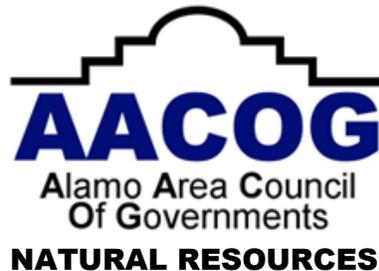


2016 Alamo Area Ozone Action Public Input Survey

December 29, 2016
(rev 0)

Prepared by:



*PREPARED UNDER A GRANT FROM THE
TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY*

*The preparation of this report was financed through grants from the State of Texas
through the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.
The content, findings, opinions and conclusions are the work of the author(s) and
do not necessarily represent the findings, opinions or conclusion of the TCEQ.*

2016 Alamo Area Ozone Action Public Input Survey

Deliverable Overview

This document is presented in response to Task 6.7 of the Alamo Area Council of Governments' (AACOG's) Contract 582-16-60180, PGA 582-16-60849-01 agreement with the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). In part, the document introduces the attached Ozone Action Public Input Survey Report, which was prepared by ETC Institute, a survey research firm subcontracted by the AACOG to assess underlying assumptions about ozone reduction, support for selected ozone precursor reduction strategies, and willingness to take individual actions to help reduce ozone in the San Antonio-New Braunfels Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The attached report from the ETC Institute is based on 866 responses to a random survey it conducted in the area by mail, email, and by telephone during the summer of 2016, 434 of which were from Bexar County residents, and 432 of which were from the surrounding 7 counties of the MSA.

The deliverable for Task 6.7 is to provide a report that describes the survey process, key results of the survey, and how the survey results will be used to advance ozone reduction initiatives in the region. Because the attached document prepared by ETC Institute provides both an executive summary and detail of the survey process and key findings, that information will not be provided in this overview. What the research firm's report does not include, and therefore is addressed below, is how the survey findings will be used to advance ozone reduction initiatives in the Alamo region.

Use of Results

Generally, the results of this survey showed that the majority of Alamo Area residents, both urban and rural, support moving forward with a variety of ozone reduction strategies. AACOG will share the survey results through mass media to the general public in the form of a press release shortly after the contents are approved for release by the TCEQ. Depending on the availability at that time of high-profile members of its Air Information Resources (AIR) Executive Committee, the press release may be accompanied by a press conference. In addition, AACOG's Natural Resources Department will offer to present the findings at meetings of partner organizations, such as the Air Quality and Health Collaborative.

The primary objective of this project is to provide area governmental leaders with information they could use to select ozone reduction strategies most likely to be supported by their constituents. To that end, AACOG's most focused efforts will be to reach municipal and county officials with news about various ozone reduction strategies that are popular and feasible based on the survey results. AACOG will engage local government officials and their key staff about the results and their regional implications for ozone reduction measures.

Bexar County and the City of San Antonio will be at the top of the list for outreach since they are the largest entities in the area and their adoption of new control strategies would have the greatest impact on regional ozone reductions. However, AACOG staff will also leverage its outreach capacity to elected officials from adjoining counties to promote the survey results and garner support for ozone reduction strategies for their own communities as well.

FINAL REPORT

Ozone Action Public Input Survey

Submitted to the
Alamo Area Council of Governments

Submitted by
ETC Institute



November 14, 2016

**PREPARED UNDER A GRANT FROM THE TEXAS COMMISSION
ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**

The preparation of this report was financed through grants from the State of Texas through the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. The content, findings, opinions and conclusions are the work of the authors and do not necessarily represent findings, opinions or conclusions of the TCEQ.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
PROJECT OBJECTIVES	3
SURVEY METHODS AND TECHNOLOGIES	3
SAMPLING PLAN.....	5
DATA PROCESSING AND QUALITY CONTROL.....	7
WEIGHTING PROCESS	7
SURVEY RESULTS	
Attitudes and Opinions	8
Reduction Strategies	15
Information Source	28
Populations with Breathing or Respiratory Problems.....	28
Summary	29

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: SURVEY INSTRUMENT.....	A-1
APPENDIX B: FREQUENCY OF RESULTS (Unweighted)	B-1
Section 1: Charts and Graphs.....	B-2
Section 2: GIS Maps	B-18
Section 3: Tabular Data	B-49
Section 4: Cross-Tabular Data by Area	B-73
Section 5: Cross-Tabular Data by Age	B-105
Section 6: Cross-Tabular Data by Income	B-137

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview

During the summer of 2016, the Alamo Area Council of Governments (AACOG) conducted an Ozone Action Public Input Survey of residents in the eight-county Greater San Antonio Area. The objective of the survey was to ascertain, from a representative sample of residents living in the San Antonio-New Braunfels Metropolitan Statistical Area (SA-NB MSA), underlying assumptions about air quality, support for selected ozone precursor reduction strategies, and willingness to take individual actions to help improve air quality.

To accomplish this objective, the survey was administered to randomly sampled residents of the San Antonio metropolitan area. The project goal was to obtain a minimum goal of 800 complete and usable surveys from residents age 18 or older. This goal was met, with 866 surveys having been completed. Data collection was completed in seven weeks, from late July through mid-September 2016. The survey was conducted in English and Spanish, with data collection goals focused on the number of completed surveys by county. The survey was administered using a combination of mail, email, and telephone to maximize participation rates.

NOTE: All percentages given throughout this report, excluding Appendix B, are based on weighted data. Details regarding weighting procedures are provided on page 7.

Major Findings

- Eighty-one percent (81%) of the residents surveyed were either “very concerned” or “somewhat concerned” about air pollution in the Greater San Antonio area. When comparing urban and rural areas, 48% of urban and 33% of rural respondents were “very concerned” about air pollution in the area.
- More than one-third (37%) of the residents surveyed indicated they or someone in their household has a breathing or respiratory problem. Thirty-nine percent (39%) of urban and 34% of rural respondents indicated they or someone in their household has a breathing or respiratory problem.
- Sixty-nine percent (69%) of the residents surveyed believe air pollution in the Greater San Antonio area is either “getting somewhat worse” or “getting much worse.” Just over one-fourth (26%) believe air pollution in the area is “staying the same.” Nineteen percent (19%) of urban and 18% of rural residents believe air pollution in the Greater San Antonio area is “getting much worse.”
- Just over half (57%) of the residents surveyed remembered hearing about any “Ozone Action Days” during the past year. Fifty-seven percent (57%) of urban and 54% of rural respondents remembered hearing about “Ozone Action Days” during the past year.

- When residents were asked, “*What do you think an “Ozone Action Day” means?*” the top three responses given were: 1) the air is dirty/polluted, 2) people should drive less, and 3) there is a high amount of ozone in the air (multiple responses could be made to this question). Eleven percent (11%) responded, “*I don’t know what “Ozone Action Day” means.*”
- Thirty-seven percent (37%) of residents surveyed indicated they prefer to receive information about air quality through TV news/weather. Other preferred sources included email (18%) and Internet (15%) (multiple responses could be made to this question).
- When residents were asked, “*To what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following vehicle emissions reduction measures to improve air quality?*” 81% indicated they would “strongly support” or “somewhat support” streets that allow safer travel for cyclists, pedestrians, and transit users as well as motorists. Additionally, 80% would “strongly support” or “somewhat support” the improvement of public transportation options. The measure residents would support the least is the lowering of highway and expressway speed limits (31% would “strongly oppose”).
- Most residents (88%) would “strongly support” or “somewhat support” greater use of clean energy from renewable sources such as wind and sun as a way to improve air quality. Eighty-one percent (81%) of residents would “strongly support” or “somewhat support” standards that require homes and buildings to be more energy efficient.
- When asked for their level of agreement with various statements regarding air quality, 91% of residents “strongly agreed” or “somewhat agreed” that improving air quality in the Greater San Antonio Area is the responsibility of every citizen living in the area. Eighty-seven percent (87%) of residents “strongly agreed” or “somewhat agreed” that improving air quality in the region is the responsibility of those businesses that are the greatest polluters.
- Ninety-two percent (92%) of residents surveyed indicated they drive a vehicle at least twice per week. When comparing urban and rural areas, 91% of urban and 97% of rural respondents drive a vehicle at least twice a week. Of all residents who do drive a vehicle at least twice a week, 76% currently drive the speed limit or below or are willing to do so. Two-thirds (67%) of residents currently avoid or are willing to avoid using drive-through lanes at businesses in favor of parking and going inside, especially on Ozone Action Days. The activity residents are least willing to do to improve air quality is taking public transportation, especially on Ozone Action Days (34% are not willing).
- Nearly three-fourths (74%) of residents who use gasoline-powered mowers or blowers indicated they currently or are willing to postpone using them on Ozone Action Days. Nearly two-thirds (65%) of residents surveyed indicated they currently or are willing to set the thermostat higher or use less electricity on Ozone Action Days (8% are not willing).

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Since 2012, readings at regulatory monitors in the greater San Antonio, Texas, metropolitan area have exceeded the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ground-level ozone.¹ Based on the area's monitored performance and the tougher standards for ozone pollution introduced by the EPA in 2015, the Alamo Area Council of Governments (AACOG) anticipates portions of or the entire San Antonio-New Braunfels Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)² will soon be declared in nonattainment of ozone standards by the EPA. While it does not seem likely that the MSA can reduce ozone levels in time to completely avoid a nonattainment designation, AACOG anticipates that with intensified voluntary action, the area may be able to avoid a "moderate" designation that would bring more severe restrictions, and instead attain a "marginal" designation in which restrictions would be less severe. In addition, regardless of the severity of government restrictions, intensified voluntary measures will help to improve air quality and reduce the threat to public health in the long run.

Successful efforts to foster voluntary actions to improve air quality require focused attention and resources. In order to identify which voluntary action(s) to pursue and promote throughout the MSA, AACOG conducted the 2016 Ozone Action Public Input Survey of residents in the eight-county Greater San Antonio Area. The objectives of the Ozone Action Public Input Survey were to document residents' understandings and attitudes about air quality, support for various ozone reduction strategies, and willingness to take individual actions to help improve air quality.

To accomplish these objectives, the survey was administered to randomly sampled residents of the eight-county area. The project goal was to obtain a minimum of 800 complete and usable surveys from residents age 18 or older. This goal was met with the completion of 866 surveys. Data collection was completed in seven weeks from late July through mid-September 2016. The survey was conducted in English and Spanish, with data collection goals focused on the number of completed surveys by county. The survey was administered using a combination of mail, email, and telephone to maximize participation rates.

This report provides a technical summary of the survey effort. In addition to presenting the survey methods and technologies, the sampling plan, and a summary of the data collection effort, the report includes the survey results. Accompanying appendices contain the survey instrument and unweighted frequency of responses.

SURVEY METHODS AND TECHNOLOGIES

The project was conducted using state-of-the-practice survey methods and technologies. With respect to survey methods, the following data collection summary illustrates the process used:

1. Wave 1: Sampled households were mailed a survey packet that included the cover letter, the survey, and a postage paid return envelope. The cover letter referenced a web link to

¹The standard for ground-level ozone is based on a three-year average of the annual fourth highest, eight-hour reading at any one of the area's three regulatory monitors.

²The MSA includes Atascosa, Bandera, Bexar, Comal, Guadalupe, Kendall, Medina, and Wilson Counties.

the survey and the respondent's PIN, which was printed in the lower right corner of the last page of the survey. As the mailed surveys were being administered, an e-mail invitation and link to the survey was sent to a selected group of households in the random sample. Completed surveys were logged to prevent further contact in later waves. The initial mailing to 3,815 households took place on July 27, 2016 and emails were sent to the same sample set on July 26, 2016.

2. Wave 2: 10 days after the initial mailing, the project manager evaluated the completed surveys against geography goals and demographic distributions. The project manager prioritized the sample of those who had not yet participated to increase participation for the lower responding groups. Email invitations were sent to the high priority households and a second mailing of paper surveys to an additional 3,764 households took place on August 8. Completed surveys continued to be logged upon receipt.
3. Wave 3: 7 days after the email invitations and the second batch of mailed surveys were sent, the project manager conducted a second assessment of the sample to identify high priority sample (based on geographic and demographic characteristics). Outbound telephone contacts began on August 15, focusing on priority sample with telephone numbers available. By the conclusion of the study, the outbound calling efforts yielded 25 responses to the survey.
4. Wave 4: Because of the low response rates, an additional sample focusing on the geographies and demographics that were lagging was purchased for use in Wave 4. To further encourage participation, an incentive was offered for those who completed the survey beginning on September 6. The incentives ranged between \$5 and \$20, and a total of 225 respondents who completed the survey received an incentive. Wave 4 began on August 21 and ran through the conclusion of data collection, which ended on September 14.

The project utilized two technology platforms. These included:

- Voice survey software system for sample management, computer-aided telephone interviewing, computer-aided web interviewing (i.e., the main web survey option), and data entry.
- Survey Monkey software for computer-aided web interviewing (as a secondary web survey option). Survey Monkey was introduced to alleviate concerns about possible spam filtering related to the Voice email distribution system. While spam filtering proved to not be an issue, the survey invitations distributed via Survey Monkey used a differently worded introductory email, which contributed to increased participation rates.

A total of 866 surveys were completed by the following data collection modes:

- 27 surveys completed by phone (3%)
- 279 surveys completed by mail (32%)
- 506 surveys completed by web (65%)

SAMPLING PLAN

The study area for this project was defined as the eight-county MSA, which included Atascosa, Bandera, Bexar, Comal, Guadalupe, Kendall, Medina, and Wilson counties. A total of 771,789 households comprised the area, of which 79% reside in urbanized Bexar County. In order to ensure sufficient input and achieve minimum completion goals from residents in the less-populated and more rural counties, a disproportionate sampling approach was used.

The survey used the stratified sampling approach by area type – urban, which for the purpose of this study refers to Bexar County, and rural, which collectively refers to the remaining seven counties. In the stratified sampling approach, samples are allocated disproportionately by sampling strata, but within the strata, samples are randomly selected with an equal probability of selection. The specific goals per county are shown in Table 1. As noted in Table 1, 400 surveys in each area were expected to guarantee a minimum of plus or minus 4.9 % margin of error at the 95% confidence level. For the total of 800 survey responses, results were expected to meet a minimum of plus or minus 3.5 % margin of error at the 95% confidence level.

Table 1. Expected Margin of Error for the Survey Goal

Area Type	County	Number of Households (Census)	% of Households (Census)	Survey Goal	% of Goal	% of Margin of Error (95% C.L.)
Urban	Bexar	613290	79%	400	50%	4.9%
	Total	613290	79%	400	50%	4.9%
Rural	Atascosa	15161	2%	38	5%	15.8%
	Bandera	8569	1%	22	3%	21.0%
	Comal	43063	6%	109	14%	9.4%
	Guadalupe	47768	6%	121	15%	8.9%
	Kendall	13119	2%	33	4%	17.0%
	Medina	15221	2%	38	5%	15.8%
	Wilson	15598	2%	39	5%	15.6%
	Total	158499	21%	400	50%	4.9%
Total		1385079	100%	800	100%	3.5%

The data collection effort achieved a total of 866 completed surveys, meeting a requirement of minimum 800 survey goal. With 866 completed surveys, the estimated minimum margin of error rate at 95% confidence level is 3.3% as noted in Table 2. By area, 434 surveys were collected for the urban area, with a minimum of plus or minus 4.7 % margin of error at the 95% confidence level. For rural areas, 432 surveys were collected and the expected margin of error rate is the same as the urban area, a minimum of plus or minus 4.7 %.

Table 2. Margin of Error for the Collected Surveys

Area Type	County	Survey Goal	Collected Surveys	% of Total Surveys	% of Margin of Error (95% C.L.)
Urban	Bexar	400	434	50%	4.7%
	Total	400	434	50%	4.7%
Rural	Atascosa	38	39	5%	15.7%
	Bandera	22	23	3%	20.4%
	Comal	109	125	14%	8.8%
	Guadalupe	121	130	15%	8.6%
	Kendall	33	33	4%	17.0%
	Medina	38	41	5%	15.3%
	Wilson	39	41	5%	15.3%
	Total	400	432	50%	4.7%
Total		800	866	100%	3.3%

The sampling frame was the US Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File, enhanced by InfoGroup USA using proprietary methods to identify most likely contact and demographic information for each address. Details about the sample purchased include:

- The initial sample purchase was for 9,548 pieces of sample, of which 4,329 pieces had telephone numbers and all (9,548) had some type of email address associated with the residential address. This sample received mailings, email invitations, and outbound telephone opportunities to participate in the survey. A total of 455 of the surveys were completed from this initial purchase.
- The supplemental sample purchases totaled 50,717 pieces of sample. This volume reflects the iterative process of reviewing results, identifying geographic and demographic groups that were lagging and purchasing batches of sample specific to the population groups of interest. A total of 411 surveys were completed from this sample.

The calculation of response rates using a multi-modal survey approach is not possible since respondents were contacted by multiple modes (so there is not a unique denominator). Instead, the focus is on cooperation rates for various efforts.

1. Mail cooperation rate: a total of 7,579 survey packets were mailed to the sampled households. A total of 279 surveys were completed by mail, for a mail cooperation rate of 3.7%.
2. Telephone cooperation rate: A total of 2,811 numbers were called, resulting in 27 completed surveys. Of the 2,811 numbers dialed, 685 resulted in contacts with eligible units, 948 resulted in contact with ineligible units (businesses, fax machines, etc.) and 725 did not result in any type of contact to determine eligibility. Using traditional response rate calculations for telephone surveys, the cooperation rate for the telephone portion is 2.7% (27 completes divided by the number of eligible units plus a portion of the unknown eligible units).
3. Web cooperation rate: A total of 55,216 unique email addresses were sent an invitation to participate in the survey. Of these, 6,836 recipients opened the email and considered

the survey request. Ultimately, 506 surveys were completed. The web cooperation rate was 506/6836 or 7.4%.

DATA PROCESSING AND QUALITY CONTROL

As the surveys were conducted, the results were entered into one master database and prepared for quality control activities. The quality control activities included:

- Verified county of residence (2 records moved from Guadalupe to Comal County).
- Compared results to survey goals (county goals were achieved or exceeded).
- Conducted frequency responses to each question to understand completeness of data. (All survey questions before demographic section were answered for almost all respondents. Non-response rate ranged to 0~2%. In demographic section, household size had 3% of non-response. Household income had 4% of non-response. Q17, additional input/comment was answered by 18% of respondents.)
- Spelling checks were performed on all open-end response fields.

WEIGHTING PROCESS

The final activity was the creation of demographic weights to adjust the survey data for non-response patterns. The overall survey results were weighted by geography, household income, household size and age of a respondent to balance geographic and demographic distribution of the survey sample to the actual distribution of the region’s general population. Distribution of general population by control variables (by county, household income, household size and age of a respondent) from American Community Survey 5-year (2009-2014) estimates shown in Table 3 was used as a marginal control total in the iterative proportional fitting procedure. The overall survey results, general population distribution, and weighted results by control variables are shown in the table to the right.

Variable	Category	Survey - Before Weighting	ACS 5-year (2009-2014)	Gap (Census-Survey Before Weighting)	Survey After Weighting
HHSIZ (Missing 3%)	1	14%	25%	11%	25%
	2	33%	31%	-2%	31%
	3	18%	17%	-2%	17%
	4+	35%	27%	-8%	27%
Age (Missing 2%)	18-24 years	11%	14%	3%	14%
	25-34 years	19%	19%	1%	19%
	35-44 years	11%	18%	7%	18%
	45-54 years	15%	18%	3%	18%
	55-64 years	22%	15%	-7%	15%
	65+ years	21%	16%	-6%	17%
HH Income (Missing 4%)	Less than \$25,000	18%	23%	5%	23%
	\$25,000-\$49,999	26%	25%	-2%	25%
	\$50,000-\$74,999	19%	19%	-1%	19%
	\$75,000 or more	36%	34%	-2%	34%
COUNTY	ATASCOSA	5%	2%	-3%	2%
	BANDERA	3%	1%	2%	1%
	BEXAR	50%	79%	29%	79%
	COMAL	15%	6%	9%	6%
	GUADALUPE	15%	6%	9%	6%
	KENDALL	4%	2%	2%	2%
	MEDINA	5%	2%	3%	2%
	WILSON	5%	2%	3%	2%

Table 3: Weighting Result

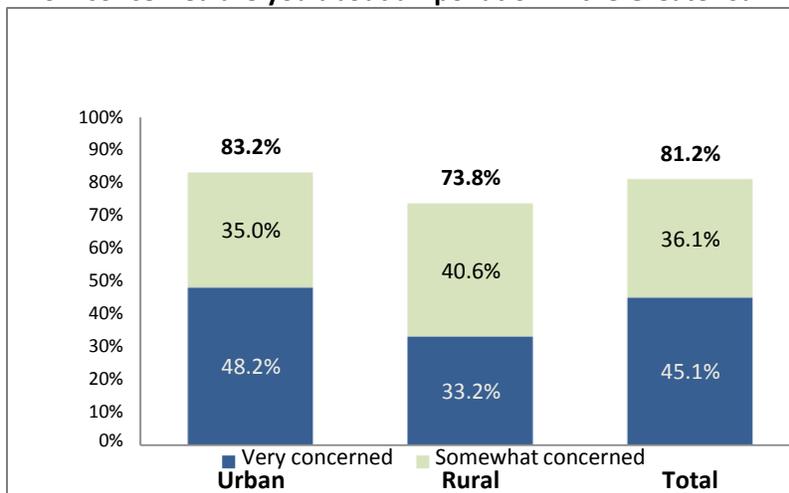
SURVEY RESULTS

This section summarizes the survey findings. Survey results were weighted before analysis. Analysis focused on measuring levels of concern regarding air quality in the region, identifying underlying assumptions about air quality, gauging level of support for ozone precursor reduction strategies, and measuring level of willingness to take individual actions to help improve air quality.

ATTITUDES AND OPINIONS

The first question on the survey inquired about levels of concern about overall air quality in the Greater San Antonio area. The majority of respondents (81%) are “somewhat or very concerned” about air pollution in the Greater San Antonio area. When comparing urban (i.e., Bexar County) and rural (i.e., other MSA county) areas, 83% of urban and 74% of rural respondents are “somewhat or very concerned” about air pollution in the area. In particular, urban area respondents, statistically, are more significantly “very concerned” (48%) about the air quality in the region than rural area respondents (33%). Survey respondents from a household with anyone having a breathing or respiratory problem are more significantly “very concerned” (61%) than those from a household without anyone having a breathing or respiratory problem (36%). By income, those from a household with an annual household income \$75,000 or more are “very concerned” (38%) significantly less than those from a household with an annual household income less than \$75,000.

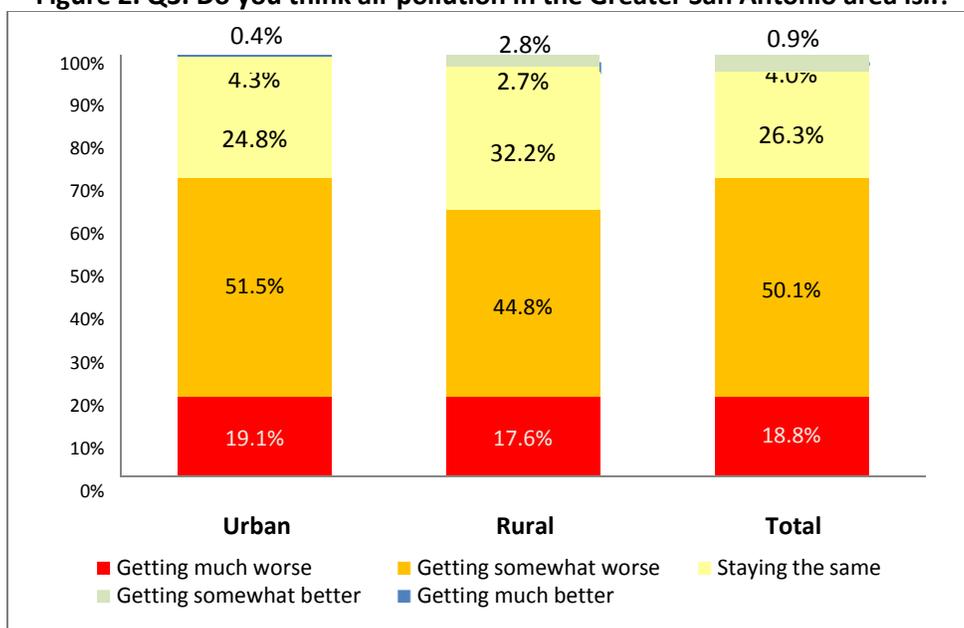
Figure 1. Q1. How concerned are you about air pollution in the Greater San Antonio area?



Sixty-nine percent (69%) of the residents surveyed believe air pollution in the Greater San Antonio area is either “getting somewhat worse” or “getting much worse.” About one-fourth (26%) believe air pollution in the area is “staying the same.” In terms of a perception that air pollution in the Greater San Antonio area is either “getting somewhat worse” or “getting much worse, there is no statistically significant difference between urban area and rural area responses. However, three percent (3%) of rural area respondents believe air pollution is getting much better, which is significantly higher than urban respondent ratings (0.4%). The majority of survey respondents from households where someone has a breathing or respiratory problem (80%)

believe air pollution is “getting much worse” or “getting somewhat worse” compared to sixty-two percent (62%) of those from households without anyone having a breathing or respiratory problem. In particular, significantly more survey respondents from a household with anyone having a breathing or respiratory problem believe air pollution is “getting much worse” (27%) than those from a household without anyone having a breathing or respiratory problem (14%). In households with an annual household income of less than \$25,000, significantly more respondents believe air pollution is “getting much worse” (28%) than those with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more (15%). Seventy-four percent (74%) of Hispanic respondents believe air pollution is “getting much worse” or “getting somewhat worse,” while only 61% of Non-Hispanic respondents believe so. By age group, significantly more respondents between the ages of 45-54 years (53%) believe air pollution in the Greater San Antonio area is “getting somewhat worse” compared to those age 65 or older group (41%).

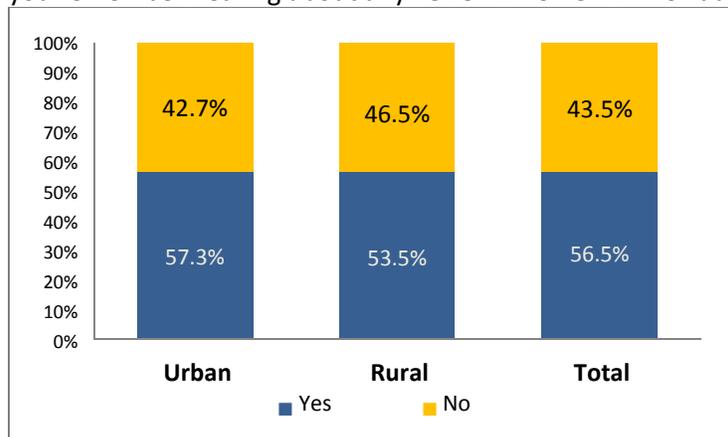
Figure 2. Q3. Do you think air pollution in the Greater San Antonio area is..?



With respect to awareness of Ozone Action Days, slightly more than half of the respondents (57%) remembered hearing about Ozone Action Days during the past year. There is no significant difference in awareness of Ozone Action Days between urban areas and rural areas. Older age groups (35 or older) are more aware of Ozone Action Days than younger age groups (18-24 years and 25-34 years). The 25-34 age group is least aware of Ozone Action Days among all age groups. Over half (56%) of the 25-34 age group did not remember hearing about any Ozone Action Days during the past year. Sixty-three percent (63%) of respondents from a household with anyone having a breathing or respiratory problem remembered hearing about Ozone Action Days in the last year compared to only 52% of those from a household without anyone having a breathing or respiratory problem. Respondents from small households (1 or 2 persons) are more likely to remember hearing about Ozone Action Days (60%) than respondents from large households of 3 or more persons (45%). In households with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more, respondents are more aware of Ozone Action Days (62%) than

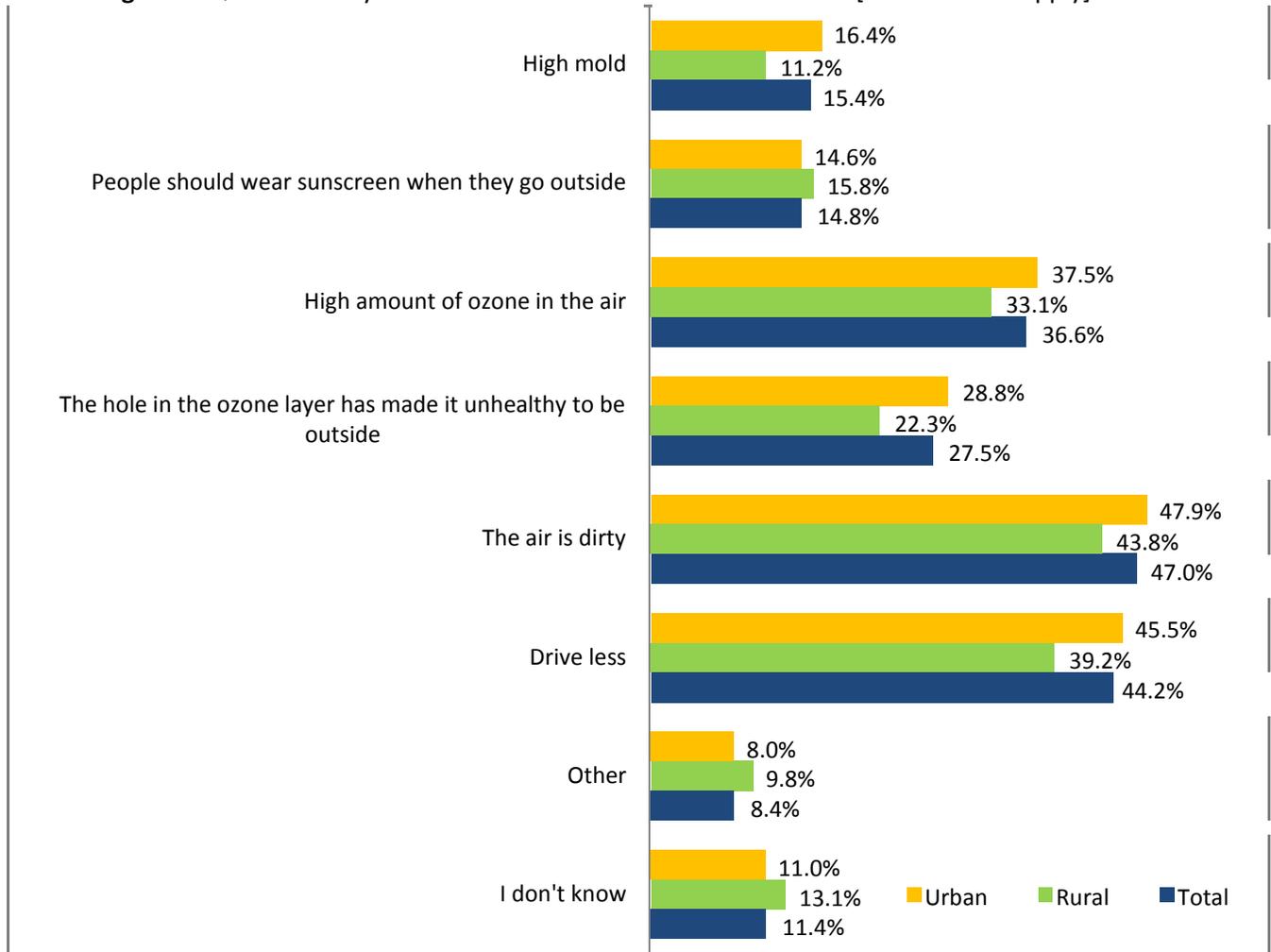
households with an annual household income of less than \$25,000 (48%). Non-Hispanic respondents are more aware of Ozone Action Days (66%) than Hispanic respondents (52%).

Figure 3. Q4. Do you remember hearing about any “OZONE ACTION DAYS” during the past year?



When residents were asked, “*What do you think an ‘Ozone Action Day’ means?*” the top three responses given were: 1) the air is dirty/polluted (47%), 2) people should drive less (44%), and 3) there is a high amount of ozone in the air (37%). Eleven percent (11%) of residents responded, “*I don’t know what ‘Ozone Action Day’ means*” (multiple responses could be made to this question). There is no significant difference in the percentage of responses for each category between urban and rural areas. Significantly more young adults (18-24) consider “*Ozone Action Day*” as “high mold day” (24%) than the 25-34 age group. Significantly more respondents from a household with anyone having a breathing or respiratory problem (19%) think “*Ozone Action Day*” means “high mold day” than those from households without anyone having a breathing or respiratory problem (13%). In addition, significantly more respondents from households with anyone having a breathing or respiratory problem (19%) think “*Ozone Action Day*” means “People should wear sunscreen when they go outside” than those from households without anyone having a breathing or respiratory problem (12%). Close to a half of the 18-24 age group (47%), 43% of the 55-64 age group and 49% of those age 65 or older think “*Ozone Action Day*” means “high amount of ozone in the air” compared to the 25-34 and 35-44 age groups. Significantly more respondents from high income households (an annual household income of \$75,000 or more) think “*Ozone Action Day*” means “high amount of ozone in the air” than respondents from respondents from low-income households with an annual household income of less than \$25,000 (38%). More Non-Hispanic respondents (48%) consider “*Ozone Action Day*” as “high amount of ozone in the air” than Hispanic respondents (27%). Thirty-percent (30%) of respondents in small-sized households think “*Ozone Action Day*” means “the hole in the ozone layer has made it unhealthy to be outside” than those from large households (24%). Significantly more respondents from the 45-54 age group (58%) think “*Ozone Action Day*” means “drive less” than those from the 18-24 age group (36%) and the age 35-44 age group (38%). By household income comparison, more respondents from households with an annual household income of \$50,000-\$74,999 (54%) think “*Ozone Action Day*” means “drive less” than respondents from low-income households with an annual household income of less than \$25,000 (38%).

Figure 4. Q5. What do you think an “OZONE ACTION DAY” means? [Select all that apply]



When asked about their level of agreement with various statements regarding air quality using a 5-point scale, 91% of respondents “strongly agree” or “somewhat agree” that improving air quality in the Greater San Antonio Area is the responsibility of every citizen living in the area. Eighty-seven percent (87%) of residents “strongly agree” or “somewhat agree” that improving air quality in the region is the responsibility of those businesses that are the greatest polluters. Slightly less than half (48%) of the respondents think that air pollution is a health problem in the Greater San Antonio area. Only 16% of respondents agree that air pollution is not a health problem. Slightly more than one-fourth (27%) of respondents agree that most of the air pollution in the Greater San Antonio area comes from outside of our 8-county area. More than a half of the respondents (58%) are “Undecided/Neutral” on the statement that “most of the air pollution in the Greater San Antonio area comes from outside of our 8-county area.”

In comparing levels of agreement by area, significantly more urban residents (66%) “strongly agree” than rural residents (56%) with the statement that “improving the air in the region is the responsibility of those businesses that are the greatest polluters.”

Among age groups, the youngest age group (25-34 years) more “strongly agrees” that “improving the air in the Greater San Antonio area is the responsibility of the local government, even if taxes go up slightly” (37%) than the 65 or older age group (21%). The 55-64 age group more “strongly agrees” that “improving the air in the region is the responsibility of those businesses that are the greatest polluters” (74%) than the youngest group (56%).

When comparing responses by household income level, households with \$50,000-\$74,999 income “strongly agree” that “improving the air in the Greater San Antonio area is the responsibility of every citizen living in the area” than low income households of less than \$25,000 (58%) and highest income households of more than \$75,000 (62%).

**Table 4A. Q9 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
– Top-2 Rating (strongly agree and somewhat agree)**

	Area			Top-2 Rating Rank
	Urban	Rural	Total	
9A. Improving the air in the Greater San Antonio area is the responsibility of every citizen living in the area	91.2%	87.8%	90.5%	1
9B. Improving the air in the Greater San Antonio area is the responsibility of the local government, even if taxes go up slightly	63.1%	59.2%	62.3%	3
9C. Improving the air in the region is the responsibility of those businesses that are the greatest polluters	87.1%	84.4%	86.5%	2
9D. Most of the air pollution in the Greater San Antonio area comes from outside of our 8-county area	28.1%	23.8%	27.2%	5
9E. Air pollution is not a health problem in the Greater San Antonio area	15.5%	19.8%	16.4%	6
9F. Air pollution is an unavoidable consequence of economic growth	42.8%	41.0%	42.4%	4

In looking at responses in more detail in Table 4B, 58% of respondents are “Undecided/Neutral” with the statement that “most of the air pollution in the Greater San Antonio area comes from outside of our 8-county area.” Only 27% of respondents “somewhat or strongly agree” with this statement. Approximately one-third (32%) of respondents “strongly disagree” with the statement that “air pollution is not a health problem in the Greater San Antonio area.”

By area, significantly more respondents from rural areas (3%) strongly disagree that “improving the air in the Greater San Antonio area is the responsibility of every citizen living in the area” than those from urban areas (1%). Also, significantly more respondents from rural areas (5%) strongly disagree that “improving the air in the region is the responsibility of those businesses that are the greatest polluters” than those from urban areas (1%).

Significantly more respondents in the 35-44 age group (16%) “strongly disagree” that “improving the air in the Greater San Antonio area is the responsibility of the local government, even if taxes go up slightly” than those in the 25-34 age group (5%).

Significantly more respondents from households without anyone having a breathing or respiratory problem (15%) “strongly disagree” that “improving the air in the Greater San Antonio area is the responsibility of the local government, even if taxes go up slightly” than respondents from households with anyone having a breathing or respiratory problem (5%). On the other hand, significantly more respondents from households with anyone having a breathing or respiratory problem (44%) “strongly disagree” that “air pollution is not a health problem in the Greater San Antonio area” than respondents from households with anyone having a breathing or respiratory problem (24%)

Significantly fewer respondents from households with an annual household income of \$50,000-\$74,999 (3%) “strongly disagree” that “improving the air in the Greater San Antonio area is the responsibility of the local government, even if taxes go up slightly” than all other income groups (Less than \$25,000, \$25,000-\$49,999 and \$75,000 or more).

Significantly more Non-Hispanic respondents “somewhat disagree” (13%) that “improving the air in the Greater San Antonio area is the responsibility of the local government, even if taxes go up slightly” than Hispanic respondents (3%). Significantly more Hispanic respondents (24%) are “Undecided/Neutral” than Non-Hispanic respondents (12%). Significantly more Non-Hispanic respondents “strongly disagree” (4%) and “somewhat disagree” (6%) that “improving the air in the region is the responsibility of those businesses that are the greatest polluters” than Hispanic respondents (1%, 0.2%, respectively). Significantly more Non-Hispanic respondents “somewhat disagree” (11%) that “most of the air pollution in the Greater San Antonio area comes from outside of our 8-county area” than Hispanic respondents (5%). Significantly more Non-Hispanic respondents (34%) “somewhat disagree” that “air pollution is not a health problem in the Greater San Antonio area” than Hispanic respondents. Significantly more Non-Hispanic respondents (25%) “strongly disagree” that “air pollution is an unavoidable consequence of economic growth” than Hispanic respondents (13%). On the other hand, significantly more Hispanic respondents (34%) are “Undecided/Neutral” with the statement, “air pollution is an unavoidable consequence of economic growth.”

**Table 4B. Q9 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
– Rating of 1 through 5-point scale (strongly disagree to strongly agree)**

		Area		
		Urban	Rural	Total
		Column N %	Column N %	Column N %
9A. Improving the air in the Greater San Antonio area is the responsibility of every citizen living in the area	Strongly disagree	0.9%	3.0%	1.3%
	Somewhat disagree	0.6%	1.8%	0.9%
	Undecided/Neutral	7.2%	7.4%	7.3%
	Somewhat agree	26.8%	28.3%	27.1%
	Strongly agree	64.4%	59.5%	63.4%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
9B. Improving the air in the Greater San Antonio area is the responsibility of the local government, even if taxes go up slightly	Strongly disagree	10.6%	13.3%	11.2%
	Somewhat disagree	5.4%	6.5%	5.6%
	Undecided/Neutral	20.8%	21.0%	20.9%
	Somewhat agree	30.3%	31.2%	30.4%
	Strongly agree	32.9%	28.0%	31.9%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
9C. Improving the air in the region is the responsibility of those businesses that are the greatest polluters	Strongly disagree	1.4%	4.6%	2.0%
	Somewhat disagree	1.9%	1.5%	1.8%
	Undecided/Neutral	9.7%	9.6%	9.7%
	Somewhat agree	21.1%	28.2%	22.5%
	Strongly agree	66.0%	56.2%	64.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
9D. Most of the air pollution in the Greater San Antonio area comes from outside of our 8-county area	Strongly disagree	8.5%	12.8%	9.4%
	Somewhat disagree	5.2%	8.1%	5.8%
	Undecided/Neutral	58.2%	55.2%	57.6%
	Somewhat agree	16.8%	13.1%	16.1%
	Strongly agree	11.3%	10.7%	11.2%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
9E. Air pollution is not a health problem in the Greater San Antonio area	Strongly disagree	32.3%	29.4%	31.7%
	Somewhat disagree	16.2%	13.8%	15.7%
	Undecided/Neutral	36.0%	37.0%	36.2%
	Somewhat agree	8.1%	9.6%	8.4%
	Strongly agree	7.4%	10.2%	8.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
9F. Air pollution is an unavoidable consequence of economic growth	Strongly disagree	18.4%	13.6%	17.4%
	Somewhat disagree	9.6%	13.5%	10.4%
	Undecided/Neutral	29.1%	31.9%	29.7%
	Somewhat agree	29.4%	24.6%	28.4%
	Strongly agree	13.4%	16.4%	14.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

REDUCTION STRATEGIES

When residents were asked, “To what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following vehicle emissions reduction measures to improve air quality?” 81% indicated they would “strongly support” or “somewhat support” streets that allow safer travel for cyclists, pedestrians, and transit users as well as motorists. Additionally, 80% would “strongly support” or “somewhat support” the improvement of public transportation options. The measure residents would support the least is the lowering of highway and expressway speed limits (31% would “strongly oppose”).

Rural residents (46%) “strongly support” high occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes (special expressway lanes for vehicles with multiple occupants) significantly more than urban residents (35%). On the other hand, urban residents (60%) “strongly support” improvement of public transportation options significantly more than rural residents (52%).

Among age groups, the younger group (25-34 years and 35-44 years) “strongly support” streets that allow safer travel for cyclists, pedestrians, and transit users as well as motorists (64% and 58%, respectively) significantly more than the 65 or older age group (40%). The younger group (25-34 years and 35-44 years) also “strongly support” improvement of public transportation options significantly more than the 65 or older age group (41%).

For all emission reduction strategies *except* “High occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes (special expressway lanes for vehicles with multiple occupants),” those who have someone in their household with a breathing or respiratory problem “strongly support” the strategies significantly more than those who don’t have someone in their household with a breathing or respiratory problem.

Large households (65%) “strongly support” improvement of public transportation options significantly more than small households (55%).

When comparing by household income level, high income households of \$75,000 or more (62%) “strongly support” high occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes (special expressway lanes for vehicles with multiple occupants) significantly more than low income households of less than \$25,000 (30%).

**Table 5A. Q7 To what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following vehicle emissions reduction measures to improve air quality?
– Top-2 Rating (strongly support and somewhat support)**

	Area			Top 2 Rating Rank
	Urban	Rural	Total	
7A. Vehicle emissions testing	69.3%	62.5%	67.9%	3
7B. High occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes (special expressway lanes for vehicles with multiple occupants)	62.8%	69.5%	64.1%	5
7C. Street that allow safer travel for cyclists, pedestrians, and transit users as well as motorists	81.8%	78.9%	81.3%	1
7D. Improvement of public transportation options	81.2%	75.8%	80.1%	2
7E. An ordinance that limits how long drivers may let their engines idle while parked or waiting in line	47.1%	43.2%	46.3%	6
7F. The lowering of highway and expressway speed limits	28.4%	24.9%	27.7%	7
7G. Requiring large employers to offer a commute reduction program such as carpool matching, compressed scheduling, or telecommuting	68.1%	63.9%	67.2%	4

In looking at responses in more detail in Table 5B, one-fourth (25%) of respondents are “Undecided/Neutral” with the vehicle emission reduction measure, “an ordinance that limits how long drivers may let their engines idle while parked or waiting in line”. Almost one-third (31%) of respondents “strongly oppose” the adoption of “the lowering of highway and expressway speed limits.” Seventeen percent (17%) of respondents also “strongly oppose” the adoption of “an ordinance that limits how long drivers may let their engines idle while parked or waiting in line.”

By area, significantly more rural respondents (14%) “strongly oppose” the adoption of “vehicle emissions testing” than urban respondents (7%). Significantly more rural respondents also “strongly oppose” the adoption of “streets that allow safer travel for cyclists, pedestrians, and transit users as well as motorists” (9% vs. 3%), “improvement of public transportation options” (6% vs. 2%), “an ordinance that limits how long drivers may let their engines idle while parked or waiting in line” (23% vs. 16%), “the lowering of highway and expressway speed limits” (38% vs. 30%) as well as “requiring large employers to offer a commute reduction program such as carpool matching, compressed scheduling, or telecommuting” (12% vs. 6%) than urban respondents.

By age group, significantly more respondents from the 35-44 age group, 55-64 age group and 65 or older age group (12%, 14% and 10%, respectively) “strongly oppose” “vehicle emissions testing” than respondents from the 25-34 age group. Older adult groups (35-44, 45-54, and 55-64) are significantly more “strongly opposed” to the adoption of “high occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes (special expressway lanes for vehicles with multiple occupants)” than young adult groups ages 25-34 (2%).

Significantly more respondents from households with anyone having a breathing or respiratory problem “strongly oppose” vehicle emissions testing (10% vs. 5%), the lowering of highway and

expressway speed limits (35% vs. 25%) and “requiring large employers to offer a commute reduction program such as carpool matching, compressed scheduling, or telecommuting” (9% vs. 5%) than those from households without anyone having a breathing or respiratory problem.

By household size, significantly more small households (17%) feel “undecided/neutral” with “improvement of public transportation options” than large households (9%).

Significantly more respondents from high income households with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more “strongly oppose” “lowering of highway and expressway speed limits (37% vs. 24%) than low income households with an annual household income of less than \$25,000. Significantly more high income households (11%) also “somewhat oppose” the adoption of “requiring large employers to offer a commute reduction program such as carpool matching, compressed scheduling, or telecommuting” than households with an annual household income of \$25,000-\$49,999 (4%).

Significantly more Non-Hispanic respondents “strongly oppose” the adoption of “vehicle emissions testing” (14% vs. 5%), “streets that allow safer travel for cyclists, pedestrians, and transit users as well as motorists” (7% vs. 2%), improvement of public transportation options” (4% vs. 1%), “an ordinance that limits how long drivers may let their engines idle while parked or waiting in line” (25% vs. 14%), “requiring large employers to offer a commute reduction program such as carpool matching, compressed scheduling, or telecommuting” (12% vs. 5%) than Hispanic respondents.

**Table 5B. Q7 To what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following vehicle emissions reduction measures to improve air quality?
(Rating of 1 through 5-point scale (strongly oppose to strongly support))**

		Area		
		Urban	Rural	Total
		Column N %	Column N %	Column N %
7A. Vehicle emissions testing	Strongly oppose	6.7%	13.5%	8.1%
	Somewhat oppose	4.0%	8.1%	4.9%
	Undecided/Neutral	20.0%	15.9%	19.1%
	Somewhat support	24.5%	21.1%	23.8%
	Strongly support	44.8%	41.4%	44.1%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
7B. High occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes (special expressway lanes for vehicles with multiple occupants)	Strongly oppose	6.9%	11.3%	7.8%
	Somewhat oppose	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%
	Undecided/Neutral	26.1%	15.0%	23.9%
	Somewhat support	28.1%	23.7%	27.2%
	Strongly support	34.7%	45.8%	36.9%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

7C. Street that allow safer travel for cyclists, pedestrians, and transit users as well as motorists	Strongly oppose	2.6%	8.9%	3.9%
	Somewhat oppose	3.1%	2.5%	3.0%
	Undecided/Neutral	12.5%	9.7%	11.9%
	Somewhat support	22.2%	24.1%	22.6%
	Strongly support	59.6%	54.8%	58.7%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
7D. Improvement of public transportation options	Strongly oppose	1.7%	6.4%	2.6%
	Somewhat oppose	2.9%	3.3%	3.0%
	Undecided/Neutral	14.2%	14.6%	14.3%
	Somewhat support	20.8%	23.7%	21.4%
	Strongly support	60.4%	52.0%	58.8%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
7E. An ordinance that limits how long drivers may let their engines idle while parked or waiting in line	Strongly oppose	15.6%	22.7%	17.1%
	Somewhat oppose	12.1%	10.5%	11.8%
	Undecided/Neutral	25.2%	23.5%	24.8%
	Somewhat support	18.2%	19.9%	18.5%
	Strongly support	28.9%	23.3%	27.8%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
7F. The lowering of highway and expressway speed limits	Strongly oppose	29.6%	38.0%	31.3%
	Somewhat oppose	17.1%	20.4%	17.8%
	Undecided/Neutral	24.9%	16.7%	23.2%
	Somewhat support	14.4%	13.6%	14.2%
	Strongly support	14.0%	11.3%	13.5%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
7G. Requiring large employers to offer a commute reduction program such as carpool matching, compressed scheduling, or telecommuting	Strongly oppose	6.2%	11.6%	7.3%
	Somewhat oppose	4.0%	5.6%	4.3%
	Undecided/Neutral	21.7%	19.0%	21.1%
	Somewhat support	23.0%	26.3%	23.7%
	Strongly support	45.1%	37.5%	43.5%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Levels of support or opposition on the adoption of four additional emission reduction measures were asked in the survey. Overall, survey participants show support on all four measures, with three-fourths of the responses over or above the top-2 ratings (“strongly support” or “somewhat support”). Most residents (88%) would “strongly support” or “somewhat support” “greater use of clean energy from renewable sources such as wind and sun as a way to improve air quality.” Eighty-one percent (81%) of residents would “strongly support” or “somewhat support” standards that require homes and buildings to be more energy efficient. Eighty percent (80%) of respondents would support a ban on the open burning of brush and other materials on Ozone Action Days.

In comparing levels of support by area, urban residents (55%) more “strongly support” standards that require homes and buildings to be more energy efficient than rural residents (47%). Urban residents (64%) also more “strongly support” a ban on the open burning of brush and other materials on Ozone Action Days (when ozone is expected to be high) than rural residents (53%).

Among age groups, the younger group (25-34 years and 35-44 years) turn out to be strong supporters of “greater use of clean energy from renewable sources such as the wind and sun” (72% and 75%) than the 65 or older group (54%). The younger group also “strongly supports” standards that require homes and buildings to be more energy efficient (59% and 55%) significantly more than the 65 or older group (38%).

Those who have someone in their household with a breathing or respiratory problem “strongly support” these strategies and measures significantly more than those who don’t have someone in their household with a breathing or respiratory problem.

Significantly more large households of 3 or more persons (72%) “strongly support” “greater use of clean energy from renewable sources such as the wind and sun” than those from small households (64%).

When comparing responses by household income level, mid income households (\$25,000-\$49,999 and \$50,000-\$74,999) more strongly support “increased regulation on industries to reduce their emissions” (54% and 60%, respectively) than low income households (40%). Mid income households also more strongly support “greater use of clean energy from renewable sources such as the wind and sun” (72% and 77% respectively) than low income households (59%). Households with \$50,000-\$74,999 income (70%) “strongly support” “a ban on the open burning of brush and other materials on Ozone Action Days (when ozone is expected to be high)” significantly more than high income households (57%).

Table 6A. Q8. In addition to measures to reduce vehicle emissions, other actions may be effective in improving regional air quality. To what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following measures?

– Top-2 Rating (strongly support and somewhat support)

	Area			Top-2 Rating Rank
	Urban	Rural	Total	
8A. Increased regulation on industries to reduce their emissions	78.1%	69.9%	76.5%	4
8B. Greater use of clean energy from renewable sources such as the wind and sun	89.4%	82.7%	88.1%	1
8C. Standards that require homes and buildings to be more energy efficient	82.0%	76.3%	80.8%	2
8D. A ban on the open burning of brush and other materials on Ozone Action Days (when ozone is expected to be high)	82.1%	73.8%	80.4%	3

In looking at responses in more detail in Table 6B, fifteen percent (15%) of respondents are “Undecided/Neutral” with the adoption of “increased regulation on industries to reduce their

emissions.” About 5% of respondents “strongly oppose” “standards that require homes and buildings to be more energy efficient” and “increased regulation on industries to reduce their emissions.”

In comparing levels of opposition by area, significantly more rural respondents “strongly oppose” all measures listed in the option “increased regulation on industries to reduce their emissions” (10% vs. 4%), “greater use of clean energy from renewable sources such as the wind and sun” (7% vs. 2%), “standards that require homes and buildings to be more energy efficient” (8% vs. 4%), and “a ban on the open burning of brush and other materials on Ozone Action Days (when ozone is expected to be high)” (10% vs. 3%) than urban respondents.

By age group, significantly more of the oldest age group (65 or older) (9%) “strongly oppose” the adoption of “increased regulation on industries to reduce their emissions” than those in the 25-34 age group (1%).

There was no significant difference in responses of “strongly oppose, somewhat oppose or undecided/neutral” between respondents from households with anyone having a breathing or respiratory problem and those from households without anyone having a breathing or respiratory problem.

There was no significant difference in responses of “strongly oppose, somewhat oppose or undecided/neutral” between respondents from small households and large households.

When comparing results by household income level, significantly more low-income households (less than \$25,000) (23%) are “Undecided/Neutral” with the adoption of “increased regulation on industries to reduce their emissions” than higher income groups of \$50,000-\$74,999 (8%) and \$75,000 or more (13%). Highest income groups (\$75,000 or more) (7%) “strongly oppose” the adoption of “a ban on the open burning of brush and other materials on Ozone Action Days (when ozone is expected to be high)” than the \$25,000-\$49,999 income group.

Generally, significantly more non-Hispanic respondents “oppose” the adoption of additional emission reduction actions than Hispanic respondents. The most “strongly opposed” action among non-Hispanic respondents (10%) is “increased regulation on industries to reduce their emissions”. Specifically, significantly more non-Hispanic respondents “strongly oppose” (10% vs. 2%) or “somewhat oppose” (7% vs. 2%) the adoption of “increased regulation on industries to reduce their emissions” than Hispanic respondents. Significantly more non-Hispanic respondents also “strongly oppose” (4% vs. 2%) or “somewhat oppose” (3% vs. 0.3%) the adoption of “greater use of clean energy from renewable sources such as the wind and sun” than Hispanic respondents. Significantly more non-Hispanic respondents also “strongly oppose” (8% vs. 2%) “standards that require homes and buildings to be more energy efficient” as well as “a ban on the open burning of brush and other materials on Ozone Action Days (when ozone is expected to be high)” (7% vs. 3%) than Hispanic respondents.

Table 6B. Q8. In addition to measures to reduce vehicle emissions, other actions may be effective in improving regional air quality. To what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following measures?

(Rating of 1 through 5-point scale (strongly oppose to strongly support))

		Area		
		Urban	Rural	Total
		Column %	Column %	Column %
8A. Increased regulation on industries to reduce their emissions	Strongly oppose	3.5%	9.5%	4.7%
	Somewhat oppose	3.5%	4.4%	3.7%
	Undecided/Neutral	14.9%	16.2%	15.2%
	Somewhat support	27.1%	25.9%	26.8%
	Strongly support	51.1%	44.0%	49.7%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
8B. Greater use of clean energy from renewable sources such as the wind and sun	Strongly oppose	1.7%	6.5%	2.7%
	Somewhat oppose	0.8%	2.7%	1.2%
	Undecided/Neutral	8.1%	8.0%	8.1%
	Somewhat support	21.2%	20.5%	21.1%
	Strongly support	68.2%	62.3%	67.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
8C. Standards that require homes and buildings to be more energy efficient	Strongly oppose	4.0%	7.7%	4.8%
	Somewhat oppose	2.9%	3.9%	3.1%
	Undecided/Neutral	11.1%	12.1%	11.3%
	Somewhat support	26.6%	29.8%	27.3%
	Strongly support	55.3%	46.6%	53.6%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
8D. A ban on the open burning of brush and other materials on Ozone Action Days (when ozone is expected to be high)	Strongly oppose	2.5%	10.0%	4.0%
	Somewhat oppose	3.8%	5.1%	4.0%
	Undecided/Neutral	11.6%	11.0%	11.5%
	Somewhat support	18.7%	21.2%	19.2%
	Strongly support	63.4%	52.6%	61.2%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Most respondents (92%) indicate they drive a vehicle at least twice per week. When comparing urban and rural areas, almost all rural respondents (97%) drive a vehicle at least twice a week, significantly more than urban respondents (91%).

Of all residents who drive a vehicle at least twice a week, many respondents (76%) currently drive the speed limit or below or are willing to do so. Both urban and rural residents show almost the same rating on willingness to drive the speed limit or below (63% respectively). Nearly two-thirds (64%) of residents currently avoid or are willing to avoid using drive-through lanes at businesses in favor of parking and going inside, especially on Ozone Action Days. Urban residents (53%) are significantly more willing to avoid using drive-through lanes at businesses in favor of parking and going inside than rural residents (41%).

More than half (57%) of the oldest age group (65 or older) are willing to avoid driving during peak traffic times, especially on Ozone Action Days, and more than two-thirds (68%) of them are willing to drive the speed limit or below. Significantly more of the 18-24 age group (30%) and 35-44 age group (27%) show willingness to “take public transportation, especially on Ozone Action Days (when ozone is expected to be high)” than the oldest age group of 65 or older (11%). Younger age groups of 18-24 years (44%), 25-34 years (50%), 35-44 years (54%) and 45-54 years (44%) show significantly more willingness to “walk or bike for trips of a mile or less” than the oldest age group of 65 or older (24%). Significantly more age 35-44 respondents are “willing to” “carpool, especially on Ozone Action Days” (51% vs. 22%) as well as “avoid using drive-through lanes at restaurants, pharmacies, or banks by parking and going inside, especially on Ozone Action Days” (73% vs. 49%) than the oldest age group of 65 or older.

Generally, significantly more respondents from households with anyone having a breathing or respiratory problem are “willing to” take most actions asked in Question 11. Specifically, significantly more respondents from households with anyone having a breathing or respiratory problem are “willing to” “carpool, especially on Ozone Action Days” (54% vs. 31%), “avoid using drive-through lanes at restaurants, pharmacies, or banks by parking and going inside, especially on Ozone Action Days” (68% vs. 54%), “make next vehicle purchase a fuel-efficient vehicle” (64% vs. 53%), “avoid driving during peak traffic times, especially on Ozone Action Days” (57% vs. 46%) and “drive the speed limit or below” (69% vs. 60%) than those from households without anyone having a breathing or respiratory problem.

By comparing responses by household size, large households (52%) are more “willing to” “walk or bike for trips of a mile or less than small households” (36%) and are also more “willing to” “carpool, especially on Ozone Action Days” (46%) than small households (35%). Small households (66%) are more “willing to” “drive the speed limit or below” (59%).

When comparing results by household income level, mid income households (\$25,000-\$49,999 or (\$50,000-\$74,999) (49% respectively) are more “willing to” “walk or bike for trips of a mile or less” than low income households (30%). Households with \$25,000-\$49,999 income (49%) are more “willing to” “carpool, especially on Ozone Action Days” than low income households (37%). High income households are least willing to “avoid driving during peak traffic times, especially on Ozone Action Days” (40%), “drive the speed limit or below” (55%) or “postpone using gasoline-powered mowers or blowers on Ozone Action Days” than mid income households (50%).

Significantly more Hispanic households are “willing to” “take public transportation, especially on Ozone Action Days (when ozone is expected to be high)” (27% vs. 14%), “walk or bike for trips of a mile or less” (45% vs. 34%), “avoid using drive-through lanes at restaurants, pharmacies, or banks by parking and going inside, especially on Ozone Action Days” (65% vs. 48%), (63% vs. 42%), “avoid driving during peak traffic times, especially on Ozone Action Days” (66% vs. 51%), and “drive the speed limit or below” (56% vs. 34%).

**Table 7A. Q11. To help improve air quality, are you personally willing to do the following?
– Combined rating of “I already do this” and “Yes, I am willing”**

		Area			Combined Rating Rank
		Urban	Rural	Total	
11A. Take public transportation, especially on Ozone Action Days (when ozone is expected to be high)	I already do this	2.6%	1.2%	2.3%	7
	Yes, I am willing	21.3%	22.8%	21.6%	
	Total	23.9%	24.0%	23.9%	
11B. Walk or bike for trips of a mile or less	I already do this	4.8%	4.4%	4.7%	5
	Yes, I am willing	42.8%	43.0%	42.8%	
	Total	47.5%	47.4%	47.5%	
11C. Carpool, especially on Ozone Action Days	I already do this	2.1%	3.8%	2.4%	6
	Yes, I am willing	38.9%	42.2%	39.6%	
	Total	41.0%	46.0%	42.1%	
11D. Avoid using drive-through lanes at restaurants, pharmacies, or banks by parking and going inside, especially on Ozone Action Days	I already do this	7.9%	7.8%	7.9%	2
	Yes, I am willing	61.0%	52.9%	59.3%	
	Total	68.9%	60.7%	67.2%	
11E. Make your next vehicle purchase a fuel-efficient vehicle	I already do this	6.8%	5.4%	6.5%	3
	Yes, I am willing	60.3%	46.5%	57.4%	
	Total	67.1%	51.9%	63.9%	
11F. Avoid driving during peak traffic times, especially on Ozone Action Days	I already do this	5.1%	5.7%	5.2%	4
	Yes, I am willing	52.5%	41.2%	50.1%	
	Total	57.6%	46.9%	55.3%	
11G. Drive the speed limit or below	I already do this	13.5%	11.2%	13.0%	1
	Yes, I am willing	63.3%	62.5%	63.1%	
	Total	76.8%	73.7%	76.2%	

Respondents were least willing to improve air quality by “taking public transportation, especially on Ozone Action Days” (34% are not willing), and there was no significant difference in the rating of “not willing” between urban and rural areas. Significantly more rural residents are “not willing” to “walk or bike for trips of a mile or less” (28% vs. 19%), “avoid using drive-through lanes at restaurants, pharmacies, or banks by parking and going inside, especially on Ozone Action Days” (15% vs. 7%), “make your next vehicle purchase a fuel-efficient vehicle” (14% vs. 6%) and “drive the speed limit or below” (10% vs. 4%) than urban respondents. Significantly more urban respondents (34%) say “Maybe/It depends” for the action of “walk or bike for trips of a mile or less” than rural respondents (25%).

Overall, the oldest age group (65 or older) is least “willing to” take individual actions among all the age groups. Significantly more of the oldest age group (37%) are “not willing to” “walk or bike for trips of a mile or less” than younger age groups if 18-24 years (13%), 25-34 years (12%) and 35-44 years (14%). Significantly more of the oldest age group (35%) are “not willing to” “carpool, especially on Ozone Action Days” than younger age groups of 18-24 years (11%), 25-34 years (15%), 35-44 years (14%) and 45-54 years (18%).

Significantly more respondents from households without anyone having a breathing or respiratory problem are not willing to take actions. Specifically, significantly more respondents from households with anyone having a breathing or respiratory problem are “not willing to” “take public transportation, especially on Ozone Action Days (when ozone is expected to be high)” (40% vs. 23%), “walk or bike for trips of a mile or less” (23% vs. 16%), “carpool, especially on Ozone Action Days” (24% vs. 11%), “avoid driving during peak traffic times, especially on Ozone Action Days” (14% vs. 6%) than respondents from households with anyone having a breathing or respiratory problem. Significantly more respondents from households without anyone having a breathing or respiratory problem (42%) say “Maybe/It depends” for the action of “carpool, especially on Ozone Action Days” than respondents from households with anyone having a breathing or respiratory problem (34%).

Significantly more respondents from small households “already” “walks or bikes for trips of a mile or less” (7% vs. 2%) and “avoids driving during peak traffic times, especially on Ozone Action Days” (7% vs. 3%) than respondents from large households.

Comparing responses by household income level, significantly more respondents from low income households with an annual household income of less than \$25,000 (45%) say “Maybe/It depends” for the action of “walk or bike for trips of a mile or less” than mid or high income groups; \$25,000-\$49,999 (31%), \$50,000-\$74,999 (28%) and \$75,000 or more (30%). The \$75,000 or more income group (25%) is “not willing” to “carpool, especially on Ozone Action Days” significantly more than the \$50,000-\$74,999 income group (10%). Significantly more respondents from low income households (33%) say “Maybe/It depends” for the action of “avoiding using drive-through lanes at restaurants, pharmacies, or banks by parking and going inside, especially on Ozone Action Days” than the \$50,000-\$74,999 income group (28%) and \$75,000 or more income group (30%). The \$75,000 or more income group (15%) is “not willing” to “avoid driving during peak traffic times, especially on Ozone Action Days” significantly more than the \$25,000-\$49,999 income group (7%) and \$50,000-\$74,999 income group (6%).

Significantly more non-Hispanic respondents “already” personally do the actions asked in Question 11 to improve air quality. Specifically, significantly more non-Hispanic respondents “already” “take public transportation, especially on Ozone Action Days (when ozone is expected to be high)” “walk or bike for trips of a mile or less” (11% vs. 2%), “carpool, especially on Ozone Action Days” (5% vs. 2%), “avoid using drive-through lanes at restaurants, pharmacies, or banks by parking and going inside, especially on Ozone Action Days” (19% vs. 4%), “make next vehicle purchase a fuel-efficient vehicle” (13% vs. 3%), and “drive the speed limit or below” (26% vs. 9%) than Hispanic respondents. Although significantly more non-Hispanic respondents “already” take actions, significantly more of them are also “not willing” to take some of the actions, including “take public transportation, especially on Ozone Action Days (when ozone is expected to be high)” (39% vs. 29%), “carpool, especially on Ozone Action Days” (30% vs. 15%), “make next vehicle purchase a fuel-efficient vehicle” (11% vs. 5%), and “avoid driving during peak traffic times, especially on Ozone Action Days” (16% vs. 9%).

Table 7B. Q11. To help improve air quality, are you personally willing to do the following?

		Area		
		Urban	Rural	Total
		Column %	Column %	Column %
11A. Take public transportation, especially on Ozone Action Days (when ozone is expected to be high)	I already do this	2.6%	1.2%	2.3%
	No, I am not willing	33.4%	35.3%	33.8%
	Maybe/It depends	42.7%	40.7%	42.3%
	Yes, I am willing	21.3%	22.8%	21.6%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
11B. Walk or bike for trips of a mile or less	I already do this	4.8%	4.4%	4.7%
	No, I am not willing	18.5%	27.8%	20.4%
	Maybe/It depends	34.0%	24.7%	32.0%
	Yes, I am willing	42.8%	43.0%	42.8%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
11C. Carpool, especially on Ozone Action Days	I already do this	2.1%	3.8%	2.4%
	No, I am not willing	19.3%	19.5%	19.3%
	Maybe/It depends	39.7%	34.5%	38.6%
	Yes, I am willing	38.9%	42.2%	39.6%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
11D. Avoid using drive-through lanes at restaurants, pharmacies, or banks by parking and going inside, especially on Ozone Action Days	I already do this	7.9%	7.8%	7.9%
	No, I am not willing	7.0%	14.9%	8.6%
	Maybe/It depends	24.1%	24.4%	24.2%
	Yes, I am willing	61.0%	52.9%	59.3%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
11E. Make your next vehicle purchase a fuel-efficient vehicle	I already do this	6.8%	5.4%	6.5%
	No, I am not willing	5.7%	13.5%	7.3%
	Maybe/It depends	27.2%	34.7%	28.7%
	Yes, I am willing	60.3%	46.5%	57.4%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
11F. Avoid driving during peak traffic times, especially on Ozone Action Days	I already do this	5.1%	5.7%	5.2%
	No, I am not willing	9.7%	14.8%	10.8%
	Maybe/It depends	32.7%	38.3%	33.9%
	Yes, I am willing	52.5%	41.2%	50.1%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
11G. Drive the speed limit or below	I already do this	13.5%	11.2%	13.0%
	No, I am not willing	4.3%	9.8%	5.5%
	Maybe/It depends	18.9%	16.5%	18.4%
	Yes, I am willing	63.3%	62.5%	63.1%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

On the question of which actions respondents are personally willing to take in order to help improve air quality, nearly three-fourths (74%) of residents who use gasoline-powered mowers or blowers indicated they currently or are willing to postpone using them on Ozone Action Days. In addition, nearly two-thirds (65%) of respondents currently or are willing to set the thermostat higher or use less electricity than usual on Ozone Action Days.

Over a half of urban respondents (54%) and rural respondents (54%) are “willing to” “postpone using gasoline-powered mowers or blowers on Ozone Action Days” without significant statistical difference. Close to half (45%) of urban respondents and half of rural respondents (51%) are “willing to” “set the thermostat higher or use less electricity than usual on Ozone Action Days” without significant statistical difference.

Significantly more of the 45-54 age group (61%) are “willing to” “set the thermostat higher or use less electricity than usual on Ozone Action Days” than those in the 35-44 age group (36%).

Significantly more respondents from households with anyone having a breathing or respiratory problem (63%) are “willing to” “postpone using gasoline-powered mowers or blowers on Ozone Action Days” than those from households without with anyone having a breathing or respiratory problem (50%).

By household income level comparison, significantly more of the \$25,000-\$49,999 income group (62%) are “willing to” “postpone using gasoline-powered mowers or blowers on Ozone Action Days” than \$75,000 or more income group (50%). Significantly more of the \$50,000-\$74,999 income group (25%) “already” “set the thermostat higher or use less electricity than usual on Ozone Action Days” than the \$25,000-\$49,999 income group (13%)

Significantly more Hispanic respondents are “willing to” “postpone using gasoline-powered mowers or blowers on Ozone Action Days” (59% vs. 47%) and “set the thermostat higher or use less electricity than usual on Ozone Action Days” (48% vs. 39%) than non-Hispanic respondents.

**Table 8. Q12. Listed below are other actions that can be taken to help improve air quality. Are you personally willing to do the following?
– Combined rating of “I already do this” and “Yes, I am willing”**

		Area		
		Urban	Rural	Total
12A. Postpone using gasoline-powered mowers or blowers on Ozone Action Days	I already do this	12.4%	11.3%	12.2%
	Yes, I am willing	54.1%	56.1%	54.5%
	Total	66.5%	67.4%	66.7%
12B. Set the thermostat higher or use less electricity than usual on Ozone Action Days	I already do this	19.2%	16.0%	18.5%
	Yes, I am willing	45.0%	50.5%	46.1%
	Total	64.1%	66.5%	64.6%

Significantly more rural respondents (9%) are “not willing to” “postpone using gasoline-powered mowers or blowers on Ozone Action Days” than urban respondents (6%).

There is no significant difference in ratings of “I already do this,” “No I am not willing,” or “Maybe/It depends” among age groups or by household size (small vs. large households).

Significantly more respondents from households without anyone having a breathing or respiratory problem say they are “not willing to” (7% vs. 3%) or “Maybe/it depends” (21% vs. 12%) for the action of “postponing using gasoline-powered mowers or blowers on Ozone Action Days” than those from households with anyone having a breathing or respiratory problem.

Significantly more respondents from the \$75,000 or more income group (13%) are “not willing to” “set the thermostat higher or use less electricity than usual on Ozone Action Days” than the \$25,000-\$49,999 income group (5%) and the \$50,000-\$74,999 income group (2%).

Significantly more non-Hispanic respondents are “not willing to” “postpone using gasoline-powered mowers or blowers on Ozone Action Days” (9% vs. 3%) and “set the thermostat higher or use less electricity than usual on Ozone Action Days” (12% vs. 6%) than Hispanic respondents.

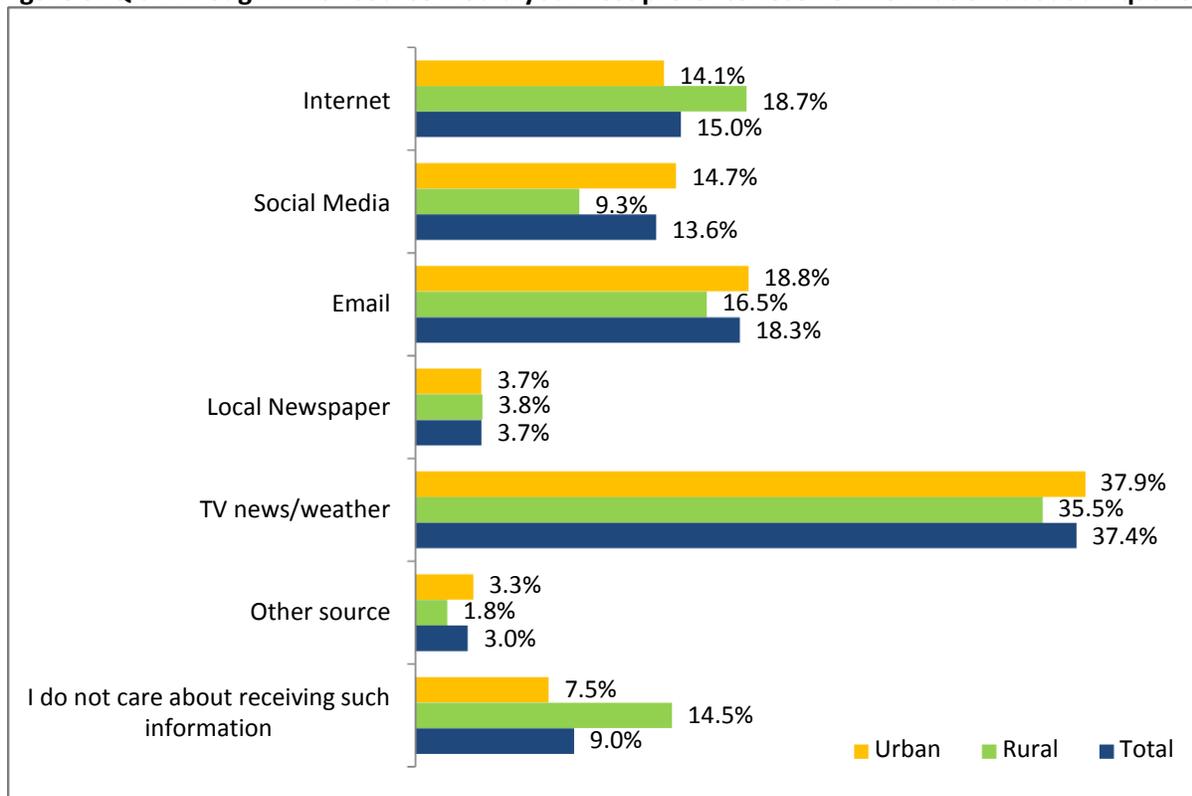
Table 8. Q12. Listed below are other actions that can be taken to help improve air quality. Are you personally willing to do the following?

		Area		
		Urban	Rural	Total
		Column %	Column %	Column %
12A. Postpone using gasoline-powered mowers or blowers on Ozone Action Days	I already do this	12.4%	11.3%	12.2%
	No, I am not willing	4.5%	8.6%	5.3%
	Maybe/It depends	17.7%	17.7%	17.7%
	Yes, I am willing	54.1%	56.1%	54.5%
	I don't use any	11.3%	6.3%	10.3%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
12B. Set the thermostat higher or use less electricity than usual on Ozone Action Days	I already do this	19.2%	16.0%	18.5%
	No, I am not willing	7.3%	10.8%	8.0%
	Maybe/It depends	28.3%	22.3%	27.1%
	Yes, I am willing	45.0%	50.5%	46.1%
	I don't use any	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

INFORMATION SOURCE

Over one-third (37%) of residents surveyed indicated they prefer to receive information about air quality through TV news/weather. Other preferred sources included email (18%) and Internet (15%). Fifteen percent (15%) of rural respondents do not care about receiving such information, significantly higher than urban respondents (8%). Among age groups, the younger adult groups (25-34 years and 35-44 years) significantly more prefers social media (22%, 23% respectively) than the older groups (less than 10%). The older groups (45 or older) significantly more prefers TV news/weather (44%~57%) than the younger groups (22~23%). Small households (1 or 2 persons) prefer TV news/weather (41%) for the source of information about air quality than large households of 3 or more persons (34%).

Figure 5. Q 6. Through which source would you most prefer to receive information about air quality?



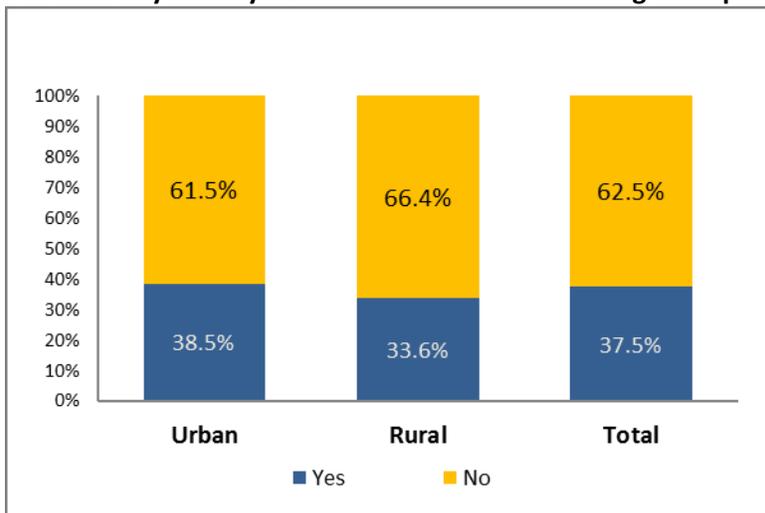
Populations with Breathing or Respiratory Problems

More than one-third (38%) of the residents surveyed indicated they or someone in their household has a breathing or respiratory problem. Forty percent (49%) of urban and 34% of rural respondents indicated they or someone in their household has a breathing or respiratory problem.

Levels of concern about air pollution in the Greater San Antonio area by respondents from households having anyone with a breathing or respiratory problem (61%) were highest among all demographic groups. More respondents from respondents from households having anyone with a

breathing or respiratory problem (75%) “strongly agree” with the statement, “improving the air in the region is the responsibility of those businesses that are the greatest polluters” than all other demographic groups. More respondents from households having anyone with a breathing or respiratory problem (63%) are willing to “postpone using gasoline-powered mowers or blowers on Ozone Action Days” than any other demographic groups.

Figure 6. Q2. Do you or does anyone in your household have a breathing or respiratory problem?



Summary

Based on the above findings, residents of the eight-county Greater San Antonio Area are concerned about air quality in the region, but more education is needed in order for households to fully understand what “Ozone Action Day” means. As shown in Figure 4 on page 11, when given a choice of possible meanings for “Ozone Action Day,” only 37% answered “high amount of ozone in the air,” while 11% indicated they did not know the meaning of “Ozone Action Day.”

A majority of the respondents surveyed believe air pollution in the region is staying the same or getting worse. Residents appear somewhat willing to make changes in their daily routine in order to help improve air quality, although carpooling and the use of public transportation could be further promoted and encouraged, particularly on “Ozone Action Days.”

Residents support streets that allow safe travel for cyclists and pedestrians, improvement of public transportation options, and greater use of clean energy from renewable sources. Most residents surveyed believe improving air quality in the region is the responsibility of all citizens, as well as those businesses that are the greatest polluters.

Appendix A:
Survey Instrument



July 2016

Dear Resident:

The Alamo Area Council of Governments is conducting a public input survey that may influence the decisions of community leaders in the Greater San Antonio area regarding the safety of our air.

Greater San Antonio area leaders invite you to provide your input about which clean air actions should be carried out locally by completing and submitting the enclosed survey. We have contracted with ETC Institute, a professional survey firm in Olathe, Kansas, to conduct this survey. Your address was selected at random for participation, and your responses will remain confidential. If you prefer to take the survey online, please go to www.aacogsurvey.org.

If you have any questions about the status of our air or the purpose of the survey, please you may contact Annette Prosterman at the Alamo Area Council of Governments (210) 362-5213 or aprosterman@aacog.com, or visit www.aacog.com/air.

Thank you for taking the time to complete the survey. Your participation will benefit all San Antonio area residents.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Brenda Williams".

Brenda Williams
Director of Natural Resources
Alamo Area Council of Governments



Julio 2016

Estimado Residente:

El Alamo Area Council of Governments está dirigiendo una encuesta de opinión pública, que podría influenciar las decisiones de los líderes de la comunidad del Área Mayor de San Antonio con respecto a la seguridad de nuestro aire.

Los líderes del Área Mayor de San Antonio les invitan a proveer su aportación acerca de qué acciones sobre el aire limpio deberían llevarse a cabo localmente, al completar y enviar la encuesta incluida. Hemos contratado con ETC Institute, una agencia profesional de encuestas localizada en Olathe, Kansas, para dirigir esta encuesta. Su dirección fué elegida al azar para participar, y sus respuestas quedarán confidenciales. Si prefiere tomar la encuesta en línea en español, favor de ir a www.aacogsurvey.org.

Si tiene alguna pregunta sobre el estado del aire o sobre el propósito de esta encuesta, porfavor comuníquese con Annette Prosterman al Alamo Area Council of Governments, al (210) 362-5213, o aprosterman@aacog.com, o visite a www.aacog.com/air.

Gracias tomar de su tiempo para completar la encuesta. Su participación beneficiará a todos los residentes de San Antonio.

Sinceramente,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Brenda Williams". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Brenda Williams
Directora de Recursos Naturales
Alamo Area Council of Governments



Ozone Action Public Input Survey

Thank you for taking the time to complete this important survey! Your input will be used to determine awareness of ozone issues in the Greater San Antonio area. This survey takes approximately 10 minutes to complete, and your responses are confidential. When finished, please return your completed survey in the postage-paid envelope provided. If you have questions about the status of our air or the purpose of this survey, please contact Annette Prosterman at the Alamo Area Council of Governments, (210) 362-5213 or aprosterman@aacog.com.

1. How concerned are you about air pollution in the Greater San Antonio area?

- Very concerned
- Somewhat concerned
- Not sure
- Not concerned

2. Do you or does anyone in your household have a breathing or respiratory problem?

- Yes
- No

3. Do you think air pollution in the Greater San Antonio area is:

- Getting much worse
- Getting somewhat worse
- Staying the same
- Getting somewhat better
- Getting much better
- Don't know

4. Do you remember hearing about any "OZONE ACTION DAYS" during the past year?

- Yes
- No

5. What do you think an "OZONE ACTION DAY" means? [Check all that apply.]

- High mold/pollen levels in the air
- People should wear sunscreen when they go outside
- High amount of ozone in the air
- The hole in the ozone layer has made it unhealthy to be outside
- The air is dirty/polluted
- Drive less
- Other meaning: _____
- I don't know what "Ozone Action Day" means

6. Through which source would you most prefer to receive information about air quality? [Check only ONE box.]

- Internet
- Social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.)
- Email
- Local newspaper
- TV news/weather
- Other source: _____
- I do not care about receiving such information

VEHICLE EMISSION REDUCTION STRATEGIES

7. Since vehicle emissions are a major source of ozone or smog in our region, to what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following vehicle emissions reduction measures to improve air quality? [Please check one box following each strategy listed below.]

Strategies	Strongly Support	Somewhat Support	Undecided/ Neutral	Somewhat Oppose	Strongly Oppose
Vehicle emissions testing.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
High occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes (special expressway lanes for vehicles with multiple occupants).	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Streets that allow safer travel for cyclists, pedestrians, and transit users as well as motorists.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Improvement of public transportation options.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
An ordinance that limits how long drivers may let their engines idle while parked or waiting in line.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
The lowering of highway and expressway speed limits.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Requiring large employers to offer a commute reduction program such as carpool matching, compressed scheduling, or telecommuting.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Other? <i>Please specify:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>				

OTHER EMISSION REDUCTION MEASURES

8. In addition to measures to reduce vehicle emissions, other actions may be effective in improving regional air quality. To what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following measures? [Please check one box following each measure listed below.]

Measure	Strongly Support	Somewhat Support	Undecided/ Neutral	Somewhat Oppose	Strongly Oppose
Increased regulation on industries to reduce their emissions.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Greater use of clean energy from renewable sources such as the wind and sun.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Standards that require homes and buildings to be more energy efficient.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
A ban on the open burning of brush and other materials on Ozone Action Days (when ozone is expected to be high).	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Other? <i>Please specify:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>				

9. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? [Please check one box following each statement listed below.]

Statements	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Undecided/ Neutral	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Improving the air in the Greater San Antonio area is the responsibility of every citizen living in the area.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Improving the air in the Greater San Antonio area is the responsibility of the local government, even if taxes go up slightly.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Improving the air in the region is the responsibility of those businesses that are the greatest polluters.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Most of the air pollution in the Greater San Antonio area comes from outside of our 8-county area.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Air pollution is not a health problem in the Greater San Antonio area.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Air pollution is an unavoidable consequence of economic growth.	<input type="checkbox"/>				

INDIVIDUAL ACTIONS

10. Do you drive a vehicle at least twice per week? Yes [Answer Q11.] No [Skip to Q12.]

11. To help improve air quality, are you personally willing to do the following? [Please check one box following each measure listed below.]

Measure	Yes, I am Willing	Maybe/ It Depends	No, I am Not Willing	I Already Do This
Take public transportation, especially on Ozone Action Days (when ozone is expected to be high).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Walk or bike for trips of a mile or less.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Carpool, especially on Ozone Action Days.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Avoid using drive-through lanes at restaurants, pharmacies, or banks by parking and going inside, especially on Ozone Action Days.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Make your next vehicle purchase a fuel-efficient vehicle.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Avoid driving during peak traffic times, especially on Ozone Action Days.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drive the speed limit or below.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

12. Listed below are other actions that can be taken to help improve air quality. Are you personally willing to do the following? [Please check one box following each measure listed below.]

Measure	Yes, I am Willing	Maybe/ It Depends	No, I am Not Willing	I Already Do This
Postpone using gasoline-powered mowers or blowers on Ozone Action Days. <i>Check here if you don't use any</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Set the thermostat higher or use less electricity than usual on Ozone Action Days.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other? <i>Please specify:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

13. Please provide your zip code: _____
14. Which of the following best describes your age? [Please check one box.]
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 18-24 years | <input type="checkbox"/> 45-54 years |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 25-34 years | <input type="checkbox"/> 55-64 years |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 35-44 years | <input type="checkbox"/> 65+ years |
15. Including yourself, how many live in your household? _____
16. When the 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household is combined, is it:
- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$25,000 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 - \$74,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$25,000 - \$49,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$75,000 or more |
17. Do you have any further input about improving air quality? Please write your comments in the space below.

This concludes the survey. Thank you for your time!

Please return your completed survey in the enclosed postage-paid envelope addressed to:
ETC Institute, 725 W. Frontier Circle, Olathe, KS 66061

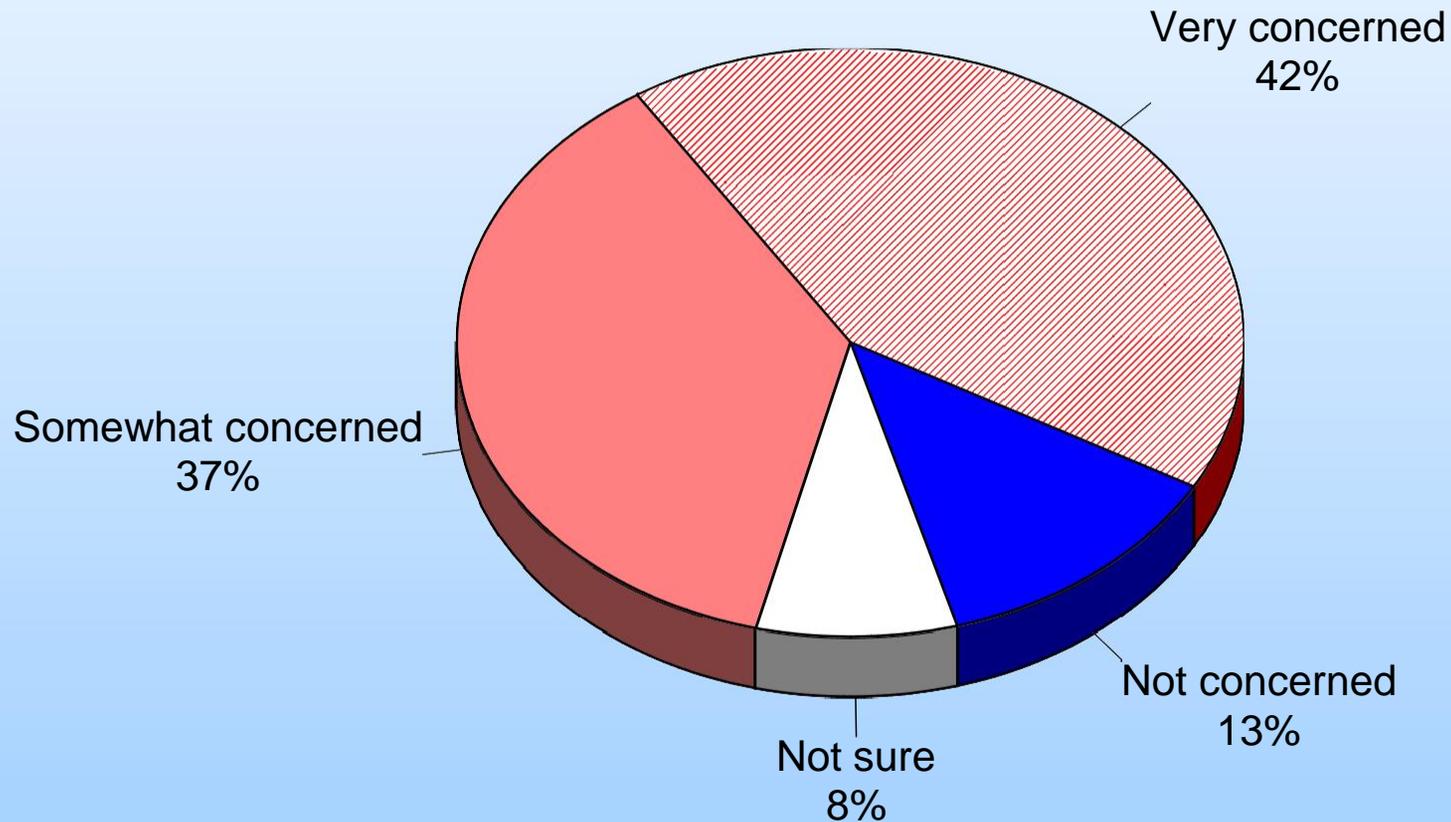
Your responses will remain completely confidential. The information shown to the right will ONLY be used to help ensure the survey results are statistically representative of residents in the area. Thank you.

Appendix B:
Frequency of Results
(Unweighted)

Section 1:
Charts and Graphs

Q1. How concerned are you about air pollution in the Greater San Antonio area?

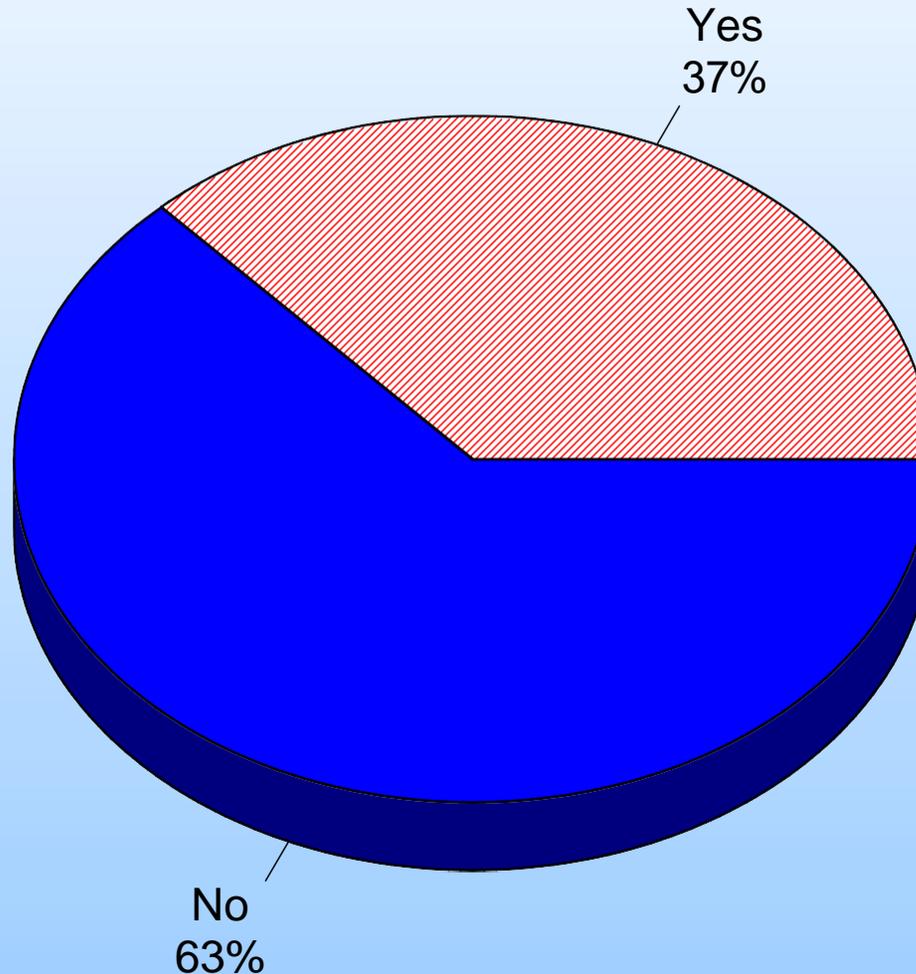
by percentage of respondents



Source: ETC Institute (2016 - ACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey)

Q2. Do you or does anyone in your household have a breathing or respiratory problem?

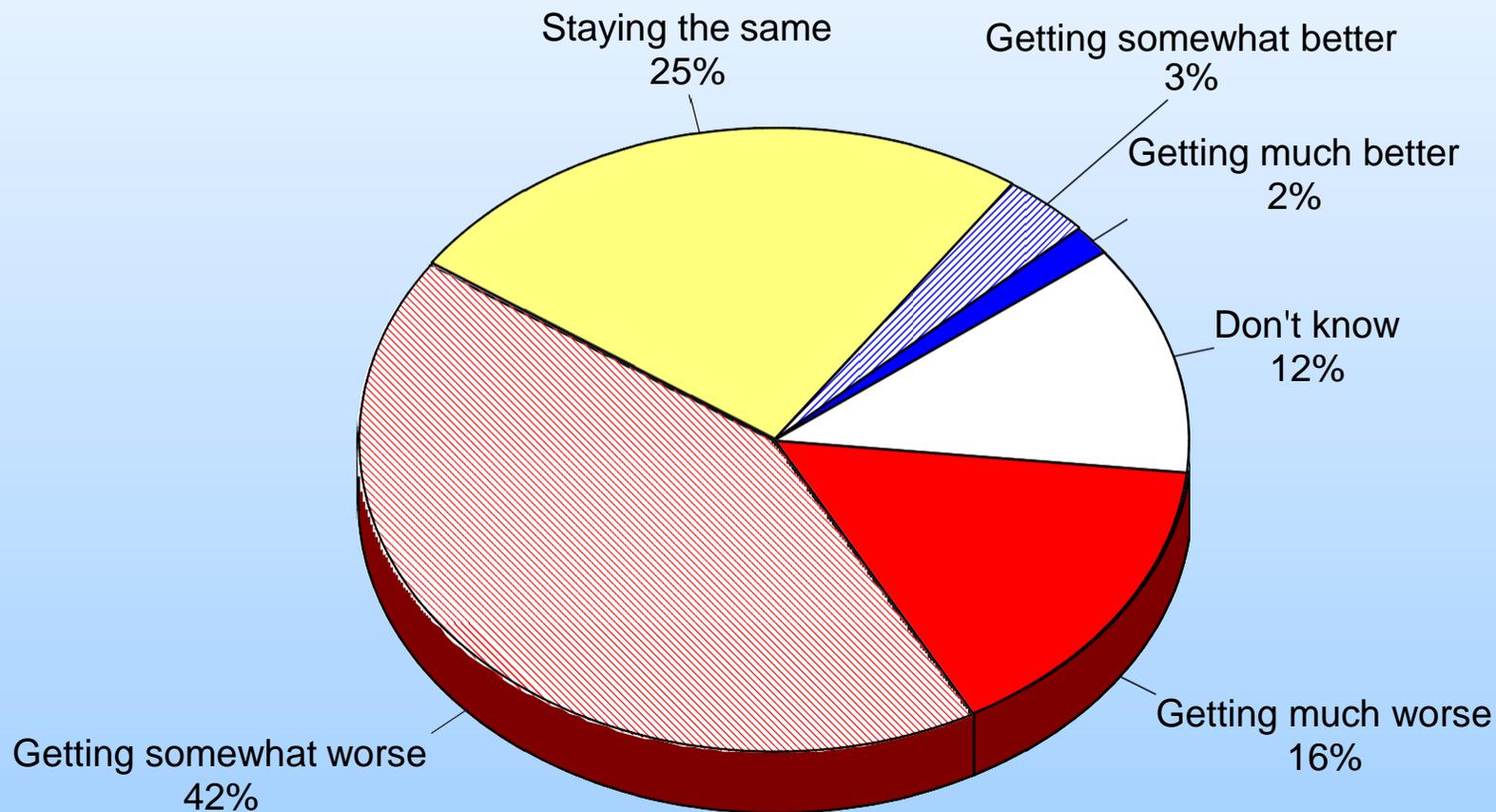
by percentage of respondents



Source: ETC Institute (2016 - ACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey)

Q3. Do you think air pollution in the Greater San Antonio area is:

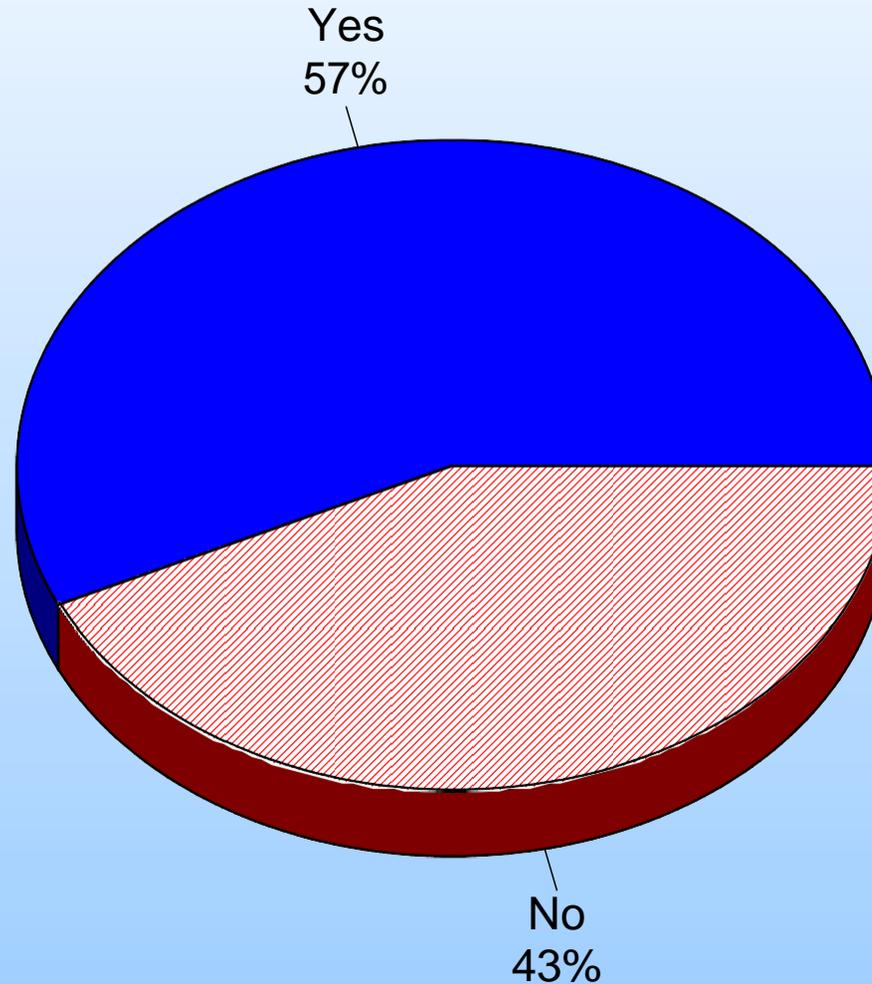
by percentage of respondents



Source: ETC Institute (2016 - AACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey)

Q4. Do you remember hearing about any “Ozone Action Days” during the past year?

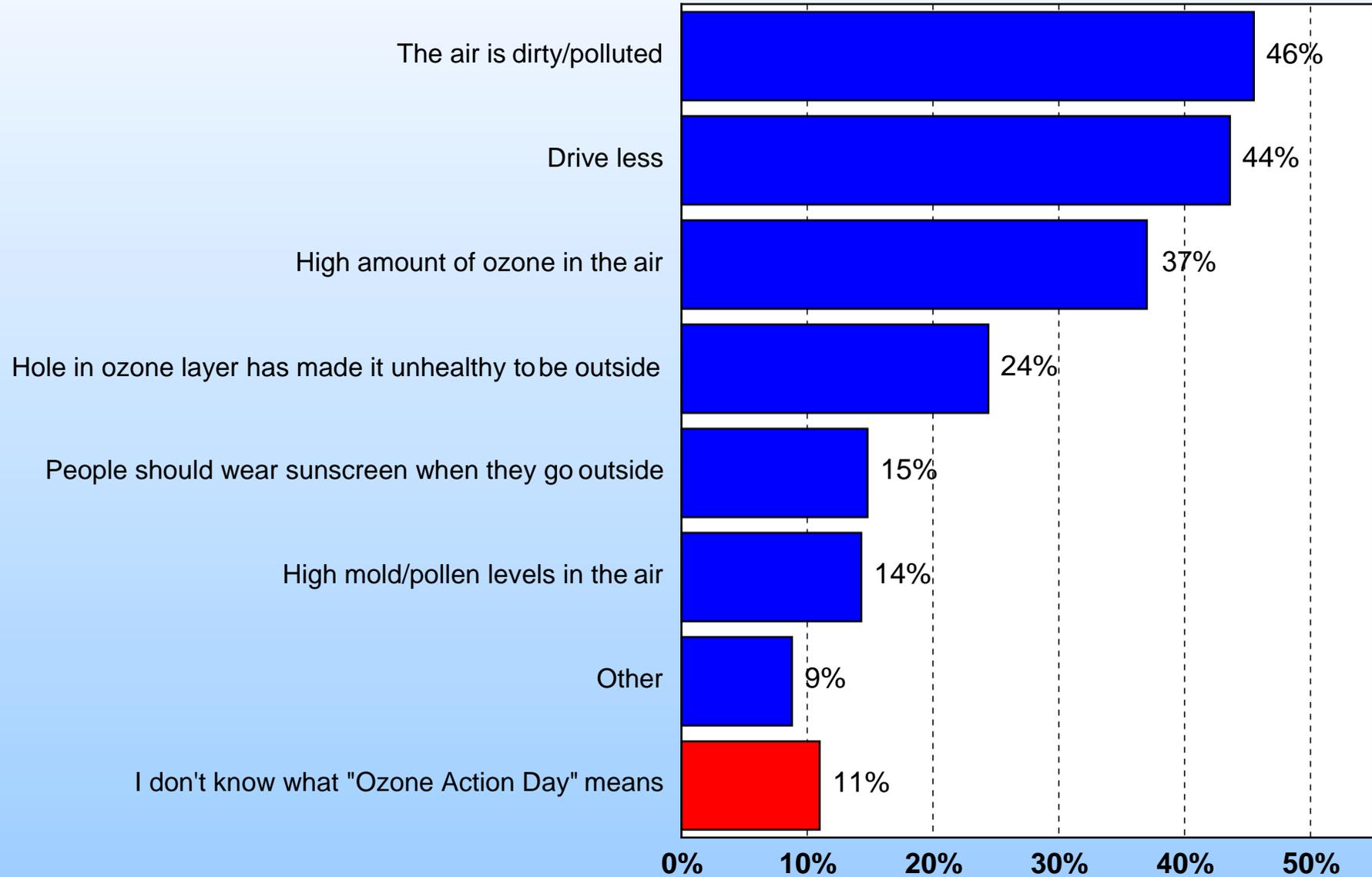
by percentage of respondents



Source: ETC Institute (2016 - ACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey)

Q5. What do you think an "Ozone Action Day" means?

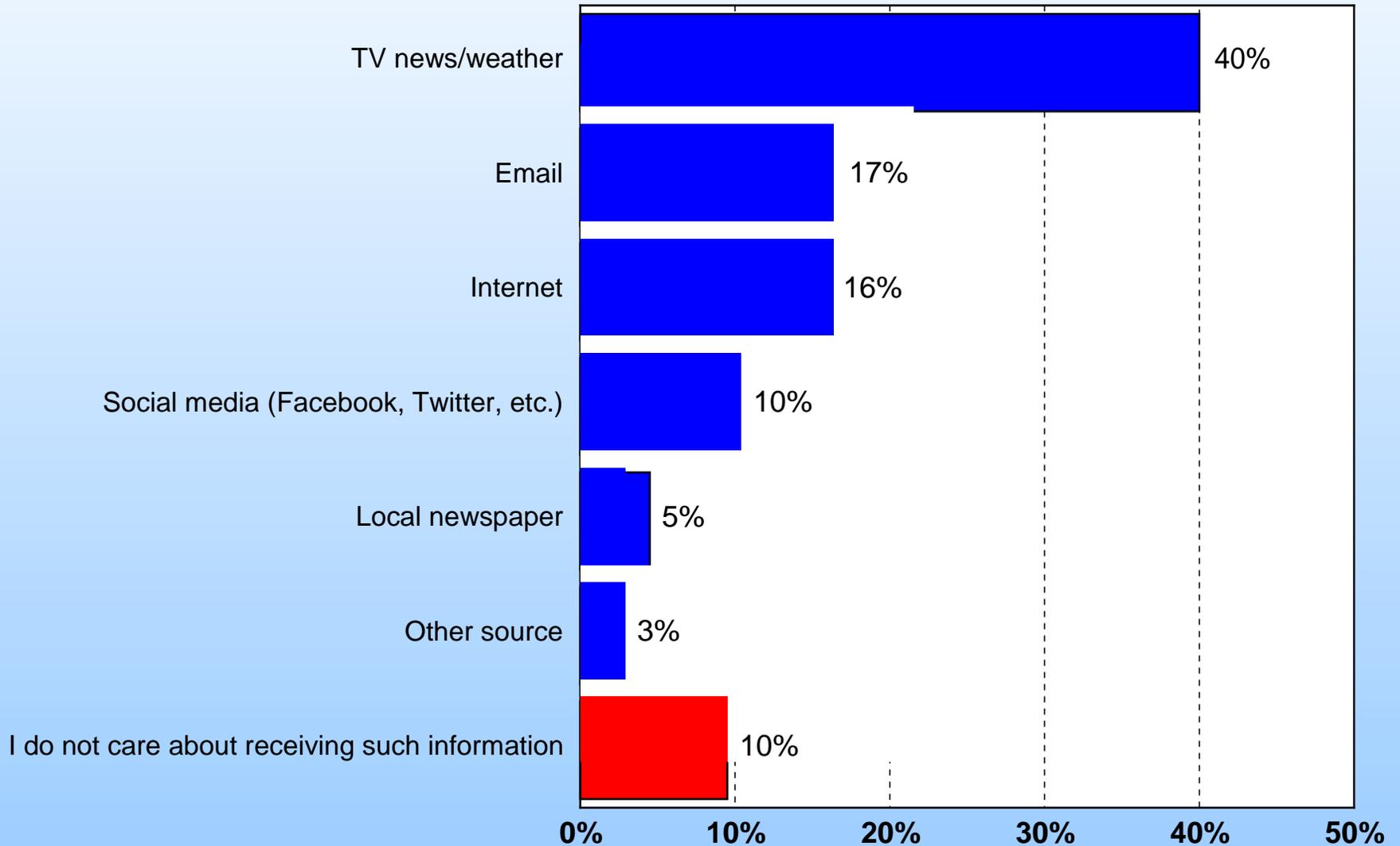
by percentage of respondents (multiple selections could be made)



Source: ETC Institute (2016 - ACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey)

Q6. Through which source would you most prefer to receive information about air quality?

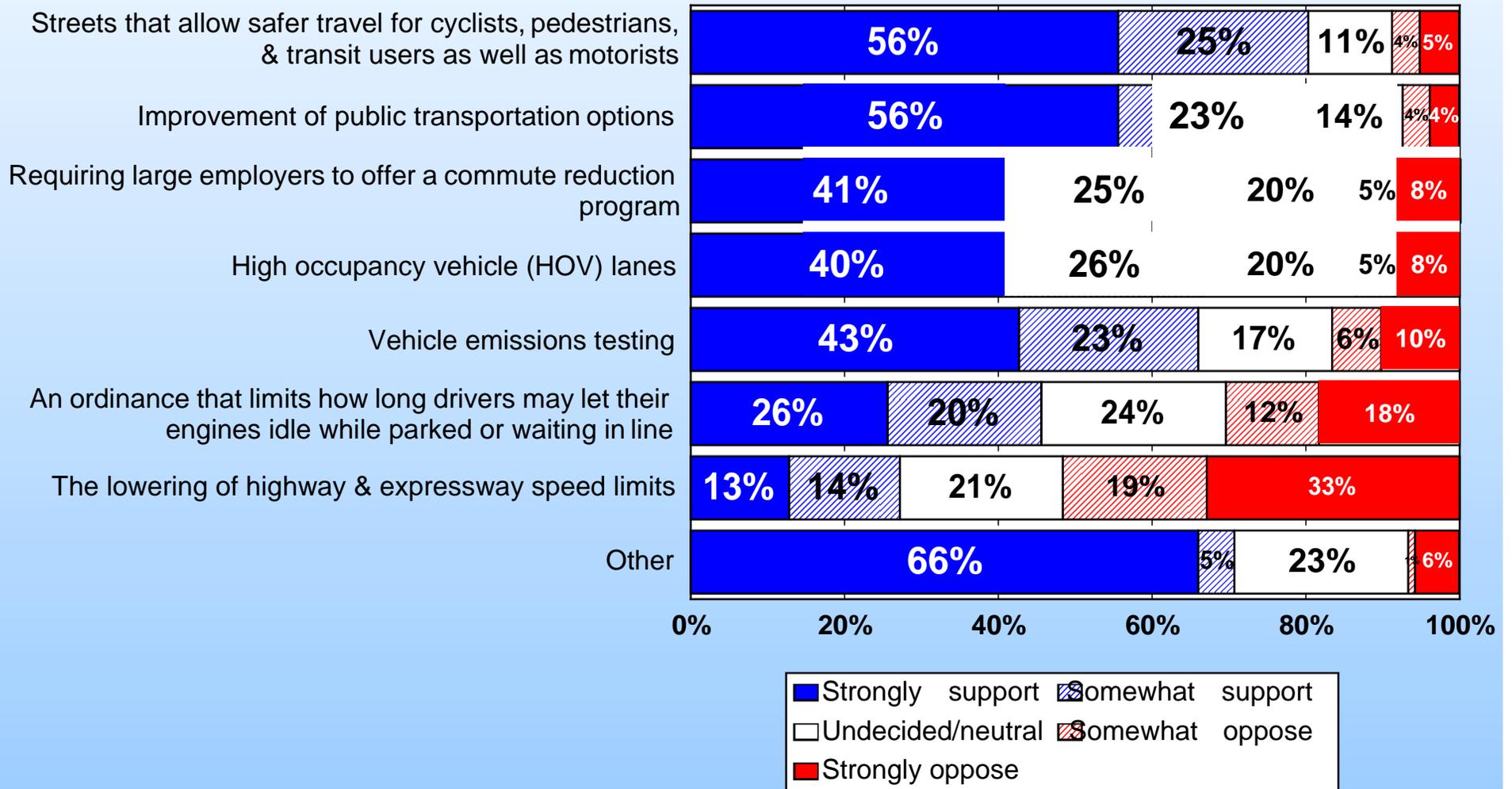
by percentage of respondents (multiple selections could be made)



Source: ETC Institute (2016 - AACOg Ozone Action Public Input Survey)

Q7. To what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following vehicle emissions reduction measures to improve air quality?

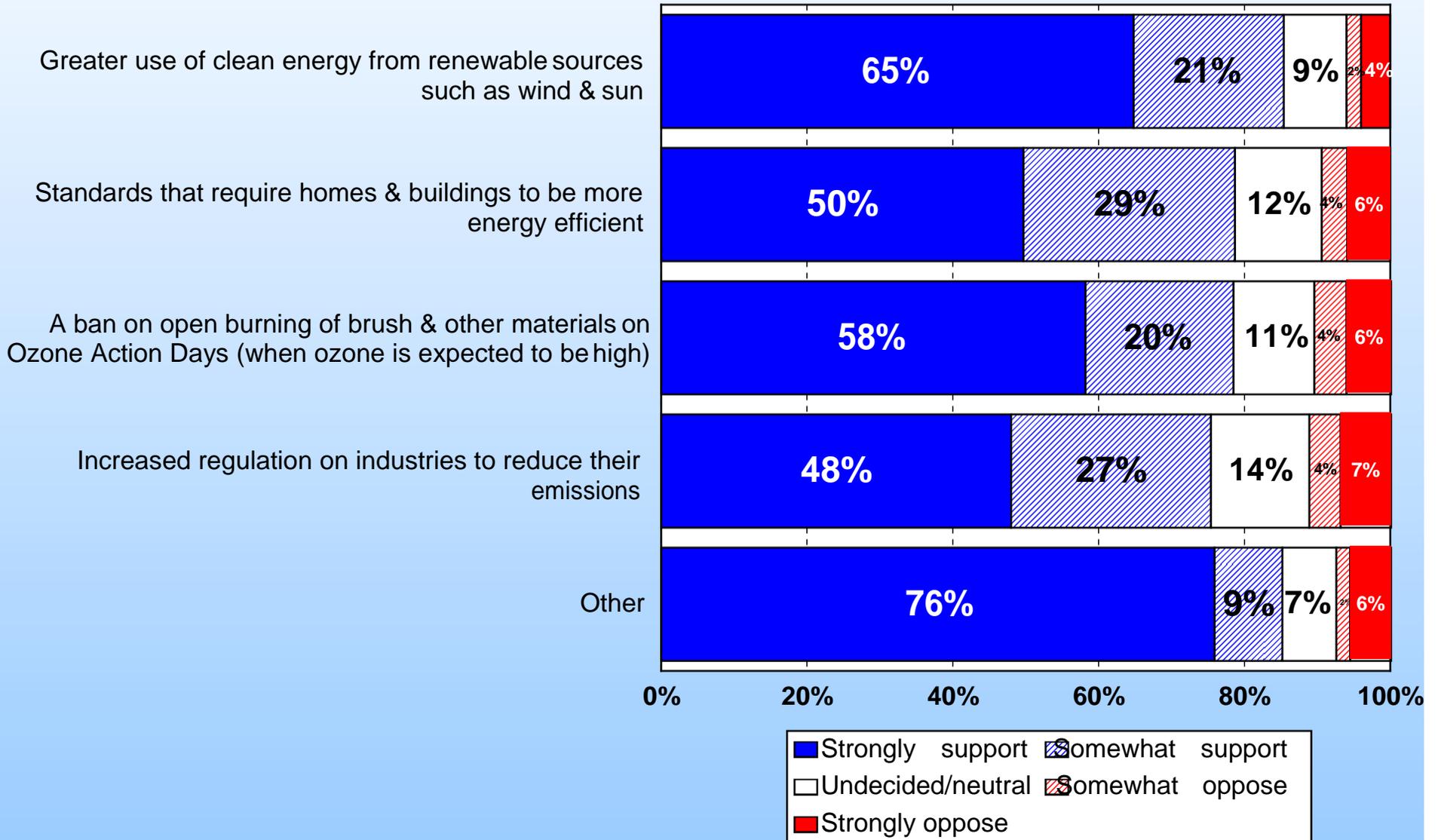
by percentage of respondents (excluding "no response")



Source: ETC Institute (2016 - AACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey)

Q8. To what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following measures?

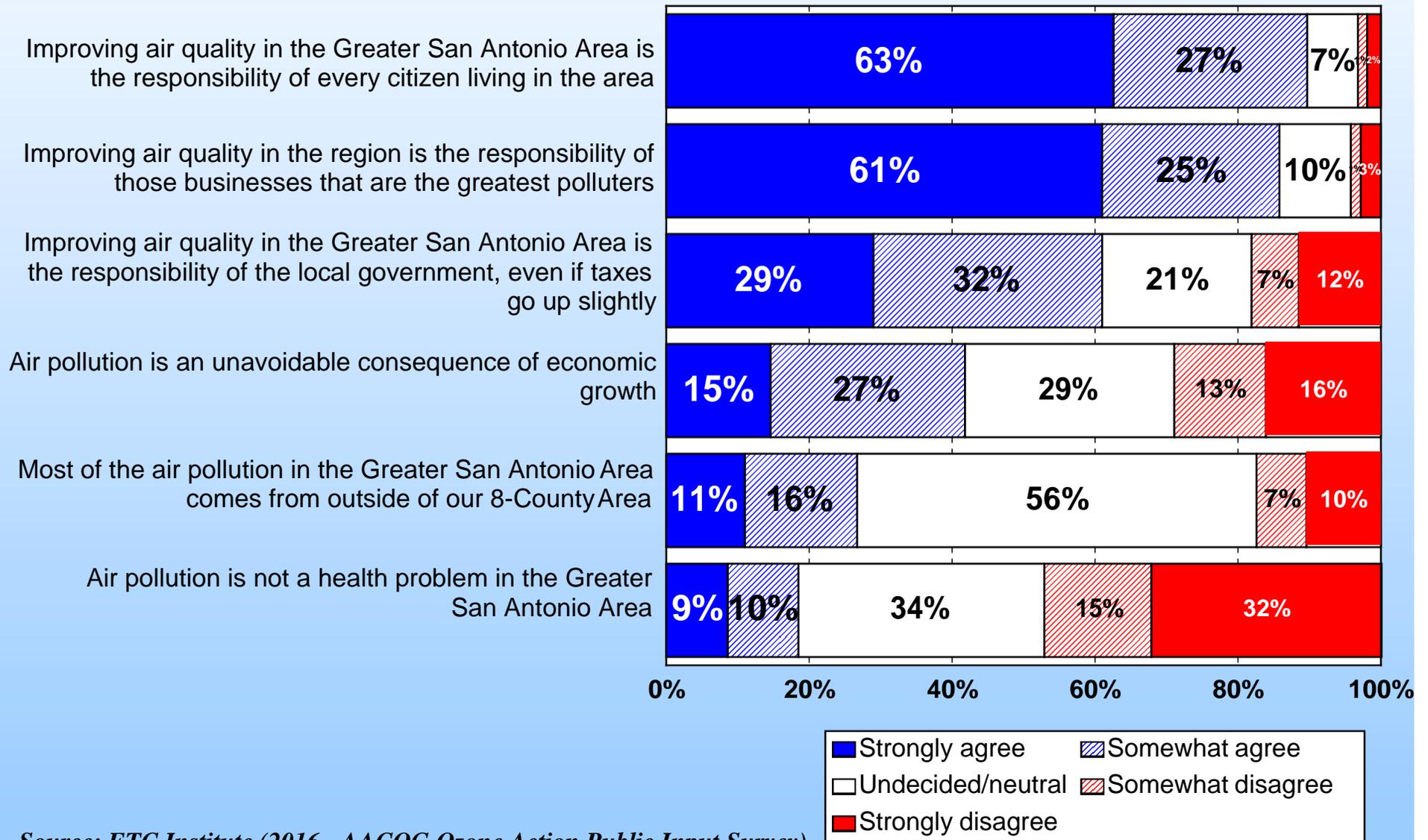
by percentage of respondents (excluding "no response")



Source: ETC Institute (2016 - AACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey)

Q9. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

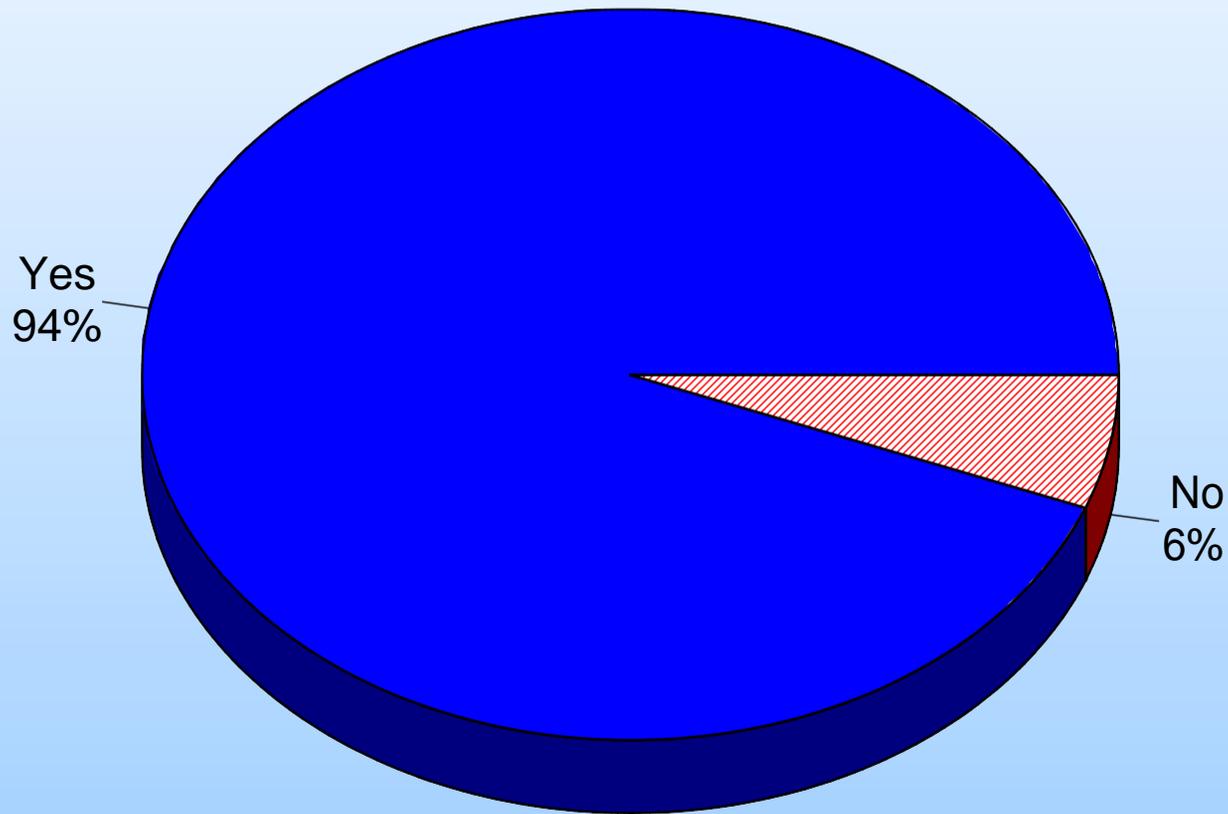
by percentage of respondents (excluding "no response")



Source: ETC Institute (2016 - AACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey)

Q10. Do you drive a vehicle at least twice per week?

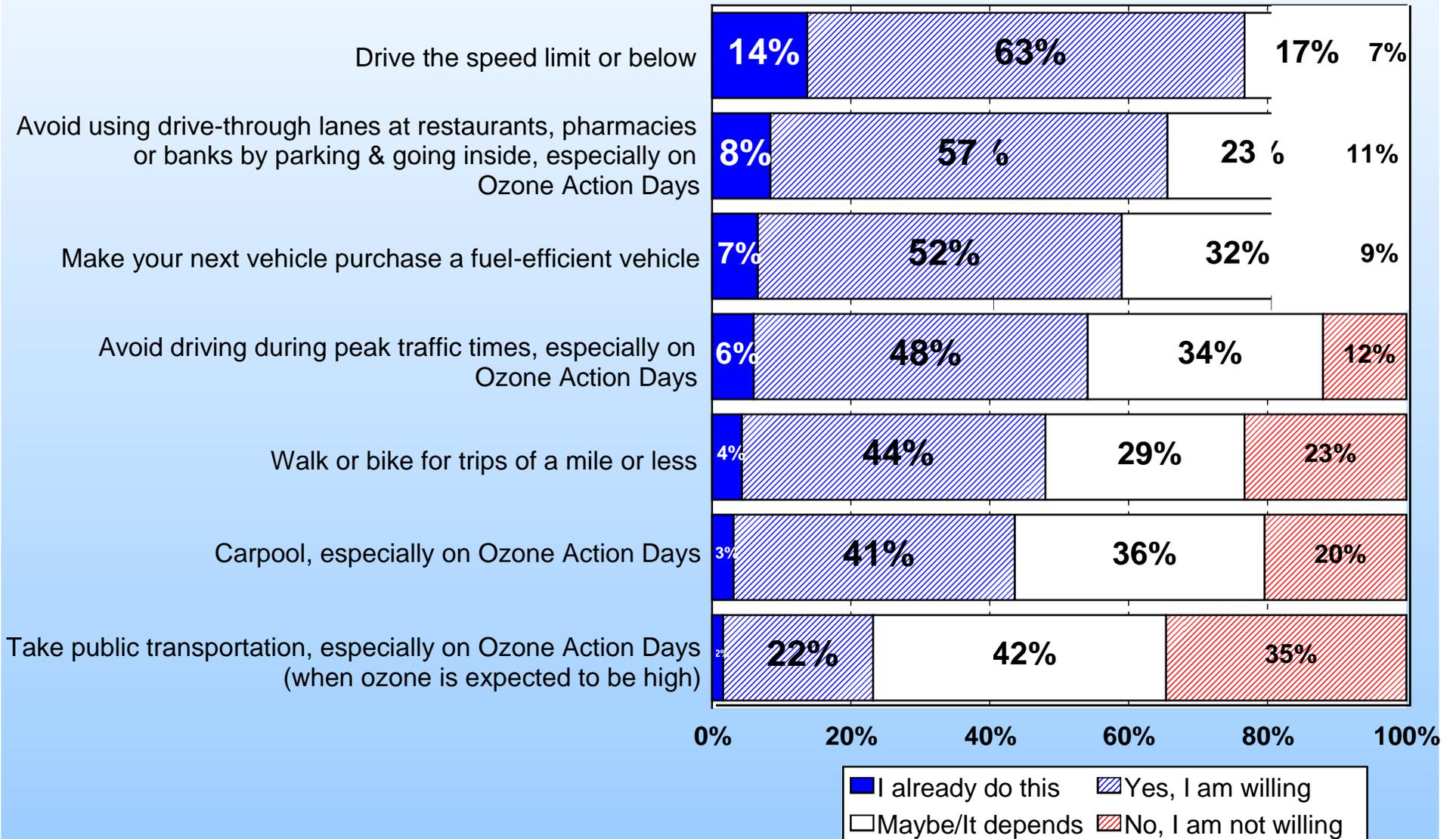
by percentage of respondents (excluding "no response")



Source: ETC Institute (2016 - ACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey)

Q11. To help improve air quality, are you personally willing to do the following?

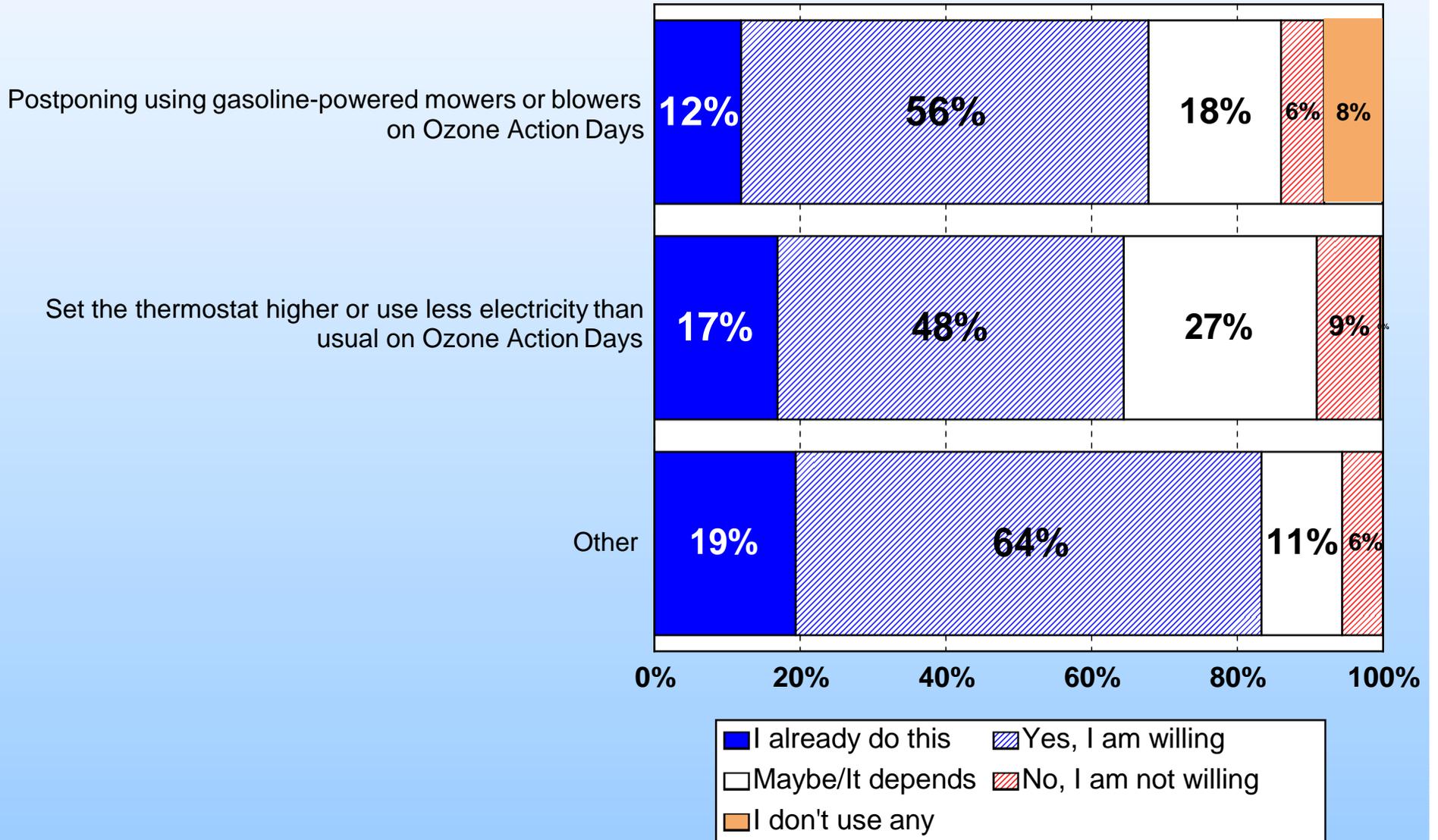
by percentage of respondents who drive a vehicle at least twice per week (excluding "no response")



Source: ETC Institute (2016 - AACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey)

Q12. Are you personally willing to do the following?

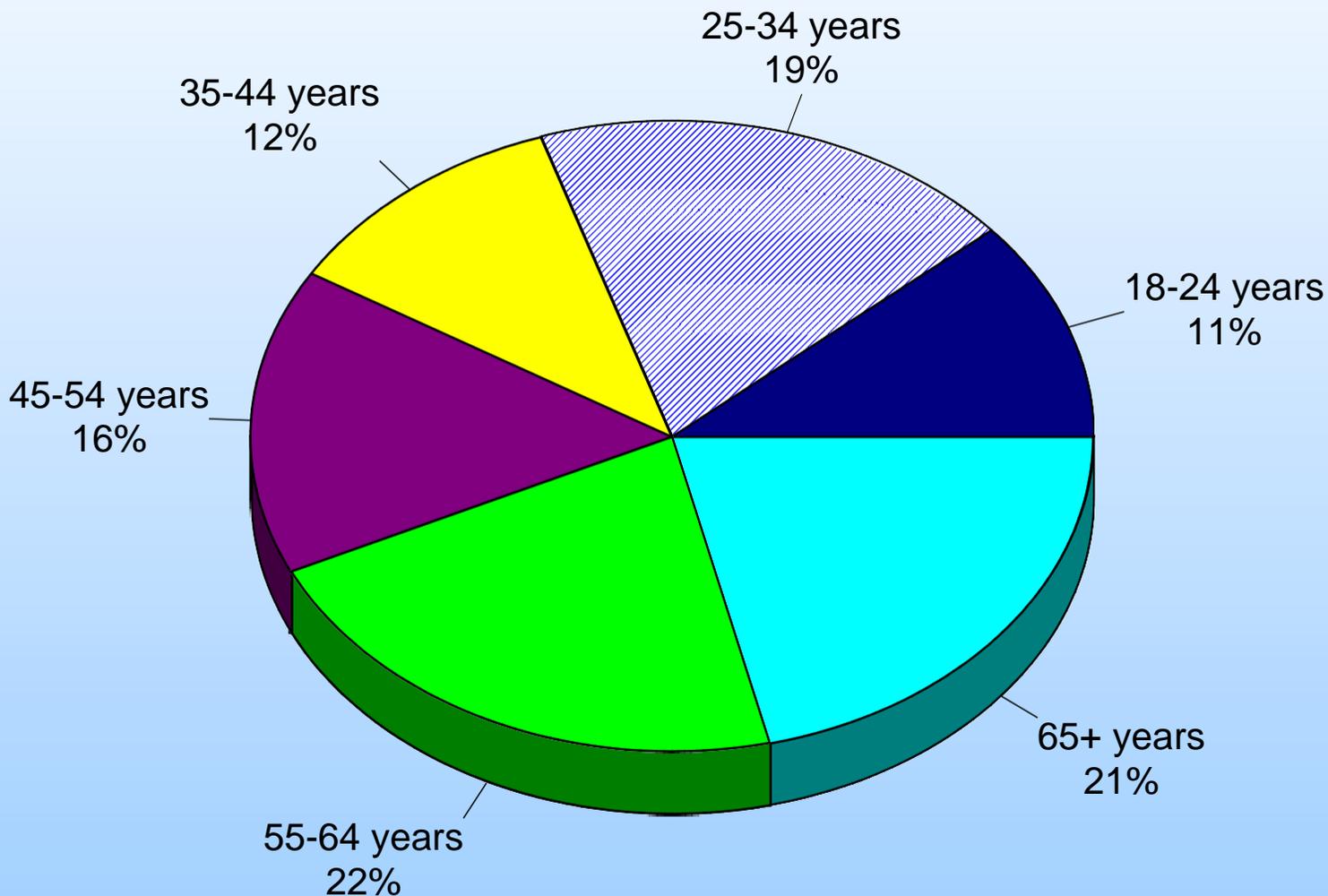
by percentage of respondents (excluding "no response")



Source: ETC Institute (2016 - AACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey)

Q14. Which of the following best describes your age?

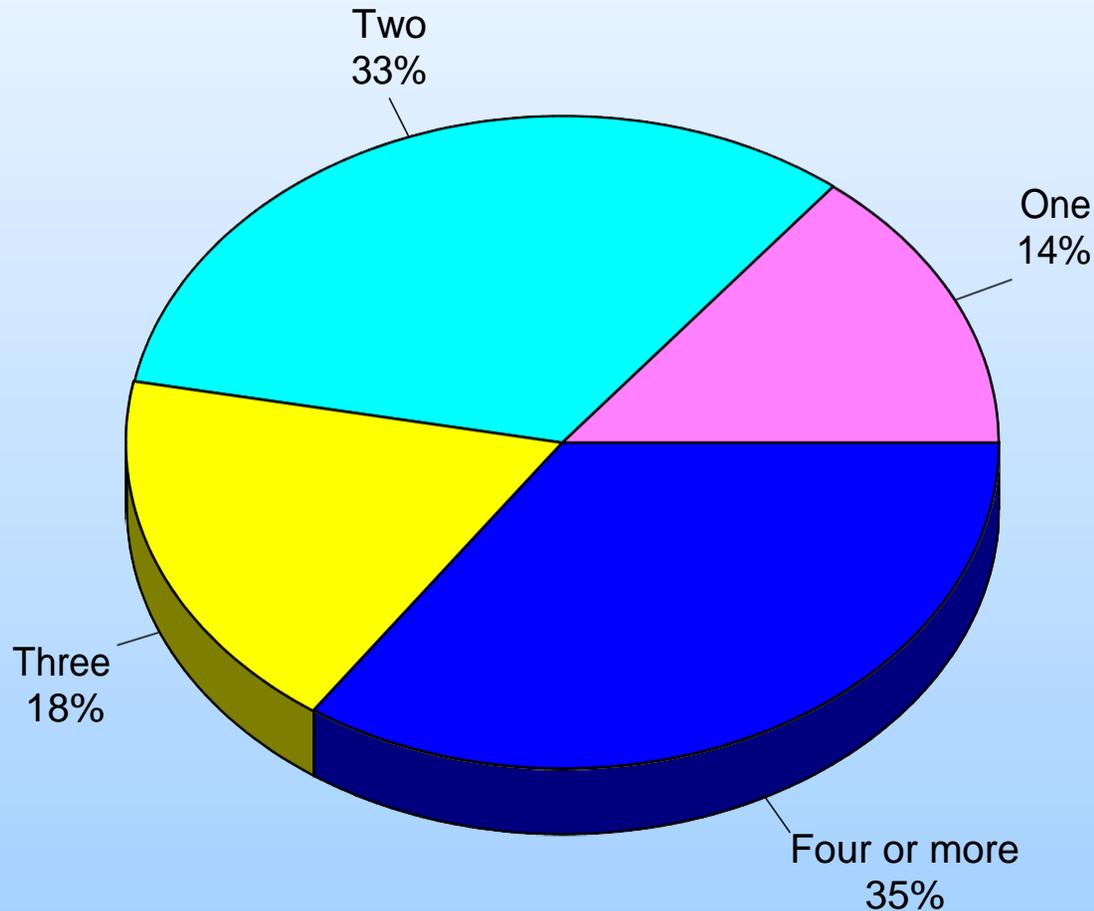
by percentage of respondents (excluding "not provided")



Source: ETC Institute (2016 - ACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey)

Q15. Including yourself, how many live in your household?

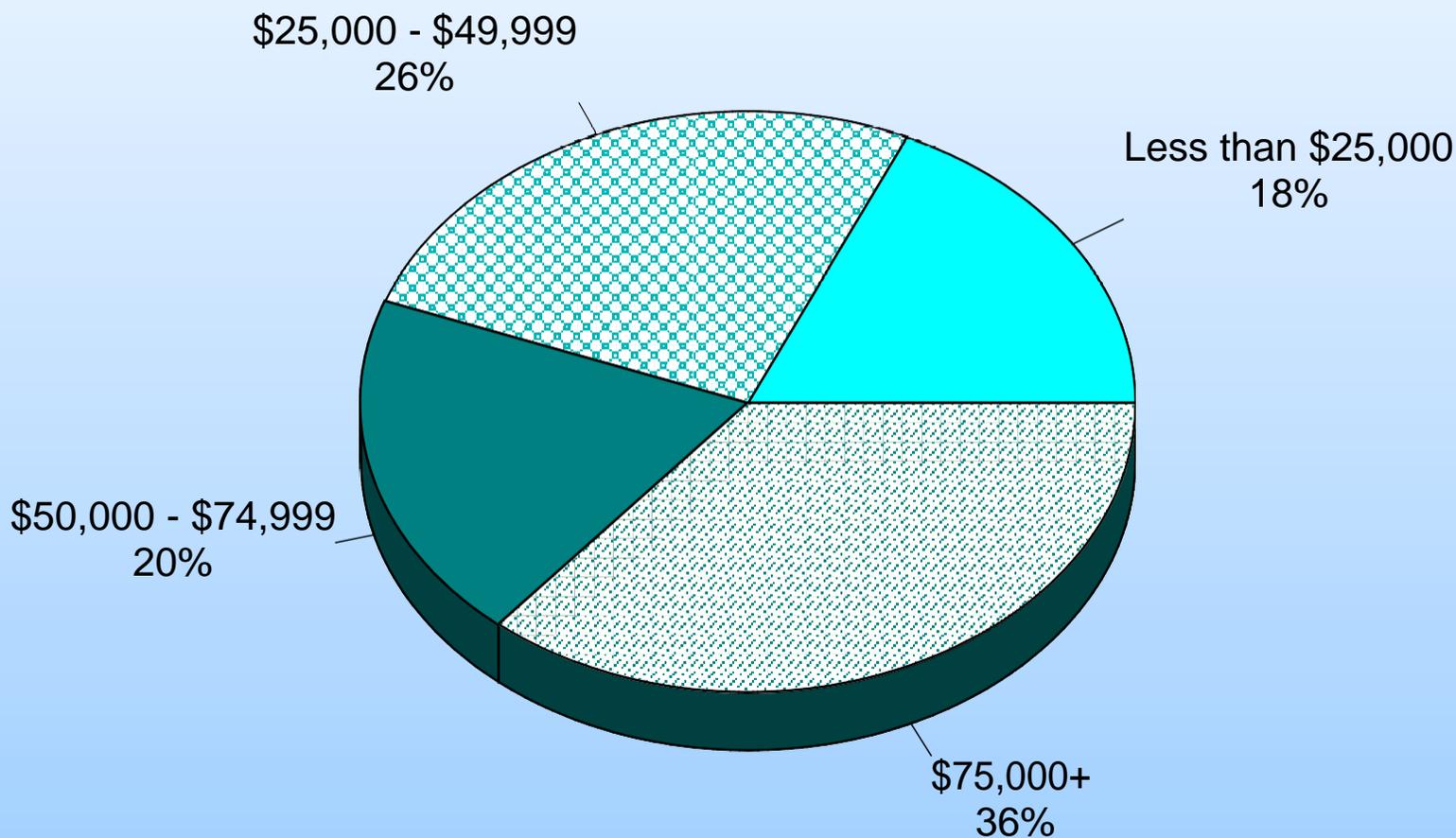
by percentage of respondents (excluding "not provided")



Source: ETC Institute (2016 - ACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey)

Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in the household

by percentage of respondents (excluding "not provided")

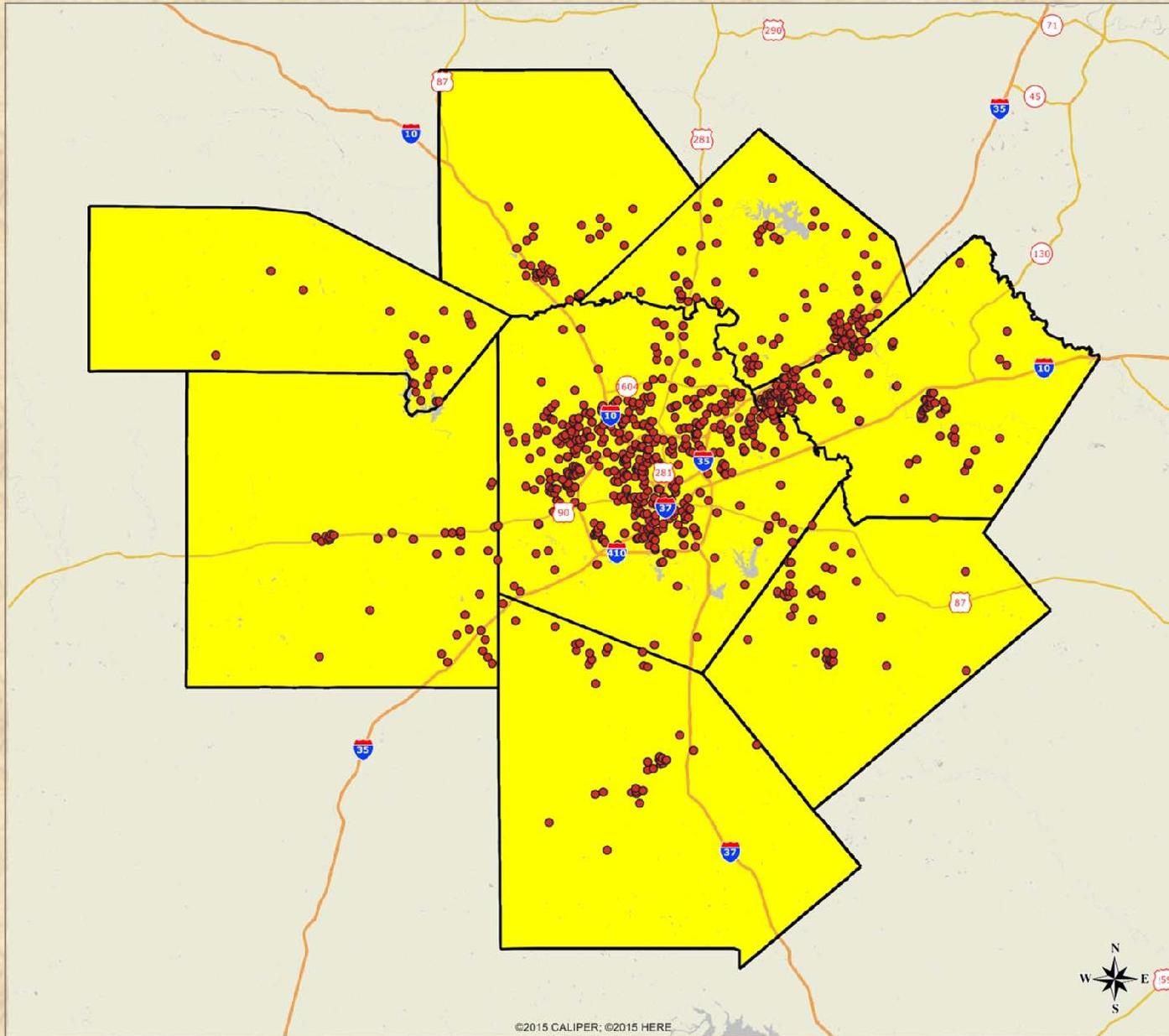


Source: ETC Institute (2016 - AACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey)

Section 2:

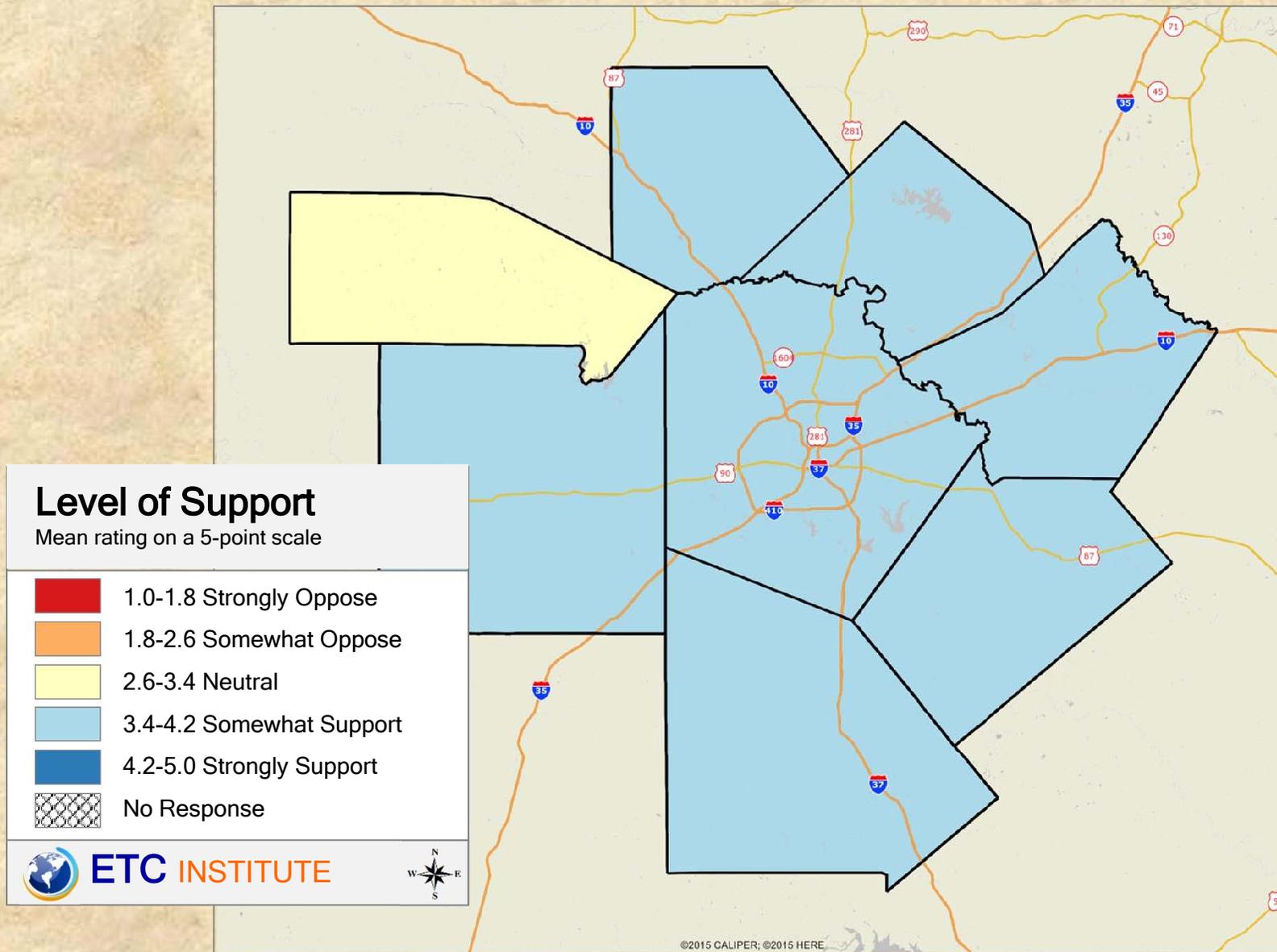
GIS Maps

Location of Survey Respondents



2016 AACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey

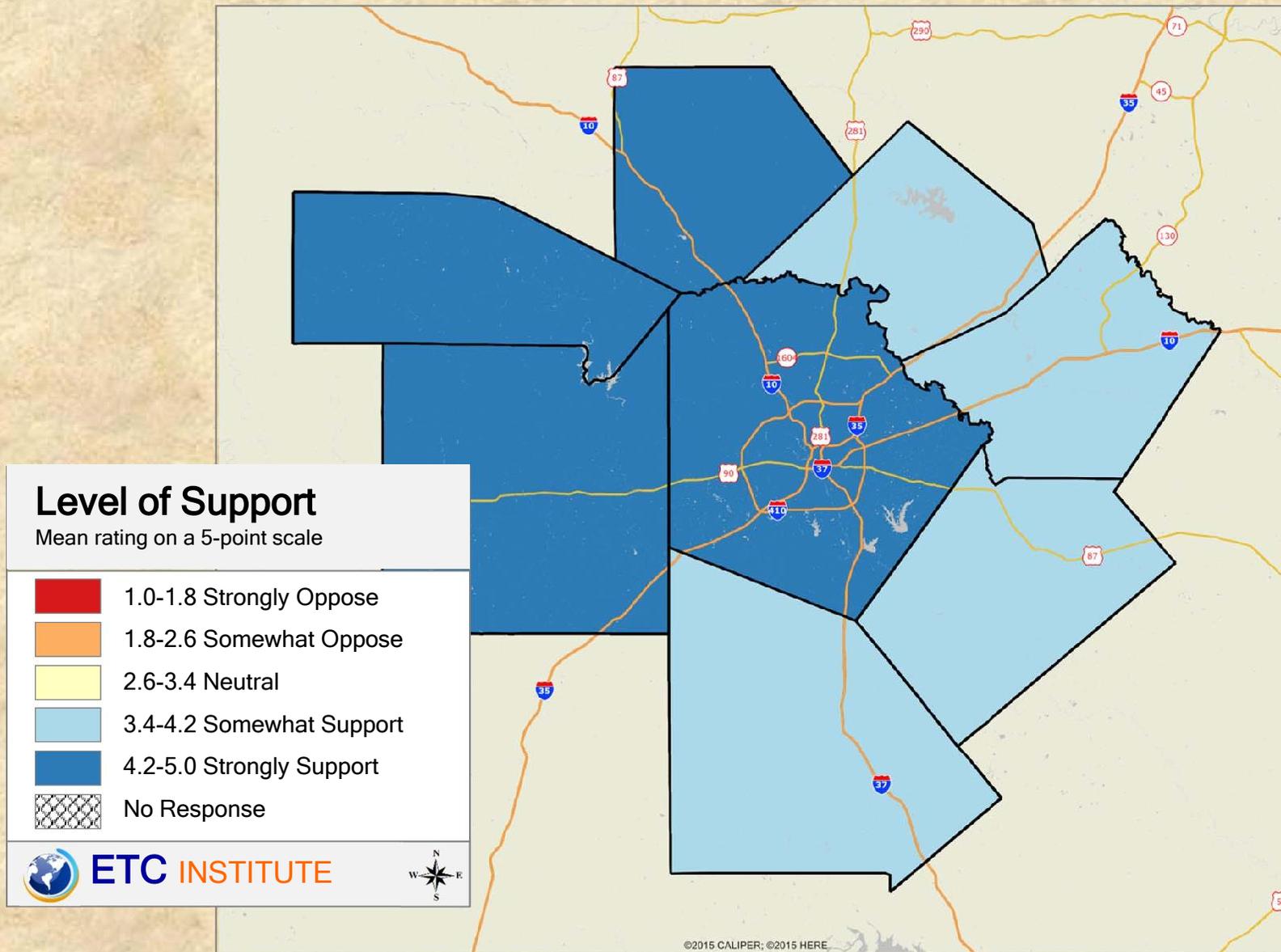
Q7A. Level of support for vehicle emissions testing



2016 AACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey

Shading reflects the mean rating for all respondents by County

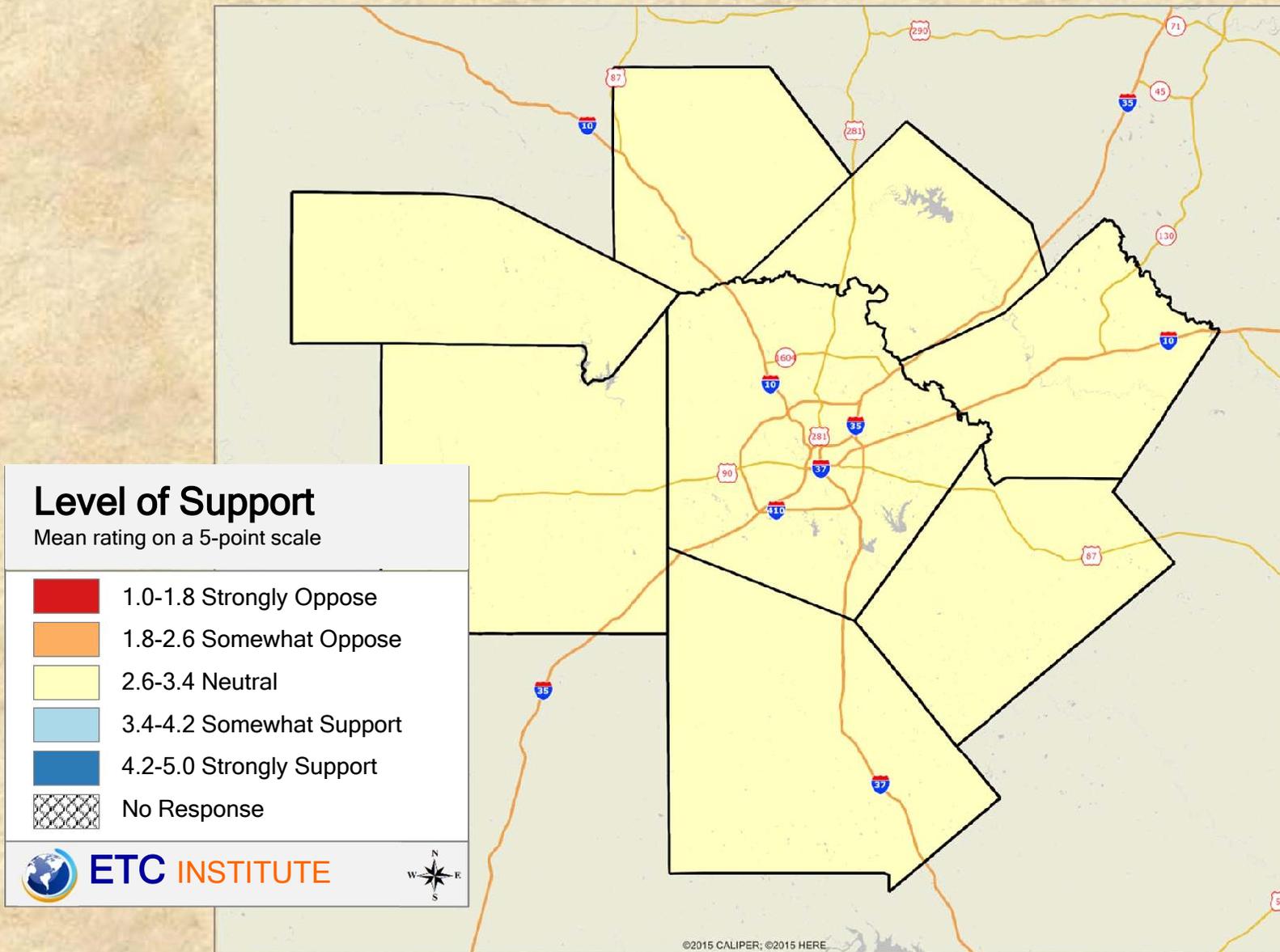
Q7C Level of support for streets that allow safer travel for cyclists, pedestrians, and transit users as well as motorists



2016 AACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey

Shading reflects the mean rating for all respondents by County

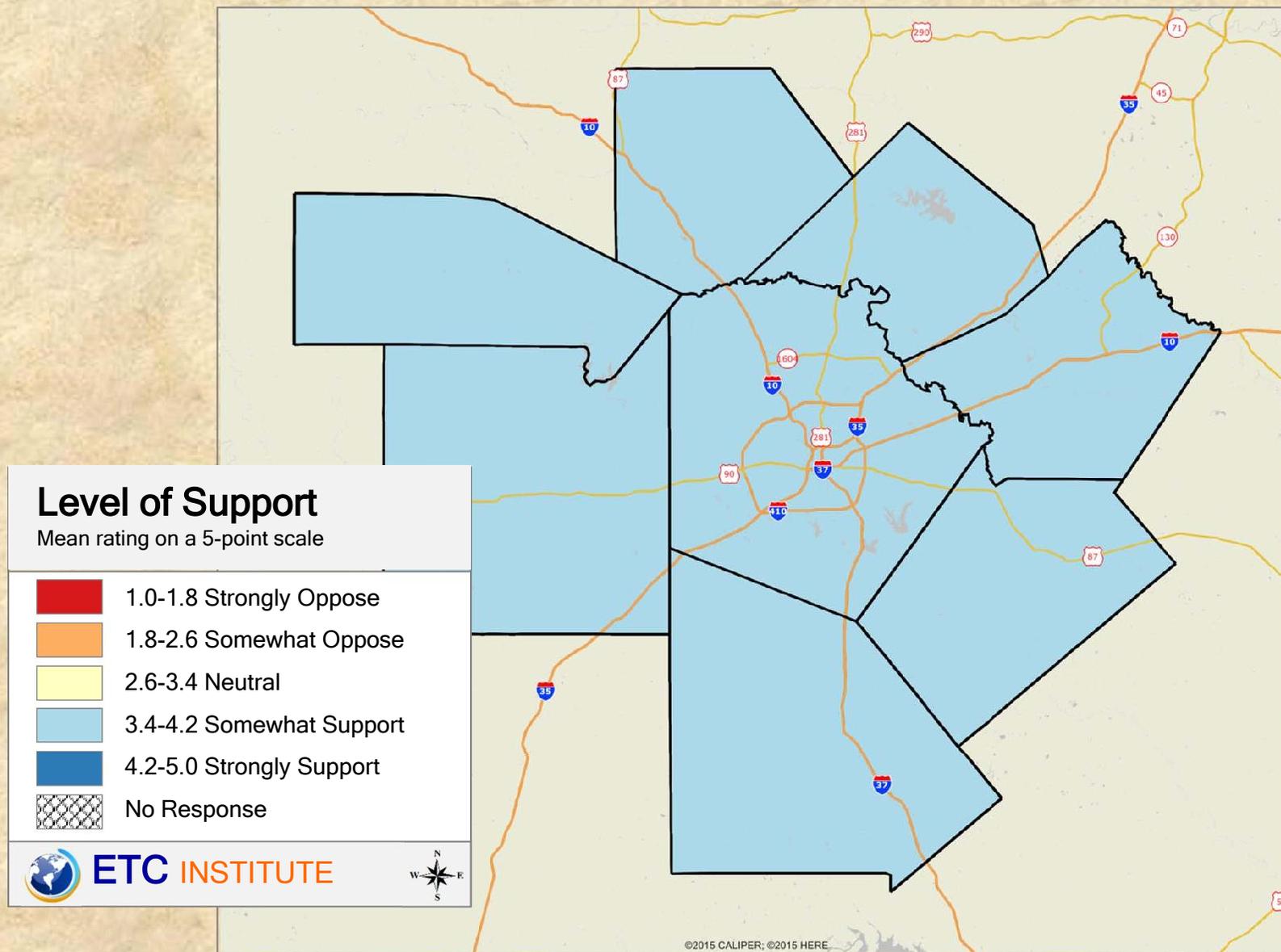
Q7E Level of support for an ordinance that limits how long drivers may let their engines idle while parked or waiting in line



2016 AACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey

Shading reflects the mean rating for all respondents by County

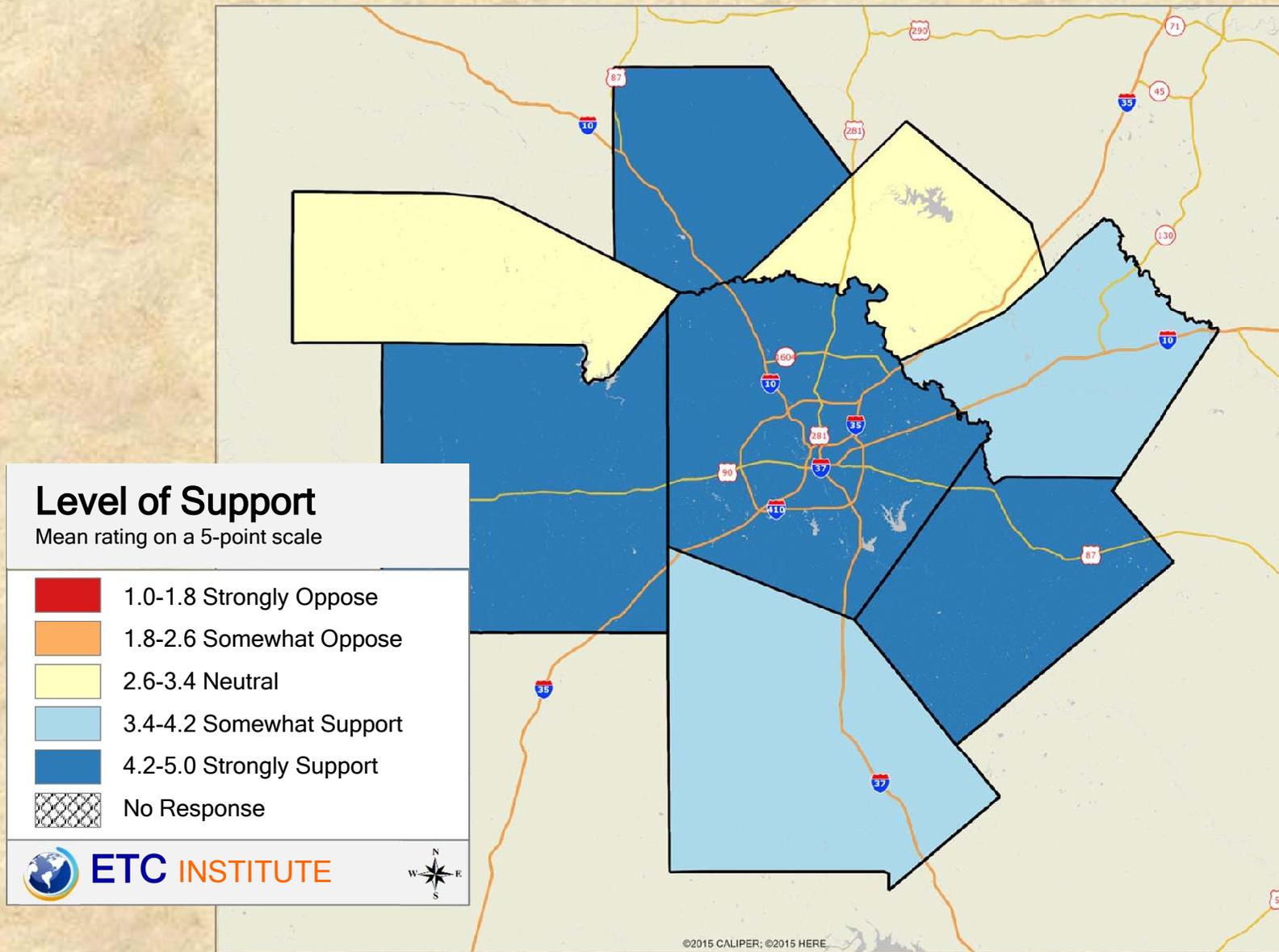
Q7G Level of support for requiring large employers to offer a commute reduction program such as carpool matching, compressed scheduling, or telecommuting



2016 AACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey

Shading reflects the mean rating for all respondents by County

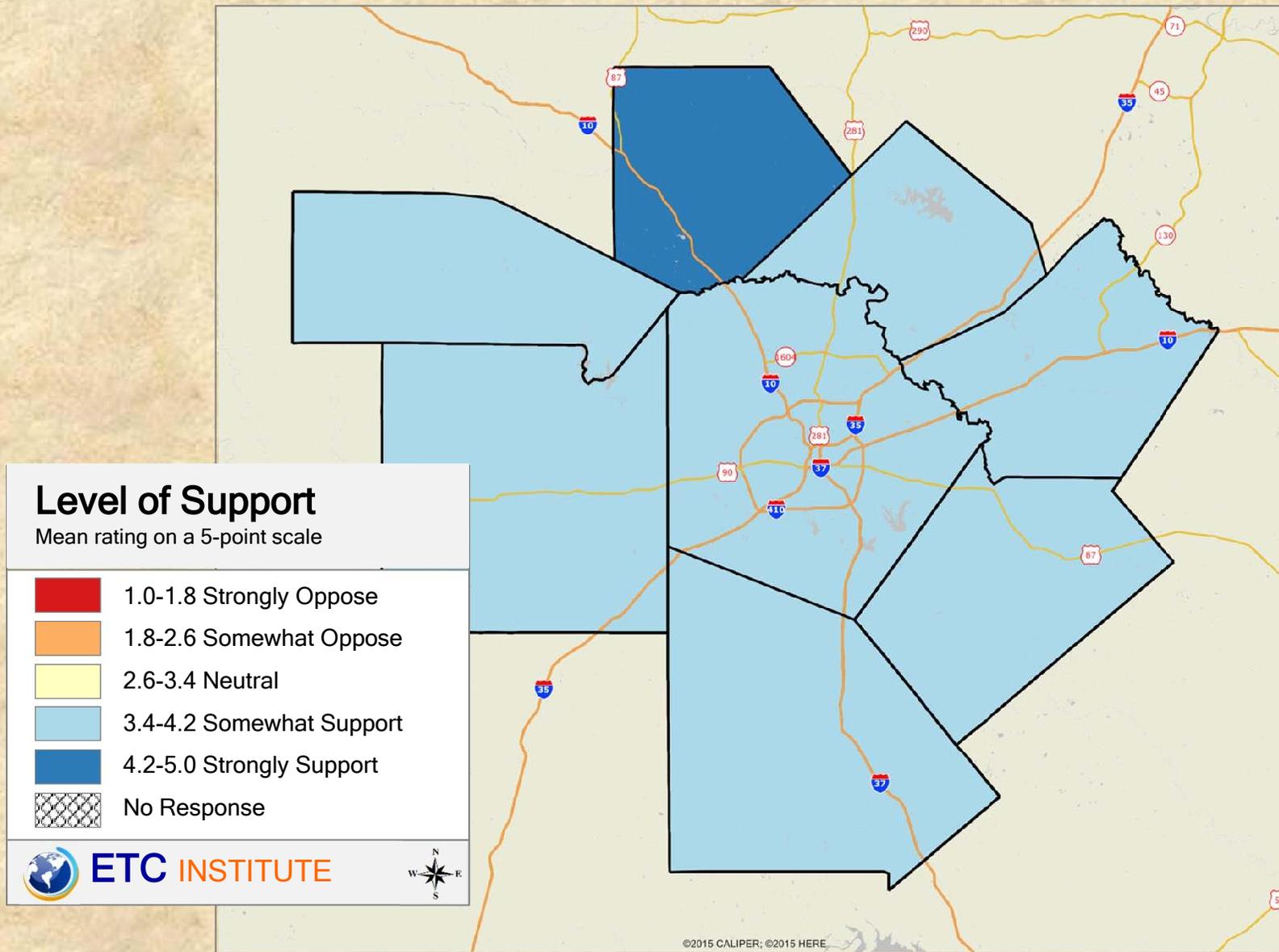
Q7H Level of support for other strategies



2016 AACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey

Shading reflects the mean rating for all respondents by County

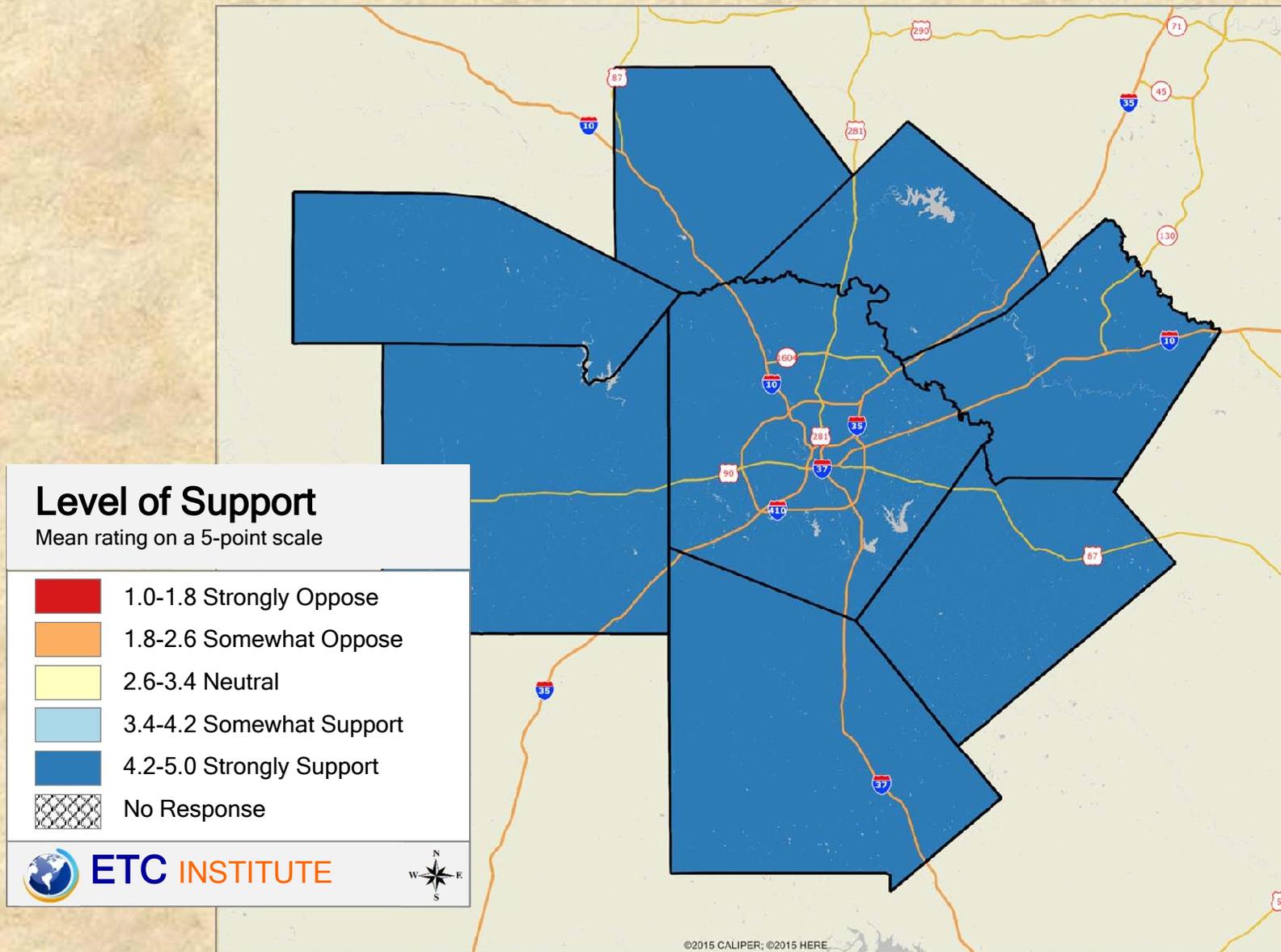
Q8A Level of support for increased regulation on industries to reduce their emissions



2016 AACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey

Shading reflects the mean rating for all respondents by County

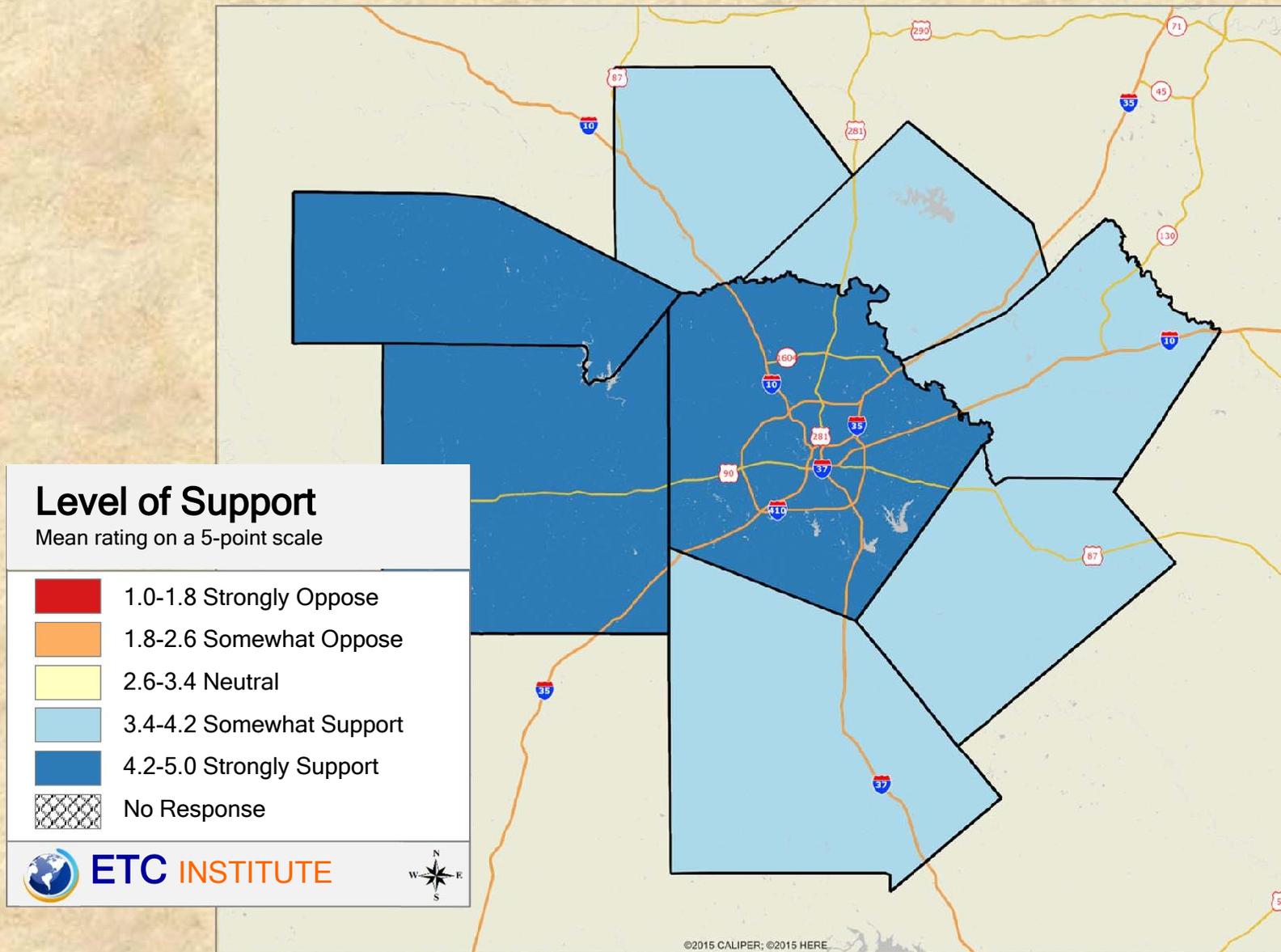
Q8B Level of support for greater use of clean energy from renewable sources such as the wind and sun



2016 AACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey

Shading reflects the mean rating for all respondents by County

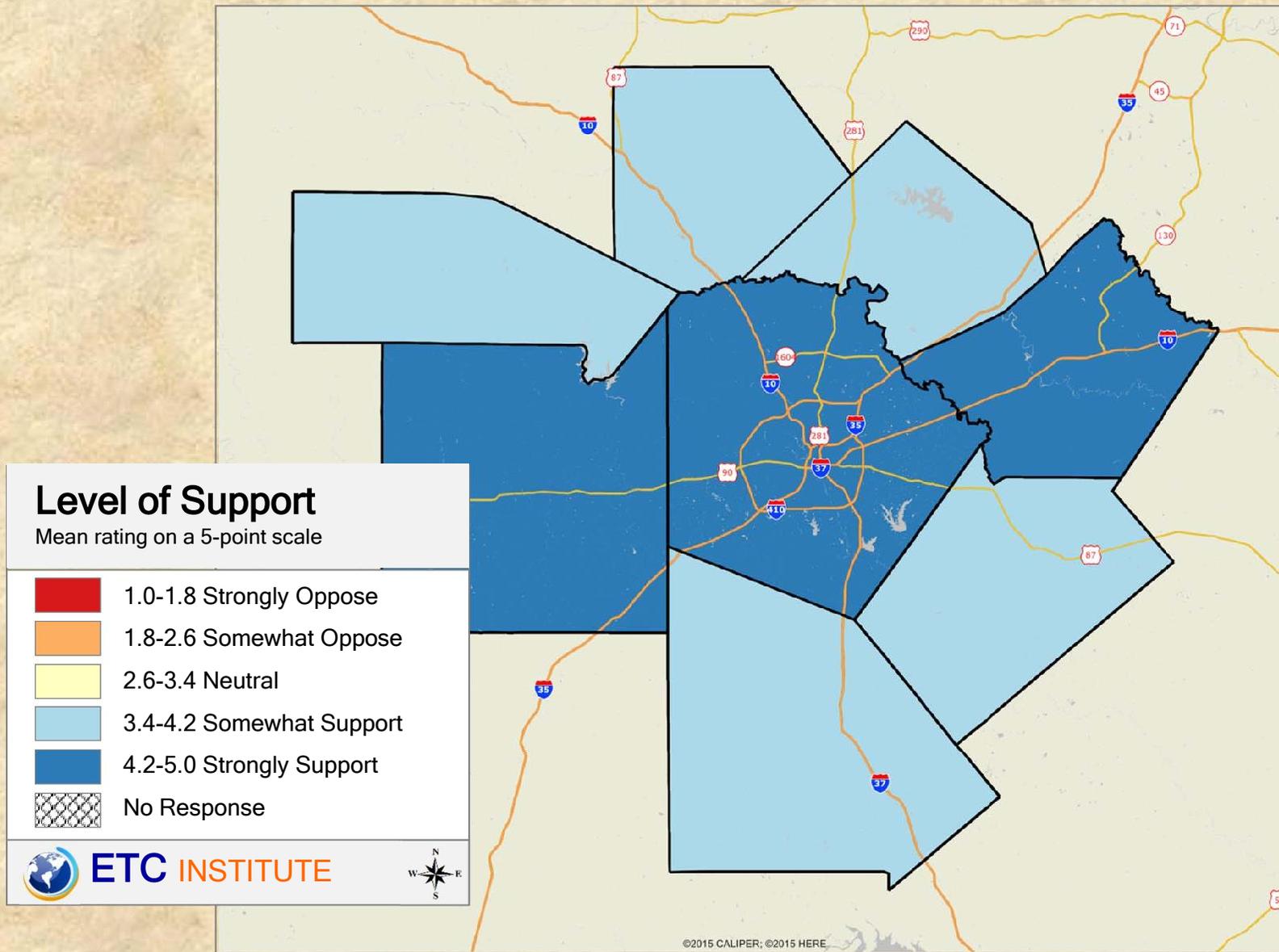
Q8C Level of support for standards that require homes and buildings to be more energy efficient



2016 AACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey

Shading reflects the mean rating for all respondents by County

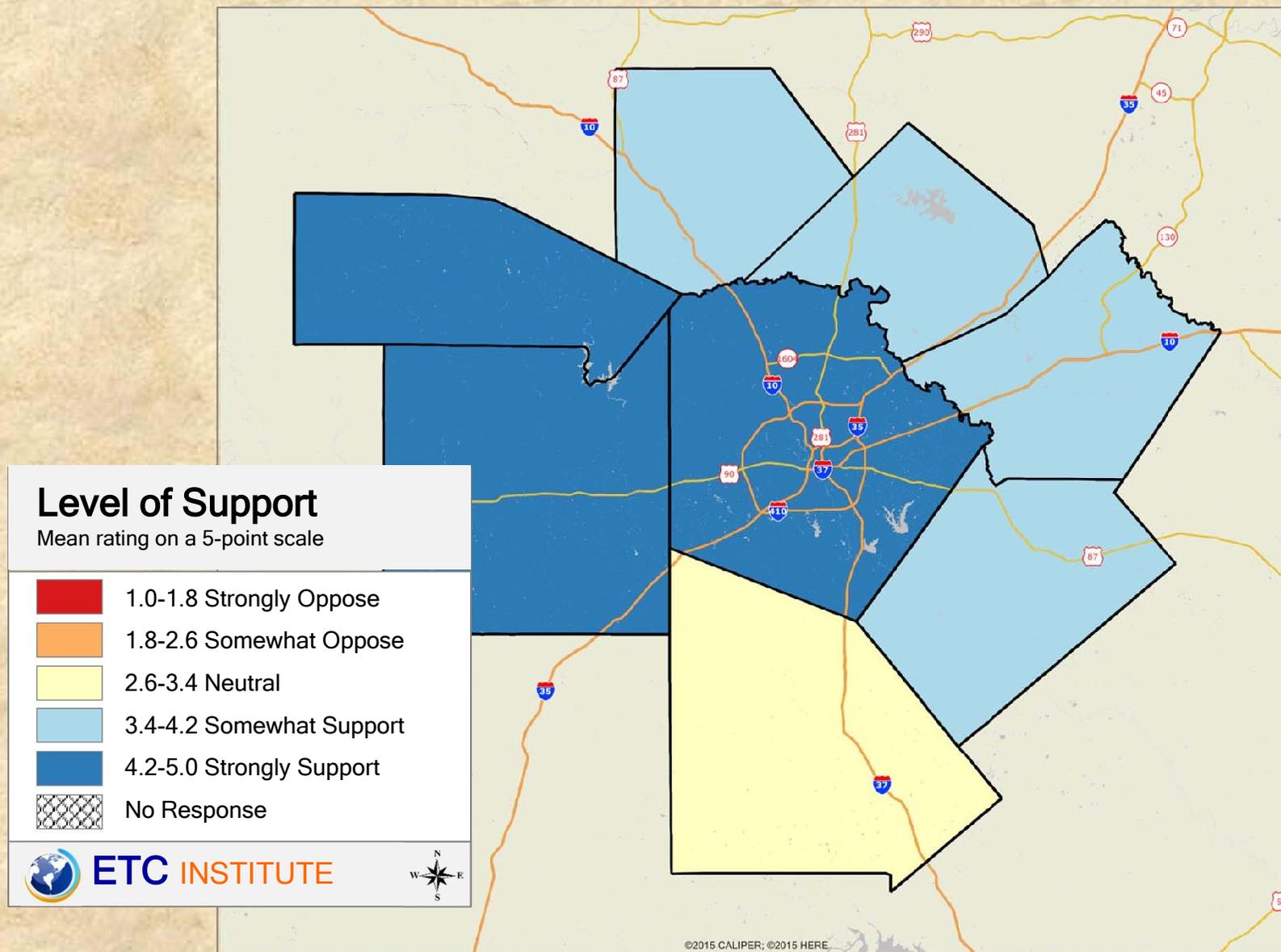
Q8D Level of support for a ban on the open burning of brush and other materials on Ozone Action Days (when ozone is expected to be high)



2016 AACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey

Shading reflects the mean rating for all respondents by County

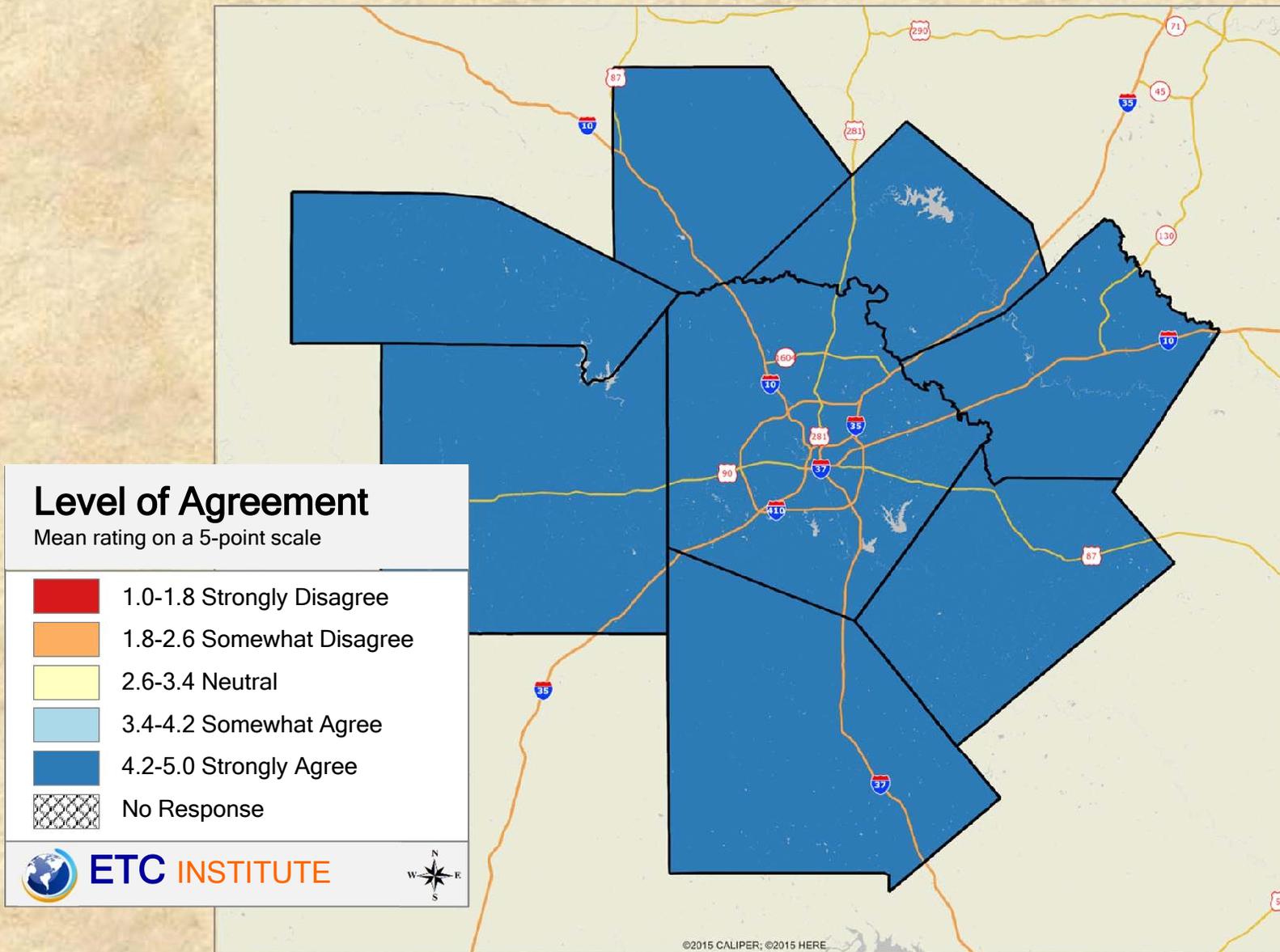
Q8E Level of support for other emission reduction measures



2016 AACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey

Shading reflects the mean rating for all respondents by County

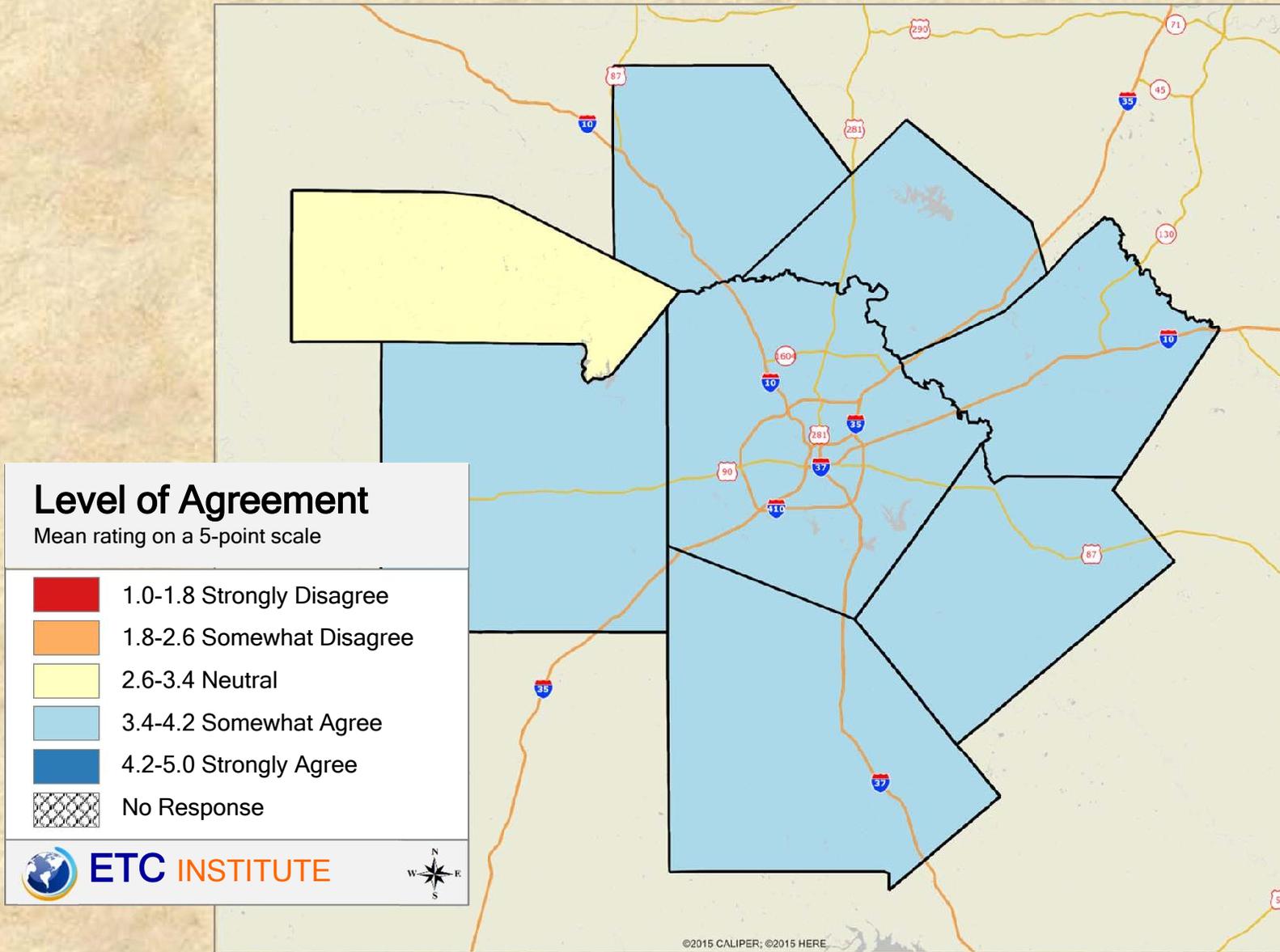
Q9A Level of agreement that improving the air in the Greater San Antonio area is the responsibility of every citizen living in the area



2016 AACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey

Shading reflects the mean rating for all respondents by County

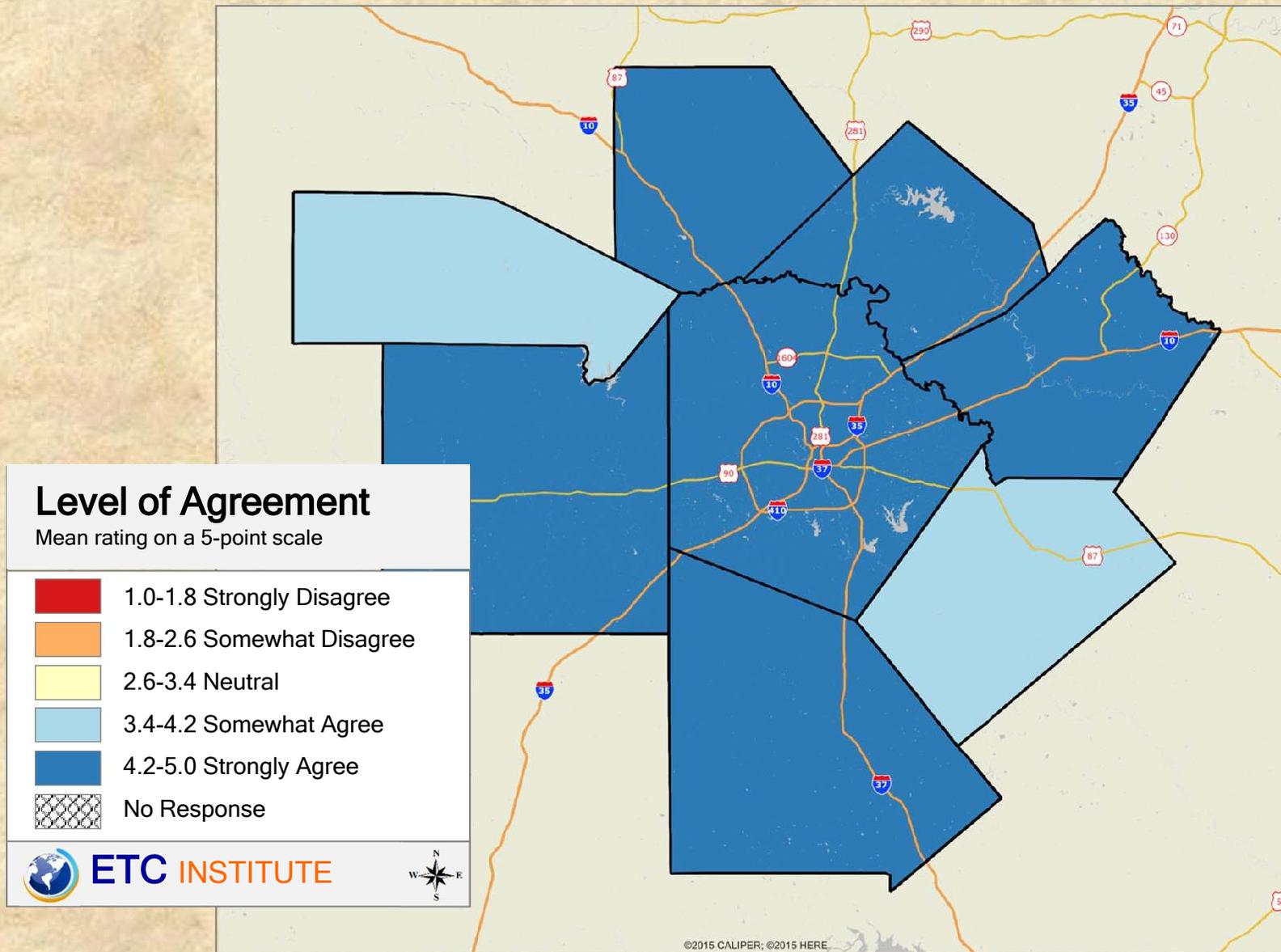
Q9B Level of agreement that improving the air in the Greater San Antonio area is the responsibility of the local government, even if taxes go up slightly



2016 AACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey

Shading reflects the mean rating for all respondents by County

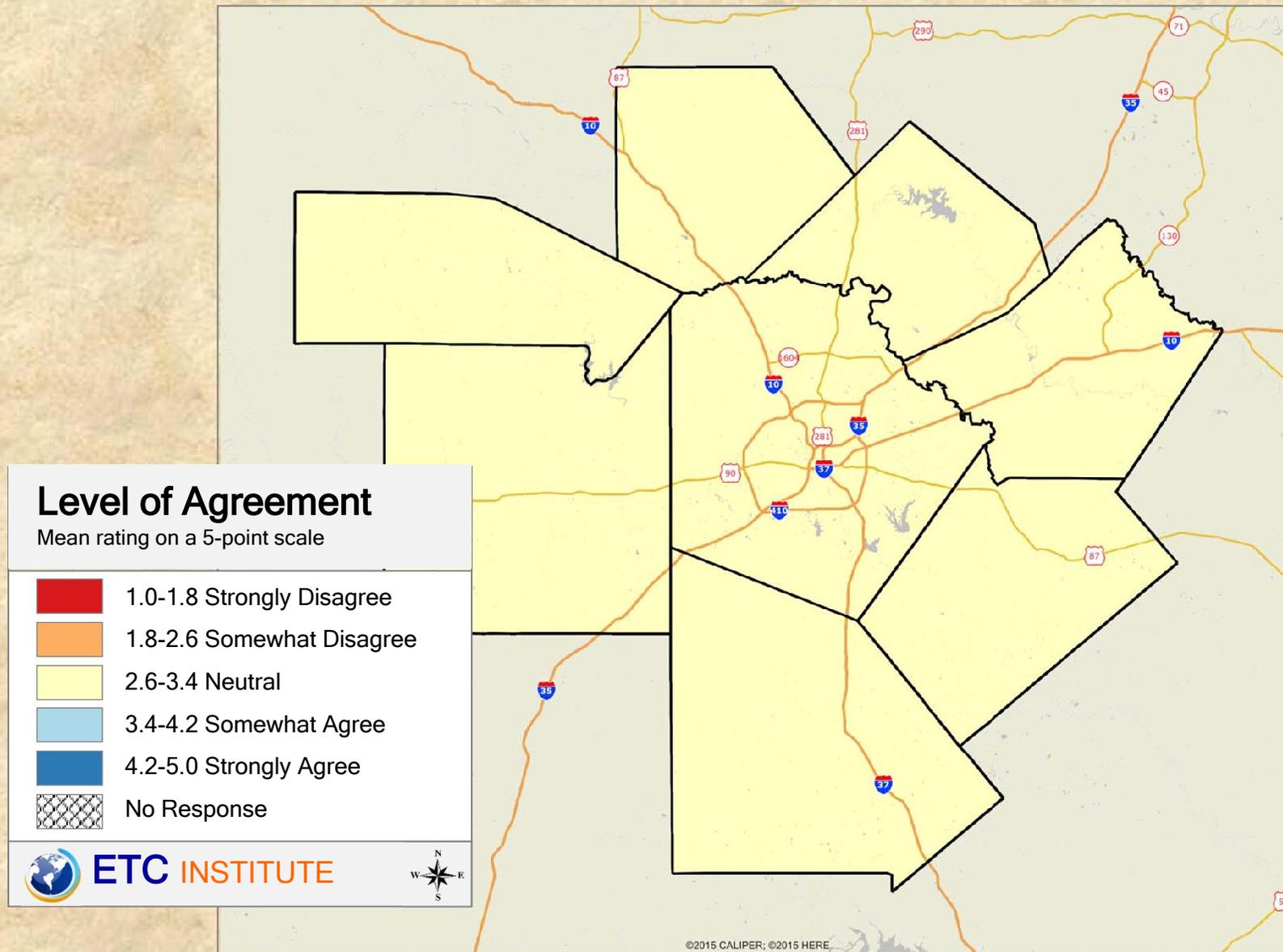
Q9C Level of agreement that improving the air in the region is the responsibility of those businesses that are the greatest polluters



2016 ACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey

Shading reflects the mean rating for all respondents by County

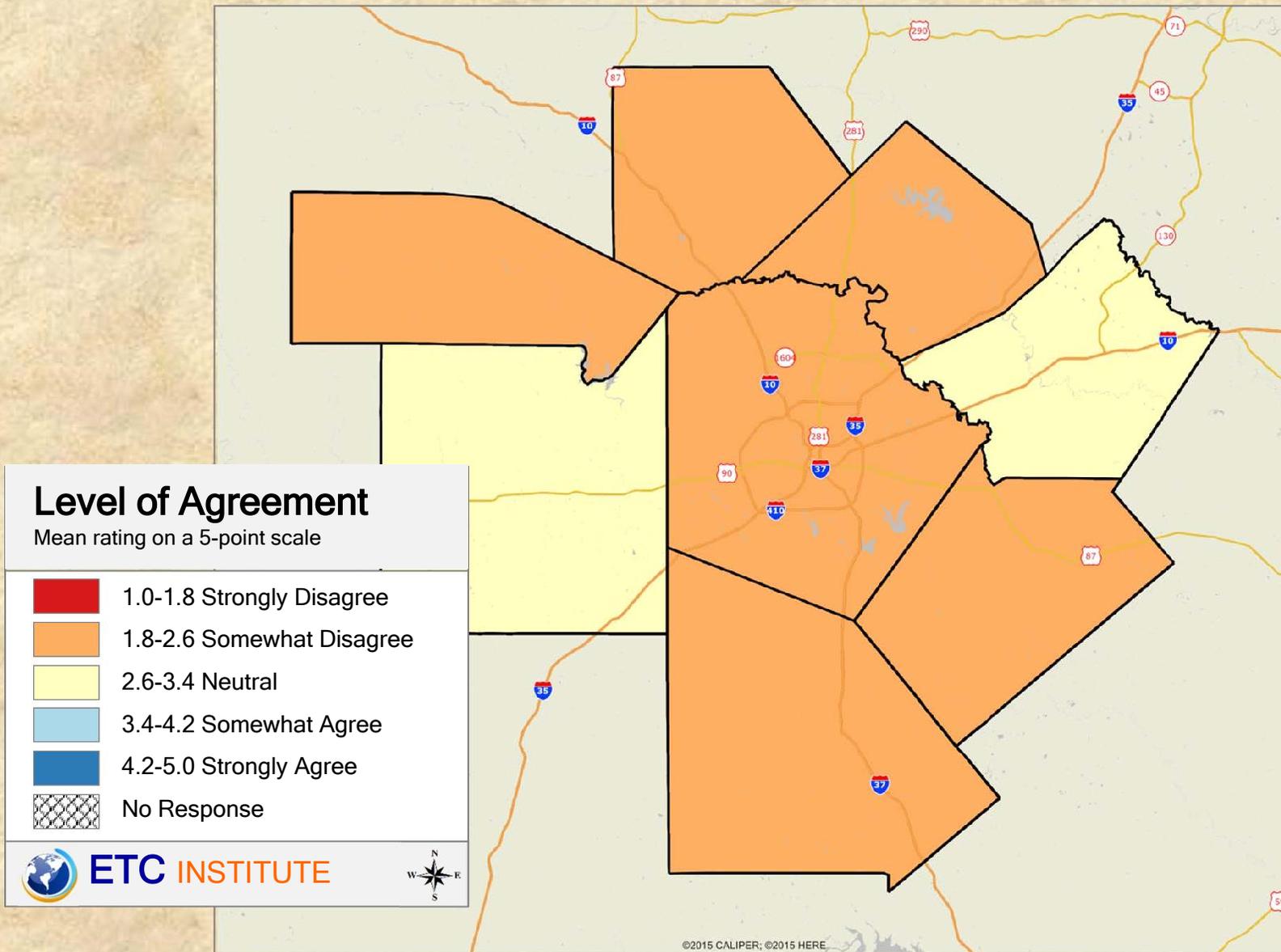
Q9D Level of agreement that *most* of the air pollution in the Greater San Antonio Area comes from outside of our 8-county area



2016 AACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey

Shading reflects the mean rating for all respondents by County

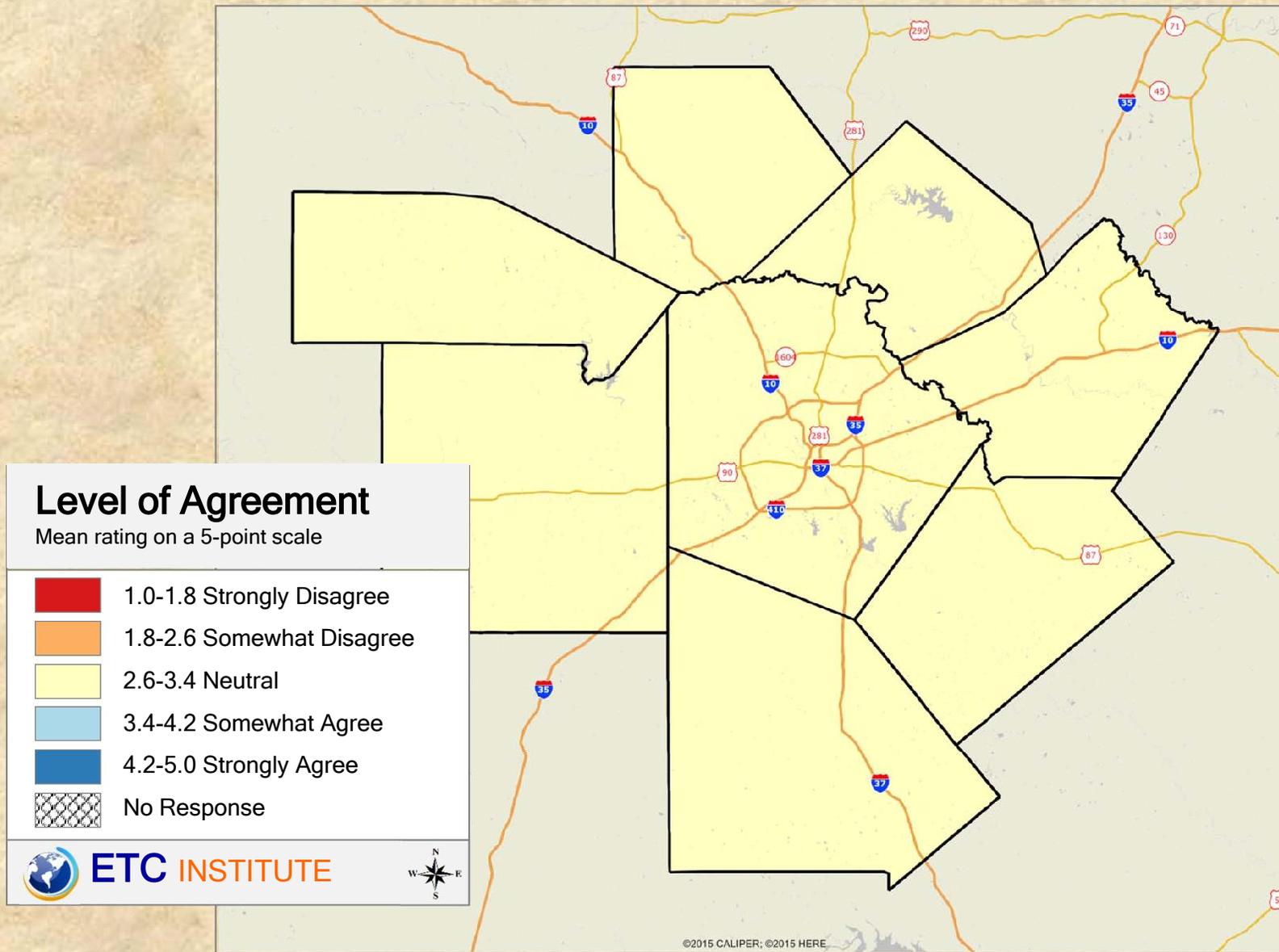
Q9E Level of agreement that air pollution is not a health problem in the Greater San Antonio area



2016 AACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey

Shading reflects the mean rating for all respondents by County

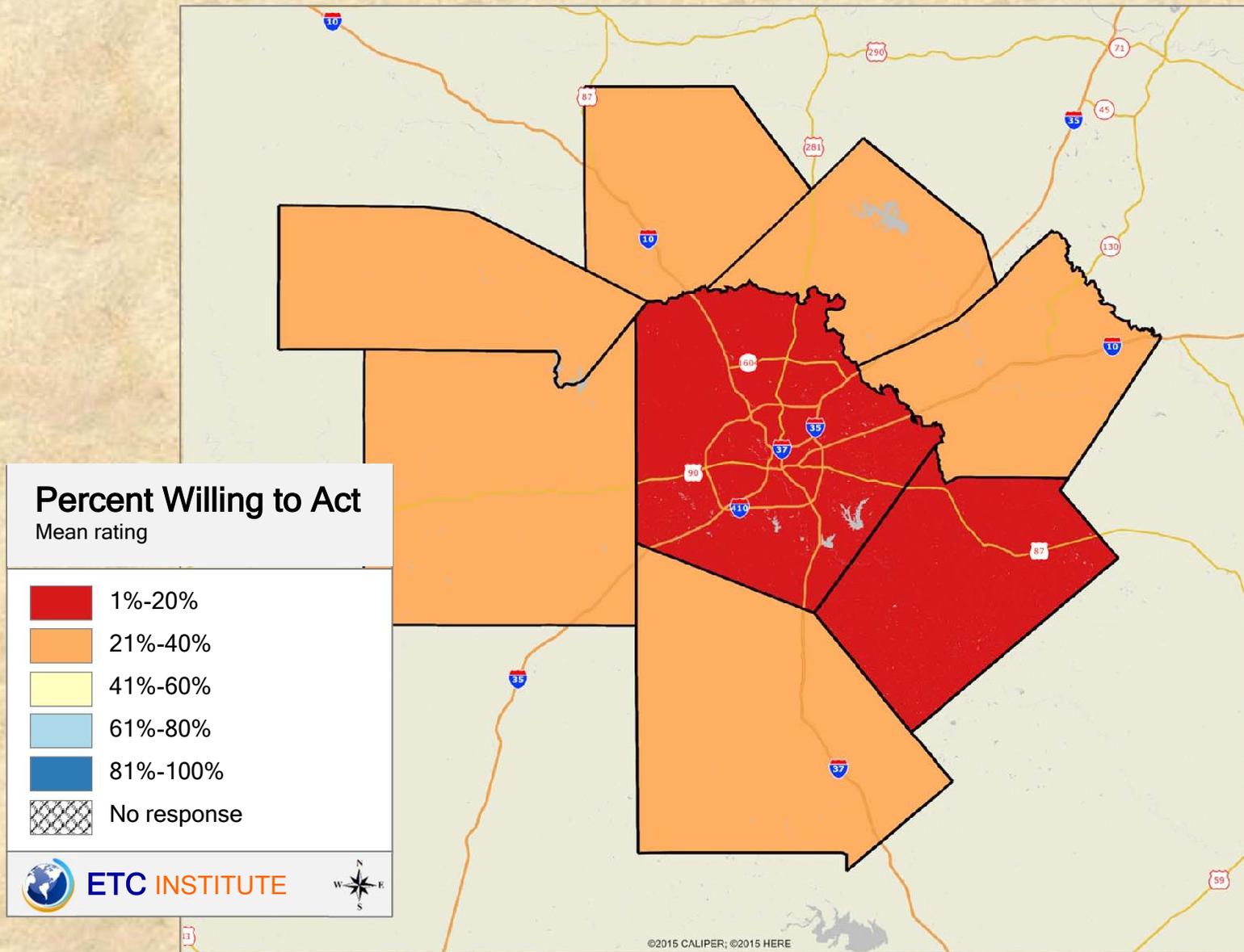
Q9F Level of agreement that air pollution is an unavoidable consequence of economic growth



2016 AACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey

Shading reflects the mean rating for all respondents by County

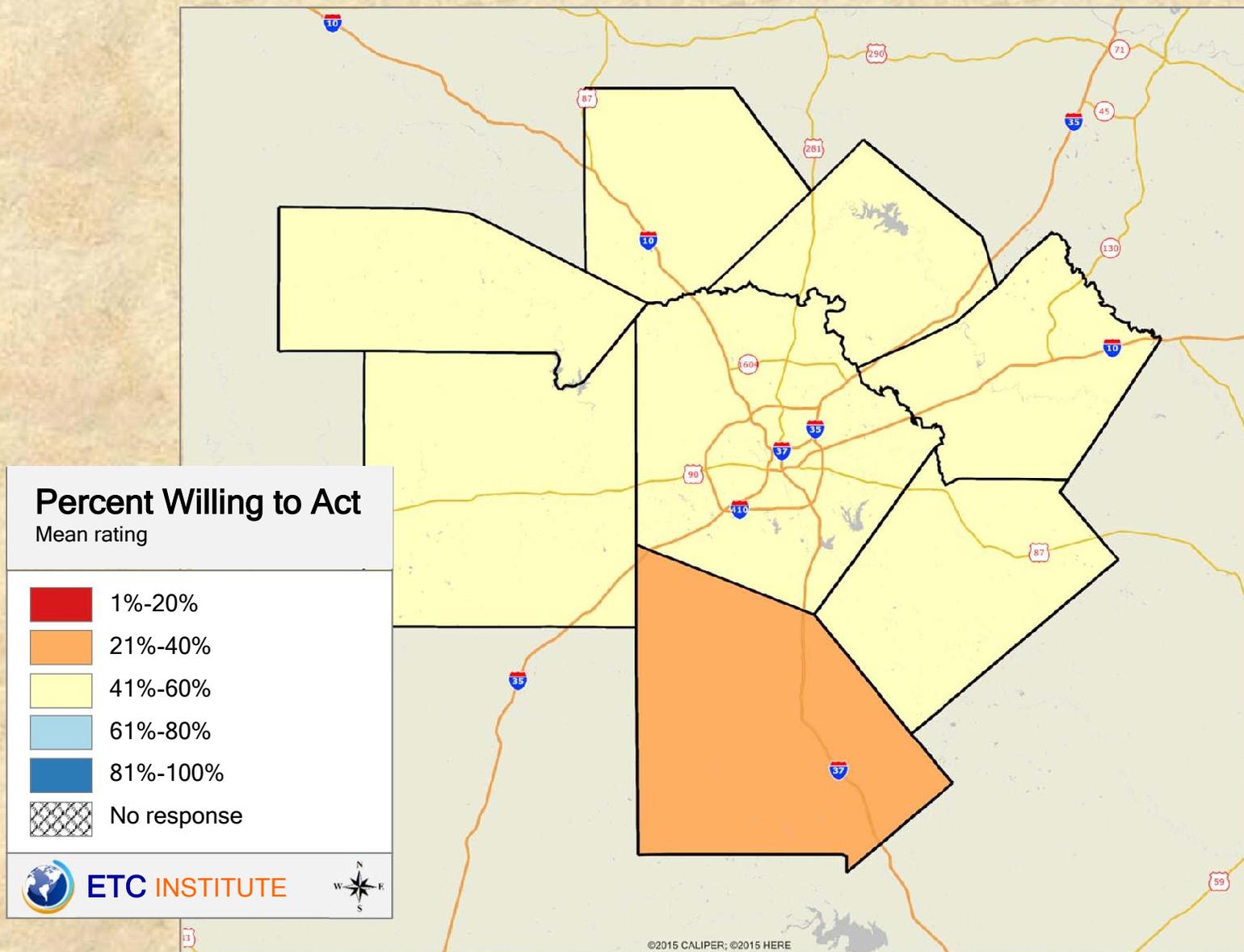
Q11A Willingness to take public transportation, especially on Ozone Action Days (when ozone is expected to be high)



2016 ACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey

Shading reflects the mean rating for all respondents by County

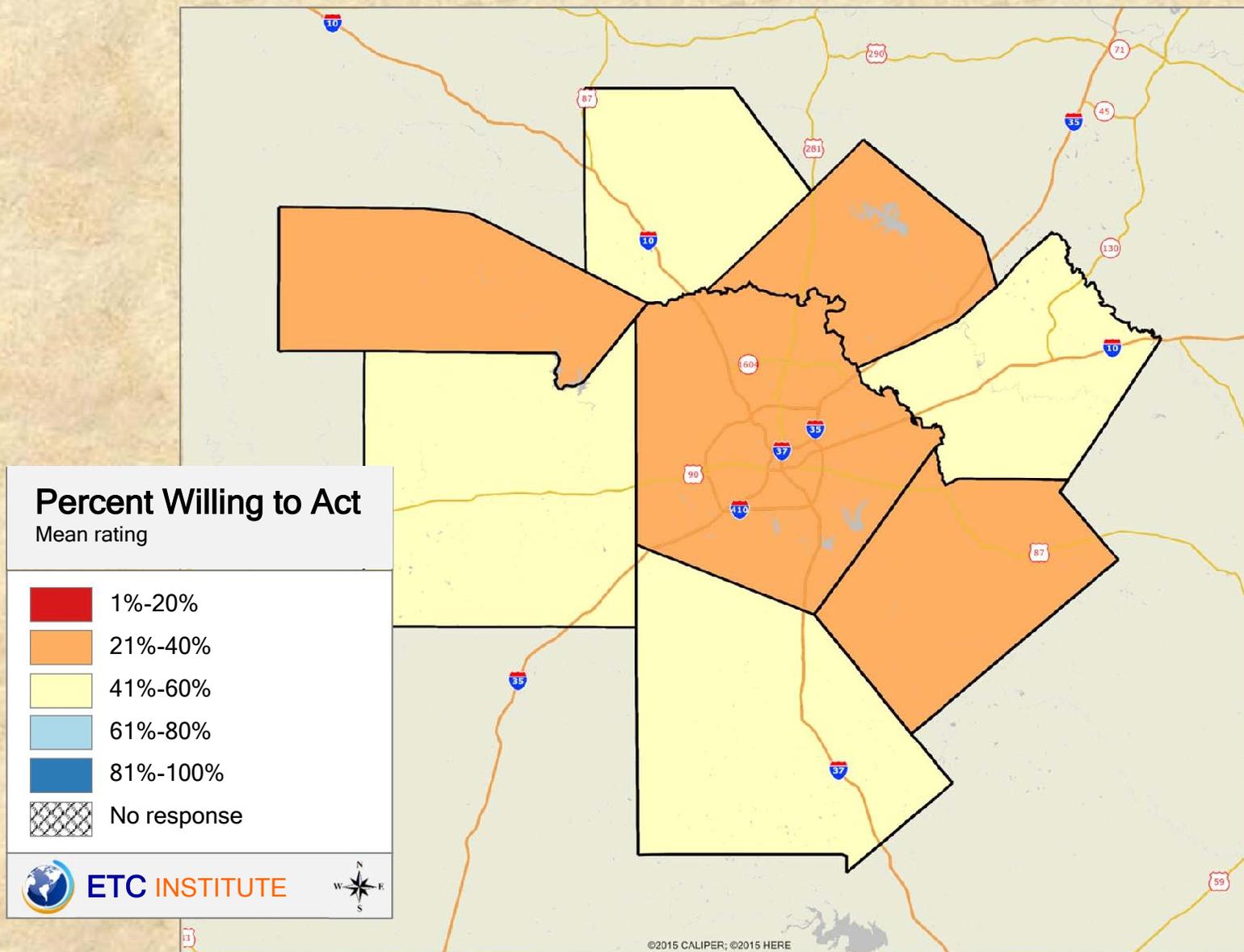
Q11B Willingness to walk or bike for trips of a mile or less



2016 AACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey

Shading reflects the mean rating for all respondents by County

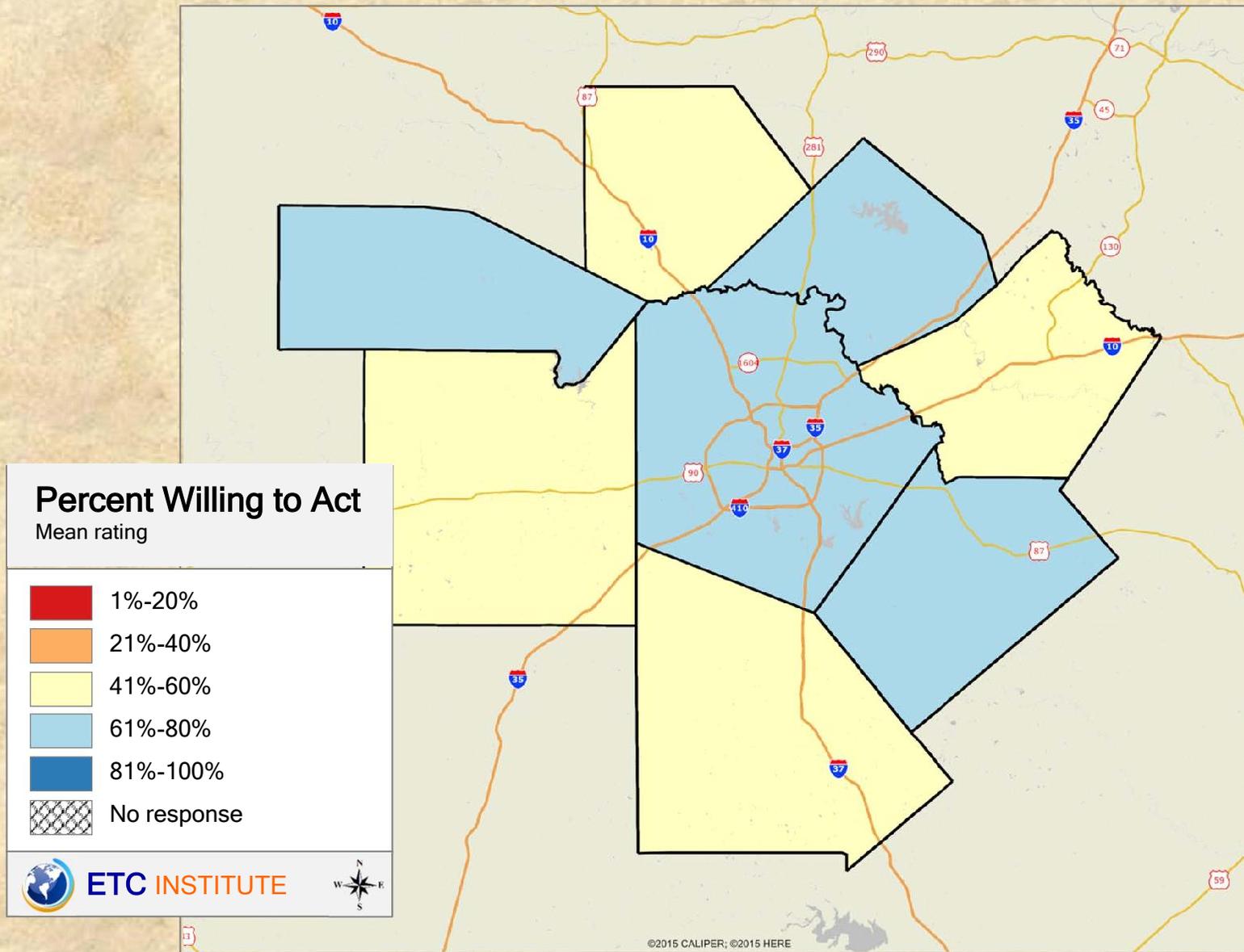
Q11C Willingness to carpool, especially on Ozone Action Days



2016 AACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey

Shading reflects the mean rating for all respondents by County

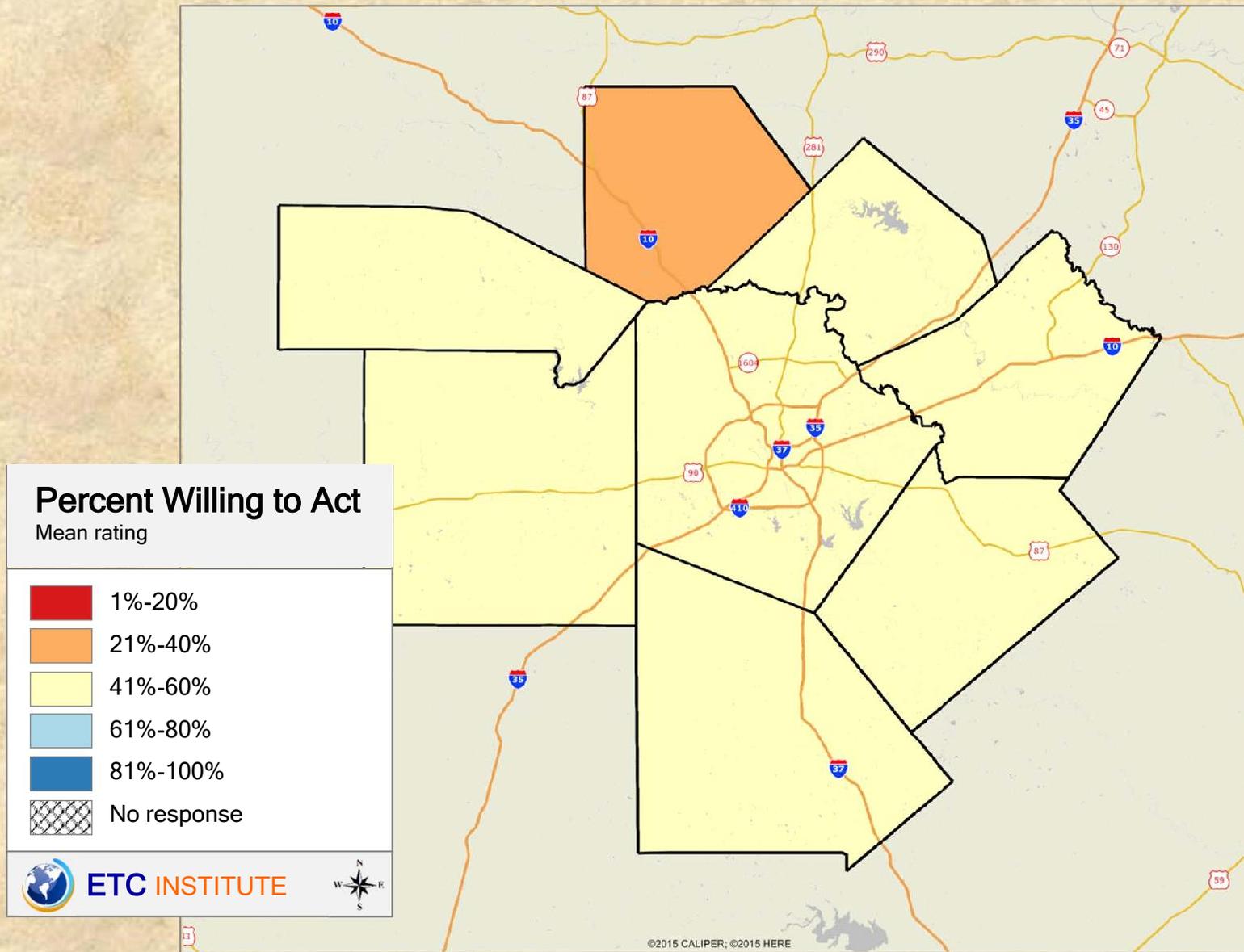
Q11D Willingness to avoid using drive-through lanes at restaurants, pharmacies, or banks parking and going inside, especially on Ozone Action Days



2016 ACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey

Shading reflects the mean rating for all respondents by County

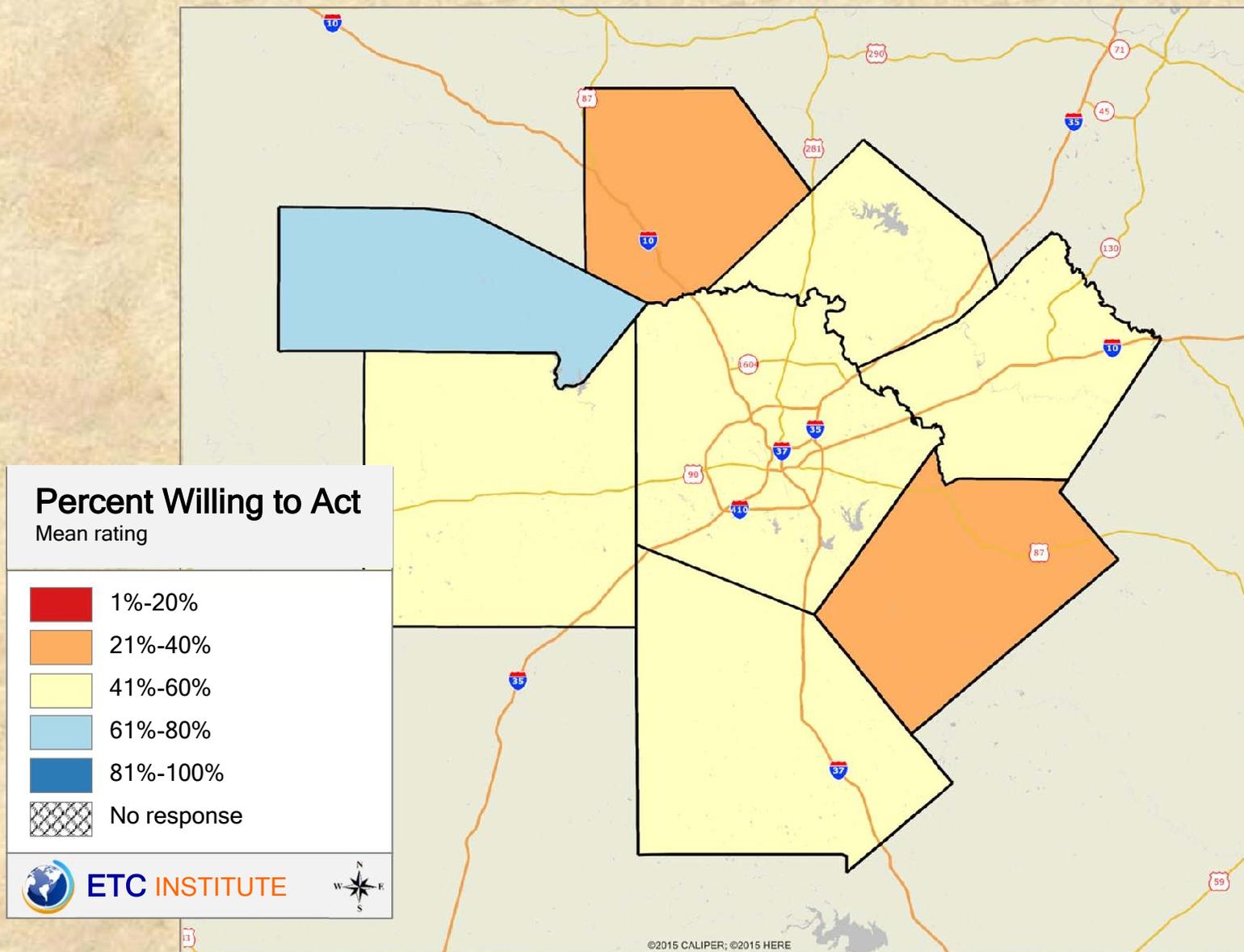
Q11E Willingness to make next vehicle purchase a fuel-efficient vehicle



2016 AACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey

Shading reflects the mean rating for all respondents by County

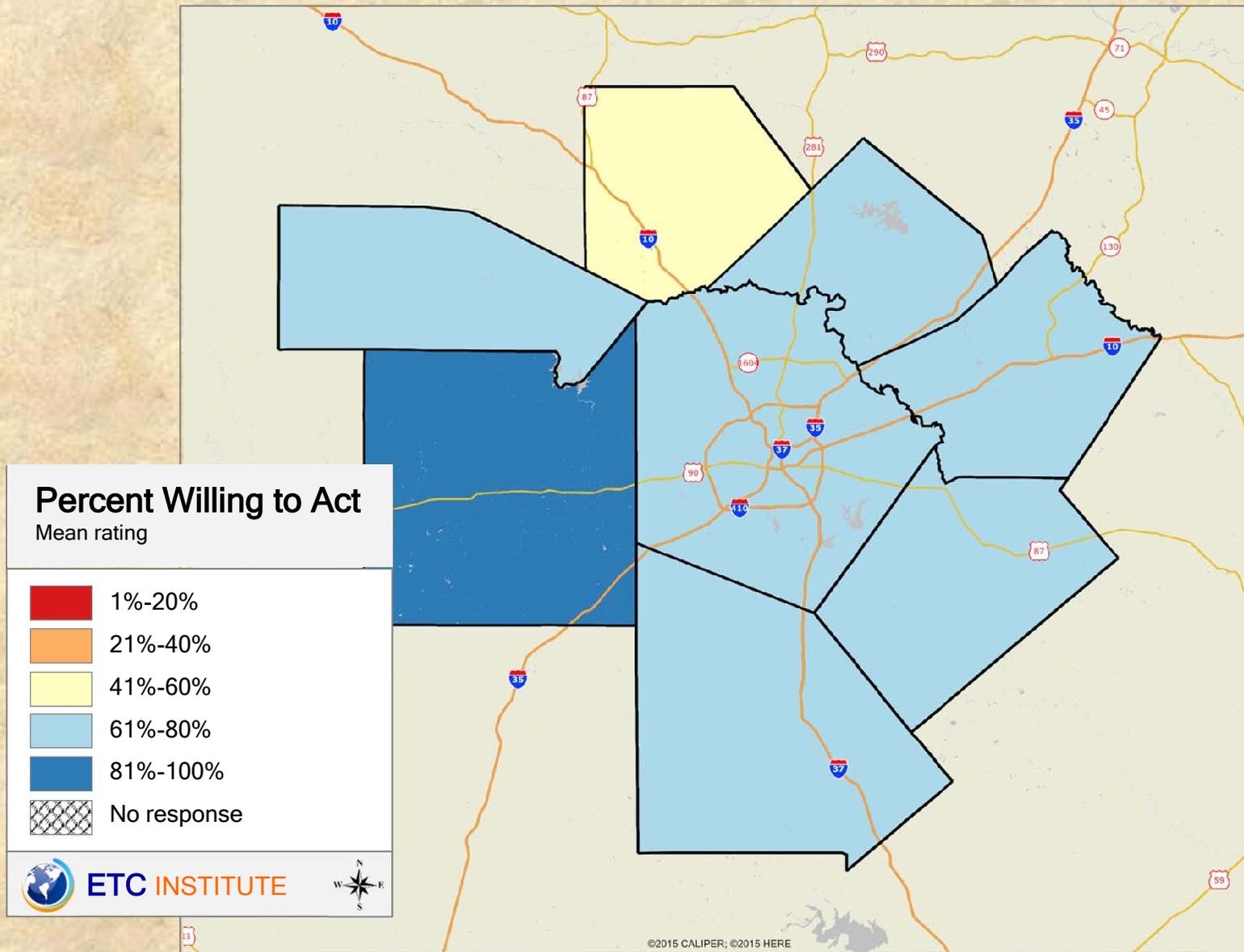
Q11F Willingness to avoid driving during peak traffic times, especially on Ozone Action Days



2016 AACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey

Shading reflects the mean rating for all respondents by County

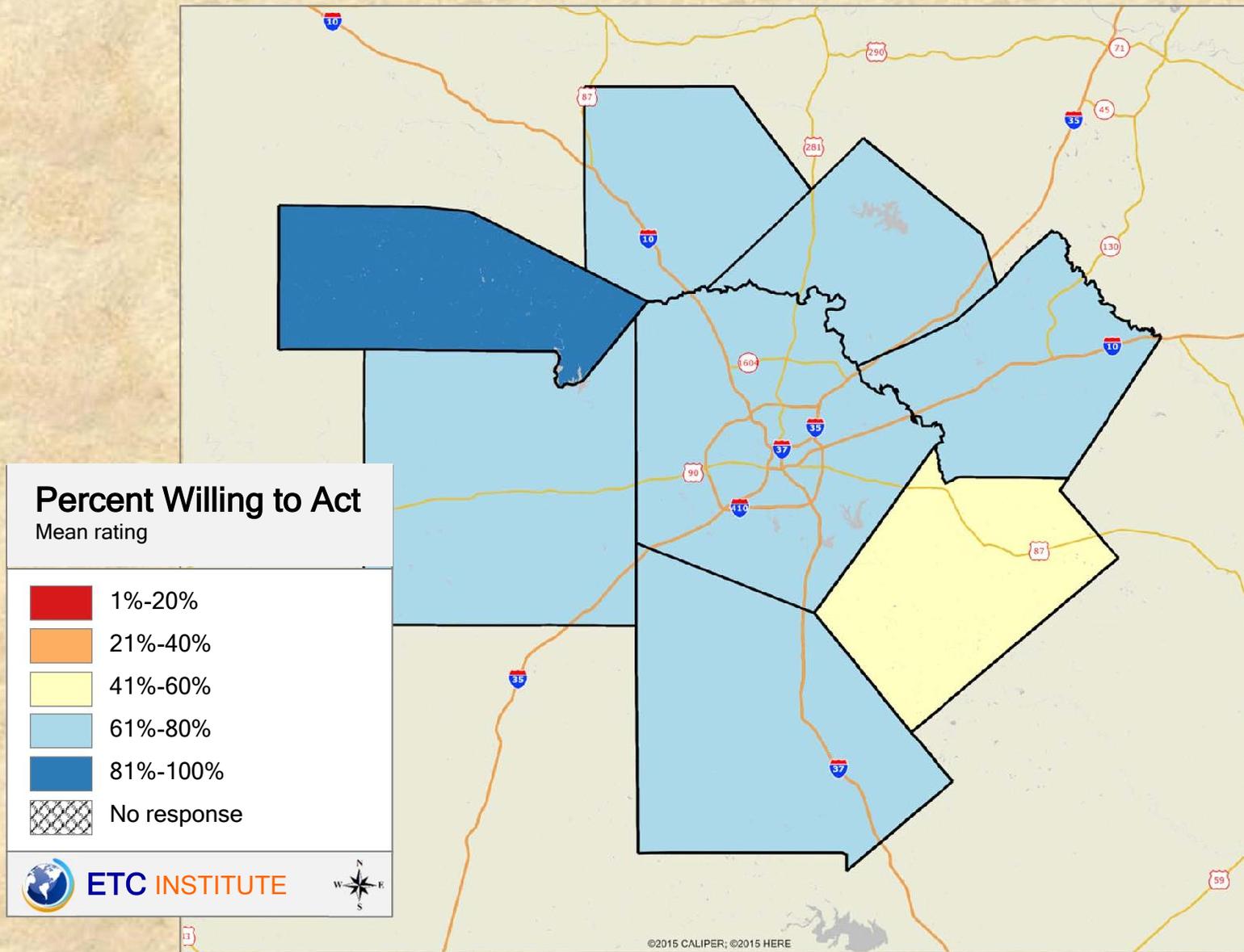
Q11G Willingness to drive the speed limit or below



2016 AACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey

Shading reflects the mean rating for all respondents by County

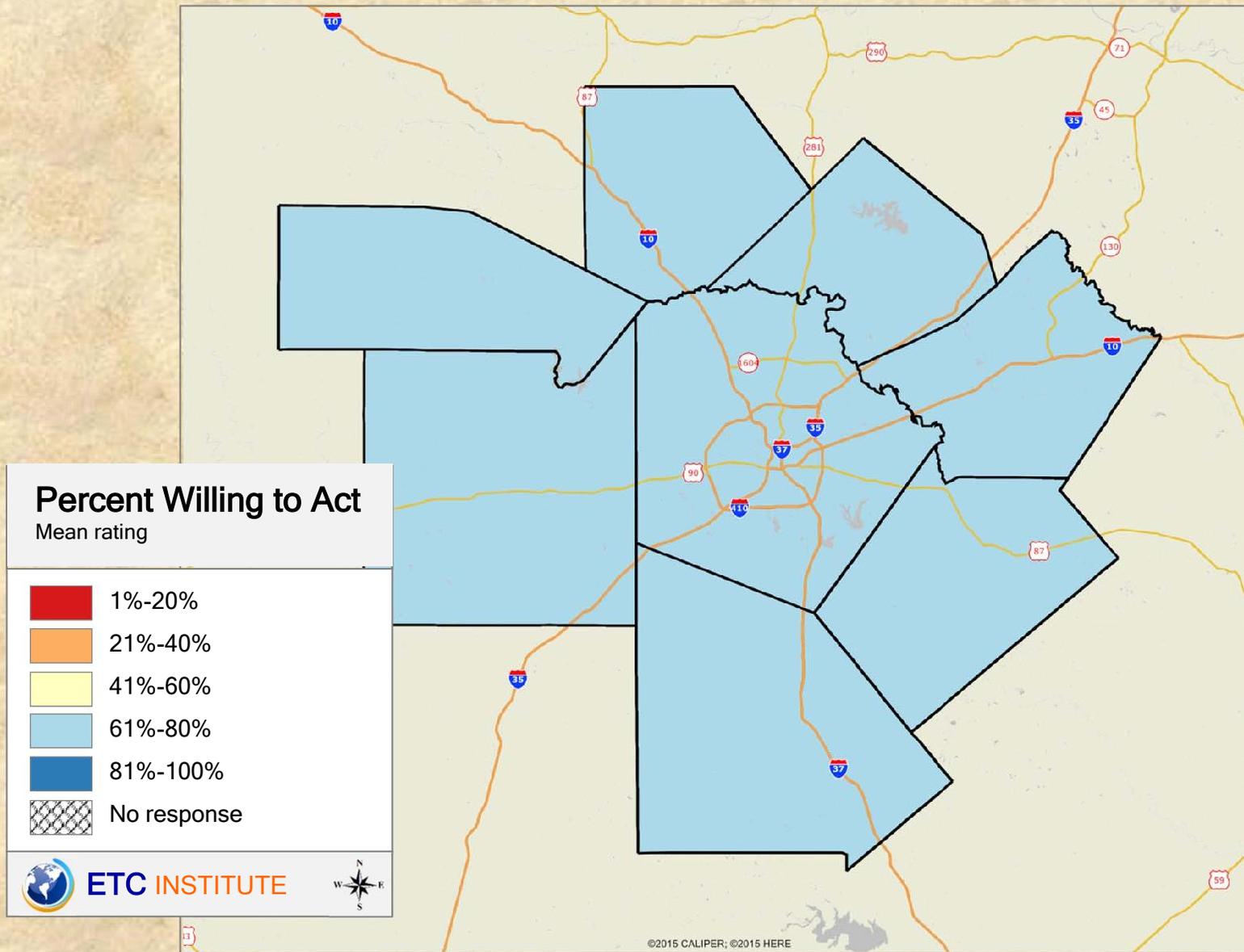
Q12A Willingness to postpone using gasoline-powered mowers or blowers on Ozone Action Days



2016 AACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey

Shading reflects the mean rating for all respondents by County

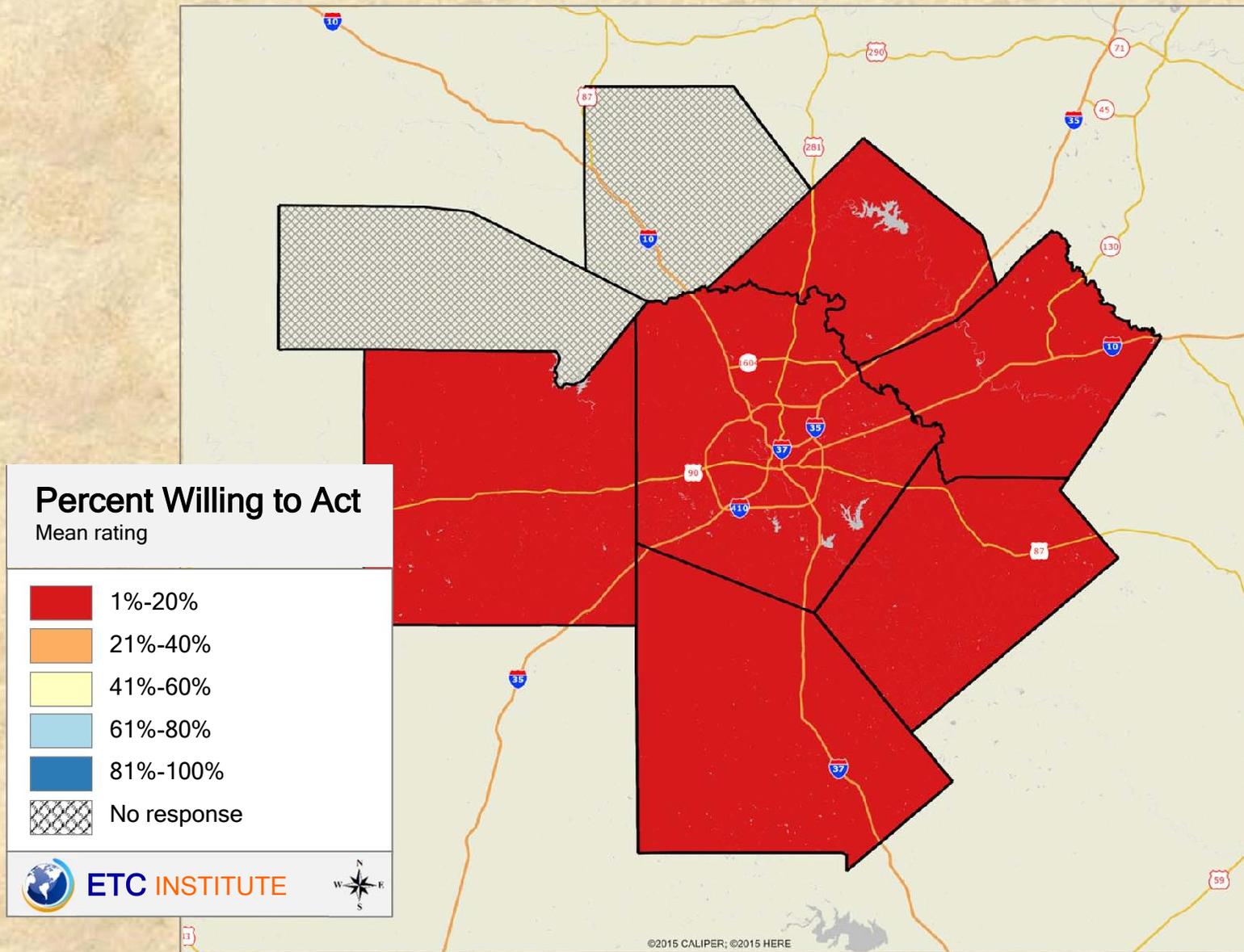
Q12B Willingness to set the thermostat higher or use less electricity than usual on Ozone Action Days



2016 AACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey

Shading reflects the mean rating for all respondents by County

Q12C Willingness to take other actions to improve air quality



2016 AACOG Ozone Action Public Input Survey

Shading reflects the mean rating for all respondents by County

Section 3:
Tabular Data

Q1. How concerned are you about air pollution in the Greater San Antonio area?

Q1. How concerned are you about air pollution in Greater San Antonio Area?	Number	Percent
Very concerned	365	42.1 %
Somewhat concerned	322	37.2 %
Not sure	69	8.0 %
Not concerned	110	12.7 %
Total	866	100.0 %

Q2. Do you or does anyone in your household have a breathing or respiratory problem?

Q2. Do you/anyone in household have a breathing or respiratory problem?	Number	Percent
Yes	319	36.8 %
No	546	63.0 %
Not provided/not sure	1	0.1 %
Total	866	100.0 %

EXCLUDING "NOT PROVIDED/NOT SURE"

Q2. Do you or does anyone in your household have a breathing or respiratory problem? (excluding "not provided/not sure")

Q2. Do you/anyone in household have a breathing or respiratory problem?	Number	Percent
Yes	319	36.9 %
No	546	63.1 %
Total	865	100.0 %

Q3. Do you think air pollution in the Greater San Antonio area is:

Q3. Do you think air pollution in the Greater San Antonio Area is:	Number	Percent
Getting much worse	135	15.6 %
Getting somewhat worse	367	42.4 %
Staying the same	217	25.1 %
Getting somewhat better	30	3.5 %
Getting much better	14	1.6 %
Don't know	103	11.9 %
Total	866	100.0 %

EXCLUDING "DON'T KNOW"

Q3. Do you think air pollution in the Greater San Antonio area is: (excluding "don't know")

Q3. Do you think air pollution in the Greater San Antonio Area is:	Number	Percent
Getting much worse	135	17.7 %
Getting somewhat worse	367	48.1 %
Staying the same	217	28.4 %
Getting somewhat better	30	3.9 %
Getting much better	14	1.8 %
Total	763	100.0 %

Q4. Do you remember hearing about any "OZONE ACTION DAYS" during the past year?

Q4. Do you remember hearing about any "Ozone Action Days" during past year?	Number	Percent
Yes	492	56.8 %
No	372	43.0 %
Not provided/not sure	2	0.2 %
Total	866	100.0 %

EXCLUDING "NOT PROVIDED/NOT SURE"

Q4. Do you remember hearing about any "OZONE ACTION DAYS" during the past year? (excluding "not provided/not sure")

Q4. Do you remember hearing about any "Ozone Action Days" during past year?	Number	Percent
Yes	492	56.9 %
No	372	43.1 %
Total	864	100.0 %

Q5. What do you think an "OZONE ACTION DAY" means?

Q5. What does an "Ozone Action Day" mean?	Number	Percent
High mold/pollen levels in the air	124	14.3 %
People should wear sunscreen when they go outside	128	14.8 %
High amount of ozone in the air	320	37.0 %
The hole in the ozone layer has made it unhealthy to be outside	211	24.4 %
The air is dirty/polluted	394	45.5 %
Drive less	378	43.6 %
Other	76	8.8 %
I don't know what "Ozone Action Day" means	95	11.0 %
Total	1726	

Q5. Other

Q5. Other	Number	Percent
Don't pump gas to mess with ozone	1	1.4 %
Don't fuel during daylight	1	1.4 %
Doing something to help at least for that day	1	1.4 %
Maintain vehicles better	1	1.4 %
People will have difficulty breathing if outdoors	1	1.4 %
Do not cut your grass or yards	1	1.4 %
Don't use your engine or mower	1	1.4 %
Too much emission in the air	1	1.4 %
Do not put gas in car, do not mow the lawn	1	1.4 %
Car pool	1	1.4 %
Combination of fueling after or before a certain time	1	1.4 %
I lived in California, I understand air quality	1	1.4 %
Do not use gas powered items such as lawn mowers	1	1.4 %
Those with sensitive respiratory issue's avoid too much exposure	1	1.4 %
Made up day by EPA	1	1.4 %
Pumping gas	1	1.4 %
Regulate air pollution	1	1.4 %
Another excuse for useless politicians to drain my wallet	1	1.4 %
Gas up early or late	1	1.4 %
Refuel after dark	1	1.4 %
People with asthma should stay inside	1	1.4 %
Air combined with pollution emissions can cause harmful health effects	1	1.4 %
High Humidity	1	1.4 %
Al Gore	1	1.4 %
Do not gas up cars	1	1.4 %
Fill up car at night	1	1.4 %
Limit outdoor time	1	1.4 %
No lawn mowing or gas fill up	1	1.4 %
Don't mow	1	1.4 %
No use of lawn mowers	1	1.4 %
Make more Eco-Friendly choices	1	1.4 %
We should not pump gas midday	1	1.4 %
Control	1	1.4 %
I'm from Phila & San Antonio is very healthy	1	1.4 %
Do one's part	1	1.4 %
To make people to carpool and use bus instead by car	1	1.4 %
Do not use gas powered machines	1	1.4 %
I live in Seguin SA doesn't affect me	1	1.4 %
Greater Government bureaucracy	1	1.4 %
Reduce use of products contributing to worsening ozone issue	1	1.4 %
GAS AFTER 6 PM, AVOID USING SMALL ENGINES	1	1.4 %
Refrain from using gas-powered lawn mowers/fuel cars early morning or late night	1	1.4 %
It is hype to screw us uot of our car	1	1.4 %
Gas, industry, travel, business	1	1.4 %
Liberal propaganda	1	1.4 %
Government trying to grab more tax money from higher tax payers	1	1.4 %
Outside air quality unhealthy	1	1.4 %
Use caution and protect yourself when you go outside	1	1.4 %
The sky is falling, and Chicken Little is worried (about nothing)	1	1.4 %
Take action on preventing the ozone from getting worse	1	1.4 %
Fill gas tank another day	1	1.4 %
Expand bicycle lanes throughout San Antonio including the suburbs	1	1.4 %
Fill up gas after 6pm	1	1.4 %
Don't fuel up vehicle	1	1.4 %
It helps to put gas after 6 pm	1	1.4 %

Q5. Other

Q5. Other	Number	Percent
When ozone level in the forecast are harmful to those with respiratory problems	1	1.4 %
Do not do things that promote pollution	1	1.4 %
Allergies everyday all day no letting up	1	1.4 %
Don't mow the grass, try to be conservative in your use of fuel	1	1.4 %
Don't put gas in your vehicle during the day	1	1.4 %
Where the communities takes action by preventing the reduction layer	1	1.4 %
I don't know what the	1	1.4 %
Be careful about time of day you mow grass	1	1.4 %
It is when the weather/pollution/humidity is monitored	1	1.4 %
Promoting against ozone depleting activities	1	1.4 %
Do less things that make air unhealthy	1	1.4 %
Everyone should try to take better care of their environment	1	1.4 %
Don't do things that damage the ozone layer	1	1.4 %
Put gas in your car in the evening	1	1.4 %
Stay inside	1	1.4 %
A day to make effort in reducing chemicals harmful to the ozone	1	1.4 %
It means my child will land in the ER if she goes outside	1	1.4 %
Total	72	100.0 %

Q6. Through which source would you most prefer to receive information about air quality?

Q6. Your most preferred source to receive information about air quality	Number	Percent
Internet	140	16.2 %
Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.)	90	10.4 %
Email	144	16.6 %
Local Newspaper	39	4.5 %
TV news/weather	346	40.0 %
Other source	25	2.9 %
I do not care about receiving such information	82	9.5 %
Total	866	100.0 %

Q6. Other

Q6. Other	Number	Percent
Text alert	7	28.0 %
Local radio	6	24.0 %
Mail	3	12.0 %
Alerts (like Amber Alert)	1	4.0 %
Weather channel	1	4.0 %
USPS	1	4.0 %
Mail or phone call	1	4.0 %
I get mine from weather underground	1	4.0 %
WOAI	1	4.0 %
Highway billboards	1	4.0 %
Newspaper, TV news, Radio news	1	4.0 %
Town crier	1	4.0 %
Total	25	100.0 %

Q7. Since vehicle emissions are a major source of ozone or smog in our region, to what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following vehicle emissions reduction measures to improve air quality?

(N=866)

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Undecided/ Neutral	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	No response
Q7a. Vehicle emissions testing	367 42.4%	200 23.1%	150 17.3%	55 6.4%	88 10.2%	6 0.7%
Q7b. High occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes (special expressway lanes for vehicles with multiple occupants)	347 40.1%	225 26.0%	172 19.9%	43 5.0%	72 8.3%	7 0.8%
Q7c. Streets that allow safer travel for cyclists, pedestrians, & transit users as well as motorists	478 55.2%	212 24.5%	94 10.9%	31 3.6%	44 5.1%	7 0.8%
Q7d. Improvement of public transportation options	478 55.2%	197 22.7%	121 14.0%	30 3.5%	33 3.8%	7 0.8%
Q7e. An ordinance that limits how long drivers may let their engines idle while parked or waiting in line	220 25.4%	172 19.9%	206 23.8%	104 12.0%	157 18.1%	7 0.8%
Q7f. The lowering of highway & expressway speed limits	110 12.7%	123 14.2%	182 21.0%	160 18.5%	282 32.6%	9 1.0%
Q7g. Requiring large employers to offer a commute reduction program such as carpool matching, compressed scheduling, or telecommuting	355 41.0%	218 25.2%	168 19.4%	46 5.3%	71 8.2%	8 0.9%
Q7h. Other	70 8.1%	5 0.6%	24 2.8%	1 0.1%	6 0.7%	760 87.8%

EXCLUDING "NO RESPONSE"

Q7. Since vehicle emissions are a major source of ozone or smog in our region, to what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following vehicle emissions reduction measures to improve air quality? (excluding "no response")

(N=866)

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Undecided/ Neutral	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose
Q7a. Vehicle emissions testing	367 42.7%	200 23.3%	150 17.4%	55 6.4%	88 10.2%
Q7b. High occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes (special expressway lanes for vehicles with multiple occupants)	347 40.4%	225 26.2%	172 20.0%	43 5.0%	72 8.4%
Q7c. Streets that allow safer travel for cyclists, pedestrians, & transit users as well as motorists	478 55.6%	212 24.7%	94 10.9%	31 3.6%	44 5.1%
Q7d. Improvement of public transportation options	478 55.6%	197 22.9%	121 14.1%	30 3.5%	33 3.8%
Q7e. An ordinance that limits how long drivers may let their engines idle while parked or waiting in line	220 25.6%	172 20.0%	206 24.0%	104 12.1%	157 18.3%
Q7f. The lowering of highway & expressway speed limits	110 12.8%	123 14.4%	182 21.2%	160 18.7%	282 32.9%
Q7g. Requiring large employers to offer a commute reduction program such as carpool matching, compressed scheduling, or telecommuting	355 41.4%	218 25.4%	168 19.6%	46 5.4%	71 8.3%
Q7h. Other	70 66.0%	5 4.7%	24 22.6%	1 0.9%	6 5.7%

Q7. Other

Q7h. Other	Number	Percent
Government shouldn't mandate any company	1	1.0 %
More electrical	1	1.0 %
Encouraging tree planting & carpooling	1	1.0 %
Programing traffic lights so people don't idle too long causing fumes	1	1.0 %
More public transportation	1	1.0 %
Changing vehicle speeds	1	1.0 %
Days where persons are awarded for not driving	1	1.0 %
Limit cigarettes	1	1.0 %
Don't raise my taxes for BS	1	1.0 %
Buses	1	1.0 %
Cyclist should travel facing traffic to avoid accidents	1	1.0 %
More green air programs/rebates	1	1.0 %
Walk	1	1.0 %
Require city and county to do the same	1	1.0 %
Other mass transportation options such as trains	1	1.0 %
Train to Austin	1	1.0 %
Vehicle safety	1	1.0 %
More sensors at traffic lights	1	1.0 %
Hold polluters accountable, fine/tax/emissions	1	1.0 %
Fix streets that are too bumpy and remove speed bumps	1	1.0 %
Ticket more smoking vehicles. Get them off streets	1	1.0 %
Find a solution for peak hours, it is a great mess	1	1.0 %
Against expanding out control	1	1.0 %
Big company trucks on back roads only if necessary	1	1.0 %
I do not support lowering the speed limits	1	1.0 %
Public transportation to community airport	1	1.0 %
Get government the hell out of my life	1	1.0 %
Close drive through lanes at fast food restaurants on ozone action days	1	1.0 %
Expand freeways (wider) especially east I-10 from 410/WW White to FM 1518	1	1.0 %
Promote/Facilitate use of electric cars, work from home options	1	1.0 %
Don't support	1	1.0 %
Do not implement emissions testing	1	1.0 %
Incentives for car companies to make more affordable hybrid/electric vehicles	1	1.0 %
People car pool all the time	1	1.0 %
Electric vehicles	1	1.0 %
Fine people with old vehicles that pollute the roads	1	1.0 %
Cars that let a certain amount of emissions should be illegal	1	1.0 %
Rail transportation	1	1.0 %
This whole thing is driven by politics	1	1.0 %
Electric cars	1	1.0 %
Freedom from Government regulation	1	1.0 %
Maximus each request	1	1.0 %
Plant more trees especially in the middle of the lanes	1	1.0 %
Encourage local farmer markets to reduce commercial transportation	1	1.0 %
All are good options	1	1.0 %
Bikes	1	1.0 %
High speed commuter transportation between metro areas	1	1.0 %
Greater availability of electric car changing stations	1	1.0 %
Funding and production for new Eco friendly tech	1	1.0 %
More parks (trees) to help W/CO2	1	1.0 %
Free commuting for schools and jobs	1	1.0 %
MAKE ROADS SAFE FOR CYCLISTS	1	1.0 %
Bullet Train between TX Cities	1	1.0 %
Would have to hear suggestions	1	1.0 %

Q7. Other

Q7h. Other	Number	Percent
Better pricing and service for public transportation	1	1.0 %
Free catalytic converters to qualifying vehicles	1	1.0 %
Improve roadways before approving new housing areas	1	1.0 %
Regulate traffic flow better	1	1.0 %
Smog regulations bleed people and monies	1	1.0 %
Alternate large truck routes	1	1.0 %
Targeted emissions testing for trucks	1	1.0 %
Light rail service	1	1.0 %
We need to educate the San Antonio population	1	1.0 %
Build better highways to avoid traffic, especially on IH-35, IH-10, SH-1604, SH-410	1	1.0 %
NO MORE REGULATIONS	1	1.0 %
Don't make changes unless they will be enforced	1	1.0 %
New laws	1	1.0 %
Mowing lawns once every 2 weeks	1	1.0 %
San Antonio & Texas both need to stop selling out	1	1.0 %
Companies need to clean up their own mess	1	1.0 %
Citations to cars that smoke	1	1.0 %
Use common sense	1	1.0 %
Additional regulation	1	1.0 %
Need better public transportation	1	1.0 %
Staggered hours for workers to reduce traffic	1	1.0 %
Car pool pick up lanes at schools	1	1.0 %
Have Mexico stop burning their fields	1	1.0 %
I only support public transportation that brings commuters from outside of TX Loop 1604	1	1.0 %
Close all drive thru lanes during	1	1.0 %
Incentivize pollution reduction of businesses, industrial vehicles, via tax breaks	1	1.0 %
Ban smoking in public	1	1.0 %
Government incentives like tax breaks given to individuals that use less auto gas & public utilities	1	1.0 %
Government needs to keep its nose out of business concerns	1	1.0 %
Reduce license plate fee if applicant submits a copy of emission test results indicating in compliance	1	1.0 %
I think telecommuting would benefit greatly	1	1.0 %
Strict limits on older vehicles that pollute	1	1.0 %
Bringing a train station that would reduce the amount of vehicles on the road	1	1.0 %
Quit worrying. I grew up in Los Angeles in the 1950's	1	1.0 %
Some companies are hard to get to and carpooling is an inconvenience	1	1.0 %
Install electric conversion usage of public transportation	1	1.0 %
Industry pollution reduction program for cleaner air	1	1.0 %
Identifying large polluters (refineries/factories) & fining them	1	1.0 %
Rail transit from Bulverde to downtown	1	1.0 %
A separate hwy for 18 wheelers	1	1.0 %
Better public transportation for people with kids	1	1.0 %
Autos are not the problem	1	1.0 %
More push for electric calls	1	1.0 %
Ridesharing at a whole new level. Less traffic	1	1.0 %
Tax reduction opportunities	1	1.0 %
The amount of vehicles allow per residential place	1	1.0 %
A citywide health initiative on obesity	1	1.0 %
Total	101	100.0 %

Q8. In addition to measures to reduce vehicle emissions, other actions may be effective in improving regional air quality. To what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following measures?

(N=866)

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Undecided/ Neutral	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	No response
Q8a. Increased regulation on industries to reduce their emissions	412 47.6%	235 27.1%	116 13.4%	37 4.3%	59 6.8%	7 0.8%
Q8b. Greater use of clean energy from renewable sources such as wind & sun	556 64.2%	177 20.4%	74 8.5%	17 2.0%	34 3.9%	8 0.9%
Q8c. Standards that require homes & buildings to be more energy efficient	427 49.3%	249 28.8%	102 11.8%	30 3.5%	51 5.9%	7 0.8%
Q8d. A ban on the open burning of brush & other materials on Ozone Action Days (when Ozone is expected to be high)	500 57.7%	174 20.1%	95 11.0%	38 4.4%	52 6.0%	7 0.8%
Q8e. Other	41 4.7%	5 0.6%	4 0.5%	1 0.1%	3 0.3%	812 93.8%

EXCLUDING "NO RESPONSE"

Q8. In addition to measures to reduce vehicle emissions, other actions may be effective in improving regional air quality. To what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following measures? (excluding "no response")

(N=866)

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Undecided/ Neutral	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose
Q8a. Increased regulation on industries to reduce their emissions	412 48.0%	235 27.4%	116 13.5%	37 4.3%	59 6.9%
Q8b. Greater use of clean energy from renewable sources such as wind & sun	556 64.8%	177 20.6%	74 8.6%	17 2.0%	34 4.0%
Q8c. Standards that require homes & buildings to be more energy efficient	427 49.7%	249 29.0%	102 11.9%	30 3.5%	51 5.9%
Q8d. A ban on the open burning of brush & other materials on Ozone Action Days (when Ozone is expected to be high)	500 58.2%	174 20.3%	95 11.1%	38 4.4%	52 6.1%
Q8e. Other	41 75.9%	5 9.3%	4 7.4%	1 1.9%	3 5.6%

Q8. Other

Q8e. Other	Number	Percent
Mandates are unconstitutional	1	2.0 %
Cleaner fuel	1	2.0 %
Educating elementary to high school students	1	2.0 %
GO GREEN	1	2.0 %
Burn brush and other materials once per month	1	2.0 %
Force indoor smoking	1	2.0 %
Eco cars affordable	1	2.0 %
Stricter laws, fine those who go against the bans	1	2.0 %
Other countries pollute air as much as we do	1	2.0 %
Lower emissions on public vehicles	1	2.0 %
Safe	1	2.0 %
Solar panel and energy efficient rebates	1	2.0 %
Require to keep yards clean without clutter and junk	1	2.0 %
Tax incentives for homeowners using solar energy	1	2.0 %
Consider mass rapid transit options	1	2.0 %
BURN BAN Not everyone has the resources in burning	1	2.0 %
A way for government to tax	1	2.0 %
Freedom from Government regulation	1	2.0 %
Again maximize every request	1	2.0 %
Actions that don't impose more laws on citizens	1	2.0 %
We should recycle more and inform/educate people to recycle	1	2.0 %
Spot checks	1	2.0 %
Plant more trees	1	2.0 %
Get Mexico involved	1	2.0 %
Against more regulations	1	2.0 %
Strict regulation on business that cause higher than average pollution and carbon emissions	1	2.0 %
SAFETY OF CYCLIST COMMUTERS	1	2.0 %
More incentives for greening up San Antonio	1	2.0 %
More incentive programs for energy savers	1	2.0 %
Stager work hours for all employers exceeding 100 employees	1	2.0 %
Emissions testing during annual vehicle inspection	1	2.0 %
This was started 50+ years ago and we still aren't there	1	2.0 %
Less government in the free market	1	2.0 %
Stop selling out to the NWO	1	2.0 %
Ban mufflers on trucks that make a lot of smoke	1	2.0 %
Chip brush and other materials like mulch	1	2.0 %
Use common sense	1	2.0 %
18 wheelers should not go thru town	1	2.0 %
A study that balances my home energy costs against the cost for banning or restricts fossil fuel	1	2.0 %
Gas pump recapture nozzles	1	2.0 %
Establish more county/city owned free spaces	1	2.0 %
All government has done to regulate people's behavior in Houston has failed to change anything	1	2.0 %
Increase parks, trails, active transportation network and public transportation options	1	2.0 %
A stricter law to enforce water user special on old well	1	2.0 %
Establish noise pollution level of motorcycles and private owned trucks	1	2.0 %
Improve electricity power plants pollution reduction policies	1	2.0 %
Energy efficient everywhere	1	2.0 %
Greater incentives for home owners & businesses that choose Solar Power	1	2.0 %
Government trying to get more money for something that doesn't work	1	2.0 %
Help fund changing those homes	1	2.0 %
Get smoking vehicles off the road	1	2.0 %
Total	51	100.0 %

Q9. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

(N=866)

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Undecided/ Neutral	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	No response
Q9a. Improving the air in Greater San Antonio Area is the responsibility of every citizen living in the area	540 62.4%	234 27.0%	61 7.0%	11 1.3%	16 1.8%	4 0.5%
Q9b. Improving the air in Greater San Antonio Area is the responsibility of the local government, even if taxes go up slightly	250 28.9%	276 31.9%	180 20.8%	57 6.6%	99 11.4%	4 0.5%
Q9c. Improving the air in the region is the responsibility of those businesses that are the greatest polluters	525 60.6%	213 24.6%	86 9.9%	12 1.4%	24 2.8%	6 0.7%
Q9d. Most of the air pollution in Greater San Antonio Area comes from outside of our 8-County Area	95 11.0%	135 15.6%	482 55.7%	60 6.9%	90 10.4%	4 0.5%
Q9e. Air pollution is not a health problem in the Greater San Antonio Area	74 8.5%	85 9.8%	296 34.2%	129 14.9%	277 32.0%	5 0.6%
Q9f. Air pollution is an unavoidable consequence of economic growth	126 14.5%	234 27.0%	252 29.1%	110 12.7%	139 16.1%	5 0.6%

EXCLUDING "NO RESPONSE"

Q9. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (excluding "no response")

(N=866)

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Undecided/ Neutral	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Q9a. Improving the air in Greater San Antonio Area is the responsibility of every citizen living in the area	540 62.6%	234 27.1%	61 7.1%	11 1.3%	16 1.9%
Q9b. Improving the air in Greater San Antonio Area is the responsibility of the local government, even if taxes go up slightly	250 29.0%	276 32.0%	180 20.9%	57 6.6%	99 11.5%
Q9c. Improving the air in the region is the responsibility of those businesses that are the greatest polluters	525 61.0%	213 24.8%	86 10.0%	12 1.4%	24 2.8%
Q9d. Most of the air pollution in Greater San Antonio Area comes from outside of our 8-County Area	95 11.0%	135 15.7%	482 55.9%	60 7.0%	90 10.4%
Q9e. Air pollution is not a health problem in the Greater San Antonio Area	74 8.6%	85 9.9%	296 34.4%	129 15.0%	277 32.2%
Q9f. Air pollution is an unavoidable consequence of economic growth	126 14.6%	234 27.2%	252 29.3%	110 12.8%	139 16.1%

Q10. Do you drive a vehicle at least twice per week?

Q10. Do you drive a vehicle at least twice per week	Number	Percent
Yes	809	93.4 %
No	50	5.8 %
No response	7	0.8 %
Total	866	100.0 %

EXCLUDING "NO RESPONSE"

Q10. Do you drive a vehicle at least twice per week? (excluding "no response")

Q10. Do you drive a vehicle at least twice per week	Number	Percent
Yes	809	94.2 %
No	50	5.8 %
Total	859	100.0 %

Q11. (If YES to Question 10) To help improve air quality, are you personally willing to do the following?

(N=809)

	Yes, I am willing	Maybe/It depends	No, I am not willing	I already do this	No response
Q11a. Take public transportation, especially on Ozone Action Days (when ozone is expected to be high)	172 21.3%	337 41.7%	276 34.1%	13 1.6%	11 1.4%
Q11b. Walk or bike for trips of a mile or less	349 43.1%	229 28.3%	186 23.0%	34 4.2%	11 1.4%
Q11c. Carpool, especially on Ozone Action Days	322 39.8%	286 35.4%	162 20.0%	25 3.1%	14 1.7%
Q11d. Avoid using drive-through lanes at restaurants, pharmacies, or banks by parking & going inside, especially on Ozone Action Days	455 56.2%	185 22.9%	89 11.0%	67 8.3%	13 1.6%
Q11e. Make your next vehicle purchase a fuel-efficient vehicle	418 51.7%	255 31.5%	71 8.8%	53 6.6%	12 1.5%
Q11f. Avoid driving during peak traffic times, especially on Ozone Action Days	383 47.3%	270 33.4%	96 11.9%	48 5.9%	12 1.5%
Q11g. Drive the speed limit or below	500 61.8%	132 16.3%	53 6.6%	109 13.5%	15 1.9%

EXCLUDING "NO RESPONSE"

Q11. (If YES to Question 10) To help improve air quality, are you personally willing to do the following? (excluding "no response")

(N=809)

	Yes, I am willing	Maybe/It depends	No, I am not willing	I already do this
Q11a. Take public transportation, especially on Ozone Action Days (when ozone is expected to be high)	172 21.6%	337 42.2%	276 34.6%	13 1.6%
Q11b. Walk or bike for trips of a mile or less	349 43.7%	229 28.7%	186 23.3%	34 4.3%
Q11c. Carpool, especially on Ozone Action Days	322 40.5%	286 36.0%	162 20.4%	25 3.1%
Q11d. Avoid using drive-through lanes at restaurants, pharmacies, or banks by parking & going inside, especially on Ozone Action Days	455 57.2%	185 23.2%	89 11.2%	67 8.4%
Q11e. Make your next vehicle purchase a fuel-efficient vehicle	418 52.4%	255 32.0%	71 8.9%	53 6.6%
Q11f. Avoid driving during peak traffic times, especially on Ozone Action Days	383 48.1%	270 33.9%	96 12.0%	48 6.0%
Q11g. Drive the speed limit or below	500 63.0%	132 16.6%	53 6.7%	109 13.7%

Q12. Listed below are other actions that can be taken to help improve air quality. Are you personally willing to do the following?

(N=866)

	Yes, I am willing	Maybe/It depends	No, I am not willing	I already do this	I don't use any	No response
Q12a. Postpone using gasoline-powered mowers or blowers on Ozone Action Days	473 54.6%	154 17.8%	50 5.8%	101 11.7%	68 7.9%	20 2.3%
Q12b. Set the thermostat higher or use less electricity than usual on Ozone Action Days	403 46.5%	225 26.0%	74 8.5%	143 16.5%	3 0.3%	18 2.1%
Q12c. Other	23 2.7%	4 0.5%	2 0.2%	7 0.8%	0 0.0%	830 95.8%

EXCLUDING "NO RESPONSE"

Q12. Listed below are other actions that can be taken to help improve air quality. Are you personally willing to do the following? (excluding "no response")

(N=866)

	Yes, I am willing	Maybe/It depends	No, I am not willing	I already do this	I don't use any
Q12a. Postpone using gasoline-powered mowers or blowers on Ozone Action Days	473 55.9%	154 18.2%	50 5.9%	101 11.9%	68 8.0%
Q12b. Set the thermostat higher or use less electricity than usual on Ozone Action Days	403 47.5%	225 26.5%	74 8.7%	143 16.9%	3 0.4%
Q12c. Other	23 63.9%	4 11.1%	2 5.6%	7 19.4%	0 0.0%

Q12. Other

Q12c. Other	Number	Percent
Making the commercial industry more responsible	1	3.6 %
Plant and cultivate flowers that produce oxygen	1	3.6 %
To be aware and conscience on what's going on with our planet	1	3.6 %
Stay inside	1	3.6 %
Stop public smoking	1	3.6 %
Grow more trees	1	3.6 %
Bought electric mower to help with air quality	1	3.6 %
Use fans, cannot afford A/C	1	3.6 %
I live Downtown and cycle everywhere	1	3.6 %
Educate people the do's and don'ts during Ozone days	1	3.6 %
Support/facilitate use of solar wind power for neighborhoods, residences and businesses	1	3.6 %
Put gas either early AM or late PM	1	3.6 %
Free to choose for myself	1	3.6 %
Purchase recycled products	1	3.6 %
Plant more trees	1	3.6 %
Invest in the purchase of a Hybrid/electric car	1	3.6 %
Improvise	1	3.6 %
Make it safer for cyclist	1	3.6 %
Drive less than 300 miles per month	1	3.6 %
Use electric blower and mower	1	3.6 %
Keep the government out of the free market	1	3.6 %
Do not shop on Ozone days	1	3.6 %
Stop blaming citizens and stop taxing us more	1	3.6 %
Putting in solar panels in the next 6 months	1	3.6 %
Just use common sense	1	3.6 %
Develop a public transit system like the one in Washington, DC	1	3.6 %
Buy better efficient appliances and lower cost	1	3.6 %
Tend to gardens to help increase o2 output	1	3.6 %
Total	28	100.0 %

Q13. Please provide your zip code:

Q13. Your zip code	Number	Percent
78002	4	0.5 %
78003	4	0.5 %
78004	1	0.1 %
78006	28	3.2 %
78009	12	1.4 %
78011	1	0.1 %
78015	4	0.5 %
78016	4	0.5 %
78023	8	0.9 %
78026	10	1.2 %
78039	2	0.2 %
78052	2	0.2 %
78055	1	0.1 %
78057	1	0.1 %
78059	8	0.9 %
78063	17	2.0 %
78064	13	1.5 %
78065	9	1.0 %
78069	3	0.3 %
78070	7	0.8 %
78073	1	0.1 %
78101	9	1.0 %
78108	37	4.3 %
78109	11	1.3 %
78112	1	0.1 %
78114	29	3.3 %
78121	6	0.7 %
78124	7	0.8 %
78130	65	7.5 %
78132	15	1.7 %
78133	13	1.5 %
78148	8	0.9 %
78152	1	0.1 %
78154	33	3.8 %
78155	43	5.0 %
78160	2	0.2 %
78163	18	2.1 %
78201	17	2.0 %
78202	5	0.6 %
78204	2	0.2 %
78205	1	0.1 %
78207	11	1.3 %
78208	2	0.2 %
78209	12	1.4 %
78210	14	1.6 %
78211	7	0.8 %
78212	6	0.7 %
78213	17	2.0 %
78214	7	0.8 %
78216	5	0.6 %
78217	11	1.3 %
78218	6	0.7 %
78219	1	0.1 %
78220	4	0.5 %
78221	21	2.4 %
78222	2	0.2 %
78223	13	1.5 %

Q13. Please provide your zip code:

Q13. Your zip code	Number	Percent
78224	2	0.2 %
78225	5	0.6 %
78226	1	0.1 %
78227	1	0.1 %
78228	15	1.7 %
78229	3	0.3 %
78230	12	1.4 %
78231	5	0.6 %
78232	6	0.7 %
78233	10	1.2 %
78237	10	1.2 %
78238	5	0.6 %
78239	7	0.8 %
78240	13	1.5 %
78242	7	0.8 %
78244	6	0.7 %
78245	20	2.3 %
78247	9	1.0 %
78248	3	0.3 %
78249	12	1.4 %
78250	13	1.5 %
78251	19	2.2 %
78252	2	0.2 %
78253	8	0.9 %
78254	15	1.7 %
78257	2	0.2 %
78258	6	0.7 %
78259	5	0.6 %
78260	4	0.5 %
78261	3	0.3 %
78263	1	0.1 %
78264	2	0.2 %
78265	1	0.1 %
78266	12	1.4 %
78638	4	0.5 %
78666	2	0.2 %
78861	11	1.3 %
78883	1	0.1 %
78886	1	0.1 %
Total	866	100.0 %

Q14. Which of the following best describes your age?

Q14. Your age	Number	Percent
18-24 years	96	11.1 %
25-34 years	157	18.1 %
35-44 years	97	11.2 %
45-54 years	131	15.1 %
55-64 years	184	21.2 %
65+ years	181	20.9 %
Not provided	20	2.3 %
Total	866	100.0 %

EXCLUDING "NOT PROVIDED"

Q14. Which of the following best describes your age? (excluding "not provided")

Q14. Your age	Number	Percent
18-24 years	96	11.3 %
25-34 years	157	18.6 %
35-44 years	97	11.5 %
45-54 years	131	15.5 %
55-64 years	184	21.7 %
65+ years	181	21.4 %
Total	846	100.0 %

Q15. Including yourself, how many live in your household?

Q15. How many live in your household?	Number	Percent
1	121	14.0 %
2	275	31.8 %
3	154	17.8 %
4+	290	33.4 %
Not provided	26	3.0 %
Total	866	100.0 %

EXCLUDING "NOT PROVIDED"

Q15. Including yourself, how many live in your household? (excluding "not provided")

Q15. How many live in your household?	Number	Percent
1	121	14.4 %
2	275	32.7 %
3	154	18.3 %
4+	290	34.6 %
Total	840	100.0 %

Q16. When the 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household is combined, is it:

Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household	Number	Percent
Less than \$25K	153	17.7 %
\$25K-\$49,999	216	24.9 %
\$50K-\$74,999	162	18.7 %
\$75K+	300	34.6 %
Not provided	35	4.0 %
Total	866	100.0 %

EXCLUDING "NOT PROVIDED"

Q16. When the 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household is combined, is it: (excluding "not provided")

Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household	Number	Percent
Less than \$25K	153	18.4 %
\$25K-\$49,999	216	26.0 %
\$50K-\$74,999	162	19.5 %
\$75K+	300	36.1 %
Total	831	100.0 %

Section 4:
Cross-Tabular Data by Area

Q1. How concerned are you about air pollution in the Greater San Antonio area?

N=866	Area		Total
	Urban	Rural	
<u>Q1. How concerned are you about air pollution in Greater San Antonio Area?</u>			
Very concerned	215 49.5%	150 34.7%	365 42.1%
Somewhat concerned	148 34.1%	174 40.3%	322 37.2%
Not sure	30 6.9%	39 9.0%	69 8.0%
Not concerned	41 9.4%	69 16.0%	110 12.7%

Q2. Do you or does anyone in your household have a breathing or respiratory problem? (excluding "not provided/not sure")

N=866	Area		Total
	Urban	Rural	
<u>Q2. Do you or does anyone in your household have a breathing or respiratory problem?</u>			
Yes	172 39.6%	147 34.1%	319 36.9%
No	262 60.4%	284 65.9%	546 63.1%

Q3. Do you think air pollution in the Greater San Antonio area is: (excluding "don't know")

N=866	Area		Total
	Urban	Rural	
<u>Q3. Do you think air pollution in Greater San Antonio Area is:</u>			
Getting much worse	74 18.9%	61 16.4%	135 17.7%
Getting somewhat worse	192 49.1%	175 47.0%	367 48.1%
Staying the same	107 27.4%	110 29.6%	217 28.4%
Getting somewhat better	15 3.8%	15 4.0%	30 3.9%
Getting much better	3 0.8%	11 3.0%	14 1.8%

Q4. Do you remember hearing about any "OZONE ACTION DAYS" during the past year? (excluding "not provided/not sure")

N=866	Area		Total
	Urban	Rural	
<u>Q4. Do you remember hearing about any "Ozone Action Days" during past year?</u>			
Yes	261 60.3%	231 53.6%	492 56.9%
No	172 39.7%	200 46.4%	372 43.1%

Q5. What do you think an "OZONE ACTION DAY" means?

N=866	Area		Total
	Urban	Rural	
<u>Q5. What does an "Ozone Action Day" mean?</u>			
High mold/pollen levels in the air	71 16.4%	53 12.3%	124 14.3%
People should wear sunscreen when they go outside	63 14.5%	65 15.0%	128 14.8%
High amount of ozone in the air	167 38.5%	153 35.4%	320 37.0%
The hole in the ozone layer has made it unhealthy to be outside	118 27.2%	93 21.5%	211 24.4%
The air is dirty/polluted	205 47.2%	189 43.8%	394 45.5%
Drive less	203 46.8%	175 40.5%	378 43.6%
Other	32 7.4%	44 10.2%	76 8.8%
I don't know what "Ozone Action Day" means	42 9.7%	53 12.3%	95 11.0%

Q6. Through which source would you most prefer to receive information about air quality?

N=866	Area		Total
	Urban	Rural	
<u>Q6. Your most preferred source to receive information about air quality</u>			
Internet	61 14.1%	79 18.3%	140 16.2%
Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, etc)	53 12.2%	37 8.6%	90 10.4%
Email	75 17.3%	69 16.0%	144 16.6%
Local Newspaper	17 3.9%	22 5.1%	39 4.5%
TV news/weather	185 42.6%	161 37.3%	346 40.0%
Other source	13 3.0%	12 2.8%	25 2.9%
I do not care about receiving such information	30 6.9%	52 12.0%	82 9.5%

Q7. Since vehicle emissions are a major source of ozone or smog in our region, to what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following vehicle emissions reduction measures to improve air quality? (excluding "no response")

N=866	Area		Total
	Urban	Rural	
<u>Q7a. Vehicle emissions testing</u>			
Strongly support	189 43.8%	178 41.6%	367 42.7%
Somewhat support	105 24.3%	95 22.2%	200 23.3%
Undecided/Neutral	85 19.7%	65 15.2%	150 17.4%
Somewhat oppose	21 4.9%	34 7.9%	55 6.4%
Strongly oppose	32 7.4%	56 13.1%	88 10.2%

Q7. Since vehicle emissions are a major source of ozone or smog in our region, to what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following vehicle emissions reduction measures to improve air quality? (excluding "no response")

N=866

<u>Area</u>		<u>Total</u>
<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	

Q7b. High occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes (special expressway lanes for vehicles with multiple occupants)

Strongly support	147 34.0%	200 46.8%	347 40.4%
Somewhat support	127 29.4%	98 23.0%	225 26.2%
Undecided/Neutral	107 24.8%	65 15.2%	172 20.0%
Somewhat oppose	22 5.1%	21 4.9%	43 5.0%
Strongly oppose	29 6.7%	43 10.1%	72 8.4%

Q7. Since vehicle emissions are a major source of ozone or smog in our region, to what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following vehicle emissions reduction measures to improve air quality? (excluding "no response")

N=866	<u>Area</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	
<u>Q7c. Streets that allow safer travel for cyclists, pedestrians, & transit users as well as motorists</u>			
Strongly support	245 56.7%	233 54.6%	478 55.6%
Somewhat support	104 24.1%	108 25.3%	212 24.7%
Undecided/Neutral	53 12.3%	41 9.6%	94 10.9%
Somewhat oppose	18 4.2%	13 3.0%	31 3.6%
Strongly oppose	12 2.8%	32 7.5%	44 5.1%

Q7. Since vehicle emissions are a major source of ozone or smog in our region, to what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following vehicle emissions reduction measures to improve air quality? (excluding "no response")

N=866	<u>Area</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	
<u>Q7d. Improvement of public transportation options</u>			
Strongly support	250 57.6%	228 53.6%	478 55.6%
Somewhat support	97 22.4%	100 23.5%	197 22.9%
Undecided/Neutral	63 14.5%	58 13.6%	121 14.1%
Somewhat oppose	15 3.5%	15 3.5%	30 3.5%
Strongly oppose	9 2.1%	24 5.6%	33 3.8%

Q7. Since vehicle emissions are a major source of ozone or smog in our region, to what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following vehicle emissions reduction measures to improve air quality? (excluding "no response")

N=866	<u>Area</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	
<u>Q7e. An ordinance that limits how long drivers may let their engines idle while parked or waiting in line</u>			
Strongly support	119 27.5%	101 23.7%	220 25.6%
Somewhat support	83 19.2%	89 20.8%	172 20.0%
Undecided/Neutral	111 25.7%	95 22.2%	206 24.0%
Somewhat oppose	53 12.3%	51 11.9%	104 12.1%
Strongly oppose	66 15.3%	91 21.3%	157 18.3%

Q7. Since vehicle emissions are a major source of ozone or smog in our region, to what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following vehicle emissions reduction measures to improve air quality? (excluding "no response")

N=866	<u>Area</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	
<u>Q7f. The lowering of highway & expressway speed limits</u>			
Strongly support	58 13.4%	52 12.2%	110 12.8%
Somewhat support	63 14.6%	60 14.1%	123 14.4%
Undecided/Neutral	111 25.7%	71 16.7%	182 21.2%
Somewhat oppose	75 17.4%	85 20.0%	160 18.7%
Strongly oppose	125 28.9%	157 36.9%	282 32.9%

Q7. Since vehicle emissions are a major source of ozone or smog in our region, to what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following vehicle emissions reduction measures to improve air quality? (excluding "no response")

N=866

	Area		Total
	Urban	Rural	

Q7g. Requiring large employers to offer a commute reduction program such as carpool matching, compressed scheduling, or telecommuting

Strongly support	190 44.1%	165 38.6%	355 41.4%
Somewhat support	101 23.4%	117 27.4%	218 25.4%
Undecided/Neutral	91 21.1%	77 18.0%	168 19.6%
Somewhat oppose	21 4.9%	25 5.9%	46 5.4%
Strongly oppose	28 6.5%	43 10.1%	71 8.3%

Q7. Since vehicle emissions are a major source of ozone or smog in our region, to what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following vehicle emissions reduction measures to improve air quality? (excluding "no response")

N=866	<u>Area</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	
<u>Q7h. Other</u>			
Strongly support	42 71.2%	28 59.6%	70 66.0%
Somewhat support	2 3.4%	3 6.4%	5 4.7%
Undecided/Neutral	13 22.0%	11 23.4%	24 22.6%
Somewhat oppose	0 0.0%	1 2.1%	1 0.9%
Strongly oppose	2 3.4%	4 8.5%	6 5.7%

Q8. In addition to measures to reduce vehicle emissions, other actions may be effective in improving regional air quality. To what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following measures? (excluding "no response")

N=866	<u>Area</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	
<u>Q8a. Increased regulation on industries to reduce their emissions</u>			
Strongly support	220 50.8%	192 45.1%	412 48.0%
Somewhat support	120 27.7%	115 27.0%	235 27.4%
Undecided/Neutral	57 13.2%	59 13.8%	116 13.5%
Somewhat oppose	17 3.9%	20 4.7%	37 4.3%
Strongly oppose	19 4.4%	40 9.4%	59 6.9%

Q8. In addition to measures to reduce vehicle emissions, other actions may be effective in improving regional air quality. To what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following measures? (excluding "no response")

N=866	<u>Area</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	
<u>Q8b. Greater use of clean energy from renewable sources such as wind & sun</u>			
Strongly support	290 67.1%	266 62.4%	556 64.8%
Somewhat support	93 21.5%	84 19.7%	177 20.6%
Undecided/Neutral	36 8.3%	38 8.9%	74 8.6%
Somewhat oppose	5 1.2%	12 2.8%	17 2.0%
Strongly oppose	8 1.9%	26 6.1%	34 4.0%

Q8. In addition to measures to reduce vehicle emissions, other actions may be effective in improving regional air quality. To what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following measures? (excluding "no response")

N=866	<u>Area</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	
<u>Q8c. Standards that require homes & buildings to be more energy efficient</u>			
Strongly support	232 53.6%	195 45.8%	427 49.7%
Somewhat support	119 27.5%	130 30.5%	249 29.0%
Undecided/Neutral	51 11.8%	51 12.0%	102 11.9%
Somewhat oppose	11 2.5%	19 4.5%	30 3.5%
Strongly oppose	20 4.6%	31 7.3%	51 5.9%

Q8. In addition to measures to reduce vehicle emissions, other actions may be effective in improving regional air quality. To what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following measures? (excluding "no response")

N=866	<u>Area</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	
<u>Q8d. A ban on the open burning of brush & other materials on Ozone Action Days (when Ozone is expected to be high)</u>			
Strongly support	270 62.4%	230 54.0%	500 58.2%
Somewhat support	85 19.6%	89 20.9%	174 20.3%
Undecided/Neutral	51 11.8%	44 10.3%	95 11.1%
Somewhat oppose	16 3.7%	22 5.2%	38 4.4%
Strongly oppose	11 2.5%	41 9.6%	52 6.1%

Q8. In addition to measures to reduce vehicle emissions, other actions may be effective in improving regional air quality. To what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following measures? (excluding "no response")

N=866	<u>Area</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	
<u>Q8e. Other</u>			
Strongly support	27 81.8%	14 66.7%	41 75.9%
Somewhat support	4 12.1%	1 4.8%	5 9.3%
Undecided/Neutral	1 3.0%	3 14.3%	4 7.4%
Somewhat oppose	0 0.0%	1 4.8%	1 1.9%
Strongly oppose	1 3.0%	2 9.5%	3 5.6%

Q9. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (excluding "no response")

N=866	Area		Total
	Urban	Rural	
<u>Q9a. Improving the air in Greater San Antonio Area is the responsibility of every citizen living in the area</u>			
Strongly agree	284 65.4%	256 59.8%	540 62.6%
Somewhat agree	115 26.5%	119 27.8%	234 27.1%
Undecided/Neutral	28 6.5%	33 7.7%	61 7.1%
Somewhat disagree	3 0.7%	8 1.9%	11 1.3%
Strongly disagree	4 0.9%	12 2.8%	16 1.9%

Q9. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (excluding "no response")

N=866	<u>Area</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	
<u>Q9b. Improving the air in Greater San Antonio Area is the responsibility of the local government, even if taxes go up slightly</u>			
Strongly agree	132 30.4%	118 27.6%	250 29.0%
Somewhat agree	139 32.0%	137 32.0%	276 32.0%
Undecided/Neutral	91 21.0%	89 20.8%	180 20.9%
Somewhat disagree	26 6.0%	31 7.2%	57 6.6%
Strongly disagree	46 10.6%	53 12.4%	99 11.5%

Q9. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (excluding "no response")

N=866	<u>Area</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	
<u>Q9c. Improving the air in the region is the responsibility of those businesses that are the greatest polluters</u>			
Strongly agree	280 64.7%	245 57.4%	525 61.0%
Somewhat agree	95 21.9%	118 27.6%	213 24.8%
Undecided/Neutral	46 10.6%	40 9.4%	86 10.0%
Somewhat disagree	5 1.2%	7 1.6%	12 1.4%
Strongly disagree	7 1.6%	17 4.0%	24 2.8%

Q9. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (excluding "no response")

N=866	<u>Area</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	
<u>Q9d. Most of the air pollution in Greater San Antonio Area comes from outside of our 8-County Area</u>			
Strongly agree	54 12.4%	41 9.6%	95 11.0%
Somewhat agree	78 18.0%	57 13.3%	135 15.7%
Undecided/Neutral	246 56.7%	236 55.1%	482 55.9%
Somewhat disagree	23 5.3%	37 8.6%	60 7.0%
Strongly disagree	33 7.6%	57 13.3%	90 10.4%

Q9. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (excluding "no response")

N=866

<u>Area</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>

Q9e. Air pollution is not a health problem in the Greater San Antonio Area

Strongly agree	33 7.6%	41 9.6%	74 8.6%
Somewhat agree	44 10.1%	41 9.6%	85 9.9%
Undecided/Neutral	144 33.2%	152 35.6%	296 34.4%
Somewhat disagree	69 15.9%	60 14.1%	129 15.0%
Strongly disagree	144 33.2%	133 31.1%	277 32.2%

Q9. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (excluding "no response")

N=866	<u>Area</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	
<u>Q9f. Air pollution is an unavoidable consequence of economic growth</u>			
Strongly agree	59 13.6%	67 15.7%	126 14.6%
Somewhat agree	129 29.8%	105 24.5%	234 27.2%
Undecided/Neutral	123 28.4%	129 30.1%	252 29.3%
Somewhat disagree	46 10.6%	64 15.0%	110 12.8%
Strongly disagree	76 17.6%	63 14.7%	139 16.1%

Q10. Do you drive a vehicle at least twice per week? (excluding "no response")

N=866	<u>Area</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	
<u>Q10. Do you drive a vehicle at least twice per week?</u>			
Yes	398 92.1%	411 96.3%	809 94.2%
No	34 7.9%	16 3.7%	50 5.8%

Q11. (If YES to Question 10) To help improve air quality, are you personally willing to do the following? (excluding "no response")

N=809

	<u>Area</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	
<u>Q11a. Take public transportation, especially on Ozone Action Days (when ozone is expected to be high)</u>			
Yes, I am willing	79 20.2%	93 22.9%	172 21.6%
Maybe/It depends	173 44.2%	164 40.3%	337 42.2%
No, I am not willing	131 33.5%	145 35.6%	276 34.6%
I already do this	8 2.0%	5 1.2%	13 1.6%

Q11. (If YES to Question 10) To help improve air quality, are you personally willing to do the following? (excluding "no response")

N=809

	<u>Area</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	
<u>Q11b. Walk or bike for trips of a mile or less</u>			
Yes, I am willing	169 43.2%	180 44.2%	349 43.7%
Maybe/It depends	131 33.5%	98 24.1%	229 28.7%
No, I am not willing	78 19.9%	108 26.5%	186 23.3%
I already do this	13 3.3%	21 5.2%	34 4.3%

Q11. (If YES to Question 10) To help improve air quality, are you personally willing to do the following? (excluding "no response")

N=809	Area		Total
	Urban	Rural	
<u>Q11c. Carpool, especially on Ozone Action Days</u>			
Yes, I am willing	152 39.0%	170 42.0%	322 40.5%
Maybe/It depends	146 37.4%	140 34.6%	286 36.0%
No, I am not willing	84 21.5%	78 19.3%	162 20.4%
I already do this	8 2.1%	17 4.2%	25 3.1%

Q11. (If YES to Question 10) To help improve air quality, are you personally willing to do the following? (excluding "no response")

N=809	Area		Total
	Urban	Rural	
<u>Q11d. Avoid using drive-through lanes at restaurants, pharmacies, or banks by parking & going inside, especially on Ozone Action Days</u>			
Yes, I am willing	236 60.4%	219 54.1%	455 57.2%
Maybe/It depends	90 23.0%	95 23.5%	185 23.2%
No, I am not willing	33 8.4%	56 13.8%	89 11.2%
I already do this	32 8.2%	35 8.6%	67 8.4%

Q11. (If YES to Question 10) To help improve air quality, are you personally willing to do the following? (excluding "no response")

N=809	Area		Total
	Urban	Rural	
<u>Q11e. Make your next vehicle purchase a fuel-efficient vehicle</u>			
Yes, I am willing	227 58.1%	191 47.0%	418 52.4%
Maybe/It depends	114 29.2%	141 34.7%	255 32.0%
No, I am not willing	23 5.9%	48 11.8%	71 8.9%
I already do this	27 6.9%	26 6.4%	53 6.6%

Q11. (If YES to Question 10) To help improve air quality, are you personally willing to do the following? (excluding "no response")

N=809	Area		Total
	Urban	Rural	
<u>Q11f. Avoid driving during peak traffic times, especially on Ozone Action Days</u>			
Yes, I am willing	209 53.5%	174 42.9%	383 48.1%
Maybe/It depends	121 30.9%	149 36.7%	270 33.9%
No, I am not willing	39 10.0%	57 14.0%	96 12.0%
I already do this	22 5.6%	26 6.4%	48 6.0%

Q11. (If YES to Question 10) To help improve air quality, are you personally willing to do the following? (excluding "no response")

N=809	Area		Total
	Urban	Rural	
<u>Q11g. Drive the speed limit or below</u>			
Yes, I am willing	247 63.5%	253 62.5%	500 63.0%
Maybe/It depends	69 17.7%	63 15.6%	132 16.6%
No, I am not willing	17 4.4%	36 8.9%	53 6.7%
I already do this	56 14.4%	53 13.1%	109 13.7%

Q12. Listed below are other actions that can be taken to help improve air quality. Are you personally willing to do the following? (excluding "no response")

N=866	<u>Area</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	
<u>Q12a. Postpone using gasoline-powered mowers or blowers on Ozone Action Days</u>			
Yes, I am willing	233 55.0%	240 56.9%	473 55.9%
Maybe/It depends	80 18.9%	74 17.5%	154 18.2%
No, I am not willing	15 3.5%	35 8.3%	50 5.9%
I already do this	51 12.0%	50 11.8%	101 11.9%
I don't use any	45 10.6%	23 5.5%	68 8.0%

Q12. Listed below are other actions that can be taken to help improve air quality. Are you personally willing to do the following? (excluding "no response")

N=866	<u>Area</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	
<u>Q12b. Set the thermostat higher or use less electricity than usual on Ozone Action Days</u>			
Yes, I am willing	193 45.3%	210 49.8%	403 47.5%
Maybe/It depends	126 29.6%	99 23.5%	225 26.5%
No, I am not willing	32 7.5%	42 10.0%	74 8.7%
I already do this	74 17.4%	69 16.4%	143 16.9%
I don't use any	1 0.2%	2 0.5%	3 0.4%

Q12. Listed below are other actions that can be taken to help improve air quality. Are you personally willing to do the following? (excluding "no response")

N=866	<u>Area</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	
<u>Q12c. Other</u>			
Yes, I am willing	11 61.1%	12 66.7%	23 63.9%
Maybe/It depends	0 0.0%	4 22.2%	4 11.1%
No, I am not willing	1 5.6%	1 5.6%	2 5.6%
I already do this	6 33.3%	1 5.6%	7 19.4%

Section 5:
Cross-Tabular Data by Age

Q1. How concerned are you about air pollution in the Greater San Antonio area?

N=866	Q14. Your age						Total
	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	
<u>Q1. How concerned are you about air pollution in Greater San Antonio Area?</u>							
Very concerned	38 39.6%	67 42.7%	38 39.2%	47 35.9%	87 47.3%	81 44.8%	365 42.1%
Somewhat concerned	37 38.5%	64 40.8%	41 42.3%	54 41.2%	59 32.1%	57 31.5%	322 37.2%
Not sure	12 12.5%	16 10.2%	5 5.2%	8 6.1%	12 6.5%	13 7.2%	69 8.0%
Not concerned	9 9.4%	10 6.4%	13 13.4%	22 16.8%	26 14.1%	30 16.6%	110 12.7%

Q2. Do you or does anyone in your household have a breathing or respiratory problem? (excluding "not provided/not sure")

N=866	Q14. Your age						Total
	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	
<u>Q2. Do you or does anyone in your household have a breathing or respiratory problem?</u>							
Yes	38 39.6%	52 33.1%	48 49.5%	50 38.2%	71 38.6%	54 29.8%	319 36.9%
No	58 60.4%	105 66.9%	49 50.5%	81 61.8%	113 61.4%	127 70.2%	546 63.1%

Q3. Do you think air pollution in the Greater San Antonio area is: (excluding "don't know")

N=866	Q14. Your age						Total
	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	
<u>Q3. Do you think air pollution in Greater San Antonio Area is:</u>							
Getting much worse	17 20.0%	26 20.2%	16 18.6%	18 15.5%	29 17.1%	25 15.4%	135 17.7%
Getting somewhat worse	43 50.6%	62 48.1%	42 48.8%	66 56.9%	83 48.8%	65 40.1%	367 48.1%
Staying the same	24 28.2%	39 30.2%	20 23.3%	27 23.3%	45 26.5%	58 35.8%	217 28.4%
Getting somewhat better	0 0.0%	2 1.6%	7 8.1%	3 2.6%	7 4.1%	10 6.2%	30 3.9%
Getting much better	1 1.2%	0 0.0%	1 1.2%	2 1.7%	6 3.5%	4 2.5%	14 1.8%

Q4. Do you remember hearing about any "OZONE ACTION DAYS" during the past year? (excluding "not provided/not sure")

N=866	Q14. Your age						Total
	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	
<u>Q4. Do you remember hearing about any "Ozone Action Days" during past year?</u>							
Yes	27 28.1%	64 40.8%	52 53.6%	86 66.2%	135 73.4%	120 66.3%	492 56.9%
No	69 71.9%	93 59.2%	45 46.4%	44 33.8%	49 26.6%	61 33.7%	372 43.1%

Q5. What do you think an "OZONE ACTION DAY" means?

N=866

	Q14. Your age						Total
	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	
Q5. What does an "Ozone Action Day" mean?							
High mold/pollen levels in the air	19 19.8%	19 12.1%	15 15.5%	15 11.5%	26 14.1%	28 15.5%	124 14.3%
People should wear sunscreen when they go outside	13 13.5%	26 16.6%	20 20.6%	18 13.7%	23 12.5%	25 13.8%	128 14.8%
High amount of ozone in the air	31 32.3%	44 28.0%	19 19.6%	51 38.9%	84 45.7%	86 47.5%	320 37.0%
The hole in the ozone layer has made it unhealthy to be outside	21 21.9%	35 22.3%	28 28.9%	31 23.7%	40 21.7%	49 27.1%	211 24.4%
The air is dirty/polluted	45 46.9%	75 47.8%	40 41.2%	70 53.4%	94 51.1%	62 34.3%	394 45.5%
Drive less	31 32.3%	70 44.6%	38 39.2%	70 53.4%	87 47.3%	76 42.0%	378 43.6%
Other	2 2.1%	10 6.4%	14 14.4%	11 8.4%	18 9.8%	19 10.5%	76 8.8%
I don't know what "Ozone Action Day" means	20 20.8%	29 18.5%	10 10.3%	8 6.1%	6 3.3%	17 9.4%	95 11.0%

Q6. Through which source would you most prefer to receive information about air quality?

N=866	Q14. Your age						Total
	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	
<u>Q6. Your most preferred source to receive information about air quality</u>							
Internet	23 24.0%	37 23.6%	17 17.5%	14 10.7%	25 13.6%	22 12.2%	140 16.2%
Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, etc)	24 25.0%	28 17.8%	13 13.4%	12 9.2%	5 2.7%	5 2.8%	90 10.4%
Email	9 9.4%	37 23.6%	22 22.7%	26 19.8%	24 13.0%	21 11.6%	144 16.6%
Local Newspaper	2 2.1%	6 3.8%	2 2.1%	9 6.9%	9 4.9%	10 5.5%	39 4.5%
TV news/weather	26 27.1%	33 21.0%	29 29.9%	58 44.3%	95 51.6%	100 55.2%	346 40.0%
Other source	0 0.0%	10 6.4%	2 2.1%	1 0.8%	9 4.9%	3 1.7%	25 2.9%
I do not care about receiving such information	12 12.5%	6 3.8%	12 12.4%	11 8.4%	17 9.2%	20 11.0%	82 9.5%

Q7. Since vehicle emissions are a major source of ozone or smog in our region, to what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following vehicle emissions reduction measures to improve air quality? (excluding "no response")

N=866	Q14. Your age						Total
	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	
<u>Q7a. Vehicle emissions testing</u>							
Strongly support	50 52.1%	66 42.0%	46 47.4%	63 48.1%	69 37.7%	67 37.2%	367 42.7%
Somewhat support	21 21.9%	41 26.1%	19 19.6%	24 18.3%	49 26.8%	44 24.4%	200 23.3%
Undecided/Neutral	16 16.7%	38 24.2%	18 18.6%	21 16.0%	25 13.7%	27 15.0%	150 17.4%
Somewhat oppose	4 4.2%	7 4.5%	5 5.2%	10 7.6%	10 5.5%	18 10.0%	55 6.4%
Strongly oppose	5 5.2%	5 3.2%	9 9.3%	13 9.9%	30 16.4%	24 13.3%	88 10.2%

Q7. Since vehicle emissions are a major source of ozone or smog in our region, to what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following vehicle emissions reduction measures to improve air quality? (excluding "no response")

N=866

Q14. Your age							Total
18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years		

Q7b. High occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes (special expressway lanes for vehicles with multiple occupants)

Strongly support	41 42.7%	70 44.9%	38 39.2%	57 43.5%	71 38.8%	64 35.6%	347 40.4%
Somewhat support	23 24.0%	41 26.3%	30 30.9%	34 26.0%	45 24.6%	47 26.1%	225 26.2%
Undecided/Neutral	23 24.0%	36 23.1%	19 19.6%	18 13.7%	36 19.7%	35 19.4%	172 20.0%
Somewhat oppose	6 6.3%	4 2.6%	3 3.1%	5 3.8%	7 3.8%	18 10.0%	43 5.0%
Strongly oppose	3 3.1%	5 3.2%	7 7.2%	17 13.0%	24 13.1%	16 8.9%	72 8.4%

Q7. Since vehicle emissions are a major source of ozone or smog in our region, to what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following vehicle emissions reduction measures to improve air quality? (excluding "no response")

N=866

Q14. Your age							Total
18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years		

Q7c. Streets that allow safer travel for cyclists, pedestrians, & transit users as well as motorists

Strongly support	61 63.5%	108 68.8%	56 58.3%	75 57.3%	94 51.6%	75 41.4%	478 55.6%
Somewhat support	15 15.6%	25 15.9%	28 29.2%	34 26.0%	50 27.5%	58 32.0%	212 24.7%
Undecided/Neutral	11 11.5%	21 13.4%	7 7.3%	10 7.6%	15 8.2%	25 13.8%	94 10.9%
Somewhat oppose	4 4.2%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	4 3.1%	10 5.5%	13 7.2%	31 3.6%
Strongly oppose	5 5.2%	3 1.9%	5 5.2%	8 6.1%	13 7.1%	10 5.5%	44 5.1%

Q7. Since vehicle emissions are a major source of ozone or smog in our region, to what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following vehicle emissions reduction measures to improve air quality? (excluding "no response")

N=866	Q14. Your age						Total
	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	
<u>Q7d. Improvement of public transportation options</u>							
Strongly support	65 67.7%	100 63.7%	61 62.9%	68 52.7%	99 54.1%	78 43.1%	478 55.6%
Somewhat support	14 14.6%	34 21.7%	22 22.7%	33 25.6%	44 24.0%	48 26.5%	197 22.9%
Undecided/Neutral	11 11.5%	20 12.7%	9 9.3%	16 12.4%	21 11.5%	38 21.0%	121 14.1%
Somewhat oppose	1 1.0%	1 0.6%	2 2.1%	5 3.9%	9 4.9%	11 6.1%	30 3.5%
Strongly oppose	5 5.2%	2 1.3%	3 3.1%	7 5.4%	10 5.5%	6 3.3%	33 3.8%

Q7. Since vehicle emissions are a major source of ozone or smog in our region, to what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following vehicle emissions reduction measures to improve air quality? (excluding "no response")

N=866

Q14. Your age							Total
18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years		

Q7e. An ordinance that limits how long drivers may let their engines idle while parked or waiting in line

Strongly support	27 28.1%	39 25.0%	32 33.3%	32 24.4%	44 24.0%	42 23.2%	220 25.6%
Somewhat support	22 22.9%	24 15.4%	16 16.7%	30 22.9%	30 16.4%	47 26.0%	172 20.0%
Undecided/Neutral	24 25.0%	52 33.3%	18 18.8%	22 16.8%	48 26.2%	36 19.9%	206 24.0%
Somewhat oppose	10 10.4%	22 14.1%	12 12.5%	15 11.5%	18 9.8%	26 14.4%	104 12.1%
Strongly oppose	13 13.5%	19 12.2%	18 18.8%	32 24.4%	43 23.5%	30 16.6%	157 18.3%

Q7. Since vehicle emissions are a major source of ozone or smog in our region, to what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following vehicle emissions reduction measures to improve air quality? (excluding "no response")

N=866

Q14. Your age							Total
18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years		

Q7f. The lowering of highway & expressway speed limits

Strongly support	10 10.5%	16 10.3%	13 13.5%	16 12.2%	24 13.1%	29 16.1%	110 12.8%
Somewhat support	14 14.7%	15 9.6%	16 16.7%	23 17.6%	28 15.3%	25 13.9%	123 14.4%
Undecided/Neutral	20 21.1%	37 23.7%	20 20.8%	20 15.3%	41 22.4%	39 21.7%	182 21.2%
Somewhat oppose	13 13.7%	41 26.3%	19 19.8%	23 17.6%	27 14.8%	35 19.4%	160 18.7%
Strongly oppose	38 40.0%	47 30.1%	28 29.2%	49 37.4%	63 34.4%	52 28.9%	282 32.9%

Q7. Since vehicle emissions are a major source of ozone or smog in our region, to what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following vehicle emissions reduction measures to improve air quality? (excluding "no response")

N=866

Q14. Your age							Total
18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years		

Q7g. Requiring large employers to offer a commute reduction program such as carpool matching, compressed scheduling, or telecommuting

Strongly support	39 40.6%	71 45.5%	42 43.3%	56 43.1%	80 43.7%	63 35.0%	355 41.4%
Somewhat support	23 24.0%	40 25.6%	27 27.8%	32 24.6%	46 25.1%	48 26.7%	218 25.4%
Undecided/Neutral	15 15.6%	31 19.9%	21 21.6%	25 19.2%	30 16.4%	37 20.6%	168 19.6%
Somewhat oppose	9 9.4%	9 5.8%	0 0.0%	5 3.8%	4 2.2%	18 10.0%	46 5.4%
Strongly oppose	10 10.4%	5 3.2%	7 7.2%	12 9.2%	23 12.6%	14 7.8%	71 8.3%

Q7. Since vehicle emissions are a major source of ozone or smog in our region, to what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following vehicle emissions reduction measures to improve air quality? (excluding "no response")

N=866	Q14. Your age						Total
	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	
<u>Q7h. Other</u>							
Strongly support	5 62.5%	15 78.9%	7 58.3%	12 75.0%	14 53.8%	17 68.0%	70 66.0%
Somewhat support	1 12.5%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 6.3%	1 3.8%	2 8.0%	5 4.7%
Undecided/Neutral	2 25.0%	2 10.5%	5 41.7%	2 12.5%	7 26.9%	6 24.0%	24 22.6%
Somewhat oppose	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 3.8%	0 0.0%	1 0.9%
Strongly oppose	0 0.0%	2 10.5%	0 0.0%	1 6.3%	3 11.5%	0 0.0%	6 5.7%

Q8. In addition to measures to reduce vehicle emissions, other actions may be effective in improving regional air quality. To what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following measures? (excluding "no response")

N=866	Q14. Your age						Total
	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	
<u>Q8a. Increased regulation on industries to reduce their emissions</u>							
Strongly support	45 46.9%	73 46.5%	48 50.0%	65 50.0%	94 51.1%	83 46.1%	412 48.0%
Somewhat support	27 28.1%	52 33.1%	25 26.0%	34 26.2%	45 24.5%	46 25.6%	235 27.4%
Undecided/Neutral	18 18.8%	25 15.9%	17 17.7%	10 7.7%	21 11.4%	20 11.1%	116 13.5%
Somewhat oppose	2 2.1%	6 3.8%	1 1.0%	10 7.7%	6 3.3%	11 6.1%	37 4.3%
Strongly oppose	4 4.2%	1 0.6%	5 5.2%	11 8.5%	18 9.8%	20 11.1%	59 6.9%

Q8. In addition to measures to reduce vehicle emissions, other actions may be effective in improving regional air quality. To what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following measures? (excluding "no response")

N=866	Q14. Your age						Total
	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	
<u>Q8b. Greater use of clean energy from renewable sources such as wind & sun</u>							
Strongly support	72 75.0%	118 75.2%	67 69.8%	83 63.4%	110 60.4%	98 54.4%	556 64.8%
Somewhat support	19 19.8%	21 13.4%	16 16.7%	31 23.7%	44 24.2%	41 22.8%	177 20.6%
Undecided/Neutral	2 2.1%	16 10.2%	8 8.3%	7 5.3%	16 8.8%	22 12.2%	74 8.6%
Somewhat oppose	1 1.0%	1 0.6%	0 0.0%	5 3.8%	4 2.2%	6 3.3%	17 2.0%
Strongly oppose	2 2.1%	1 0.6%	5 5.2%	5 3.8%	8 4.4%	13 7.2%	34 4.0%

Q8. In addition to measures to reduce vehicle emissions, other actions may be effective in improving regional air quality. To what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following measures? (excluding "no response")

N=866	Q14. Your age						Total
	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	
<u>Q8c. Standards that require homes & buildings to be more energy efficient</u>							
Strongly support	59 61.5%	95 60.5%	54 55.7%	65 49.6%	82 44.8%	65 36.3%	427 49.7%
Somewhat support	23 24.0%	35 22.3%	28 28.9%	39 29.8%	60 32.8%	61 34.1%	249 29.0%
Undecided/Neutral	8 8.3%	19 12.1%	8 8.2%	13 9.9%	23 12.6%	26 14.5%	102 11.9%
Somewhat oppose	3 3.1%	6 3.8%	1 1.0%	6 4.6%	4 2.2%	10 5.6%	30 3.5%
Strongly oppose	3 3.1%	2 1.3%	6 6.2%	8 6.1%	14 7.7%	17 9.5%	51 5.9%

Q8. In addition to measures to reduce vehicle emissions, other actions may be effective in improving regional air quality. To what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following measures? (excluding "no response")

N=866	Q14. Your age						Total
	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	
<u>Q8d. A ban on the open burning of brush & other materials on Ozone Action Days (when Ozone is expected to be high)</u>							
Strongly support	54 56.3%	92 58.6%	57 58.8%	73 55.7%	112 60.9%	107 60.1%	500 58.2%
Somewhat support	18 18.8%	33 21.0%	17 17.5%	30 22.9%	41 22.3%	32 18.0%	174 20.3%
Undecided/Neutral	16 16.7%	19 12.1%	11 11.3%	11 8.4%	15 8.2%	18 10.1%	95 11.1%
Somewhat oppose	3 3.1%	8 5.1%	5 5.2%	6 4.6%	6 3.3%	9 5.1%	38 4.4%
Strongly oppose	5 5.2%	5 3.2%	7 7.2%	11 8.4%	10 5.4%	12 6.7%	52 6.1%

Q8. In addition to measures to reduce vehicle emissions, other actions may be effective in improving regional air quality. To what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following measures? (excluding "no response")

N=866	Q14. Your age						Total
	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	
<u>Q8e. Other</u>							
Strongly support	3 75.0%	9 90.0%	3 50.0%	9 90.0%	11 78.6%	6 60.0%	41 75.9%
Somewhat support	1 25.0%	1 10.0%	1 16.7%	0 0.0%	1 7.1%	1 10.0%	5 9.3%
Undecided/Neutral	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 16.7%	1 10.0%	0 0.0%	2 20.0%	4 7.4%
Somewhat oppose	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 7.1%	0 0.0%	1 1.9%
Strongly oppose	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 16.7%	0 0.0%	1 7.1%	1 10.0%	3 5.6%

Q9. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (excluding "no response")

N=866	Q14. Your age						Total
	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	
<u>Q9a. Improving the air in Greater San Antonio Area is the responsibility of every citizen living in the area</u>							
Strongly agree	58 60.4%	101 64.3%	58 59.8%	85 64.9%	116 63.0%	114 63.0%	540 62.6%
Somewhat agree	25 26.0%	44 28.0%	29 29.9%	38 29.0%	52 28.3%	41 22.7%	234 27.1%
Undecided/Neutral	10 10.4%	8 5.1%	8 8.2%	4 3.1%	9 4.9%	19 10.5%	61 7.1%
Somewhat disagree	1 1.0%	2 1.3%	0 0.0%	2 1.5%	2 1.1%	4 2.2%	11 1.3%
Strongly disagree	2 2.1%	2 1.3%	2 2.1%	2 1.5%	5 2.7%	3 1.7%	16 1.9%

Q9. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (excluding "no response")

N=866	Q14. Your age						Total
	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	
<u>Q9b. Improving the air in Greater San Antonio Area is the responsibility of the local government, even if taxes go up slightly</u>							
Strongly agree	37 38.5%	53 33.8%	31 32.0%	38 29.0%	50 27.2%	39 21.5%	250 29.0%
Somewhat agree	30 31.3%	50 31.8%	33 34.0%	42 32.1%	57 31.0%	60 33.1%	276 32.0%
Undecided/Neutral	19 19.8%	41 26.1%	21 21.6%	18 13.7%	34 18.5%	39 21.5%	180 20.9%
Somewhat disagree	3 3.1%	6 3.8%	1 1.0%	12 9.2%	19 10.3%	16 8.8%	57 6.6%
Strongly disagree	7 7.3%	7 4.5%	11 11.3%	21 16.0%	24 13.0%	27 14.9%	99 11.5%

Q9. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (excluding "no response")

N=866	Q14. Your age						Total
	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	
<u>Q9c. Improving the air in the region is the responsibility of those businesses that are the greatest polluters</u>							
Strongly agree	55 57.3%	91 58.0%	61 62.9%	84 64.1%	123 67.6%	108 59.7%	525 61.0%
Somewhat agree	25 26.0%	45 28.7%	25 25.8%	31 23.7%	36 19.8%	44 24.3%	213 24.8%
Undecided/Neutral	12 12.5%	21 13.4%	7 7.2%	8 6.1%	14 7.7%	18 9.9%	86 10.0%
Somewhat disagree	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	2 2.1%	4 3.1%	3 1.6%	3 1.7%	12 1.4%
Strongly disagree	4 4.2%	0 0.0%	2 2.1%	4 3.1%	6 3.3%	8 4.4%	24 2.8%

Q9. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (excluding "no response")

N=866	Q14. Your age						Total
	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	
<u>Q9d. Most of the air pollution in Greater San Antonio Area comes from outside of our 8-County Area</u>							
Strongly agree	12 12.5%	13 8.3%	13 13.4%	9 6.9%	24 13.0%	23 12.7%	95 11.0%
Somewhat agree	14 14.6%	17 10.8%	16 16.5%	19 14.5%	30 16.3%	39 21.5%	135 15.7%
Undecided/Neutral	60 62.5%	100 63.7%	51 52.6%	76 58.0%	98 53.3%	83 45.9%	482 55.9%
Somewhat disagree	5 5.2%	10 6.4%	4 4.1%	8 6.1%	14 7.6%	19 10.5%	60 7.0%
Strongly disagree	5 5.2%	17 10.8%	13 13.4%	19 14.5%	18 9.8%	17 9.4%	90 10.4%

Q9. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (excluding "no response")

N=866	Q14. Your age						Total
	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	
<u>Q9e. Air pollution is not a health problem in the Greater San Antonio Area</u>							
Strongly agree	10 10.4%	11 7.0%	11 11.3%	10 7.6%	18 9.8%	14 7.7%	74 8.6%
Somewhat agree	9 9.4%	12 7.6%	9 9.3%	9 6.9%	24 13.1%	21 11.6%	85 9.9%
Undecided/Neutral	33 34.4%	57 36.3%	39 40.2%	47 35.9%	47 25.7%	62 34.3%	296 34.4%
Somewhat disagree	13 13.5%	23 14.6%	11 11.3%	24 18.3%	29 15.8%	29 16.0%	129 15.0%
Strongly disagree	31 32.3%	54 34.4%	27 27.8%	41 31.3%	65 35.5%	55 30.4%	277 32.2%

Q9. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (excluding "no response")

N=866	Q14. Your age						Total
	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	
<u>Q9f. Air pollution is an unavoidable consequence of economic growth</u>							
Strongly agree	15 15.8%	27 17.2%	17 17.5%	21 16.0%	26 14.1%	19 10.5%	126 14.6%
Somewhat agree	21 22.1%	38 24.2%	28 28.9%	40 30.5%	49 26.6%	55 30.4%	234 27.2%
Undecided/Neutral	33 34.7%	48 30.6%	32 33.0%	41 31.3%	46 25.0%	42 23.2%	252 29.3%
Somewhat disagree	10 10.5%	23 14.6%	9 9.3%	12 9.2%	25 13.6%	31 17.1%	110 12.8%
Strongly disagree	16 16.8%	21 13.4%	11 11.3%	17 13.0%	38 20.7%	34 18.8%	139 16.1%

Q10. Do you drive a vehicle at least twice per week? (excluding "no response")

N=866	Q14. Your age						Total
	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	
<u>Q10. Do you drive a vehicle at least twice per week?</u>							
Yes	88 91.7%	151 96.2%	90 92.8%	125 95.4%	176 95.7%	166 92.7%	809 94.2%
No	8 8.3%	6 3.8%	7 7.2%	6 4.6%	8 4.3%	13 7.3%	50 5.8%

Q11. (If YES to Question 10) To help improve air quality, are you personally willing to do the following? (excluding "no response")

N=809	Q14. Your age						Total
	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	
Q11a. Take public transportation, especially on Ozone Action Days (when ozone is expected to be high)							
Yes, I am willing	28 31.8%	37 24.5%	28 31.1%	24 19.2%	31 17.6%	23 13.9%	172 21.6%
Maybe/It depends	31 35.2%	65 43.0%	34 37.8%	57 45.6%	79 44.9%	70 42.4%	337 42.2%
No, I am not willing	29 33.0%	48 31.8%	27 30.0%	40 32.0%	61 34.7%	70 42.4%	276 34.6%
I already do this	0 0.0%	1 0.7%	1 1.1%	4 3.2%	5 2.8%	2 1.2%	13 1.6%

Q11. (If YES to Question 10) To help improve air quality, are you personally willing to do the following? (excluding "no response")

N=809	Q14. Your age						Total
	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	
Q11b. Walk or bike for trips of a mile or less							
Yes, I am willing	47 53.4%	79 52.3%	53 58.9%	57 45.6%	64 36.4%	49 29.7%	349 43.7%
Maybe/It depends	23 26.1%	46 30.5%	19 21.1%	33 26.4%	58 33.0%	50 30.3%	229 28.7%
No, I am not willing	15 17.0%	17 11.3%	17 18.9%	29 23.2%	45 25.6%	60 36.4%	186 23.3%
I already do this	3 3.4%	9 6.0%	1 1.1%	6 4.8%	9 5.1%	6 3.6%	34 4.3%

Q11. (If YES to Question 10) To help improve air quality, are you personally willing to do the following? (excluding "no response")

N=809	Q14. Your age						Total
	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	
<u>Q11c. Carpool, especially on Ozone Action Days</u>							
Yes, I am willing	49 55.7%	79 52.7%	48 53.3%	42 33.6%	57 32.6%	46 28.0%	322 40.5%
Maybe/It depends	27 30.7%	47 31.3%	29 32.2%	54 43.2%	70 40.0%	58 35.4%	286 36.0%
No, I am not willing	11 12.5%	18 12.0%	12 13.3%	24 19.2%	42 24.0%	54 32.9%	162 20.4%
I already do this	1 1.1%	6 4.0%	1 1.1%	5 4.0%	6 3.4%	6 3.7%	25 3.1%

Q11. (If YES to Question 10) To help improve air quality, are you personally willing to do the following? (excluding "no response")

N=809	Q14. Your age						Total
	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	
<u>Q11d. Avoid using drive-through lanes at restaurants, pharmacies, or banks by parking & going inside, especially on Ozone Action Days</u>							
Yes, I am willing	47 53.4%	88 58.3%	59 65.6%	68 54.4%	106 60.6%	85 51.5%	455 57.2%
Maybe/It depends	26 29.5%	44 29.1%	17 18.9%	33 26.4%	27 15.4%	38 23.0%	185 23.2%
No, I am not willing	12 13.6%	12 7.9%	10 11.1%	12 9.6%	26 14.9%	17 10.3%	89 11.2%
I already do this	3 3.4%	7 4.6%	4 4.4%	12 9.6%	16 9.1%	25 15.2%	67 8.4%

Q11. (If YES to Question 10) To help improve air quality, are you personally willing to do the following? (excluding "no response")

N=809	Q14. Your age						Total
	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	
<u>Q11e. Make your next vehicle purchase a fuel-efficient vehicle</u>							
Yes, I am willing	54 61.4%	78 51.7%	54 60.0%	62 49.6%	82 46.6%	88 53.3%	418 52.4%
Maybe/It depends	23 26.1%	60 39.7%	24 26.7%	38 30.4%	65 36.9%	43 26.1%	255 32.0%
No, I am not willing	8 9.1%	8 5.3%	7 7.8%	18 14.4%	14 8.0%	16 9.7%	71 8.9%
I already do this	3 3.4%	5 3.3%	5 5.6%	7 5.6%	15 8.5%	18 10.9%	53 6.6%

Q11. (If YES to Question 10) To help improve air quality, are you personally willing to do the following? (excluding "no response")

N=809	Q14. Your age						Total
	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	
<u>Q11f. Avoid driving during peak traffic times, especially on Ozone Action Days</u>							
Yes, I am willing	43 48.9%	74 49.0%	49 54.4%	52 41.6%	78 44.3%	86 52.1%	383 48.1%
Maybe/It depends	28 31.8%	58 38.4%	35 38.9%	43 34.4%	62 35.2%	43 26.1%	270 33.9%
No, I am not willing	13 14.8%	12 7.9%	5 5.6%	26 20.8%	22 12.5%	18 10.9%	96 12.0%
I already do this	4 4.5%	7 4.6%	1 1.1%	4 3.2%	14 8.0%	18 10.9%	48 6.0%

Q11. (If YES to Question 10) To help improve air quality, are you personally willing to do the following? (excluding "no response")

N=809	Q14. Your age						Total
	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	
<u>Q11g. Drive the speed limit or below</u>							
Yes, I am willing	51 58.6%	97 64.2%	59 65.6%	84 67.2%	100 57.1%	107 65.2%	500 63.0%
Maybe/It depends	18 20.7%	29 19.2%	15 16.7%	17 13.6%	32 18.3%	21 12.8%	132 16.6%
No, I am not willing	10 11.5%	11 7.3%	6 6.7%	8 6.4%	15 8.6%	3 1.8%	53 6.7%
I already do this	8 9.2%	14 9.3%	10 11.1%	16 12.8%	28 16.0%	33 20.1%	109 13.7%

Q12. Listed below are other actions that can be taken to help improve air quality. Are you personally willing to do the following? (excluding "no response")

N=866	Q14. Your age						Total
	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	
<u>Q12a. Postpone using gasoline-powered mowers or blowers on Ozone Action Days</u>							
Yes, I am willing	51 53.1%	92 58.6%	58 60.4%	74 56.5%	101 55.2%	96 53.0%	473 55.9%
Maybe/It depends	20 20.8%	32 20.4%	13 13.5%	21 16.0%	35 19.1%	32 17.7%	154 18.2%
No, I am not willing	7 7.3%	7 4.5%	8 8.3%	7 5.3%	13 7.1%	8 4.4%	50 5.9%
I already do this	7 7.3%	13 8.3%	10 10.4%	20 15.3%	21 11.5%	30 16.6%	101 11.9%
I don't use any	11 11.5%	13 8.3%	7 7.3%	9 6.9%	13 7.1%	15 8.3%	68 8.0%

Q12. Listed below are other actions that can be taken to help improve air quality. Are you personally willing to do the following? (excluding "no response")

N=866	Q14. Your age						Total
	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	
<u>Q12b. Set the thermostat higher or use less electricity than usual on Ozone Action Days</u>							
Yes, I am willing	41 42.7%	79 50.3%	48 49.5%	71 54.2%	81 44.0%	83 45.9%	403 47.5%
Maybe/It depends	36 37.5%	45 28.7%	18 18.6%	27 20.6%	47 25.5%	50 27.6%	225 26.5%
No, I am not willing	7 7.3%	12 7.6%	11 11.3%	9 6.9%	22 12.0%	13 7.2%	74 8.7%
I already do this	11 11.5%	21 13.4%	20 20.6%	24 18.3%	33 17.9%	34 18.8%	143 16.9%
I don't use any	1 1.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 0.5%	1 0.6%	3 0.4%

Q12. Listed below are other actions that can be taken to help improve air quality. Are you personally willing to do the following? (excluding "no response")

N=866	Q14. Your age						Total
	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	
<u>Q12c. Other</u>							
Yes, I am willing	7 87.5%	1 33.3%	1 25.0%	5 83.3%	6 60.0%	3 60.0%	23 63.9%
Maybe/It depends	1 12.5%	0 0.0%	1 25.0%	0 0.0%	1 10.0%	1 20.0%	4 11.1%
No, I am not willing	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	2 50.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	2 5.6%
I already do this	0 0.0%	2 66.7%	0 0.0%	1 16.7%	3 30.0%	1 20.0%	7 19.4%

Section 6:

Cross-Tabular Data by Income

Q1. How concerned are you about air pollution in the Greater San Antonio area?

N=866	<u>Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>Less than \$25K</u>	<u>\$25K-\$49,999</u>	<u>\$50K-\$74,999</u>	<u>\$75K+</u>	<u>Not provided</u>	
<u>Q1. How concerned are you about air pollution in Greater San Antonio Area?</u>						
Very concerned	66 43.1%	106 49.1%	81 50.0%	103 34.3%	9 25.7%	365 42.1%
Somewhat concerned	53 34.6%	74 34.3%	63 38.9%	116 38.7%	16 45.7%	322 37.2%
Not sure	14 9.2%	18 8.3%	4 2.5%	27 9.0%	6 17.1%	69 8.0%
Not concerned	20 13.1%	18 8.3%	14 8.6%	54 18.0%	4 11.4%	110 12.7%

Q2. Do you or does anyone in your household have a breathing or respiratory problem? (excluding "not provided/not sure")

N=866	<u>Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>Less than \$25K</u>	<u>\$25K-\$49,999</u>	<u>\$50K-\$74,999</u>	<u>\$75K+</u>	<u>Not provided</u>	
<u>Q2. Do you or does anyone in your household have a breathing or respiratory problem?</u>						
Yes	56 36.6%	83 38.4%	60 37.0%	110 36.7%	10 29.4%	319 36.9%
No	97 63.4%	133 61.6%	102 63.0%	190 63.3%	24 70.6%	546 63.1%

Q3. Do you think air pollution in the Greater San Antonio area is: (excluding "don't know")

N=866	<u>Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>Less than \$25K</u>	<u>\$25K-\$49,999</u>	<u>\$50K-\$74,999</u>	<u>\$75K+</u>	<u>Not provided</u>	
<u>Q3. Do you think air pollution in Greater San Antonio Area is:</u>						
Getting much worse	32 25.6%	39 20.0%	28 18.7%	32 12.1%	4 13.8%	135 17.7%
Getting somewhat worse	45 36.0%	97 49.7%	82 54.7%	132 50.0%	11 37.9%	367 48.1%
Staying the same	37 29.6%	50 25.6%	31 20.7%	86 32.6%	13 44.8%	217 28.4%
Getting somewhat better	7 5.6%	7 3.6%	7 4.7%	8 3.0%	1 3.4%	30 3.9%
Getting much better	4 3.2%	2 1.0%	2 1.3%	6 2.3%	0 0.0%	14 1.8%

Q4. Do you remember hearing about any "OZONE ACTION DAYS" during the past year? (excluding "not provided/not sure")

N=866	<u>Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>Less than \$25K</u>	<u>\$25K-\$49,999</u>	<u>\$50K-\$74,999</u>	<u>\$75K+</u>	<u>Not provided</u>	
<u>Q4. Do you remember hearing about any "Ozone Action Days" during past year?</u>						
Yes	77 50.3%	120 55.6%	91 56.5%	186 62.0%	18 52.9%	492 56.9%
No	76 49.7%	96 44.4%	70 43.5%	114 38.0%	16 47.1%	372 43.1%

Q5. What do you think an "OZONE ACTION DAY" means?

N=866	Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household					Total
	Less than \$25K	\$25K-\$49,999	\$50K-\$74,999	\$75K+	Not provided	
<u>Q5. What does an "Ozone Action Day" mean?</u>						
High mold/pollen levels in the air	29 19.0%	34 15.7%	23 14.2%	35 11.7%	3 8.6%	124 14.3%
People should wear sunscreen when they go outside	21 13.7%	34 15.7%	22 13.6%	46 15.3%	5 14.3%	128 14.8%
High amount of ozone in the air	55 35.9%	72 33.3%	53 32.7%	130 43.3%	10 28.6%	320 37.0%
The hole in the ozone layer has made it unhealthy to be outside	41 26.8%	56 25.9%	48 29.6%	58 19.3%	8 22.9%	211 24.4%
The air is dirty/polluted	68 44.4%	97 44.9%	73 45.1%	145 48.3%	11 31.4%	394 45.5%
Drive less	57 37.3%	91 42.1%	78 48.1%	144 48.0%	8 22.9%	378 43.6%
Other	18 11.8%	15 6.9%	13 8.0%	25 8.3%	5 14.3%	76 8.8%
I don't know what "Ozone Action Day" means	27 17.6%	25 11.6%	14 8.6%	21 7.0%	8 22.9%	95 11.0%

Q6. Through which source would you most prefer to receive information about air quality?

N=866

Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household					Total
Less than \$25K	\$25K-\$49,999	\$50K-\$74,999	\$75K+	Not provided	

Q6. Your most preferred source to receive information about air quality

Internet	22 14.4%	37 17.1%	29 17.9%	48 16.0%	4 11.4%	140 16.2%
Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, etc)	15 9.8%	22 10.2%	16 9.9%	34 11.3%	3 8.6%	90 10.4%
Email	26 17.0%	34 15.7%	34 21.0%	42 14.0%	8 22.9%	144 16.6%
Local Newspaper	4 2.6%	12 5.6%	9 5.6%	13 4.3%	1 2.9%	39 4.5%
TV news/weather	64 41.8%	88 40.7%	62 38.3%	120 40.0%	12 34.3%	346 40.0%
Other source	3 2.0%	12 5.6%	2 1.2%	8 2.7%	0 0.0%	25 2.9%
I do not care about receiving such information	19 12.4%	11 5.1%	10 6.2%	35 11.7%	7 20.0%	82 9.5%

Q7. Since vehicle emissions are a major source of ozone or smog in our region, to what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following vehicle emissions reduction measures to improve air quality? (excluding "no response")

N=866

Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household					Total
Less than \$25K	\$25K-\$49,999	\$50K-\$74,999	\$75K+	Not provided	

Q7a. Vehicle emissions testing

Strongly support	55 35.9%	101 46.8%	68 42.0%	133 44.5%	10 33.3%	367 42.7%
Somewhat support	36 23.5%	49 22.7%	46 28.4%	64 21.4%	5 16.7%	200 23.3%
Undecided/Neutral	34 22.2%	43 19.9%	25 15.4%	40 13.4%	8 26.7%	150 17.4%
Somewhat oppose	10 6.5%	8 3.7%	12 7.4%	23 7.7%	2 6.7%	55 6.4%
Strongly oppose	18 11.8%	15 6.9%	11 6.8%	39 13.0%	5 16.7%	88 10.2%

Q7. Since vehicle emissions are a major source of ozone or smog in our region, to what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following vehicle emissions reduction measures to improve air quality? (excluding "no response")

N=866

Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household					Total
Less than \$25K	\$25K-\$49,999	\$50K-\$74,999	\$75K+	Not provided	

Q7b. High occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes (special expressway lanes for vehicles with multiple occupants)

Strongly support	46 30.1%	90 41.9%	68 42.0%	134 45.0%	9 29.0%	347 40.4%
Somewhat support	42 27.5%	53 24.7%	42 25.9%	77 25.8%	11 35.5%	225 26.2%
Undecided/Neutral	46 30.1%	50 23.3%	32 19.8%	38 12.8%	6 19.4%	172 20.0%
Somewhat oppose	5 3.3%	9 4.2%	9 5.6%	19 6.4%	1 3.2%	43 5.0%
Strongly oppose	14 9.2%	13 6.0%	11 6.8%	30 10.1%	4 12.9%	72 8.4%

Q7. Since vehicle emissions are a major source of ozone or smog in our region, to what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following vehicle emissions reduction measures to improve air quality? (excluding "no response")

N=866

Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household					Total
Less than \$25K	\$25K-\$49,999	\$50K-\$74,999	\$75K+	Not provided	

Q7c. Streets that allow safer travel for cyclists, pedestrians, & transit users as well as motorists

Strongly support	91 59.9%	132 61.1%	90 55.6%	151 50.7%	14 45.2%	478 55.6%
Somewhat support	28 18.4%	51 23.6%	45 27.8%	82 27.5%	6 19.4%	212 24.7%
Undecided/Neutral	17 11.2%	17 7.9%	19 11.7%	35 11.7%	6 19.4%	94 10.9%
Somewhat oppose	4 2.6%	10 4.6%	4 2.5%	10 3.4%	3 9.7%	31 3.6%
Strongly oppose	12 7.9%	6 2.8%	4 2.5%	20 6.7%	2 6.5%	44 5.1%

Q7. Since vehicle emissions are a major source of ozone or smog in our region, to what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following vehicle emissions reduction measures to improve air quality? (excluding "no response")

N=866	<u>Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>Less than \$25K</u>	<u>\$25K-\$49,999</u>	<u>\$50K-\$74,999</u>	<u>\$75K+</u>	<u>Not provided</u>	
<u>Q7d. Improvement of public transportation options</u>						
Strongly support	87 56.9%	121 56.5%	96 59.3%	164 54.8%	10 32.3%	478 55.6%
Somewhat support	36 23.5%	57 26.6%	30 18.5%	66 22.1%	8 25.8%	197 22.9%
Undecided/Neutral	17 11.1%	30 14.0%	28 17.3%	37 12.4%	9 29.0%	121 14.1%
Somewhat oppose	4 2.6%	3 1.4%	3 1.9%	18 6.0%	2 6.5%	30 3.5%
Strongly oppose	9 5.9%	3 1.4%	5 3.1%	14 4.7%	2 6.5%	33 3.8%

Q7. Since vehicle emissions are a major source of ozone or smog in our region, to what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following vehicle emissions reduction measures to improve air quality? (excluding "no response")

N=866

	<u>Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>Less than \$25K</u>	<u>\$25K-\$49,999</u>	<u>\$50K-\$74,999</u>	<u>\$75K+</u>	<u>Not provided</u>	
<u>Q7e. An ordinance that limits how long drivers may let their engines idle while parked or waiting in line</u>						
Strongly support	39 25.7%	60 27.8%	40 24.7%	73 24.5%	8 25.8%	220 25.6%
Somewhat support	24 15.8%	53 24.5%	30 18.5%	59 19.8%	6 19.4%	172 20.0%
Undecided/Neutral	41 27.0%	46 21.3%	49 30.2%	63 21.1%	7 22.6%	206 24.0%
Somewhat oppose	15 9.9%	29 13.4%	18 11.1%	39 13.1%	3 9.7%	104 12.1%
Strongly oppose	33 21.7%	28 13.0%	25 15.4%	64 21.5%	7 22.6%	157 18.3%

Q7. Since vehicle emissions are a major source of ozone or smog in our region, to what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following vehicle emissions reduction measures to improve air quality? (excluding "no response")

N=866

Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household					Total
Less than \$25K	\$25K-\$49,999	\$50K-\$74,999	\$75K+	Not provided	

Q7f. The lowering of highway & expressway speed limits

Strongly support	28 18.3%	35 16.3%	20 12.4%	25 8.4%	2 6.5%	110 12.8%
Somewhat support	21 13.7%	38 17.7%	20 12.4%	38 12.8%	6 19.4%	123 14.4%
Undecided/Neutral	38 24.8%	47 21.9%	36 22.4%	54 18.2%	7 22.6%	182 21.2%
Somewhat oppose	23 15.0%	35 16.3%	37 23.0%	59 19.9%	6 19.4%	160 18.7%
Strongly oppose	43 28.1%	60 27.9%	48 29.8%	121 40.7%	10 32.3%	282 32.9%

Q7. Since vehicle emissions are a major source of ozone or smog in our region, to what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following vehicle emissions reduction measures to improve air quality? (excluding "no response")

N=866	<u>Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>Less than \$25K</u>	<u>\$25K-\$49,999</u>	<u>\$50K-\$74,999</u>	<u>\$75K+</u>	<u>Not provided</u>	
<u>Q7g. Requiring large employers to offer a commute reduction program such as carpool matching, compressed scheduling, or telecommuting</u>						
Strongly support	60 39.2%	101 46.8%	69 42.6%	117 39.5%	8 25.8%	355 41.4%
Somewhat support	32 20.9%	59 27.3%	43 26.5%	78 26.4%	6 19.4%	218 25.4%
Undecided/Neutral	36 23.5%	37 17.1%	33 20.4%	51 17.2%	11 35.5%	168 19.6%
Somewhat oppose	11 7.2%	7 3.2%	10 6.2%	15 5.1%	3 9.7%	46 5.4%
Strongly oppose	14 9.2%	12 5.6%	7 4.3%	35 11.8%	3 9.7%	71 8.3%

Q7. Since vehicle emissions are a major source of ozone or smog in our region, to what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following vehicle emissions reduction measures to improve air quality? (excluding "no response")

N=866

Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household					Total
Less than \$25K	\$25K-\$49,999	\$50K-\$74,999	\$75K+	Not provided	

Q7h. Other

Strongly support	13 65.0%	15 57.7%	16 76.2%	26 68.4%	0 0.0%	70 66.0%
Somewhat support	0 0.0%	3 11.5%	0 0.0%	2 5.3%	0 0.0%	5 4.7%
Undecided/Neutral	5 25.0%	7 26.9%	3 14.3%	8 21.1%	1 100.0%	24 22.6%
Somewhat oppose	0 0.0%	1 3.8%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 0.9%
Strongly oppose	2 10.0%	0 0.0%	2 9.5%	2 5.3%	0 0.0%	6 5.7%

Q8. In addition to measures to reduce vehicle emissions, other actions may be effective in improving regional air quality. To what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following measures? (excluding "no response")

N=866

Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household					Total
Less than \$25K	\$25K-\$49,999	\$50K-\$74,999	\$75K+	Not provided	

Q8a. Increased regulation on industries to reduce their emissions

Strongly support	63 41.4%	117 54.2%	92 56.8%	131 44.0%	9 29.0%	412 48.0%
Somewhat support	40 26.3%	56 25.9%	43 26.5%	87 29.2%	9 29.0%	235 27.4%
Undecided/Neutral	30 19.7%	31 14.4%	13 8.0%	35 11.7%	7 22.6%	116 13.5%
Somewhat oppose	6 3.9%	5 2.3%	6 3.7%	18 6.0%	2 6.5%	37 4.3%
Strongly oppose	13 8.6%	7 3.2%	8 4.9%	27 9.1%	4 12.9%	59 6.9%

Q8. In addition to measures to reduce vehicle emissions, other actions may be effective in improving regional air quality. To what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following measures? (excluding "no response")

N=866

Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household					Total
Less than \$25K	\$25K-\$49,999	\$50K-\$74,999	\$75K+	Not provided	

Q8b. Greater use of clean energy from renewable sources such as wind & sun

Strongly support	85 55.6%	157 72.7%	118 72.8%	182 61.3%	14 46.7%	556 64.8%
Somewhat support	39 25.5%	38 17.6%	29 17.9%	63 21.2%	8 26.7%	177 20.6%
Undecided/Neutral	17 11.1%	14 6.5%	9 5.6%	29 9.8%	5 16.7%	74 8.6%
Somewhat oppose	2 1.3%	2 0.9%	4 2.5%	9 3.0%	0 0.0%	17 2.0%
Strongly oppose	10 6.5%	5 2.3%	2 1.2%	14 4.7%	3 10.0%	34 4.0%

Q8. In addition to measures to reduce vehicle emissions, other actions may be effective in improving regional air quality. To what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following measures? (excluding "no response")

N=866

Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household					Total
Less than \$25K	\$25K-\$49,999	\$50K-\$74,999	\$75K+	Not provided	

Q8c. Standards that require homes & buildings to be more energy efficient

Strongly support	69 45.1%	127 58.8%	89 54.9%	128 43.1%	14 45.2%	427 49.7%
Somewhat support	46 30.1%	53 24.5%	46 28.4%	97 32.7%	7 22.6%	249 29.0%
Undecided/Neutral	24 15.7%	23 10.6%	13 8.0%	35 11.8%	7 22.6%	102 11.9%
Somewhat oppose	6 3.9%	5 2.3%	8 4.9%	11 3.7%	0 0.0%	30 3.5%
Strongly oppose	8 5.2%	8 3.7%	6 3.7%	26 8.8%	3 9.7%	51 5.9%

Q8. In addition to measures to reduce vehicle emissions, other actions may be effective in improving regional air quality. To what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following measures? (excluding "no response")

N=866

Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household					Total
Less than \$25K	\$25K-\$49,999	\$50K-\$74,999	\$75K+	Not provided	

Q8d. A ban on the open burning of brush & other materials on Ozone Action Days (when Ozone is expected to be high)

Strongly support	81 52.9%	137 63.4%	108 66.7%	162 54.4%	12 40.0%	500 58.2%
Somewhat support	34 22.2%	37 17.1%	26 16.0%	70 23.5%	7 23.3%	174 20.3%
Undecided/Neutral	22 14.4%	23 10.6%	15 9.3%	29 9.7%	6 20.0%	95 11.1%
Somewhat oppose	5 3.3%	13 6.0%	5 3.1%	13 4.4%	2 6.7%	38 4.4%
Strongly oppose	11 7.2%	6 2.8%	8 4.9%	24 8.1%	3 10.0%	52 6.1%

Q8. In addition to measures to reduce vehicle emissions, other actions may be effective in improving regional air quality. To what degree would you support or oppose the adoption of the following measures? (excluding "no response")

N=866	Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household					Total
	Less than \$25K	\$25K-\$49,999	\$50K-\$74,999	\$75K+	Not provided	
<u>Q8e. Other</u>						
Strongly support	10 71.4%	9 69.2%	6 75.0%	16 88.9%	0 0.0%	41 75.9%
Somewhat support	3 21.4%	2 15.4%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	5 9.3%
Undecided/Neutral	0 0.0%	1 7.7%	1 12.5%	1 5.6%	1 100.0%	4 7.4%
Somewhat oppose	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 12.5%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 1.9%
Strongly oppose	1 7.1%	1 7.7%	0 0.0%	1 5.6%	0 0.0%	3 5.6%

Q9. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (excluding "no response")

N=866	<u>Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>Less than \$25K</u>	<u>\$25K-\$49,999</u>	<u>\$50K-\$74,999</u>	<u>\$75K+</u>	<u>Not provided</u>	
<u>Q9a. Improving the air in Greater San Antonio Area is the responsibility of every citizen living in the area</u>						
Strongly agree	81 52.9%	143 66.2%	114 70.4%	187 62.3%	15 48.4%	540 62.6%
Somewhat agree	51 33.3%	54 25.0%	35 21.6%	86 28.7%	8 25.8%	234 27.1%
Undecided/Neutral	13 8.5%	15 6.9%	8 4.9%	18 6.0%	7 22.6%	61 7.1%
Somewhat disagree	4 2.6%	1 0.5%	2 1.2%	4 1.3%	0 0.0%	11 1.3%
Strongly disagree	4 2.6%	3 1.4%	3 1.9%	5 1.7%	1 3.2%	16 1.9%

Q9. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (excluding "no response")

N=866	<u>Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>Less than \$25K</u>	<u>\$25K-\$49,999</u>	<u>\$50K-\$74,999</u>	<u>\$75K+</u>	<u>Not provided</u>	
<u>Q9b. Improving the air in Greater San Antonio Area is the responsibility of the local government, even if taxes go up slightly</u>						
Strongly agree	48 31.4%	64 29.6%	56 34.6%	79 26.3%	3 9.7%	250 29.0%
Somewhat agree	32 20.9%	68 31.5%	59 36.4%	108 36.0%	9 29.0%	276 32.0%
Undecided/Neutral	40 26.1%	52 24.1%	28 17.3%	46 15.3%	14 45.2%	180 20.9%
Somewhat disagree	9 5.9%	13 6.0%	10 6.2%	25 8.3%	0 0.0%	57 6.6%
Strongly disagree	24 15.7%	19 8.8%	9 5.6%	42 14.0%	5 16.1%	99 11.5%

Q9. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (excluding "no response")

N=866	<u>Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>Less than \$25K</u>	<u>\$25K-\$49,999</u>	<u>\$50K-\$74,999</u>	<u>\$75K+</u>	<u>Not provided</u>	
<u>Q9c. Improving the air in the region is the responsibility of those businesses that are the greatest polluters</u>						
Strongly agree	84 54.9%	141 65.3%	115 71.0%	176 59.1%	9 29.0%	525 61.0%
Somewhat agree	37 24.2%	51 23.6%	32 19.8%	81 27.2%	12 38.7%	213 24.8%
Undecided/Neutral	21 13.7%	20 9.3%	12 7.4%	24 8.1%	9 29.0%	86 10.0%
Somewhat disagree	5 3.3%	1 0.5%	1 0.6%	5 1.7%	0 0.0%	12 1.4%
Strongly disagree	6 3.9%	3 1.4%	2 1.2%	12 4.0%	1 3.2%	24 2.8%

Q9. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (excluding "no response")

N=866	<u>Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>Less than \$25K</u>	<u>\$25K-\$49,999</u>	<u>\$50K-\$74,999</u>	<u>\$75K+</u>	<u>Not provided</u>	
<u>Q9d. Most of the air pollution in Greater San Antonio Area comes from outside of our 8-County Area</u>						
Strongly agree	27 17.6%	22 10.2%	20 12.3%	22 7.3%	4 12.9%	95 11.0%
Somewhat agree	27 17.6%	37 17.1%	20 12.3%	47 15.7%	4 12.9%	135 15.7%
Undecided/Neutral	79 51.6%	118 54.6%	92 56.8%	171 57.0%	22 71.0%	482 55.9%
Somewhat disagree	12 7.8%	12 5.6%	7 4.3%	29 9.7%	0 0.0%	60 7.0%
Strongly disagree	8 5.2%	27 12.5%	23 14.2%	31 10.3%	1 3.2%	90 10.4%

Q9. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (excluding "no response")

N=866	<u>Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>Less than \$25K</u>	<u>\$25K-\$49,999</u>	<u>\$50K-\$74,999</u>	<u>\$75K+</u>	<u>Not provided</u>	
<u>Q9e. Air pollution is not a health problem in the Greater San Antonio Area</u>						
Strongly agree	19 12.4%	19 8.8%	14 8.6%	21 7.0%	1 3.2%	74 8.6%
Somewhat agree	13 8.5%	27 12.5%	14 8.6%	25 8.4%	6 19.4%	85 9.9%
Undecided/Neutral	52 34.0%	68 31.5%	44 27.2%	113 37.8%	19 61.3%	296 34.4%
Somewhat disagree	21 13.7%	27 12.5%	26 16.0%	55 18.4%	0 0.0%	129 15.0%
Strongly disagree	48 31.4%	75 34.7%	64 39.5%	85 28.4%	5 16.1%	277 32.2%

Q9. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (excluding "no response")

N=866	<u>Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>Less than \$25K</u>	<u>\$25K-\$49,999</u>	<u>\$50K-\$74,999</u>	<u>\$75K+</u>	<u>Not provided</u>	
<u>Q9f. Air pollution is an unavoidable consequence of economic growth</u>						
Strongly agree	33 21.6%	31 14.4%	25 15.4%	34 11.4%	3 9.7%	126 14.6%
Somewhat agree	39 25.5%	70 32.4%	38 23.5%	77 25.8%	10 32.3%	234 27.2%
Undecided/Neutral	46 30.1%	60 27.8%	42 25.9%	88 29.4%	16 51.6%	252 29.3%
Somewhat disagree	16 10.5%	22 10.2%	23 14.2%	49 16.4%	0 0.0%	110 12.8%
Strongly disagree	19 12.4%	33 15.3%	34 21.0%	51 17.1%	2 6.5%	139 16.1%

Q10. Do you drive a vehicle at least twice per week? (excluding "no response")

N=866

<u>Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household</u>					<u>Total</u>
<u>Less than \$25K</u>	<u>\$25K-\$49,999</u>	<u>\$50K-\$74,999</u>	<u>\$75K+</u>	<u>Not provided</u>	

Q10. Do you drive a vehicle at least twice per week?

Yes	133 86.9%	200 92.6%	159 98.8%	289 96.7%	28 93.3%	809 94.2%
No	20 13.1%	16 7.4%	2 1.2%	10 3.3%	2 6.7%	50 5.8%

Q11. (If YES to Question 10) To help improve air quality, are you personally willing to do the following? (excluding "no response")

N=809	<u>Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>Less than \$25K</u>	<u>\$25K-\$49,999</u>	<u>\$50K-\$74,999</u>	<u>\$75K+</u>	<u>Not provided</u>	
<u>Q11a. Take public transportation, especially on Ozone Action Days (when ozone is expected to be high)</u>						
Yes, I am willing	32 24.1%	49 24.5%	43 27.0%	45 15.6%	3 17.6%	172 21.6%
Maybe/It depends	52 39.1%	88 44.0%	63 39.6%	127 43.9%	7 41.2%	337 42.2%
No, I am not willing	46 34.6%	60 30.0%	52 32.7%	111 38.4%	7 41.2%	276 34.6%
I already do this	3 2.3%	3 1.5%	1 0.6%	6 2.1%	0 0.0%	13 1.6%

Q11. (If YES to Question 10) To help improve air quality, are you personally willing to do the following? (excluding "no response")

N=809	<u>Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>Less than \$25K</u>	<u>\$25K-\$49,999</u>	<u>\$50K-\$74,999</u>	<u>\$75K+</u>	<u>Not provided</u>	
<u>Q11b. Walk or bike for trips of a mile or less</u>						
Yes, I am willing	47 35.3%	105 52.5%	69 43.4%	121 41.9%	7 41.2%	349 43.7%
Maybe/It depends	47 35.3%	53 26.5%	47 29.6%	82 28.4%	0 0.0%	229 28.7%
No, I am not willing	33 24.8%	38 19.0%	33 20.8%	72 24.9%	10 58.8%	186 23.3%
I already do this	6 4.5%	4 2.0%	10 6.3%	14 4.8%	0 0.0%	34 4.3%

Q11. (If YES to Question 10) To help improve air quality, are you personally willing to do the following? (excluding "no response")

N=809	Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household					Total
	Less than \$25K	\$25K-\$49,999	\$50K-\$74,999	\$75K+	Not provided	
<u>Q11c. Carpool, especially on Ozone Action Days</u>						
Yes, I am willing	52 39.1%	99 49.7%	69 43.4%	97 38.3%	5 29.4%	322 40.5%
Maybe/It depends	50 37.6%	60 30.2%	62 39.0%	110 38.3%	4 23.5%	286 36.0%
No, I am not willing	28 21.1%	36 18.1%	20 12.6%	70 24.4%	8 47.1%	162 20.4%
I already do this	3 2.3%	4 2.0%	8 5.0%	10 3.5%	0 0.0%	25 3.1%

Q11. (If YES to Question 10) To help improve air quality, are you personally willing to do the following? (excluding "no response")

N=809	Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household					Total
	Less than \$25K	\$25K-\$49,999	\$50K-\$74,999	\$75K+	Not provided	
<u>Q11d. Avoid using drive-through lanes at restaurants, pharmacies, or banks by parking & going inside, especially on Ozone Action Days</u>						
Yes, I am willing	61 45.9%	125 62.5%	97 61.0%	162 56.3%	10 62.5%	455 57.2%
Maybe/It depends	40 30.1%	46 23.0%	32 20.1%	64 22.2%	3 18.8%	185 23.2%
No, I am not willing	16 12.0%	15 7.5%	14 8.8%	41 14.2%	3 18.8%	89 11.2%
I already do this	16 12.0%	14 7.0%	16 10.1%	21 7.3%	0 0.0%	67 8.4%

Q11. (If YES to Question 10) To help improve air quality, are you personally willing to do the following? (excluding "no response")

N=809	Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household					Total
	Less than \$25K	\$25K-\$49,999	\$50K-\$74,999	\$75K+	Not provided	
<u>Q11e. Make your next vehicle purchase a fuel-efficient vehicle</u>						
Yes, I am willing	69 51.9%	116 58.0%	93 58.5%	134 46.4%	6 37.5%	418 52.4%
Maybe/It depends	37 27.8%	62 31.0%	42 26.4%	105 36.3%	9 56.3%	255 32.0%
No, I am not willing	16 12.0%	13 6.5%	11 6.9%	30 10.4%	1 6.3%	71 8.9%
I already do this	11 8.3%	9 4.5%	13 8.2%	20 6.9%	0 0.0%	53 6.6%

Q11. (If YES to Question 10) To help improve air quality, are you personally willing to do the following? (excluding "no response")

N=809	Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household					Total
	Less than \$25K	\$25K-\$49,999	\$50K-\$74,999	\$75K+	Not provided	
<u>Q11f. Avoid driving during peak traffic times, especially on Ozone Action Days</u>						
Yes, I am willing	64 48.1%	118 59.0%	82 51.6%	111 38.4%	8 50.0%	383 48.1%
Maybe/It depends	39 29.3%	61 30.5%	53 33.3%	113 39.1%	4 25.0%	270 33.9%
No, I am not willing	18 13.5%	15 7.5%	13 8.2%	46 15.9%	4 25.0%	96 12.0%
I already do this	12 9.0%	6 3.0%	11 6.9%	19 6.6%	0 0.0%	48 6.0%

Q11. (If YES to Question 10) To help improve air quality, are you personally willing to do the following? (excluding "no response")

N=809

Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household					Total
Less than \$25K	\$25K-\$49,999	\$50K-\$74,999	\$75K+	Not provided	

Q11g. Drive the speed limit or below

Yes, I am willing	80 60.2%	137 68.8%	108 67.9%	162 56.4%	13 81.3%	500 63.0%
Maybe/It depends	19 14.3%	34 17.1%	21 13.2%	56 19.5%	2 12.5%	132 16.6%
No, I am not willing	10 7.5%	7 3.5%	9 5.7%	26 9.1%	1 6.3%	53 6.7%
I already do this	24 18.0%	21 10.6%	21 13.2%	43 15.0%	0 0.0%	109 13.7%

Q12. Listed below are other actions that can be taken to help improve air quality. Are you personally willing to do the following? (excluding "no response")

N=866

<u>Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household</u>					<u>Total</u>
<u>Less than \$25K</u>	<u>\$25K-\$49,999</u>	<u>\$50K-\$74,999</u>	<u>\$75K+</u>	<u>Not provided</u>	

Q12a. Postpone using gasoline-powered mowers or blowers on Ozone Action Days

Yes, I am willing	76 49.7%	142 65.7%	93 57.8%	153 51.2%	9 52.9%	473 55.9%
Maybe/It depends	31 20.3%	40 18.5%	26 16.1%	54 18.1%	3 17.6%	154 18.2%
No, I am not willing	10 6.5%	4 1.9%	7 4.3%	27 9.0%	2 11.8%	50 5.9%
I already do this	19 12.4%	17 7.9%	20 12.4%	43 14.4%	2 11.8%	101 11.9%
I don't use any	17 11.1%	13 6.0%	15 9.3%	22 7.4%	1 5.9%	68 8.0%

Q12. Listed below are other actions that can be taken to help improve air quality. Are you personally willing to do the following? (excluding "no response")

N=866

<u>Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household</u>					<u>Total</u>
<u>Less than \$25K</u>	<u>\$25K-\$49,999</u>	<u>\$50K-\$74,999</u>	<u>\$75K+</u>	<u>Not provided</u>	

Q12b. Set the thermostat higher or use less electricity than usual on Ozone Action Days

Yes, I am willing	71 46.4%	120 55.6%	77 47.5%	127 42.3%	8 47.1%	403 47.5%
Maybe/It depends	40 26.1%	57 26.4%	45 27.8%	78 26.0%	5 29.4%	225 26.5%
No, I am not willing	14 9.2%	10 4.6%	7 4.3%	40 13.3%	3 17.6%	74 8.7%
I already do this	27 17.6%	29 13.4%	32 19.8%	54 18.0%	1 5.9%	143 16.9%
I don't use any	1 0.7%	0 0.0%	1 0.6%	1 0.3%	0 0.0%	3 0.4%

Q12. Listed below are other actions that can be taken to help improve air quality. Are you personally willing to do the following? (excluding "no response")

N=866

	Q16. Combined 2015 pre-tax income of all persons living in your household					Total
	Less than \$25K	\$25K-\$49,999	\$50K-\$74,999	\$75K+	Not provided	

Q12c. Other

Yes, I am willing	7 70.0%	5 62.5%	5 83.3%	6 50.0%	0 0.0%	23 63.9%
Maybe/It depends	0 0.0%	1 12.5%	1 16.7%	2 16.7%	0 0.0%	4 11.1%
No, I am not willing	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	2 16.7%	0 0.0%	2 5.6%
I already do this	3 30.0%	2 25.0%	0 0.0%	2 16.7%	0 0.0%	7 19.4%