

generated for both the weighted and unweighted samples for 2010 data, 2011 data, and 2012 data using PASW statistical software.

All results used in this report come from the weighted samples, in order to present results which are more representative of the Hampton Roads population. It is important to note that since cell phone numbers were not included in the 2010 sample, the data reported here for 2011 reflects only those respondents who indicated that they -only the 2011 data used in this report before weights were applied. The removal of cell phone-only respondents from the 2011 sample was done only in order to compare data between 2010 and 2011. Removing respondents who are reachable only via cell phone has the effect of underrepresenting minority respondents, males, and younger respondents. The sample collected in 2012 contains respondents who were reached both via landline and via cell phone. Cell-only respondents are included in the sample reported here for 2012.

Limitations of Comparisons

The comparisons made in this report reflect absolute percentage change across years for responses to a given question. Statistical significance was not assessed for the comparisons presented here. Further, the fact that cell phone respondents are absent from the 2010 sample, partially included in the 2011 sample, and fully included in the 2012 sample complicates comparisons with respect to the demographic makeup of cell phone samples.

Demographics

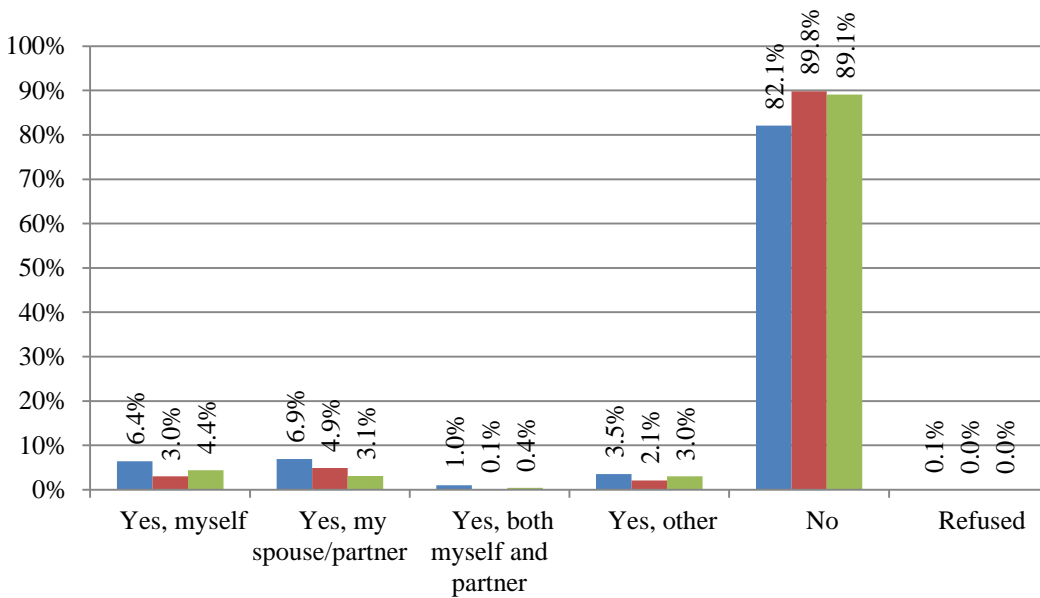
The 2012 sample had a higher percentage of Norfolk residents in 2012 (16.3%) than in 2011 (14.9%) or 2010 (11.5%). There were fewer white respondents represented in the 2012 sample (56.3%) than in 2011 (63.2%), though more than in

Hampton Roads City	2010	2011	2012
Chesapeake	17.7%	17.7%	16.2%
Hampton	9.3%	9.5%	10.1%
Newport News	14.7%	11.3%	12.3%
Norfolk	11.5%	14.9%	16.3%
Portsmouth	10.2%	8.9%	

2012), and who reported having a Graduate degree (12.7% in 2010 compared to 14.8% in 2011, and 15.9% in 2012).

It is important to reiterate that the underrepresentation of young respondents, minority respondents, and males is an

Marital Status



Public Transportation in Hampton Roads

There was a slight increase in the percentage of respondents who said that they had used public transportation (including buses or taxis) in Hampton Roads in the past week from 6.3% in 2010 to 7.3% in 2011, and 7.6% in 2012. When asked where they would like to see the light rail extended, more respondents in 2011 said Virginia Beach (69.0% compared to 62.9% in 2010). In the 2012 survey, the Virginia Beach option was broken into Oceanfront and is not directly comparable to previous years. Overall, 2012 saw the most desire among respondents for expansion of the light rail system. This may be due to the fact that the light rail has been operating for a year and many residents have either seen the trains or had the opportunity to ride. The Naval base (55.7% in 2012, 39.1% in 2011, and 35.8% in 2010) and Norfolk International Airport (55.2% in 2012 compared to 43.2% in 2011 and 46.9% in 2010) were the two most popular choices for light rail expansion in 2012 after Virginia Beach. There was a marked increase in the percentage of respondents who stated that they do not want the light rail extended; from 6.3% in 2010 to 11.0% in 2011, although this percentage was unchanged in 2012 (11.0%). The average commute for respondents in 2012 was 23.9 minutes, but in 2011 the average commute was 27 minutes, which was a slight increase over the 2010 average of 25.1 minutes. A somewhat lower percentage of respondents said that they avoided visiting a business in a neighboring

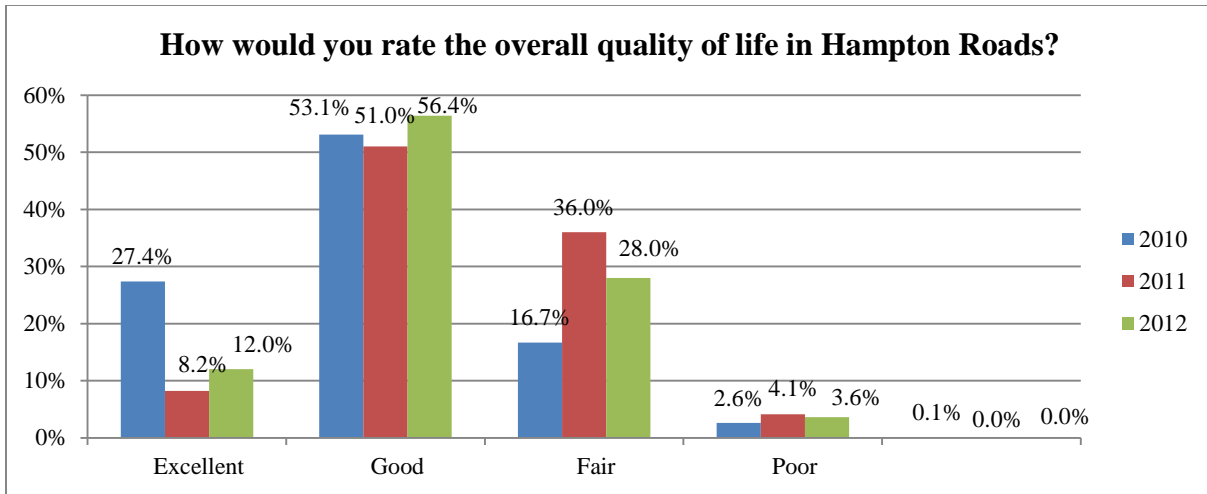
city due to concerns about traffic in

	2010	2011	2012
Average one-way commute, in minutes, to work or school.	25.1	27.0	23.9

Quality of Life and Economic Conditions in Hampton Roads

R _____ across the
three years in which the survey was conducted. In 2010, 80.5% of respondents rated the overall quality of life in
Hampton

However, the perception of the Hampton Roads economic situation was not rated as poorly as that of the United States as a whole: 84.2% 2, compared with 90.0% in 2011, and 86.6% in 2010. The percentage of respondents said that they were registered to vote was relatively unchanged from 2010 to 2011; 91.4% in 2011 compared with 92.2% in 2010, however in 2012 only 87.4% said they were registered.



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How long have you lived in your current apartment or house?	2010	2011	2012
Less than one year	10.6%	6.9%	10.8%

The percentage of respondents who reported attending public religious or spiritual services more than once a week remained about the same (17.3% in 2012, 17.6% in 2011, and 16.5% in 2010). There was an increase in the percentage of those reporting attendance once a week (29.0% in 2012, 22.1% in 2011, and 24.2% in 2010), and decrease in those reporting attendance a few times a month (11.4% in 2012, compared to 13.0% in 2011, and 15.0% in 2010). There was a decrease in those reporting once a month or less (16.0% in 2012, 23.2% in 2011, and 22.5% in 2010), and those reporting that they never attend public religious or spiritual services

Roads

Crime

Hampton Roads surveyed residents overwhelmingly reported that they and those in their households have not been the victims of a serious crime in the past 12 months in all three years; 2012 (94.0%), 2011 (95.5%), and 2010 (93.5%).

2011-2012 Comparison of Government Use of Resources

The table below shows

Similarly, a greater percentage of respondents in 2012 felt that state government uses public resources wisely than in 2011 (24.7% compared 19.4% in 2011). However, the majority of respondents in both years felt that there is a fair amount of waste at both the local and state level.

