



September 22, 2009

I. Survey Methodology

The Elon University Poll is conducted using a stratified random sample of households with telephones and wireless telephone numbers in the population of interest – in this case, citizens in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. The sample of telephone numbers for the survey is obtained from Survey Sampling International, LLC.

Selection of Households

To equalize the probability of telephone selection, sample telephone numbers are systematically stratified according to subpopulation strata (e.g., a zip code, a county, a state, etc.), which yields a sample from telephone exchanges in proportion to each exchange's share of telephone households in the population of interest. Estimates of telephone households in the population of interest are generally obtained from several databases. Samples of household telephone numbers are distributed across all eligible blocks of numbers in proportion to the density of listed households assigned in the population of interest according to a specified subpopulation stratum. Upon determining the projected (or preferred) sample size, a sampling interval is calculated by summing the number of listed residential numbers in each eligible block within the population of interest and dividing that sum by the number of sampling points assigned to the population. From a random start between zero and the sampling interval, blocks are systematically selected in proportion to the density of listed household "working blocks." A *block* (also known as a *bank*) is a set of contiguous numbers identified by the first two digits of the last four digits of a telephone number. A working block contains three or more working telephone numbers. Exchanges are assigned to a population on the basis of all eligible blocks in proportion to the density of working telephone households. Once each population's proportion of telephone households is determined, then a sampling interval, based on that proportion, is calculated and specific exchanges and numbers are randomly selected. The methodology for the wireless component of this study starts with the determining which area code-exchange combinations in Mecklenburg County are included in the wireless or shared Telcordia types. Similar to the process for selecting household telephone numbers, wireless numbers involve a multi-step process in which blocks of numbers are determined for each area code-exchange combination in the Telcordia types. From a random start within the first sampling interval, a systematic n th selection of each block of numbers is performed and a two-digit random number between 00 and 99 is appended to each selected n th block stem. The intent is to provide a stratification that will yield a sample that is representative both geographically and by large and small carrier. From these, a random sample is generated. Because exchanges and numbers are randomly selected by the computer, unlisted as well as listed household telephone numbers are included in the sample. Thus, the sample of telephone numbers generated for the population of interest constitutes a random sample of telephone households and wireless numbers of the population.

Procedures Used for Conducting the Poll

The survey was conducted Wednesday, September 16th, through Sunday, September 20th (calls were not made on Friday, September 18th). During this time calls were made from 5:00 pm to 9:00 pm EST on Wednesday and Thursday evening, from 1:00 pm to 6:00 pm on Saturday, and from 1:00 to 9:00 pm on Sunday. The Elon University Poll uses CATI system software (Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing) in the administration of surveys. For each working telephone number in the sample, several attempts were made to reach each number. Only individuals 18 years or older were interviewed; those reached at business or work numbers were not interviewed. For each number reached, one adult is generally selected based on whether s/he is the oldest or youngest adult. Interviews, which are conducted by live interviewers, are completed with adults from the target population as specified. Interviews for this survey were completed with 422 adults from Mecklenburg County. For a sample size of 422, there is a 95 percent probability that our survey results are within plus or minus 4.9 percentage points (the margin of sampling error) of the actual population distribution for any given question. For sub-samples (a subgroup selected from the overall sample), the margin of error is higher depending on the size of the subsample. When we use a subsample, we identify these results as being from a subsample and provide the total number of respondents and margin of error for that subsample. In reporting our results, we note any use of a subsample where applicable. Because our surveys are based on probability sampling, there are a variety of factors that prevent these results from being perfect, complete depictions of the population; the foremost example is that of margin of sampling error (as noted above). With all probability samples, there are theoretical and practical difficulties estimating population characteristics (or parameters). Thus, while efforts are made to reduce or lessen such threats, sampling error as well as other sources of error – while not all inclusive, examples of other error effects are non-response rates, question order effects, question wording effects, etc. – are present in surveys derived from probability samples.

Questions and Question Order

The Elon University Poll provides the questions as worded and the order in which these questions are administered (to respondents). Conspicuous in reviewing some questions is the “bracketed” information. Information contained within brackets ([]) denotes response options as provided in the question; this bracketed information is rotated per question to ensure that respondents do not receive a set order of response options presented to them, which also maintains question construction integrity by avoiding respondent acquiescence based on question composition. Similarly, to protect against question order effects (where specific questions may ‘prime’ or influence a respondent’s answers to subsequent questions), question order is randomized during administration. For groups of questions in which a standard, set order of administration can influence responses to subsequent questions, questions are administered randomly during the survey; this technique protects against question order effects. Some questions use a probe maneuver to determine a respondent’s intensity of perspective. Probe techniques used in this questionnaire mainly consist of asking a respondent if their response is more

intense than initially provided. For example, upon indicating whether s/he is satisfied or dissatisfied, we asked the respondent “would you say you are very ‘satisfied’/‘dissatisfied’?” This technique is employed in some questions as opposed to specifying the full range of choices in the question. Though specifying the full range of options in questions is a commonly accepted practice in survey research, we sometimes prefer that the respondent determine whether their perspective is stronger or more intense for which the probe technique used. Another method for acquiring information from respondents is to ask an “open-ended” question. The open-ended question is a question for which no response options are provided, i.e., it is entirely up to the respondent to provide the response information.

The Elon University Poll

The Elon University Poll is conducted under the auspices of the Center for Public Opinion Polling (Hunter Bacot, Director & Mileah Kromer, Assistant Director), which is a constituent part of the Institute for Politics and Public Affairs (George Taylor, Director); both these organizations are housed in the department of political science at Elon University. These academic units are part of Elon College, the College of Arts and Sciences at Elon University, which is under the direction of Dr. Steven House (Dean). The Elon University administration, led by Dr. Leo Lambert, President of the university, fully support the Elon University Poll as part of its service commitment to state, regional, and national constituents. Dr. Hunter Bacot, a professor in the department of political science, directs the Elon University Poll. Elon University students administer the survey as part of the University’s commitment to experiential learning where “students learn through doing.”

II. Survey Instrument and Percent Distributions by Question

Interviews were completed with 422 adults from households in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. For a sample size of 422, there is a 95 percent probability that our survey results are within plus or minus 4.9 percentage points (the margin of sampling error) of the actual population distribution for any given question.

About the Codes appearing in Questions and Responses	
Response Options not offered	Response options are <u>not</u> offered to the person taking the survey (respondent), but are included in the question as asked (and usually denoted by brackets, []). Response options are generally offered only for demographic questions (background characteristic, e.g., age, education, income, etc.).
v = volunteered response	Respondents volunteer response option. As response options are <u>not</u> offered to those taking the survey, some respondents offer or volunteer response options. Though not all volunteered options can be anticipated, the more common options are noted.
p = probed response	Respondents self-place in this option or category. A probe maneuver is used in questions to allow the respondent to indicate whether her/his response is more intense than initially provided for in the choices appearing in the question. For example, on probe questions the interviewer, upon a respondent indicating that she/he is satisfied (or dissatisfied), is instructed to ask him/her "Would you say you are "very satisfied"?"

ECONOMY

Thinking about the national economy, do you think that. . .[it has started to improve, that the worst is yet to come, or that it has leveled-off but has not started to improve yet].

	Percent
THE WORST IS YET TO COME FOR THE ECONOMY	23.0
THE ECONOMY HAS LEVELED-OFF, BUT HAS NOT STARTED TO IMPROVE YET	44.8
THE ECONOMY HAS STARTED TO IMPROVE	29.4
DON'T KNOW OR NOT SURE (v)	2.8
Total (N=422; +/-4.9)	100.0

Do you expect Charlotte s economy [to get better, stay about the same, or get worse] in the next six months?

	Percent
GET WORSE	18.2
STAY ABOUT THE SAME	43.4
GET BETTER	35.5
DON'T KNOW (v)	2.8
Total (N=422; +/-4.9)	100.0

By the end of this year, do you expect your personal financial situation [to get better, stay about the same, or get worse?]

	Percent
GET WORSE	12.8
STAY ABOUT THE SAME	53.1
GET BETTER	31.8
DON'T KNOW (v)	2.4
Total (N=422; +/-4.9)	100.0

Now, I'd like to change the topic to ask whether the economy has already affected you personally. . . Has the downturn in the economy already affected your own financial situation?

	Percent
NO	24.2
YES	75.5
DON'T KNOW (v)	.2
Total (N=422; +/- 4.9)	100.0

Now, I'm going to read some common ways people across the country have been affected by the changing economic conditions . . . As I read each one, simply let me know, by saying yes or no, if you too have been affected . . .

	Percent Affected
Have lost money in the stock market	66.6
Have had your home value decline	59.0
Have lost medical coverage or medical insurance	17.5
Have had your hours reduced at work	23.9
Have lost a job	20.9
Have your retirement plan lose more than 25% of its value	46.4
Have had trouble paying the mortgage	16.1
Have had to deal with a foreclosure or losing your home	5.5
Have lost a car	5.5
Other	5.7
Total (N=422; +/-4.9) (N=422; +/- 4.9%)	

Do you [approve or disapprove] of the federal government providing money to local banks and other local financial institutions in an effort to help these institutions?

	Percent
STRONGLY DISAPPROVE (p)	27.2
DISAPPROVE	23.4
APPROVE	30.5
STRONGLY APPROVE (p)	10.7
DON'T KNOW (v)	7.9
REFUSED (v)	.3
Total (N=422; +/-4.9)	100.0

Do you think the problems facing Charlotte's banks and financial institutions are [mostly the result of the companies' management strategies and decisions or are these mostly the result of economic conditions outside the company's control]

	Percent
THE RESULT OF COMPANIES' MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES AND DECISIONS	63.2
THE RESULT OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OUTSIDE THE COMPANIES' CONTROL	22.0
DON'T KNOW (v)	13.8
REFUSED (v)	1.0
Total (N=422; +/-4.9)	100.0

Do you think the Charlotte economy relies on the banking industry [too much, too little, or about the right amount?]

	Percent
TOO LITTLE	3.1
ABOUT THE RIGHT AMOUNT	26.0
TOO MUCH	64.2
DON'T KNOW (v)	6.4
REFUSED (v)	.3
Total (N=422; +/-4.9)	100.0

TRAFFIC

Now, I m going to ask you some questions about traffic and congestion . . . On your average drive during the day, is traffic congestion [a problem or not a problem] for you?

	Percent
NOT A PROBLEM	50.5
A PROBLEM	42.6
I DON'T DRIVE DURING THE DAY (v)	6.5
DON'T KNOW (v)	.2
REFUSED (v)	.2
Total (N=422; +/-4.9)	100.0

Now, I'm going to provide you with a list of options that address congestion, so please tell me whether you think each is an [effective or ineffective] option and whether you would [support or oppose] the option.

Option	Ineffective	Effective	Don't Know (v)	Oppose	Support	Don't Know
Build more Roads	19.1	76.9	4.0	19.9	75.6	4.5
Widen Existing Roads	9.9	86.4	3.7	11.9	83.6	4.5
Build more Carpool or High Occupancy Vehicle Lanes	51.1	40.2	8.7	51.0	40.5	8.5
Increase Public Transportation Services	28.0	66.1	5.9	27.6	64.9	7.5
Build Light Rail Systems	29.6	63.7	6.7	31.0	60.8	8.2
Provide City-to-City Rail Services	32.6	60.7	6.7	34.7	57.6	7.7
Provided City-to-City High Speed Rail Services	37.6	54.5	7.9	40.9	50.1	9.0
Mandate Flexible Work Hours	36.1	55.0	8.9	37.5	52.5	10.0
Charge Tolls to use Highways	57.9	35.9	6.2	59.2	34.2	6.5
Increase Parking Fees	71.1	21.9	7.0	74.9	18.1	7.0
Limit Automobile Access	63.2	20.5	16.2	64.3	19.1	16.6
Increase the Number of Park and Ride Locations	19.6	75.2	5.2	21.0	74.0	5.0
Improve Public Transportation Services	15.5	78.6	6.0	15.0	79.3	5.7
Reduce Public Transportation Fares	49.8	40.8	9.5	49.6	39.3	11.0
Limit Truck Access	43.8	41.8	14.5	42.9	41.6	15.5

Given a choice between the following two road construction projects, which would you prefer being done first:

[the finishing of the Interstate 485 Loops or
the widening and improvements to independence boulevard?]

	Percent
THE INTERSTATE 485 LOOP	72.7
THE WIDENING & IMPROVEMENTS TO INDEPENDENCE BOULEVARD	20.5
NEITHER ONE IS THAT IMPORTANT (v)	2.0
MAKES NO DIFFERENCE TO ME (v)	2.4
DON'T KNOW (v)	2.2
REFUSED (v)	.2
Total (N=422; +/-4.9)	100.0

Now I'm going to read you a list of commuting alternatives and I'd like for you to tell me:

- Whether the option is available to you;
- If you currently use it at least once a week, or
- If you would consider using it?

Option	Not Available	Available	Currently Do Not Use	Currently Use at Least Once a Week	Would Not Consider Using	Would Consider Using
Carpool	65.6	34.4	89.4	10.6	54.5	45.5
Vanpool	76.4	23.6	96.1	3.9	66.0	34.0
Bicycle Path	61.7	38.3	92.4	7.6	64.4	35.6
Bus	31.0	69.0	86.7	13.3	53.0	47.0
Park & Ride	44.0	56.0	88.5	11.5	45.9	54.1
Train	62.4	37.6	85.7	14.3	37.4	62.6
Light Rail	59.2	40.8	80.8	19.2	34.8	65.2
High Occupancy Vehicle Lanes	46.2	53.8	68.8	31.2	45.3	54.7

N=422; +/-4.9. Not all respondents answered questions concerning whether s/he "would consider using it", and as a result, totals for these items range between a total of 344-379 respondents, which yields a range of error from +/-5.4 to 5.1.

Now, I'd like to ask you some questions about public transportation . . . Do you [support or oppose] expanding light rail options throughout the county?

	Percent
STRONGLY OPPOSE (p)	14.5
OPPOSE	13.8
SUPPORT	34.5
STRONGLY SUPPORT (p)	31.8
DON'T KNOW (v)	5.2
REFUSED (v)	.2
Total (N=422; +/-4.9)	100.0

Given a choice between the following light rail options, which would you prefer being done first: [a Northeast extension to the LYNX light rail, or a light rail line to the Lake Norman area]?

	Percent
A NORTHEAST EXTENSION TO THE LYNX LIGHT RAIL	36.5
A LIGHT RAIL LINE TO THE LAKE NORMAN AREA	44.8
NEITHER ONE IS THAT IMPORTANT (v)	7.9
MAKES NO DIFFERENCE TO ME (v)	4.9
DON'T KNOW (v)	5.7
REFUSED (v)	.2
Total (N=422; +/-4.9)	100.0

Would you [support or oppose] a quarter-cent sales tax specifically for funding bus and light rail?

	Percent
STRONGLY OPPOSE (p)	28.1
OPPOSE	20.2
SUPPORT	33.0
STRONGLY SUPPORT (p)	16.5
DON'T KNOW (v)	2.2
Total (N=422; +/-4.9)	100.0

Given a choice between the following transportation options, what should be the focus for transportation spending: [more roads, or more public transit]?

	Percent
MORE ROADS	46.3
MORE PUBLIC TRANSIT	45.3
BOTH (v)	4.4
NEITHER ONE IS THAT IMPORTANT (v)	2.0
DON'T KNOW (v)	1.7
REFUSED (v)	.3
Total (N=422; +/-4.9)	100.0

HEALTH CARE

Now, I'd like to ask you some questions about health care . . . Are you generally [satisfied or dissatisfied] with the quality of health care in this country?

	Percent
STRONGLY DISSATISFIED (p)	20.2
DISSATISFIED	17.0
SATISFIED	38.2
STRONGLY SATISFIED (p)	23.2
DON'T KNOW (v)	1.4
Total (N=422; +/-4.9)	100.0

Would you [support or oppose] a national insurance plan paid for by the federal government that pays most medical and hospital costs for all citizens?

	Percent
STRONGLY OPPOSE (p)	35.7
OPPOSE	15.0
SUPPORT	20.2
STRONGLY SUPPORT (p)	22.4
DON'T KNOW (v)	6.4
REFUSED (v)	.3
Total (N=422; +/-4.9)	100.0

Which of the following do you prefer: [the current health insurance system in the United States, in which most people have private health insurance, and some people have no insurance, or a universal health insurance program, in which everyone is covered under a program that's run by the government and funded by taxpayers]?

	Percent
THE CURRENT SYSTEM	45.8
A UNIVERSAL HEALTH INSURANCE SYSTEM	40.6
DON'T CARE AS LONG AS GOVERNMENT IS NOT INVOLVED (v)	2.5
MAKES NO DIFFERENCE TO ME (v)	2.5
DON'T KNOW (v)	6.9
REFUSED (v)	1.7
Total (N=422; +/-4.9)	100.0

PUBLIC SAFETY/POLICE DEPARTMENT

Now I d like to know what you think about the performance of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department. This includes their daily actions, their ability to protect the citizens, and the conduct of the officers. Would you say you are [satisfied or dissatisfied] with the overall performance of the Police Department?

	Percent
VERY DISSATISFIED (p)	3.5
DISSATISFIED	7.2
SATISFIED	56.8
VERY SATISFIED (p)	27.4
DON'T KNOW (v)	5.1
Total (N=422; +/-4.9)	100.0

How would you describe the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department's response to the public safety needs of its citizens? Would you describe it as [very good, good, average, poor, or very poor]?

	Percent
VERY POOR	2.7
POOR	4.4
AVERAGE	23.2
GOOD	41.2
VERY GOOD	22.0
DON'T KNOW (v)	6.1
REFUSED (v)	.2
Total (N=422; +/-4.9)	100.0

How [satisfied or dissatisfied] are you with the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department's performance in the following areas:

Performance Area	Very Dissatisfied (p)	Dissatisfied	Satisfied	Very Satisfied (p)	Don't Know
Their Visible Foot Patrol	2.5	13.1	48.3	13.4	22.7
Their Emergency Response Time	3.7	8.9	49.3	18.1	20.0
Their Treatment of Citizens	4.0	5.9	58.2	20.3	11.6
Providing the Community with Information	2.0	9.9	54.2	20.3	13.6
Their Visibility in the Neighborhood	2.7	14.6	49.8	19.8	13.1

SCHOOLS

Now, I'd like to change topics and ask you about public education in Charlotte-Mecklenburg . . . First, I'm going to ask you about how students are assigned to schools they attend. Do you [agree or disagree] that parents should be able to choose the school they wish for their child.

	Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE (p)	10.4
DISAGREE	19.4
AGREE	30.3
STRONGLY AGREE (p)	32.8
DON'T KNOW (v)	6.6
REFUSED (v)	.5
Total (N=422; +/-4.9)	100.0

When too many students want to attend a specific school, would you [support or oppose] using a lottery to decide what students get to attend the school?

	Percent
STRONGLY OPPOSE (p)	13.4
OPPOSE	14.7
SUPPORT	47.8
STRONGLY SUPPORT (p)	15.2
DON'T KNOW (v)	8.4
REFUSED (v)	.5
Total (N=422; +/-4.9)	100.0

Do you [agree or disagree] that students should only attend the schools in their neighborhood? (p)

	Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE (p)	13.4
DISAGREE	32.0
AGREE	29.9
STRONGLY AGREE (p)	21.6
DON'T KNOW (v)	3.1
Total (N=422; +/-4.9)	100.0

How [important or unimportant] is it for students to be able to go to a middle school close to their elementary school? Is it [not at all important, somewhat important, or very important]?

	Percent
NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT	30.2
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	33.1
VERY IMPORTANT	33.3
DON'T KNOW (v)	3.4
Total (N=422; +/-4.9)	100.0

How [important or unimportant] is it for students to be able to go to a high school close to their middle school? Is it [not at all important, somewhat important, or very important]?

	Percent
NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT	33.9
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	29.5
VERY IMPORTANT	32.3
DON'T KNOW (v)	4.3
Total (N=422; +/-4.9)	100.0

Now, thinking about the schools students attend, which do you prefer from these two statements: [to have schools closer to home, even if it means less diversity in the school] Or [to have schools farther away from home, to make sure there is diversity in the school they attend].

	Percent
TO HAVE SCHOOLS CLOSER TO HOME	65.9
TO HAVE SCHOOLS FARTHER FROM HOME	24.8
MAKES NO DIFFERENCE TO ME (v)	2.3
NEITHER (v)	2.1
DON'T KNOW (v)	4.1
REFUSED (v)	.8
Total (N=422; +/-4.9)	100.0

Would you [agree or disagree] with a plan that would give people the option to send their children to a school anywhere in the county?

	Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE (p)	19.2
DISAGREE	19.9
AGREE	40.2
STRONGLY AGREE (p)	15.3
DON'T KNOW (v)	5.2
REFUSED (v)	.2
Total (N=422; +/-4.9)	100.0

Would you [agree or disagree] with a plan to ensure that schools reflect the cultural and economic diversity of the entire county?

	Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE (p)	12.2
DISAGREE	20.7
AGREE	43.3
STRONGLY AGREE (p)	14.8
DON'T KNOW (v)	8.0
REFUSED (v)	1.0
Total (N=422; +/-4.9)	100.0

Would you [agree or disagree] with a plan that gives children from low-income neighborhoods a priority in school assignment?

	Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE (p)	17.9
DISAGREE	34.2
AGREE	28.2
STRONGLY AGREE (p)	11.9
DON'T KNOW (v)	7.3
REFUSED (v)	.5
Total (N=422; +/-4.9)	100.0

Would you [agree or disagree] with a plan that gives students with low test scores a priority over other students in school assignment?

	Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE (p)	23.3
DISAGREE	38.9
AGREE	21.0
STRONGLY AGREE (p)	8.0
DON'T KNOW (v)	8.3
REFUSED (v)	.5
Total (N=422; +/-4.9)	100.0

Next, I'd like to know your opinion about the schools in general. I'd like to know what factors you consider when judging the quality of a school in Mecklenburg County . . . On a scale of 1 to 5, with [1 being 'not at all important' and 5 being 'very important'] please rate each consideration as I read it to you. . .

Factors Considered when Judging the Quality of a School in Charlotte-Mecklenburg	1 Not at all Important	2	3 Neither Important or Unimportant	4	5 Very Important	Don't Know
The school's overall condition	1.3	4.4	22.4	28.4	39.3	4.2
The school has a before school program that serves breakfast	17.4	14.8	19.5	16.7	26.6	5.0
The school has an after school program	9.9	7.6	18.8	24.2	35.7	3.8
The school has strong academics	0.8	0.5	2.3	6.5	86.5	3.4
The school is located in a safe neighborhood	2.1	1.6	8.1	17.2	68.0	3.0
The school has a diverse student population	7.0	9.4	22.4	25.5	31.2	4.5
The school has computers, books, and other resources	1.0	1.0	2.6	13.3	79.2	2.9
The school has small classes	1.6	5.7	15.4	31.2	42.4	3.7

Now, I'd like to know how you feel about school diversity. Do you believe that students attending racially-mixed schools are [better off academically, worst off academically,] or is there no difference academically?

	Percent
WORSE OFF ACADEMICALLY	8.6
NO DIFFERENCE ACADEMICALLY	54.3
BETTER OFF ACADEMICALLY	27.4
RACE HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH IT (v)	3.1
DON'T KNOW (v)	6.6
Total (N=422; +/-4.9)	100.0

Do you believe that students attending schools where the students come from families with a variety of income levels are [better off academically, worst off academically,] or is there no difference academically?

	Percent
WORSE OFF ACADEMICALLY	10.8
NO DIFFERENCE ACADEMICALLY	52.2
BETTER OFF ACADEMICALLY	29.4
INCOME HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH IT (v)	2.9
DON'T KNOW (v)	4.2
REFUSED (v)	.5
Total (N=422; +/-4.9)	100.0

Do you believe that students attending schools with students that perform at different academic levels are [better off academically, worst off academically,] or is there no difference academically?

	Percent
WORSE OFF ACADEMICALLY	17.1
NO DIFFERENCE ACADEMICALLY	42.4
BETTER OFF ACADEMICALLY	26.8
ACADEMICS HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH IT (v)	3.2
DON'T KNOW (v)	9.5
REFUSED (v)	1.0
Total (N=422; +/-4.9)	100.0

Do you believe busing in local school systems [improves or worsens] education at the school, or does it not make any difference?

	Percent
WORSENS EDUCATION AT THE SCHOOL	36.3
MAKES NO DIFFERENCE IN EDUCATION AT THE SCHOOL	34.2
IMPROVES EDUCATION AT THE SCHOOL	17.8
BUSING HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH IT (v)	3.7
DON'T KNOW (v)	6.4
REFUSED (v)	1.6
Total (N=422; +/-4.9)	100.0

In talking about schools and racial segregation, that is when people of different races are kept separate from each other, do you believe that segregation [is a problem or is not a problem] in Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools?

	Percent
NO, NOT A PROBLEM	43.0
YES, IT IS A PROBLEM	36.1
IT DOES NOT EXIST ANYMORE, SO NOT A PROBLEM (v)	2.4
NOT SURE THAT IT IS A PROBLEM BUT IT DOES EXIST (V)	4.2
DON'T KNOW (v)	13.5
REFUSED (v)	.8
Total (N=422; +/-4.9)	100.0

Do you [support or oppose] busing school children to achieve racial balance? (p)

	Percent
STRONGLY OPPOSE (p)	29.3
OPPOSE	31.4
SUPPORT	23.1
STRONGLY SUPPORT (p)	9.6
DON'T KNOW (v)	5.9
REFUSED (v)	.7
Total (N=422; +/-4.9)	100.0