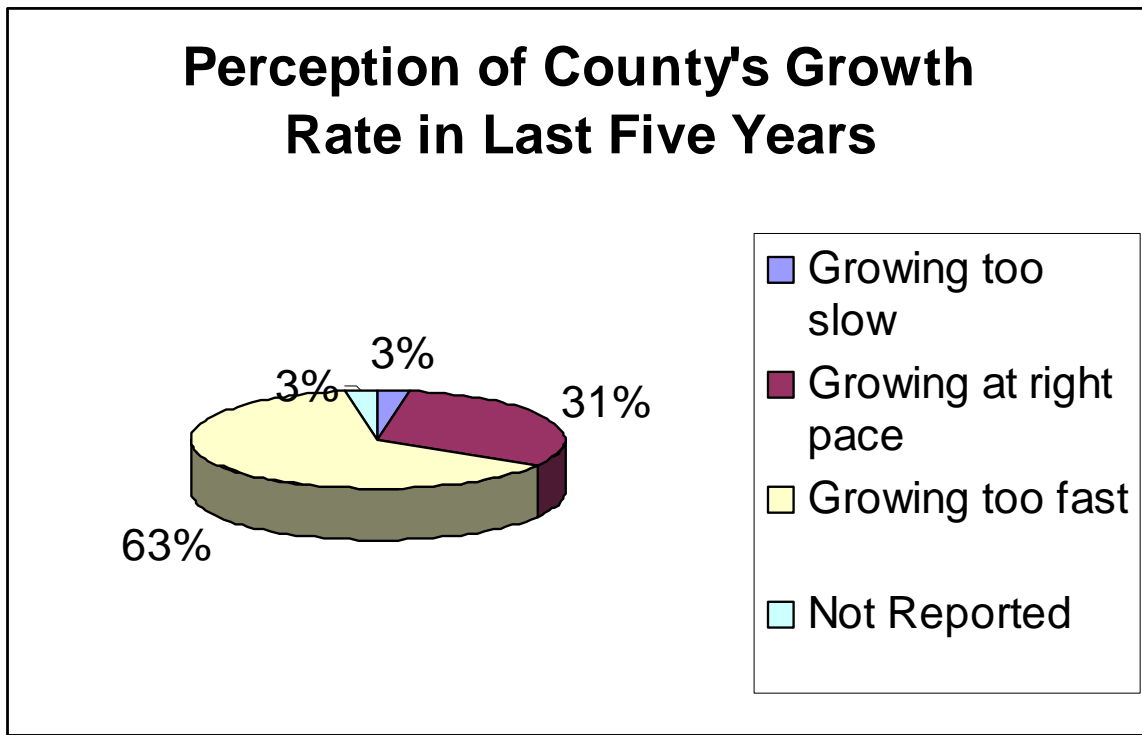


Table 17: Perceptions of Rate of Growth in the Last Five Years

Rate of growth of county	Number	%
Growing too slow	33	2.7
Growing at right pace	377	31.3
Growing too fast	760	63.1
Not Reported	35	2.9
Total	1,205	100.0



*Residential Preferences*

County residents were asked to rank the importance of eleven factors that influenced their decision to live in Washington County on a scale of very important, somewhat important, or not

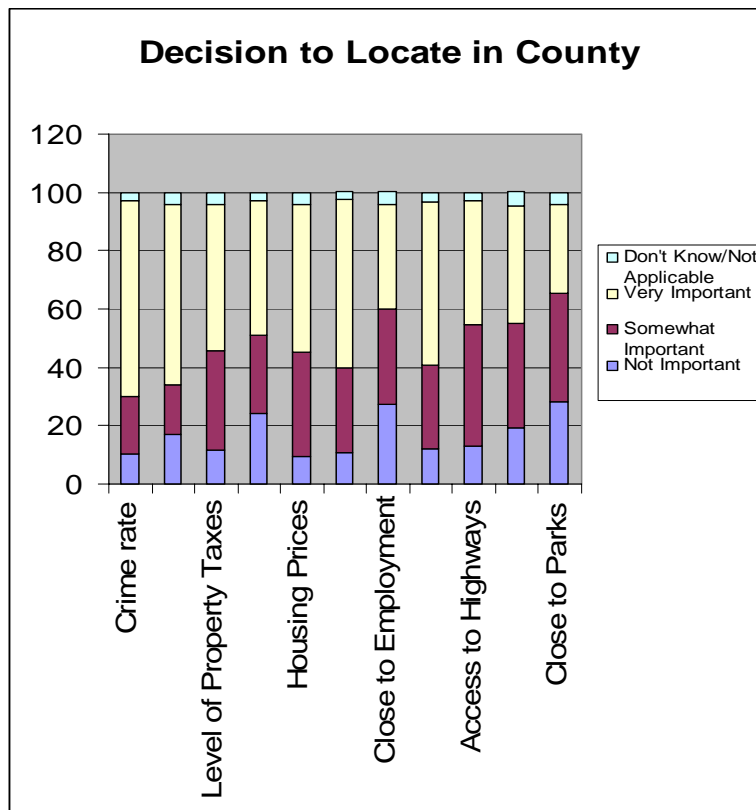
important. Four factors stand out as being very important in residents' decision to live in the county:

- Crime rates were ranked the highest by residents (67.2% indicated this to be very important in their decision),
- Quality of public schools (61.4% indicated this to be very important in their decision),
- Rural atmosphere (57.8% indicated this to be very important in their decision) and
- Close to open spaces (56.0% indicated this to be very important in their decision).

Other factors that were ranked by residents in order of importance were housing prices (50.2% ranked this as very important), followed by the level of property taxes (49.9%), being close to family (46.1%), easy access to highways (42.4%), lot size (40.6%), close to employment (36.1%), and close to parks (30.3%).

Table 18: Factors That Influenced Residents' Decision to Live in Washington County

Factor	Not Important (%)	Somewhat Important (%)	Very Important (%)	DK/NA (%)	Total (%)
Crime rate	10.4	19.5	67.2	2.9	100
Quality of Public Schools	17.1	17.1	61.4	4.4	100
Level of Property Taxes	11.5	34.3	49.9	4.3	100
Being Close to Family	24.1	26.9	46.1	2.9	100
Housing Prices	9.5	35.9	50.2	4.3	100
Rural Atmosphere	10.9	29.0	57.8	2.4	100
Close to Employment	27.1	32.8	36.1	4.1	100
Close to Open Spaces	12.3	28.5	56.0	3.2	100
Access to Highways	13.0	41.8	42.4	2.7	100
Lot Size	19.3	35.6	40.6	4.6	100
Close to Parks	28.1	37.3	30.3	4.2	100



### *Housing Preferences*

Residents were asked their opinions on the County's housing needs. The categories were housing for seniors, condominiums, multi-family housing and single-family housing priced below \$200,000, between \$200,000 and \$400,000, and above \$400,000.

- 60.2% of residents indicated that the county needs more single family housing that is priced under \$200,000.
- Over half (54.3%) of respondents indicated the county had enough of single family housing priced between \$200,000 and \$400,000.
- Of single family housing priced over \$400,000, 50.5% of residents said the county had enough of that type of housing, with only 7.7% indicating the county needs more of that type of housing.

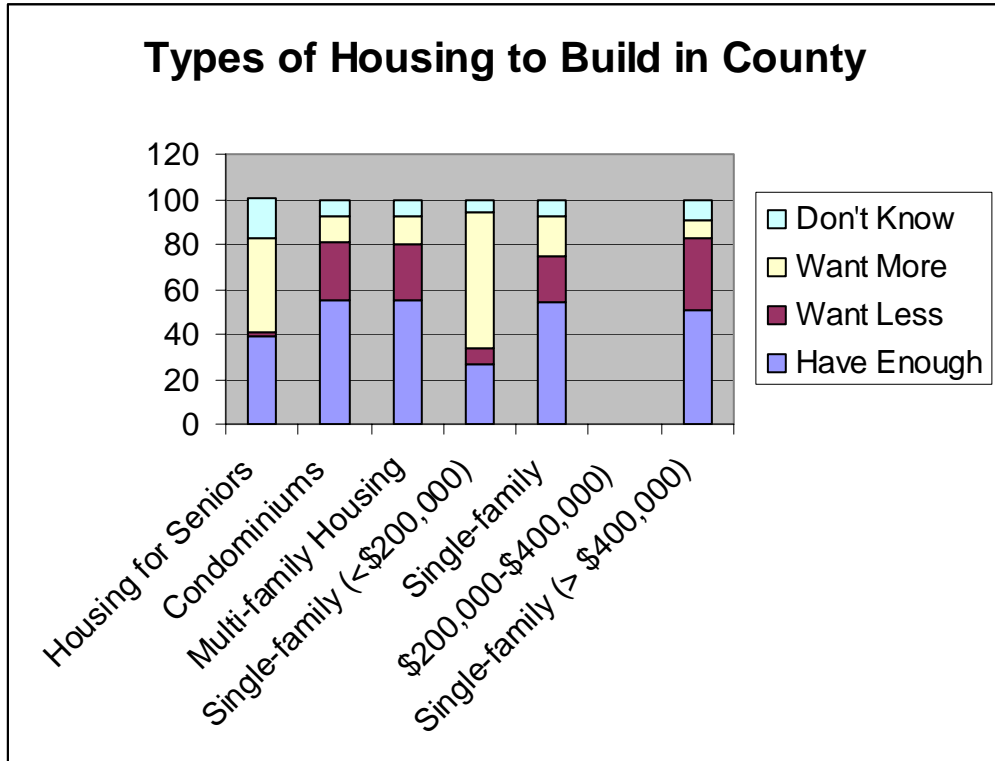
A majority of residents do not believe that there is a need for additional multi-family housing or condominiums in the county:

- 55.0% indicated the county has enough condominium housing and,
- 55.3% indicated the county has enough of multi-family housing.

On housing for seniors, 41.6% indicated a need for more of such housing while 38.7% said that the county had enough housing for seniors.

Table 19: Housing Preferences

Type of Housing	Have Enough	Want Less	Want More	DK/NA	Total
Housing for Seniors	38.7%	2.0%	41.6%	17.8%	100%
Condominiums	55.0%	26.2%	11.0%	7.8%	100%
Multi-family Housing	55.3%	24.9%	12.6%	7.2%	100%
Single-family (<\$200,000)	26.7%	7.4%	60.2%	5.6%	100%
Single-family \$200,000-\$400,000)	54.3%	20.2%	18.2%	7.3%	100%
Single-family (> \$400,000)	50.5%	32.1%	7.7%	9.7%	100%



### *Transportation Infrastructure*

Residents were asked their opinions about the level of priority that should be given to developing various modes of transportation. Of the four modes of transportation identified (expanding bus service outward, expanding airport services, developing commuter rail to Milwaukee, and expanding bike and path lanes), only 16.6% thought that expanding the airport at West Bend or at Hartford should be given high priority. Conversely, nearly half (46.4%) of residents indicated that expanding bike paths and lanes should be given high priority, 37.5% indicated that expanding bus services from Washington County to other counties should be given high priority, and developing a commuter rail from Washington County to Milwaukee was ranked as a high priority by 32.7% of respondents.

Table 20: Prioritizing Transportation Needs

Mode of Transportation	Low Priority	Medium Priority	High Priority	DK/NA	Total
Expand Bus Service to other counties	26.7%	32.9%	37.5%	2.8%	100%
Expand Airports and W. Bend/Hartford	50.0%	27.6%	16.6%	5.8%	100%
Develop Commuter Rail	39.4%	25.4%	32.7%	2.5%	100%
Expand Bike Paths & Lanes	21.4%	30.6%	46.4%	1.6%	100%

With regards to the development of county streets and highways, respondents gave higher priority to adding turn lanes and signals (39.3%) over widening streets (18.8%) or constructing new streets and highways (12.9%).

Table 21: Opinion on transportation improvement

Type of improvement	Low Priority	Medium Priority	High Priority	DK/NA	Total
Widen streets and highways	36.6%	42.7%	18.8%	1.9%	100%
Construct new streets and highways	46.5%	38.8%	12.9%	1.9%	100%
Add turn lanes, signals and other street improvements	20.4%	38.6%	39.3%	1.7%	100%



*Parks, Open Spaces, and the Natural Environment*

Respondents gave a high priority to preserving open space and farmland in the county. With regards to preserving the woodlands, 76.7% of respondents indicated this should be given high priority, and 77.3% said that maintaining the existing parks and open spaces in the county should also be given a high priority. Similarly a majority (65.0%) was in favor of giving high priority to preserving farmland. On the other hand, most respondents did not feel that creating new parks and open spaces (34.0%), and creating better flood control and storm water management (34.7%) should be given high priority.

Table 22: Preference for Open Space and Park Development

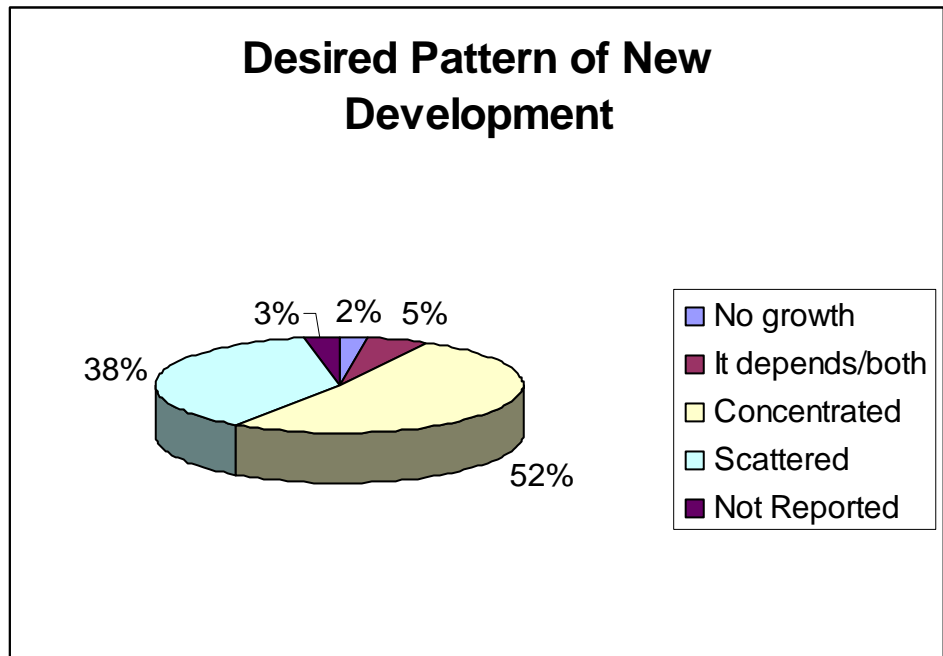
Activity	Low Priority	Moderate Priority	High Priority	DK/NA	Total
Maintain existing parks and open spaces	3.1%	19.1%	77.3%	.6%	100%
Create new parks and open spaces	20.6%	44.1%	34.0%	1.3%	100%
Create better flood control and storm water management	23.1%	36.3%	34.7%	5.9%	100%
Preserve existing woodlands	3.5%	18.8%	76.7%	1.0%	100%
Preserve farmland	5.6%	27.9%	65.0%	1.5%	100%

*Development Patterns and Services*

With regards to the pattern of new development in the county, slightly more than half (51.6%) would prefer that development be concentrated rather than scattered (37.7%) in the county. Only 2.5% of respondents thought that there should be no additional growth in the county.

Table 23: Desired Pattern of New Development

Type of development	Number	Percentage
No growth	30	2.5
It depends/both	63	5.2
Concentrated	622	51.6
Scattered	454	37.7
Not Reported	36	3.0
Total	1,205	100.0



*Development Patterns and Services: Continued*

While majority of residents in the county prefer development to be concentrated, residents are split over whether new development should have a mix of uses (for example residential, commercial, and entertainment) or whether they should be in separate zones. Of the respondents, 44.6% would prefer development to be in mixed-use zones while 47.9% would prefer new development to be in separate zones.

Table 24: Nature of New Development

Form of new development	Number	Percentage
It depends	43	3.6
Separate areas	577	47.9
Mixed use neighborhoods	537	44.6
Not Reported	48	4.0
Total	1,205	100.0

The survey also asked county residents to indicate whether new residential development should be in large lots, small lots, or a combination of the two. Most of the respondents (62.0%) indicated a preference for larger lots, with only 23.3% preferring smaller lots for new residential development for their community.

Table 25: Preference for Type of New Residential Development

	Number	Percentage
Smaller lots	281	23.3
Larger lots	747	62.0
Both/Some of each	118	9.8
Not Reported	59	4.9
Total	1,205	100.0

### *Local Government Service Provision*

Some local governments share public services such as libraries, recycling, and police services with neighboring communities and the survey asked residents in the county if they were in favor of their local governments pursuing this option or not. An overwhelming majority (75.6%) indicated they would favor the sharing of municipal services.

Table 26: Opinion on shared municipal services

	Number	Percentage
Oppose	173	14.4
Favor	911	75.6
It depends	77	6.4
Not Reported	44	3.7
Total	1,205	100.0

### *Land Use Priorities*

A series of questions were asked of respondents to gauge the priorities they would give to different land use development programs. Most residents, 68.6%, thought that preserving their community's small town character should be given a high priority, and slightly more than half (50.8%) thought that including parks and green spaces within walking distance in new housing development should be given a high priority. However, with regards to the preservation of historic buildings and the provision of adequate space for commercial and industrial development in their communities, only 35.5% of respondents felt that historic preservation should be given a high priority, 43.2% thought it should have medium priority and 19.6% gave it a low priority. Similarly, 30.1% of respondents indicated that providing adequate land for

commercial and industrial growth should be given a high priority, 46.6% gave it a medium priority, and 21.8% gave it a low priority.

Table 27: Land Use Development Preferences

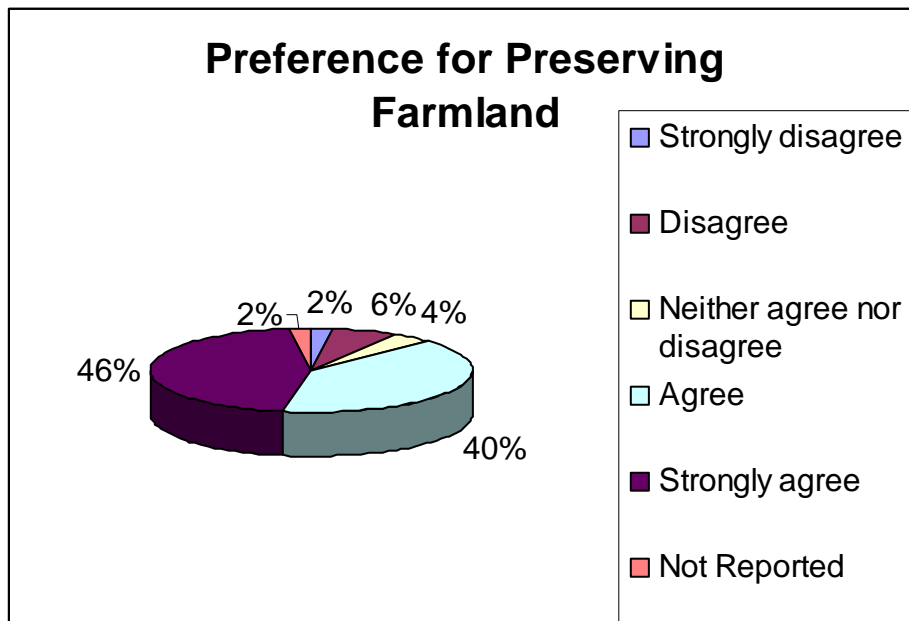
Priority	Green Space & Parks within walking distance	Space for Industrial and Commercial Growth	Building Preservation	Preserving Small Town Character
Low priority	14.9%	21.8%	19.6%	7.2%
Medium priority	32.9%	46.6%	43.2%	23.2%
High priority	50.8%	30.1%	35.5%	68.6%
Not Reported	1.4%	1.5%	1.7%	1.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Farmland Preservation*

84.8% of respondents, either strongly agreed (44.9%) or agreed (39.9%) with the need to preserve farmland in Washington County. Only 2.2% strongly disagreed and 6.5% disagreed with the need to preserve farmland.

Table 28: Preference for Preserving Farmland

Level of agreement	Number	Percentage
Strongly disagree	27	2.2
Disagree	78	6.5
Neither agree nor disagree	51	4.2
Agree	481	39.9
Strongly agree	541	44.9
Not Reported	27	2.2
Total	1,205	100.0



*Use of Purchase of Development Rights (PDR) to Preserve Farmland*

When respondents who agreed with the need to preserve farmland were asked if they would support the use of purchase of development rights (PDR) in Washington County, 69.7% of residents indicated they would support such a program; only 15.8% of the respondents were not supportive of the policy.

Table 29: Support for the Use of PDR to Preserve Farmland

Support for PDR use	Number	Percentage
Yes	712	69.7
Maybe	105	10.3
No	161	15.8
Not Reported	44	4.3
Total	1,022	100.0

### *Funding the PDR Program*

Respondents were given the option of indicating whether the PDR program should be funded through property taxes, sales taxes or through special assessments. Respondents were given the option of choosing more than one funding option. Given that multiple responses were possible, there will be more responses (percent of cases in the table) than people who responded to the question (percent of responses in the table). The table below provides both sets of results. Over half of the responses (56.4%) favored funding the PDR program through sales taxes. This was followed by special assessments (27.9% of responses, 23.0% of cases) and property taxes (24.6% of responses and 20.3% of cases).

Table 30: Funding of PDR program.

How to fund PDR program	Number	Percent of Responses	Percent of Cases
Through property taxes	178	20.3	24.6
Special assessments	202	23.0	27.9
Sales taxes	408	46.4	56.4
DK	91	10.4	12.6
Total	879	100.0	121.6



### *Public Utilities*

Respondents were asked their opinions on the need to expand five types of public utilities in the county. These were wind power, disposal facilities such as landfills, sewer or water, natural gas, and high speed internet access. There was a majority support for expanding all but one of the public utilities: expanding wind power was supported by 82.2% of respondents; sewer and water was supported by 61.3% of respondents; natural gas was supported by 69.2% of respondents; and high speed internet was supported by 72.3% of respondents. However, expanding disposal facilities was supported by only 34.3% of respondents, and a majority of 53.9% was against the expansion of such facilities in the county.

Table 31: Support for Expanding Public Utilities

Utility	No	Yes	Depends/Combination	DK/NA	Total
Wind power	9.7%	82.2%	2.3%	5.7%	100.0%
Disposal facilities	53.9%	34.3%	6.3%	5.6%	100.0%
Sewer/Water	27.0%	61.3%	5.6%	6.1%	100.0%
Natural gas	18.0%	69.2%	4.9%	7.9%	100.0%
High speed internet service	16.7%	72.3%	2.8%	8.2%	100.0%

**Section 4:  
Comparing Respondents on the Basis of Where They Live -  
Towns vs. Cities and Villages**

An interest was expressed by Washington County officials in having survey responses examined on the basis of whether they live in a town or an incorporated municipality (city or village). The following section of tables reflects those questions which demonstrated a statistically significant relationship ( $p < .05$ ; there is a less than 5% chance that the differences are due to sampling error) between respondents who live in towns versus cities and villages.

***OPINIONS OF RESPONDENTS ABOUT WASHINGTON COUNTY'S DEVELOPMENT***

*Community Change*

While it is clear from the table below that most county residents are content with their quality of life, there is a difference between town and city/village residents. In general, town residents are more inclined to rate their quality of life as excellent (44.1% vs. 35.6%), whereas city and village residents were more likely to rate their quality of life as good (57.5% vs. 51.1%).

**Quality of Life in Washington County**

		town	city/village	Total
Poor	Count	4	5	9
	% within type of muni	.7%	.8%	.8%
Fair	Count	22	39	61
	% within type of muni	4.1%	6.1%	5.2%
Good	Count	275	365	640
	% within type of muni	51.1%	57.5%	54.6%
Excellent	Count	237	226	463
	% within type of muni	44.1%	35.6%	39.5%
Total	Count	538	635	1173
	% within type of muni	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Perhaps not surprisingly, in twenty years, more town residents than city/village residents (38% vs. 17%) would like to see Washington County as largely rural than city/village residents. City and village residents were more inclined to prefer a mix or residential, business and rural development (77.7% vs. 58.3%). While these differences are important, it is also beneficial to note that more than half the residents, regardless of where they live, would like to see Washington County in twenty years as a mix of residential, rural and business development.

**How Would Residents Like to See Washington County in Twenty Years**

		town	city/village	Total
Mostly Rural	Count	198	107	305
	% within type of muni	37.5%	17.1%	26.5%
Mostly Residential	Count	22	32	54
	% within type of muni	4.2%	5.1%	4.7%
Mix of residential, rural, and business	Count	308	485	793
	% within type of muni	58.3%	77.7%	68.8%
Total	Count	528	624	1152
	% within type of muni	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Residential Preferences*

Respondents were asked to evaluate eleven factors on the basis of their importance in determining where they live. Of the eleven, six are rated differently depending on where respondents live. People living in towns rated the rural atmosphere more importantly than city and village residents (68% rated it very important vs. 52% of city/village residents), as well as living close to open spaces (65% vs. 52%) and lot sizes (53% vs. 33%). It is important to note

that on two of these measures, a majority of city and village residents also placed a high premium on the amenities; rural atmosphere and living close to open spaces.

When compared to town residents, a greater portion of city and village residents said that a very important determinant of choosing to live in Washington County was housing prices (56% vs. 49%), proximity to their employment (43% vs. 32%) and proximity to parks (36% vs. 26%).

### Importance of Rural Atmosphere

		town	city/village	Total
Not important	Count	44	85	129
	% within type of muni	8.3%	13.8%	11.3%
Somewhat important	Count	127	215	342
	% within type of muni	24.1%	34.8%	29.9%
Very important	Count	356	318	674
	% within type of muni	67.6%	51.5%	58.9%
Total	Count	527	618	1145
	% within type of muni	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Importance of Living Close to Open Spaces

		town	city/village	Total
Not important	Count	52	93	145
	% within type of muni	10.0%	15.1%	12.8%
Somewhat important	Count	133	205	338
	% within type of muni	25.5%	33.4%	29.8%
Very important	Count	337	316	653
	% within type of muni	64.6%	51.5%	57.5%
Total	Count	522	614	1136
	% within type of muni	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Importance of Lot Size

		town	city/village	Total
Not important	Count	75	154	229
	% within type of muni	14.4%	25.7%	20.5%
Somewhat important	Count	179	245	424
	% within type of muni	34.4%	40.9%	37.9%
Very important	Count	266	200	466
	% within type of muni	51.2%	33.4%	41.6%
Total	Count	520	599	1119
	% within type of muni	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Importance of Housing Prices**

		town	city/village	Total
Not important	Count	66	48	114
	% within type of muni	12.8%	7.9%	10.2%
Somewhat important	Count	200	219	419
	% within type of muni	38.7%	36.2%	37.3%
Very important	Count	251	338	589
	% within type of muni	48.5%	55.9%	52.5%
Total	Count	517	605	1122
	% within type of muni	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Importance of Living Close to Employment**

		town	city/village	Total
Not important	Count	165	146	311
	% within type of muni	31.6%	24.2%	27.6%
Somewhat important	Count	190	197	387
	% within type of muni	36.4%	32.7%	34.4%
Very important	Count	167	260	427
	% within type of muni	32.0%	43.1%	38.0%
Total	Count	522	603	1125
	% within type of muni	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Importance of Living Close to Parks**

		town	city/village	Total
Not important	Count	189	136	325
	% within type of muni	36.8%	22.3%	28.9%
Somewhat important	Count	190	255	445
	% within type of muni	37.0%	41.9%	39.6%
Very important	Count	135	218	353
	% within type of muni	26.3%	35.8%	31.4%
Total	Count	514	609	1123
	% within type of muni	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Housing Preferences*

While the majority of respondents felt that there is enough multi-family housing in Washington County, town residents were more likely to say less is needed (30% vs. 24%). In addition, town residents were more inclined to say that there is enough single-family housing priced less than \$200,000 (34% vs. 23%), while city and village residents were more likely to say that more such housing is needed in the county (70% vs. 57%).

**Multi-Family Housing**

		town	city/village	Total
Have enough	Count	296	356	652
	% within type of muni	59.1%	60.4%	59.8%
Less	Count	150	141	291
	% within type of muni	29.9%	23.9%	26.7%
More	Count	55	92	147
	% within type of muni	11.0%	15.6%	13.5%
Total	Count	501	589	1090
	% within type of muni	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Single-Family Housing Priced Less Than \$200,000**

		town	city/village	Total
Have enough	Count	172	140	312
	% within type of muni	33.7%	23.4%	28.1%
Less	Count	48	38	86
	% within type of muni	9.4%	6.4%	7.8%
More	Count	291	420	711
	% within type of muni	56.9%	70.2%	64.1%
Total	Count	511	598	1109
	% within type of muni	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Transportation Infrastructure*

When asked about transportation priorities, residents in towns were more likely to say that low priority should be given to expanding bus services (32% vs. 23%) and developing commuter rail to Milwaukee (46% vs. 35%).

**Expand Bus Service Outward**

				Total
		town	city/village	
Low priority	Count	165	143	308
	% within type of muni	31.7%	23.0%	27.0%
Medium priority	Count	187	201	388
	% within type of muni	36.0%	32.4%	34.0%
High priority	Count	168	277	445
	% within type of muni	32.3%	44.6%	39.0%
Total	Count	520	621	1141
	% within type of muni	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Commuter Rail to Milwaukee**

				Total
		town	city/village	
Low priority	Count	242	216	458
	% within type of muni	46.2%	34.8%	40.0%
Medium priority	Count	124	173	297
	% within type of muni	23.7%	27.9%	26.0%
High priority	Count	158	231	389
	% within type of muni	30.2%	37.3%	34.0%
Total	Count	524	620	1144
	% within type of muni	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Residents living in towns were also more inclined to give low priority to the widening of streets and highways (41% vs. 33%), and constructing new streets and highways (54% vs. 40%).

City/Village residents are more inclined to give a medium level of priority to these issues (46% vs. 34%).

**Widen Streets and Highways**

		town	city/village	Total
Low priority	Count	217	206	423
	% within type of muni	40.6%	33.4%	36.8%
Medium priority	Count	225	281	506
	% within type of muni	42.1%	45.5%	44.0%
High priority	Count	92	130	222
	% within type of muni	17.2%	21.1%	19.3%
Total	Count	534	617	1151
	% within type of muni	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Construct New Streets and Highways**

		town	city/village	Total
Low priority	Count	287	249	536
	% within type of muni	54.0%	40.2%	46.6%
Medium priority	Count	178	285	463
	% within type of muni	33.5%	46.0%	40.2%
High priority	Count	66	86	152
	% within type of muni	12.4%	13.9%	13.2%
Total	Count	531	620	1151
	% within type of muni	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Parks, Open Spaces and the Natural Environment*

Respondents differed on the level of priority that should be placed on creating better flood control and storm water management. More specifically, a greater portion of town residents felt that a low priority should be placed on creating better flood control and storm water management than city and village residents (29% vs. 21%).

**Create Better Flood Control and Storm Water Management**

		town	city/village	Total
Low priority	Count	147	122	269
	% within type of muni	28.9%	20.5%	24.4%
Moderate priority	Count	185	239	424
	% within type of muni	36.4%	40.1%	38.4%
High priority	Count	176	235	411
	% within type of muni	34.6%	39.4%	37.2%
Total	Count	508	596	1104
	% within type of muni	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Land Use Priorities and Preferences*

The differences between residents from towns and incorporated municipalities on the desired pattern of new development are slight, yet statistically significant. While a majority of residents prefer concentrated development, a larger portion of town residents prefer this type of development when compared to city/village residents (54.5% vs. 51.9%). Conversely, more City/Village residents want new development to be scattered than town residents (41.5% vs. 36.1%).

**Desired Pattern for New Development**

		town	city/village	Total
No growth	Count	20	9	29
	% within type of muni	3.8%	1.5%	2.5%
It depends/both	Count	29	32	61
	% within type of muni	5.5%	5.2%	5.4%
Concentrated	Count	285	319	604
	% within type of muni	54.5%	51.9%	53.1%
Scattered	Count	189	255	444
	% within type of muni	36.1%	41.5%	39.0%
Total	Count	523	615	1138
	% within type of muni	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

There also exists a difference between residents based on their place of residence when asked about the level of priority that should be placed on including green space with new development. More than half of residents in cities and villages felt that a high priority should be placed on including green space with new development, while 45% of town residents indicated this.

**New Developments Include Green Space**

		town	city/village	Total
Low priority	Count	100	73	173
	% within type of muni	18.7%	11.7%	15.0%
Medium priority	Count	194	191	385
	% within type of muni	36.3%	30.7%	33.3%
High priority	Count	241	358	599
	% within type of muni	45.0%	57.6%	51.8%
Total	Count	535	622	1157
	% within type of muni	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

A similar percentage of residents felt that a medium priority should be placed on providing adequate space for commercial property. The differences occurred in the share of respondents who felt a low or high priority should be placed on such a matter; more residents in towns placed a low priority on the adequacy of space for commercial development, whereas more residents in cities and villages believed a high priority was required.

**Adequate Space for Commercial Development**

		town	city/village	Total
Low priority	Count	143	109	252
	% within type of muni	26.8%	17.5%	21.8%
Medium priority	Count	247	301	548
	% within type of muni	46.3%	48.4%	47.4%
High priority	Count	144	212	356
	% within type of muni	27.0%	34.1%	30.8%
Total	Count	534	622	1156
	% within type of muni	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Consistent with the earlier question asking about residents' desired pattern of development, town residents are more inclined to support separate development areas (54% vs. 46%) and city/village residents were more supportive of mixed use neighborhoods (50% vs. 43%).

**Encourage Mixed Use Development**

		town	city/village	Total
It depends	Count	21	22	43
	% within type of muni	4.0%	3.6%	3.8%
Separate areas	Count	278	281	559
	% within type of muni	53.5%	46.4%	49.6%
Mixed use neighborhoods	Count	221	303	524
	% within type of muni	42.5%	50.0%	46.5%
Total	Count	520	606	1126
	% within type of muni	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Public Utilities*

Two of the five types of public utilities respondents were asked about revealed significant differences on the basis of where respondents lived. Many more city and village residents supported the expansion of sewer and water services than town residents although city, village, and town residents agreed that sewer and water should be expanded (78% vs. 52%). The differences are not as great between town and city/village residents regarding the expansion of natural gas; more city and village respondents support the expansion than town respondents, yet city, village, and town residents agreed that natural gas should be expanded (79% vs. 71%).

**Expand Sewer and Water Services**

				Total
		town	city/village	
No	Count	218	95	313
	% within type of muni	42.1%	16.3%	28.4%
Yes	Count	267	457	724
	% within type of muni	51.5%	78.4%	65.8%
It depends/a combination	Count	33	31	64
	% within type of muni	6.4%	5.3%	5.8%
Total	Count	518	583	1101
	% within type of muni	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Expand Natural Gas**

				Total
		town	city/village	
No	Count	115	94	209
	% within type of muni	22.7%	16.4%	19.3%
Yes	Count	362	452	814
	% within type of muni	71.4%	78.7%	75.3%
It depends/a combination	Count	30	28	58
	% within type of muni	5.9%	4.9%	5.4%
Total	Count	507	574	1081
	% within type of muni	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

## Section 5: Comparisons by Gender

As suspected, a larger share of women responded to the survey than they represent as a percentage of the County’s population. This section identifies those survey questions that revealed statistically significant differences based on gender.

### *Community Change*

Female respondents were a bit more inclined to rate the quality of life in Washington County higher than male respondents. Women were also more supportive of a Washington County that, in twenty years, consists of a mix of residential, business and rural development than men.

**Quality of Life**

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Poor	Count	3	6	9
	% within Gender	.6%	.8%	.7%
Fair	Count	36	26	62
	% within Gender	7.8%	3.5%	5.1%
Good	Count	257	400	657
	% within Gender	55.4%	54.1%	54.6%
Excellent	Count	168	308	476
	% within Gender	36.2%	41.6%	39.5%
Total	Count	464	740	1204
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Washington County in 20 Years**

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Mostly Rural	Count	137	180	317
	% within Gender	29.8%	24.9%	26.8%
Mostly Residential	Count	29	26	55
	% within Gender	6.3%	3.6%	4.7%
Mix of residential, rural, and business	Count	294	516	810
	% within Gender	63.9%	71.5%	68.5%
Total	Count	460	722	1182
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

When asked about the current rate of growth in Washington County, more women believed that the county was growing too fast than men. Similarly, more men believed that the county is growing at the right pace than women.

**Rate of Growth**

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
The county is not growing fast enough	Count	14	19	33
	% within Gender	3.1%	2.7%	2.8%
The county is growing at the right pace	Count	167	210	377
	% within Gender	36.6%	29.4%	32.2%
The county is growing too fast	Count	275	485	760
	% within Gender	60.3%	67.9%	65.0%
Total	Count	456	714	1170
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



*Residential Preferences*

Of the eleven questions that were asked of residents regarding influences on their decision to live in Washington County, three are different based on gender. Women rated crime rates, school quality and proximity to work more importantly than men.

**Importance of Crime Rate**

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Not important	Count	63	62	125
	% within Gender	13.9%	8.6%	10.7%
Somewhat important	Count	121	114	235
	% within Gender	26.8%	15.9%	20.1%
Very important	Count	268	542	810
	% within Gender	59.3%	75.5%	69.2%
Total	Count	452	718	1170
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Importance of School Quality**

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Not important	Count	75	131	206
	% within Gender	16.7%	18.6%	17.9%
Somewhat important	Count	105	101	206
	% within Gender	23.4%	14.3%	17.9%
Very important	Count	268	472	740
	% within Gender	59.8%	67.0%	64.2%
Total	Count	448	704	1152
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Proximity to Employment**

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Not important	Count	139	187	326
	% within Gender	31.0%	26.4%	28.2%
Somewhat important	Count	166	229	395
	% within Gender	37.0%	32.4%	34.2%
Very important	Count	144	291	435
	% within Gender	32.1%	41.2%	37.6%
Total	Count	449	707	1156
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### *Housing Needs*

Responses to housing needs in Washington County reflect some interesting findings when examined on the basis of gender. Females expressed a greater need for senior housing in Washington County than men.

When asked about multi-family housing, more women than men felt the level was sufficient and more women said that the County should have less multi-family housing.

Compared to male respondents, women would like less single-family housing priced between \$200,000 and \$400,000 (24% vs. 19%) and less single-family housing priced above \$400,000 (38% vs. 31%). While these differences are statistically significant, it is important to note that regardless of gender, the majority of respondents felt that there exists enough of both types of housing stock in the County.

**Need for Senior Housing**

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Have enough	Count	197	269	466
	% within Gender	50.5%	44.8%	47.0%
Less	Count	13	11	24
	% within Gender	3.3%	1.8%	2.4%
More	Count	180	321	501
	% within Gender	46.2%	53.4%	50.6%
Total	Count	390	601	991
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Need for Multi-Family Housing**

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Have enough	Count	253	413	666
	% within Gender	57.0%	61.3%	59.6%
Less	Count	141	159	300
	% within Gender	31.8%	23.6%	26.8%
More	Count	50	102	152
	% within Gender	11.3%	15.1%	13.6%
Total	Count	444	674	1118
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Need for Single-Family Housing Priced Between \$200 and \$400K**

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Have enough	Count	248	406	654
	% within Gender	56.9%	59.6%	58.5%
Less	Count	83	161	244
	% within Gender	19.0%	23.6%	21.8%
More	Count	105	114	219
	% within Gender	24.1%	16.7%	19.6%
Total	Count	436	681	1117
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Need for Single-Family Housing Priced Above \$400K**

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Have enough	Count	248	360	608
	% within Gender	57.9%	54.5%	55.9%
Less	Count	134	253	387
	% within Gender	31.3%	38.3%	35.6%
More	Count	46	47	93
	% within Gender	10.7%	7.1%	8.5%
Total	Count	428	660	1088
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Transportation Infrastructure*

When asked about expanding bus service outward from Washington County, commuter rail to Milwaukee and expanding bike paths and lanes, female respondents believed that a higher priority should be placed on each of them than men.

**Expand Bus Service Outward From Washington County**

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Low priority	Count	157	165	322
	% within Gender	34.7%	23.0%	27.5%
Medium priority	Count	157	240	397
	% within Gender	34.7%	33.4%	33.9%
High priority	Count	139	313	452
	% within Gender	30.7%	43.6%	38.6%
Total	Count	453	718	1171
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Commuter Rail to Milwaukee**

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Low priority	Count	222	253	475
	% within Gender	47.9%	35.5%	40.4%
Medium priority	Count	108	198	306
	% within Gender	23.3%	27.8%	26.0%
High priority	Count	133	261	394
	% within Gender	28.7%	36.7%	33.5%
Total	Count	463	712	1175
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Expand Bike Paths and Lanes**

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Low priority	Count	117	141	258
	% within Gender	25.4%	19.4%	21.8%
Medium priority	Count	151	218	369
	% within Gender	32.8%	30.0%	31.1%
High priority	Count	192	367	559
	% within Gender	41.7%	50.6%	47.1%
Total	Count	460	726	1186
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Parks, Open Space and the Natural Environment*

Women in Washington County believe that a higher priority should be placed on the maintenance of existing parks and open spaces than men. The same results occurred when asked about:

- creating better flood control and storm water management,
- the preservation of existing woodlands,
- the preservation of farmland,
- building preservation, and
- preserving small town character.

**Maintaining Existing Parks and Open Spaces**

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Low priority	Count	22	15	37
	% within Gender	4.8%	2.0%	3.1%
Moderate priority	Count	113	117	230
	% within Gender	24.5%	15.9%	19.2%
High priority	Count	326	605	931
	% within Gender	70.7%	82.1%	77.7%
Total	Count	461	737	1198
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Create Better Flood Control and Storm Water Management**

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Low priority	Count	142	136	278
	% within Gender	31.6%	19.9%	24.5%
Moderate priority	Count	162	276	438
	% within Gender	36.0%	40.4%	38.6%
High priority	Count	146	272	418
	% within Gender	32.4%	39.8%	36.9%
Total	Count	450	684	1134
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Preservation of Existing Woodlands**

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Low priority	Count	25	17	42
	% within Gender	5.4%	2.3%	3.5%
Moderate priority	Count	101	126	227
	% within Gender	22.0%	17.2%	19.0%
High priority	Count	334	590	924
	% within Gender	72.6%	80.5%	77.5%
Total	Count	460	733	1193
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Preserve Farmland**

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Low priority	Count	39	29	68
	% within Gender	8.5%	4.0%	5.7%
Moderate priority	Count	148	188	336
	% within Gender	32.3%	25.8%	28.3%
High priority	Count	271	512	783
	% within Gender	59.2%	70.2%	66.0%
Total	Count	458	729	1187
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Building Preservation**

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Low priority	Count	136	100	236
	% within Gender	29.7%	13.8%	19.9%
Medium priority	Count	201	319	520
	% within Gender	43.9%	43.9%	43.9%
High priority	Count	121	307	428
	% within Gender	26.4%	42.3%	36.1%
Total	Count	458	726	1184
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Preserve Small Town Character**

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Low priority	Count	47	40	87
	% within Gender	10.2%	5.4%	7.3%
Medium priority	Count	125	154	279
	% within Gender	27.2%	21.0%	23.4%
High priority	Count	287	540	827
	% within Gender	62.5%	73.6%	69.3%
Total	Count	459	734	1193
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Regional Cooperation*

While most residents support the sharing of public services in Washington County, a higher percentage of men support shared municipal services than women.

**Sharing of Public Services**

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Oppose	Count	50	123	173
	% within Gender	10.9%	17.5%	14.9%
Favor	Count	384	527	911
	% within Gender	83.8%	75.0%	78.5%
It depends	Count	24	53	77
	% within Gender	5.2%	7.5%	6.6%
Total	Count	458	703	1161
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Public Utilities*

The majority of respondents oppose the expansion of disposal facilities; women are in greater opposition than men. Conversely, three-quarters of the respondents support the expansion of natural gas in Washington County; four out of five men are supportive, compared to 72% of women.

**Expand Disposal Facilities**

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
No	Count	235	414	649
	% within Gender	51.9%	60.4%	57.0%
Yes	Count	189	224	413
	% within Gender	41.7%	32.7%	36.3%
It depends/a combination	Count	29	47	76
	% within Gender	6.4%	6.9%	6.7%
Total	Count	453	685	1138
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Natural Gas**

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
No	Count	78	139	217
	% within Gender	17.8%	20.7%	19.5%
Yes	Count	346	488	834
	% within Gender	78.8%	72.7%	75.1%
It depends/a combination	Count	15	44	59
	% within Gender	3.4%	6.6%	5.3%
Total	Count	439	671	1110
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



*Farmland Preservation*

Over 85 percent of respondents agree with the preservation of farmland in Washington County; women are more supportive of the policy than men.

**Farmland Presevation**

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Strongly disagree	Count	13	14	27
	% within Gender	2.9%	1.9%	2.3%
Disagree	Count	48	30	78
	% within Gender	10.5%	4.1%	6.6%
Neither agree nor disagree	Count	22	29	51
	% within Gender	4.8%	4.0%	4.3%
Agree	Count	185	296	481
	% within Gender	40.7%	40.9%	40.8%
Strongly agree	Count	187	354	541
	% within Gender	41.1%	49.0%	45.9%
Total	Count	455	723	1178
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

## Section 6: Comparing Respondents on the Basis of Their Age

An interest was expressed by Washington County officials in having survey responses examined on the basis of age. The following section of tables reflect those questions that exhibited significant differences ( $p < .05$ ) depending on the age of respondent.

### *Community Change*

Respondents varied in their opinions about the County's rate of growth over the past five years depending on their age. More specifically, the older the respondent, the more likely the respondent feels that the County has grown too fast during the past five years. The percentages grow from 51% of 20-34 year olds who felt that the County has grown too fast to 71% of respondents 65 years of age or older having similar opinions.

**Rate of growth past 5 years**

		age of respondents				Total
		20-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	65 yrs or older	
The county is not growing fast enough	Count	5	7	14	6	32
	% within age grouped	3.6%	2.9%	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%
The county is growing at the right pace	Count	63	89	149	59	360
	% within age grouped	45.3%	36.5%	28.8%	26.3%	32.0%
The county is growing too fast	Count	71	148	354	159	732
	% within age grouped	51.1%	60.7%	68.5%	71.0%	65.1%
Total	Count	139	244	517	224	1124
	% within age grouped	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The majority of residents envision the County developing as a mixture of residential, rural and businesses. The extent to which this view is supported depends on the respondent's age. In general, younger heads of households (20-34 years of age) are more supportive of mixed development (73% in favor vs. 69% overall) and respondents between the ages of 45 to 64 years tend to be more supportive of rural development when compared to other age groups (31% vs. 27% overall).

Washington County in 20+ years

		age of respondents				Total
		20-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	65 yrs or older	
Mostly Rural	Count	28	66	160	50	304
	% within age grouped	19.6%	26.4%	30.6%	23.0%	26.8%
Mostly Residential	Count	11	10	16	12	49
	% within age grouped	7.7%	4.0%	3.1%	5.5%	4.3%
Mix of residential, rural, and business	Count	104	174	347	155	780
	% within age grouped	72.7%	69.6%	66.3%	71.4%	68.8%
Total	Count	143	250	523	217	1133
	% within age grouped	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Residential Preferences*

Of the eleven different factors respondents were asked to evaluate on the basis of their importance in determining where they live, ten exhibited significant differences depending on the respondent's age.

While crime rates were an important determinant for most respondents, they appear to have been particularly important for those between the ages of 20-34 years old (73% rated it very important) and 35-44 years old (76%). Crime rates were somewhat less important for respondents between the ages of 45-64 years old (64% rated it very important).

**Determinants of where to live...Crime rate in community**

		age of respondents				Total
		20-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	65 yrs or older	
Not important	Count	12	21	53	36	122
	% within age of respondents	8.4%	8.6%	10.4%	16.3%	10.9%
Somewhat important	Count	26	39	130	29	224
	% within age of respondents	18.2%	15.9%	25.4%	13.1%	20.0%
Very important	Count	105	185	329	156	775
	% within age of respondents	73.4%	75.5%	64.3%	70.6%	69.1%
Total	Count	143	245	512	221	1121
	% within age of respondents	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Similarly, school quality was most important to those between the 35-44 years old (72% rated it very important), whereas 59% of respondents 65 years of age or older rated school quality as a very important determinant in deciding to live in Washington County.

**Determinants of where to live...Quality of public schools**

		age of respondents				Total
		20-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	65 yrs or older	
Not important	Count	20	31	95	57	203
	% within age of respondents	14.1%	12.6%	18.8%	26.6%	18.3%
Somewhat important	Count	25	38	100	31	194
	% within age of respondents	17.6%	15.4%	19.8%	14.5%	17.5%
Very important	Count	97	177	311	126	711
	% within age of respondents	68.3%	72.0%	61.5%	58.9%	64.2%
Total	Count	142	246	506	214	1108
	% within age of respondents	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The level of property taxes was very important to a majority of respondents in deciding to live in Washington County. Less than half (46%) of residents 65 years of age or older rated the level of property taxes as very important, compared to 54% of respondents between the ages of 35 and 44 years.

**Determinants of where to live...Level of Property Taxes**

		age of respondents				Total
		20-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	65 yrs or older	
Not important	Count	22	21	51	42	136
	% within age of respondents	15.7%	8.5%	10.1%	19.4%	12.3%
Somewhat important	Count	43	92	189	74	398
	% within age of respondents	30.7%	37.4%	37.4%	34.3%	36.0%
Very important	Count	75	133	265	100	573
	% within age of respondents	53.6%	54.1%	52.5%	46.3%	51.8%
Total	Count	140	246	505	216	1107
	% within age of respondents	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Being close to family appears to matter most to those 65 years of age or older (56% rated it very important) and least to those between the ages of 45 and 64 years (45% rated it very important). Despite these differences, it is clear that being close to family is important to all respondents, regardless of age.

**Determinants of where to live...Being close to family**

		age of respondents				Total
		20-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	65 yrs or older	
Not important	Count	25	63	138	55	281
	% within age of respondents	17.7%	25.5%	26.8%	24.9%	25.0%
Somewhat important	Count	43	69	153	42	307
	% within age of respondents	30.5%	27.9%	29.8%	19.0%	27.3%
Very important	Count	73	115	223	124	535
	% within age of respondents	51.8%	46.6%	43.4%	56.1%	47.6%
Total	Count	141	247	514	221	1123
	% within age of respondents	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Housing prices were an important determinant in choosing to live in Washington for most respondents. It was especially important for those between the ages of 20-34 years old (56% rated it very important).

**Determinants of where to live...Housing prices**

		age of respondents				Total
		20-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	65 yrs or older	
Not important	Count	14	11	52	33	110
	% within age of respondents	9.9%	4.5%	10.2%	15.6%	9.9%
Somewhat important	Count	49	100	185	79	413
	% within age of respondents	34.5%	40.8%	36.2%	37.4%	37.2%
Very important	Count	79	134	274	99	586
	% within age of respondents	55.6%	54.7%	53.6%	46.9%	52.8%
Total	Count	142	245	511	211	1109
	% within age of respondents	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Perhaps not surprisingly, living close to one's employment mattered more to respondents between the ages of 20-64 years old, than those who were 65 years of age or older. When the categories of somewhat and very important are combined, the differences range from 79% for respondents between the ages of 20-34 years old to 61% for respondents 65 years of age or older.

**Determinants of where to live...Close to employment**

		age of respondents				Total
		20-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	65 yrs or older	
Not important	Count	30	56	147	83	316
	% within age of respondents	21.3%	22.7%	28.9%	38.8%	28.4%
Somewhat important	Count	55	101	182	39	377
	% within age of respondents	39.0%	40.9%	35.8%	18.2%	33.9%
Very important	Count	56	90	180	92	418
	% within age of respondents	39.7%	36.4%	35.4%	43.0%	37.6%
Total	Count	141	247	509	214	1111
	% within age of respondents	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

It is clear that living close to open space is very important to most Washington County residents and even more so for those who are 35 years of age or older. While 73% of respondents between the ages of 20-34 years rated living close to open space as important, more than 80% of the respondents older than 34 years of age rated it important.

**Determinants of where to live...Close to open spaces**

		age of respondents				Total
		20-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	65 yrs or older	
Not important	Count	38	29	42	32	141
	% within age of respondents	26.8%	11.8%	8.2%	14.7%	12.6%
Somewhat important	Count	44	78	155	50	327
	% within age of respondents	31.0%	31.8%	30.2%	22.9%	29.2%
Very important	Count	60	138	317	136	651
	% within age of respondents	42.3%	56.3%	61.7%	62.4%	58.2%
Total	Count	142	245	514	218	1119
	% within age of respondents	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Similar to the other results, the majority of respondents rated easy access to highways as an important factor in their decision to live in Washington County. There are only subtle differences in respondents' rating of this factor based on age; the differences are simply between whether they rated it as somewhat or very important.

**Determinants of where to live...Easy access to highways**

		age of respondents				Total
		20-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	65 yrs or older	
Not important	Count	25	31	66	30	152
	% within age of respondents	17.6%	12.5%	12.8%	13.8%	13.5%
Somewhat important	Count	62	119	226	71	478
	% within age of respondents	43.7%	48.0%	43.8%	32.6%	42.5%
Very important	Count	55	98	224	117	494
	% within age of respondents	38.7%	39.5%	43.4%	53.7%	44.0%
Total	Count	142	248	516	218	1124
	% within age of respondents	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lot sizes tend to be important, yet less important to those age 65 years or older; 70% of those age 65 or older rated it somewhat or very important, whereas 84% of respondents between the ages of 35-44 years rated lot size somewhat or very important.

**Determinants of where to live...Lot size**

		age of respondents				Total
		20-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	65 yrs or older	
Not important	Count	28	39	94	63	224
	% within age of respondents	20.1%	15.9%	18.4%	30.4%	20.3%
Somewhat important	Count	60	106	190	54	410
	% within age of respondents	43.2%	43.3%	37.1%	26.1%	37.2%
Very important	Count	51	100	228	90	469
	% within age of respondents	36.7%	40.8%	44.5%	43.5%	42.5%
Total	Count	139	245	512	207	1103
	% within age of respondents	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

While the differences in the importance of closeness to parks are “statistically” different based on the age of respondents, the table below illustrates that these differences may not be substantively different. The majority of respondents, regardless of age, said that living close to parks was an important factor in their decision to live in Washington County.

**Determinants of where to live...Close to parks**

		age of respondents				Total
		20-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	65 yrs or older	
Not important	Count	41	52	168	71	332
	% within age of respondents	29.3%	21.4%	33.0%	33.0%	30.0%
Somewhat important	Count	53	112	198	64	427
	% within age of respondents	37.9%	46.1%	38.9%	29.8%	38.6%
Very important	Count	46	79	143	80	348
	% within age of respondents	32.9%	32.5%	28.1%	37.2%	31.4%
Total	Count	140	243	509	215	1107
	% within age of respondents	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Housing Preferences*

Opinions on senior housing stock in Washington County are clearly related to the respondent’s age. More specifically, the older the respondent, the more they see a need for senior housing and the younger the respondent, the less likely they are to believe that more senior housing is needed. Interestingly, while the majority of respondents feel that there exists enough single-family housing stock priced at \$200,000 or more, younger respondents are more likely to say that the County has enough of that housing stock than older respondents.

**Types of Housing Needed...Housing for seniors**

		age of respondents				Total
		20-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	65 yrs or older	
Have enough	Count	60	105	188	89	442
	% within age of respondents	56.6%	52.8%	41.8%	44.3%	46.2%
Less	Count	8	7	5	3	23
	% within age of respondents	7.5%	3.5%	1.1%	1.5%	2.4%
More	Count	38	87	257	109	491
	% within age of respondents	35.8%	43.7%	57.1%	54.2%	51.4%
Total	Count	106	199	450	201	956
	% within age of respondents	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Types of Housing Needed...Single family housing priced between \$200,000 and \$400,000**

		age of respondents				Total
		20-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	65 yrs or older	
Have enough	Count	81	146	302	101	630
	% within age of respondents	61.4%	60.6%	60.4%	50.5%	58.7%
Less	Count	24	50	98	64	236
	% within age of respondents	18.2%	20.7%	19.6%	32.0%	22.0%
More	Count	27	45	100	35	207
	% within age of respondents	20.5%	18.7%	20.0%	17.5%	19.3%
Total	Count	132	241	500	200	1073
	% within age of respondents	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Types of Housing Needed...Single family housing priced above \$400,000**

		age of respondents				Total
		20-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	65 yrs or older	
Have enough	Count	74	123	293	98	588
	% within age of respondents	59.2%	51.7%	60.3%	50.0%	56.3%
Less	Count	35	94	156	87	372
	% within age of respondents	28.0%	39.5%	32.1%	44.4%	35.6%
More	Count	16	21	37	11	85
	% within age of respondents	12.8%	8.8%	7.6%	5.6%	8.1%
Total	Count	125	238	486	196	1045
	% within age of respondents	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Transportation Infrastructure*

Respondents age 65 years or older are clearly more in favor of placing a high priority on expanding bus services (50% compared to 39% of all respondents), expanding the airports (27% compared to 18% of all respondents) and widening existing streets and highways (24% vs. 19% overall). Whereas this same group of respondents is the least supportive of placing a high priority on expanding bike paths and lanes (42% vs. 47% overall). Despite these differences, for none of these four questions were a majority of respondents in favor of placing a high priority on the service.

**Transportation priorities...Expand bus from Washington Co Outward**

		age of respondents				Total
		20-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	65 yrs or older	
Low priority	Count	51	77	139	45	312
	% within age of respondents	36.2%	30.9%	26.8%	20.7%	27.7%
Medium priority	Count	54	88	174	64	380
	% within age of respondents	38.3%	35.3%	33.6%	29.5%	33.8%
High priority	Count	36	84	205	108	433
	% within age of respondents	25.5%	33.7%	39.6%	49.8%	38.5%
Total	Count	141	249	518	217	1125
	% within age of respondents	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Transportation priorities...Expand airport**

		age of respondents				Total
		20-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	65 yrs or older	
Low priority	Count	76	133	283	91	583
	% within age of respondents	55.9%	53.8%	56.5%	43.5%	53.3%
Medium priority	Count	48	72	138	61	319
	% within age of respondents	35.3%	29.1%	27.5%	29.2%	29.2%
High priority	Count	12	42	80	57	191
	% within age of respondents	8.8%	17.0%	16.0%	27.3%	17.5%
Total	Count	136	247	501	209	1093
	% within age of respondents	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Transportation priorities...Expanded bike paths and lanes**

		age of respondents				Total
		20-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	65 yrs or older	
Low priority	Count	23	36	124	66	249
	% within age of respondents	16.1%	14.3%	23.7%	29.5%	21.8%
Medium priority	Count	47	71	174	64	356
	% within age of respondents	32.9%	28.2%	33.3%	28.6%	31.2%
High priority	Count	73	145	225	94	537
	% within age of respondents	51.0%	57.5%	43.0%	42.0%	47.0%
Total	Count	143	252	523	224	1142
	% within age of respondents	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Widen Existing Streets and Highways**

		age of respondents				Total
		20-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	65 yrs or older	
Low priority	Count	60	87	192	88	427
	% within age of respondents	42.0%	35.1%	36.8%	39.1%	37.5%
Medium priority	Count	55	109	249	83	496
	% within age of respondents	38.5%	44.0%	47.7%	36.9%	43.6%
High priority	Count	28	52	81	54	215
	% within age of respondents	19.6%	21.0%	15.5%	24.0%	18.9%
Total	Count	143	248	522	225	1138
	% within age of respondents	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Parks, Open Space and the Natural Environment*

A clear majority of respondents favored placing a high priority on maintaining existing parks and open spaces. More than 80% (81%) of respondents between the ages of 20-34 years favored placing a high priority on maintaining existing parks and open spaces, while 74% of those respondents age 65 years or older had similar opinions.

Similarly, a clear majority of respondents favored making the preservation of farmland a high priority. The responses varied from 63% of those between 35-44 years old to 70% of those age 65 years or older who believed that preserving farmland should be a high priority.

**Prioritize Existing parks and open spaces**

		age of respondents				Total
		20-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	65 yrs or older	
Low priority	Count	6	2	14	13	35
	% within age of respondents	4.2%	.8%	2.7%	5.6%	3.0%
Moderate priority	Count	21	55	94	48	218
	% within age of respondents	14.6%	21.8%	17.9%	20.8%	18.9%
High priority	Count	117	195	418	170	900
	% within age of respondents	81.3%	77.4%	79.5%	73.6%	78.1%
Total	Count	144	252	526	231	1153
	% within age of respondents	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Prioritize Farmland Preservation**

		age of respondents				Total
		20-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	65 yrs or older	
Low priority	Count	12	11	22	19	64
	% within age of respondents	8.4%	4.4%	4.2%	8.4%	5.6%
Moderate priority	Count	35	82	162	49	328
	% within age of respondents	24.5%	32.7%	31.0%	21.7%	28.7%
High priority	Count	96	158	338	158	750
	% within age of respondents	67.1%	62.9%	64.8%	69.9%	65.7%
Total	Count	143	251	522	226	1142
	% within age of respondents	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Land Use Priorities*

Of the questions that were asked about land use priorities in the respondent’s community, only the preservation of buildings varied significantly by age of respondent. The differences were modest in that 45% of respondents age 65 years or older felt that a high priority should be placed on preserving buildings compared to 30% of those between 35 and 44 years of age.

**Prioritize Building Preservation**

		age of respondents				Total
		20-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	65 yrs or older	
Low priority	Count	20	54	117	36	227
	% within age of respondents	14.2%	21.4%	22.4%	15.9%	19.9%
Medium priority	Count	65	122	220	89	496
	% within age of respondents	46.1%	48.4%	42.1%	39.2%	43.4%
High priority	Count	56	76	185	102	419
	% within age of respondents	39.7%	30.2%	35.4%	44.9%	36.7%
Total	Count	141	252	522	227	1142
	% within age of respondents	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Public Utilities*

Older respondents (65 years of age or older) were more in favor of expanding disposal facilities in Washington County (46% vs. 36% overall) than other respondents and less supportive of expanding internet access (63% vs. 79% overall). There were also modest, yet statistically significant differences in respondents' support of expanding sewer and water services based on age. While the majority of respondents support expanding sewer and water services, the degree of support varied from 61% of respondents between 45 and 64 years of age to 76% of respondents between 20 and 34 years of age.

**Expand utilities or services...Disposal facilities**

		age of respondents				Total
		20-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	65 yrs or older	
No	Count	87	150	300	91	628
	% within age of respondents	63.5%	61.2%	58.6%	43.8%	57.0%
Yes	Count	46	80	179	96	401
	% within age of respondents	33.6%	32.7%	35.0%	46.2%	36.4%
It depends/a combination	Count	4	15	33	21	73
	% within age of respondents	2.9%	6.1%	6.4%	10.1%	6.6%
Total	Count	137	245	512	208	1102
	% within age of respondents	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Expand utilities or services...Sewer and Water**

		age of respondents				Total
		20-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	65 yrs or older	
No	Count	26	67	169	56	318
	% within age of respondents	19.3%	27.7%	33.3%	26.5%	29.0%
Yes	Count	102	159	311	140	712
	% within age of respondents	75.6%	65.7%	61.3%	66.4%	65.0%
It depends/a combination	Count	7	16	27	15	65
	% within age of respondents	5.2%	6.6%	5.3%	7.1%	5.9%
Total	Count	135	242	507	211	1095
	% within age of respondents	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



**Expand utilities or services...High speed internet access**

		age of respondents				Total
		20-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	65 yrs or older	
No	Count	18	25	86	64	193
	% within age of respondents	13.2%	10.2%	17.1%	34.0%	18.0%
Yes	Count	117	213	395	119	844
	% within age of respondents	86.0%	87.3%	78.7%	63.3%	78.9%
It depends/a combination	Count	1	6	21	5	33
	% within age of respondents	.7%	2.5%	4.2%	2.7%	3.1%
Total	Count	136	244	502	188	1070
	% within age of respondents	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

## Survey Instrument

Hello, my name is [Interviewer] and I am calling from the University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee on behalf of Washington County.

I would like to speak to an adult 18 years of age or older. Would that be you?

I'm not selling anything or asking for donations. Your telephone number was randomly selected to be included in a survey of Washington County residents. Your opinions will help Washington County develop a comprehensive plan for its future.

The survey is anonymous - we don't know your name or address - and it will take about 10 minutes.

1. Do you live in Washington County?

2. In what City, Town, or Village do you live?

2a. Is that a city, town or village?

3. Overall, how would you rate the quality of life in Washington County?

Excellent  
Good  
Fair  
Poor  
DK/NA

6. How would you like to see Washington County 20 years from today?

Mostly Rural  
Mostly Residential  
Mix of residential, rural and business  
DK/Other

8. How would you describe the rate of growth in Washington County over the past five years? Would you say:

The county is growing too fast  
The county is growing at the right pace  
The county is not growing fast enough  
Don't know/no opinion

33. When you decided where to live, would you say the following were very important, somewhat important, or not important

Crime rate in community	Close to employment
Quality of public schools	Close to open spaces
Level of property Taxes	Easy access to highways
Being close to family	Lot size
Housing prices	Close to parks
Rural atmosphere	

9. For each of the following types of housing would you say Washington County needs more, less, or we have enough of that type of housing?

- housing for seniors
- Condominiums
- multi-family housing
- Single family housing priced less than \$200,000
- Single family housing priced between \$200,000 and \$400,000
- Single family housing priced above \$400,000

10. For each of the following modes of transportation, please tell me if you think it should be a high priority, a medium priority, or a low priority in Washington County.

- Expanding bus services from Washington County to other counties.
- Expanding the airport in West Bend and/or Hartford
- Developing Commuter Rail to Milwaukee
- Expanding bike paths and bike lanes

10a. For each of the following options for streets and highways, please tell me if you think it should be a high priority, a medium priority, or a low priority in Washington County.

- Widening existing streets and highways
- Construction of new streets and highways
- Adding turn lanes and signals and other street improvements

11. We would like to know how residents feel about priorities for preserving or improving the natural environment in Washington County. For each of the following please tell me if you think it should be a high priority, a moderate priority, or a low priority.

- Maintaining **existing** parks and open spaces
- Creating **new** parks and open spaces
- Creating better flood control and storm water management plans
- Preserving existing woodlands
- Preserving farmland

14. As **Washington County** grows, would you prefer to see new development scattered throughout the county, or concentrated in existing population centers?

- Scattered
- Concentrated
- It depends/both
- DK/NA

We would now like to know how you feel about land use in your own community [CITY/VILLAGE/TOWN].

12. For each of the following types of land use, please tell me if you think it should be a high priority, a medium priority, or a low priority in **your community**.

- or Making sure that new housing developments include parks and green space
- have a park within walking distance
- Ensuring that adequate land is designated for commercial and industrial growth
- Placing a stronger emphasis on identifying and preserving historic buildings
- Preserving a community's small town character

15. Should your community encourage mixed use development, that is living, shopping and working areas are mixed together in the same neighborhoods, or should they encourage separate areas for each of these uses?

- Mixed use neighborhood
- Separate areas
- It depends
- DK/NA

16. Which of the following statements best describes your opinion about residential development in **your community**? We should plan new residential areas with smaller lots, even if homes have to be built closer together. **OR**, we should plan new residential areas with larger lots, even if more land will be used to build new homes.

- Smaller lots
- Larger lots
- Both/Some of each
- Don't Know

22. Some local governments share public services with neighboring local governments, ranging from recycling to libraries to police services. In general, would you favor or oppose having your local government share services with other local governments?

- Favor
- Oppose
- It depends
- DK/NA

25. Do you support the expansion of the following utilities/services in Washington County?

	Yes	No	It depends/a combination	DK/NA
Wind Power				
Disposal facilities, such as landfills				
Sewer/Water				
Natural Gas				
High Speed Internet Access				

The next question pertains to farmland in Washington County

26. To what extent do you agree with the statement "Washington County government should make it a goal to preserve farmland"?

Strongly agree  
Agree  
Neutral  
Disagree  
Strongly disagree  
DK

26a. (If Strongly Agree, Agree or Neutral) Washington County is considering purchasing the development rights from farmers in an effort to preserve agricultural land. In general, would you be in favor of such a program?

Yes  
No  
Maybe  
DK

26b. (IF YES) How do you think this program should be funded?

Through property taxes  
Sales taxes  
Special assessments on residents

Finally, we have a few questions we ask for classification purposes. Please remember that your answers are anonymous.

30. Are you currently employed?

Yes  
No

30a. IF EMPLOYED, approximately how many miles do you travel to your place of employment, one way?

Less than 1 mile  
1-10 miles  
11-20 miles  
21-30 miles  
Greater than 30 miles  
Work at home  
Always traveling for business

31. In what year were you born?

32. Which of the following categories best describes your place of residence?

Farm  
Single family home  
Condominium  
Apartment  
Duplex  
Senior housing  
Other  
DK/NA

[IF FARM]

32a. Is that a working farm, a hobby farm, or is there no active farming on your land?

Working  
Hobby  
Inactive

34. How long have you lived in Washington County?

35. What is your highest level of education?

Less than High School degree  
HS degree/GED  
Some College  
Associate degree  
Bachelor Degree  
Beyond Bachelor Degree

36. Please stop me when I read the category that best describes your annual household income before taxes.

Less than \$30,000  
At least \$30,000 but less than \$50,000  
At least \$50,000 but less than \$75,000  
At least \$75,000 but less than \$125,000  
\$125,000 or more  
Refused  
DK

Thank you for taking the time to participate in this survey.

RECORD GENDER

Male  
Female

**APPENDIX I: Dispositions and Response Rates**

Disposition	Number	Percent of Total Dialings
Complete	1,205	7.3
Partial Complete	29	0.02
Refusal	2,792	27.2
Answering Machine	4,378	36.3
Language Barrier-Spanish	2	0.01
Busy	944	0.7
No Answer	2,298	14.3
Fax/Data Line	388	0.2
Disconnected	1,784	11.1
Business	1,121	0.8
Callback	657	0.6
Wrong Number	144	0.2
Language Barrier-Non Spanish	3	0.02
Not Qualified	754	0.6
Total	16,499	99.27



## Appendix II: Weighting of Survey Sample

The data were weighted by community to adjust for over- or under-representation of certain subgroups. The data were weighed to the sample size, i.e., the weighted sample is the same size as the unweighted sample. Cases are weighted proportionate to the 2000 U.S. Census data.

Respondents who are over-represented receive a weight less than one, while respondents who are under-represented receive a weight greater than one.

The effect of weighting the sample compared to the unweighted sample is illustrated below on the question regarding respondents' perceptions of the quality of life in Washington County. As can be seen, while there is a slight difference in the frequency distribution, the effect is minimal meaning that the changes are not sufficient to change any interpretation of the results. *Based on the results, the report reflects results based on the unweighted sample.*

### Residents' Perceptions of Quality of Life in Washington County

#### UNWEIGHTED

Quality of Life	Number	%
Poor	9	0.7
Fair	62	5.1
Good	657	54.5
Excellent	476	39.5
DK/NA	1	0.1
Total	1,205	100.0

#### WEIGHTED

Quality of Life	Number	%
Poor	9.3	0.8
Fair	62	5.1
Good	654	54.3
Excellent	479	39.7
DK/NA	1	0.0
Total	1,205	100.0

### APPENDIX III – Definitions

**CATI** is the use of computers to automate the key activities of a telephone interviewing facility. It stands for "computer-assisted telephone interviewing." The most important aspect of a CATI system is that it uses computers to conduct the interviews. Because a computer controls the questionnaire, skip patterns are executed exactly as intended, responses are within range, and there are no missing data. And, because answers are entered directly into the computer, data entry is eliminated - data analysis can start immediately.

**Chi-Square** is a "goodness of fit" statistic used to determine if differences found using sample data can be generalized to the population. The question it seeks to answer is whether patterns found in the data are "real" or due to sampling error.

**Cross-Tabulation** is a two-dimensional table that shows frequency distributions for two variables, or survey questions.

**Margin of Error** is also known as the sampling error. This is the amount of "error" that exists between the sample results and the population. Using mathematical calculations based on a specified margin of error (in the case of the telephone survey +/- 2.8 percentage points), we can be reasonably confident that the views expressed by the 1,205 residents (our sample) will be within 2.8 percentage points of the views expressed by all residents in the county.

**Random Sample** refers to a sample of individuals (or in the case of the resident survey, households) who were chosen in such a way that gave everyone an equal chance of being selected.

**Statistical Inference** is the technique(s) used to make generalizations about the population (ex. all residents in Washington County) based on a sample. The statistical technique we used for the residents' survey is called random sampling.

**Statistical Significance** is a statement used, for our purposes, when the Chi-Square statistic is calculated and reveals that trends found in the sample data can be generalized to the population.