

2007 Public Opinion Survey Report

Presented to the City of Carlsbad

December 2007



TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Figures.....	ii
List of Tables.....	iii
Executive Summary	1
Introduction to the Study.....	1
Methodology Overview	1
Key Findings	1
Conclusions	5
Main Reason for Moving to Carlsbad.....	7
Satisfaction: Comparison to Other Cities.....	10
Quality of Life	11
Quality of life: Comparison to Other Cities.....	13
Number One Way to Increase Quality of Life.....	14
Sense of Community.....	15
Sense of Community: Comparison to Other Cities.....	18
Safety in Carlsbad.....	19
Safety: Comparison to Other Cities	21
Confidence in City Government	23
Satisfaction with Specific City Services.....	24
Ratings for Contracted City Services	26
Household Use of City Library Facilities	27
City’s Effectiveness Promoting Health and Wellness.....	28
Satisfaction with City-Resident Communication.....	29
City-Resident Communication: Comparison to Other Cities	31
Rating City’s Job to Provide Information.....	32
Information Sources.....	34
Frequency Visiting City’s Website	35
Preventing Pollution of Creeks, Lagoons, and Ocean	36
Land Use in the City of Carlsbad	38
Preferences for Land Near Strawberry Fields.....	39
Experience Visiting the Carlsbad Village	41
Preferences for Stores and Businesses in the City.....	43
Methodology.....	45
Appendix A: Toplines	A-1

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Main Reason for Moving to Carlsbad.....	7
Figure 2 Satisfaction with City Services	8
Figure 3 Satisfaction with City Services: Comparison to Other Cities.....	10
Figure 4 Quality of Life	11
Figure 5 Quality of Life: Comparison to Other Cities.....	13
Figure 6 Number One Way to Increase Quality of Life	14
Figure 7 Level of Agreement with Items.....	16
Figure 8 Sense of Community Index Levels	16
Figure 9 Sense of Community: Comparison to Other Cities	18
Figure 10 Safety in Carlsbad.....	19
Figure 11 Safety Walking Alone During the Day: Comparison to Other Cities	21
Figure 12 Safety Walking Alone After Dark: Comparison to Other Cities	22
Figure 13 Confidence in City Government to Make Decisions.....	23
Figure 14 Satisfaction with Local Issues and Services	25
Figure 15 Ratings for Contracted City Services	26
Figure 16 Household Frequency Visiting City Library Facilities	27
Figure 17 Effectiveness Promoting Health and Wellness	28
Figure 18 Satisfaction with City-Resident Communication	29
Figure 19 City-Resident Communication: Comparison to Other Cities	31
Figure 20 Rating for the City’s Job Providing Important Information.....	32
Figure 21 Ways to Improve Satisfaction with City-Resident Communication	33
Figure 22 Information Sources.....	34
Figure 23 Times Visited City’s Website in Last 12 Months	35
Figure 24 Seen or Heard Information Regarding Preventing Water Pollution	36
Figure 25 Source of Pollution Prevention Information.....	36
Figure 26 Action Taken Based on Pollution Prevention Information.....	37
Figure 27 Rating for City’s Job Balancing Land Use.....	38
Figure 28 Familiarity with Area Along Cannon Road and Agua Hedionda Lagoon	39
Figure 29 Support for Various Land Uses in the Area Near Strawberry Fields.....	39
Figure 30 Most Preferred Option for Area Near Strawberry Fields	40
Figure 31 Frequency Visiting Carlsbad’s Downtown Village.....	41
Figure 32 Experience Visiting Carlsbad Village	42
Figure 33 Preferences for Stores and Businesses in the City.....	43
Figure 34 Frequency Visiting Similar Stores and Businesses Outside the City	44

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 Sense of Community Index	15
Table 2 Overview of Project Methodology	45



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

In September 2007, the City of Carlsbad and its Performance Measurement Resource Team partnered with BW Research Partnership to conduct Carlsbad's 2007 public opinion survey of residents.

The main research objectives of the study were to:

- assess residents' perceptions regarding satisfaction with city services, quality of life, sense of community, city government, safety, and city-resident communication;
- evaluate residents' satisfaction with a number of specific city services;
- identify residents' perceptions regarding land use in Carlsbad as well as open space preferences for the land near the strawberry fields; and,
- assess residents' experience visiting the Carlsbad Village as well as preferences for the types of stores and businesses that could be located throughout the City

METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

The city-wide telephone survey of residents was administered from October 1 through November 11, 2007 (interviewing was suspended for approximately one and a half weeks during the San Diego County fires) and averaged 20 minutes in length. In total, a statistically representative sample of 1,001 Carlsbad residents 18 years and older completed a telephone survey, resulting in a maximum margin of error +/- 3.08 percent (at the 95 percent level of confidence) for questions answered by all 1,001 respondents.

KEY FINDINGS

Based on the analysis of the survey data, BW Research is pleased to present the following key findings. Please refer to the body of the report for a more comprehensive analysis of findings, including comparisons among resident sub-groups.

MAIN REASON FOR MOVING TO CARLSBAD (PAGE 7)

Housing was the most frequently cited reason for moving to Carlsbad, at 16.2 percent. Responses in this category centered on residents finding a home they liked in Carlsbad as well as the affordability of housing in Carlsbad at the time they purchased. Other reasons cited by at least ten percent of residents included Carlsbad's proximity to the beach and lagoons (12.3%), proximity to work (12.0%), and the community atmosphere and quietness (10.2%).

SATISFACTION WITH CITY SERVICES (PAGE 8)

Overwhelmingly, 91.5 percent of residents reported either being “Very” (58.0%) or “Somewhat” satisfied (33.5%) with the job the City of Carlsbad is doing to provide city services.

QUALITY OF LIFE (PAGE 11)

Overall, two and a half times as many residents felt the quality of life in Carlsbad was getting better or staying the same (69.4%) as compared to getting worse. In particular, 21.5 percent of residents felt the quality of life was “Getting better,” 47.9 percent felt it was “Staying about the same,” and 26.5 percent viewed it as “Getting worse.”

NUMBER ONE WAY TO INCREASE QUALITY OF LIFE (PAGE 14)

As a follow-up question, the 29.0 percent of residents (290 respondents) who *either* felt that the quality of life in the City was getting worse *or* who were dissatisfied with the job the City is doing to provide services were asked to report the number one thing that the City could do to improve the quality of life. Overwhelmingly, the majority (51.7%) of the 290 respondents felt that the quality of life in Carlsbad would be improved if the City stopped building and halted growth.

SENSE OF COMMUNITY (PAGE 15)

Overall, 47.9 percent of Carlsbad residents have a “High” sense of community (assessed from a seven question series), 40.0 percent have a “Medium” sense of community, and 12.0 percent of respondents have a “Low” sense of community.

SAFETY IN CARLSBAD (PAGE 19)

More than eight out of ten residents felt safe walking alone in their neighborhood either during the day or after dark. Overwhelmingly, 98.3 percent of residents felt safe walking alone in their neighborhood *during the day* (with 85.9 percent reporting they felt “Very safe”) and 85.5 percent of residents indicating they felt safe walking alone *after dark* (51.4% “Very safe”).

CONFIDENCE IN CITY GOVERNMENT (PAGE 23)

Approximately three out of four residents (78.5%) have confidence in Carlsbad city government to make decisions which positively affect the lives of its community members. Of those, 23.1 percent indicated they were “Very confident” and 55.4 percent were “Somewhat confident.” Eighteen percent indicated that they were unconfident (“Very unconfident”: 5.4%, “Somewhat unconfident”: 12.7%) and 3.4 percent did not know or declined to state.

SATISFACTION WITH SPECIFIC CITY SERVICES (PAGE 24)

Over 90 percent of residents¹ were satisfied with the City’s efforts to:

- Provide library services (96.3% satisfaction);
- Maintain city parks (95.0% satisfaction);

¹ Responses of “Don’t know/ No answer” were filtered out of the analysis for this question.

- Provide fire protection and prevention services (94.3% satisfaction);
- Provide water services (92.5% satisfaction);
- Provide law enforcement services (92.3% satisfaction);
- Provide sewer services (91.6% satisfaction);
- Provide emergency medical and paramedic services (91.5% satisfaction); and
- Maintain recreation facilities (91.3% satisfaction).

Across the 16 issues, the average satisfaction score was 84.6 percent. The three items that fell below the average were:

- Manage traffic congestion on city streets (64.2% satisfaction);
- Manage residential growth and development (57.0% satisfaction); and
- Provide affordable housing for working families (53.2% satisfaction).

RATINGS FOR CONTRACTED CITY SERVICES (PAGE 26)

Evaluating the City's contracted services, residents provided the most positive rating to "Trash collection services" (88.9% "Excellent" or "Good"), followed by "Recycling collection services" (80.0% "Excellent" or "Good"), "Street sweeping services" (73.7%), and "Hazardous waste disposal" (70.6%).

HOUSEHOLD USE OF CITY LIBRARY FACILITIES (PAGE 27)

Overall, 84.7 percent of households have visited one of the Carlsbad City Library facilities in the past 12 months. In addition, close to the majority (49.6%) visited at least once a month ("Once per week or more": 17.6%, "Once or twice per month": 32.9%).

CITY'S EFFECTIVENESS PROMOTING HEALTH AND WELLNESS (PAGE 28)

When asked to rate the City's effectiveness in promoting health and wellness through its recreational programs and facilities, 16.8 percent of residents did not state an opinion (most likely because they lacked direct experience). As such, the 16.8 percent of respondents that did not provide an opinion were filtered out of the analysis for this question. Approximately nine out of ten residents (90.3%) who provided an opinion felt the City was effectively promoting health and wellness through recreation. Of those, 34.1 percent felt the City was "Very effective" and 56.2 percent rated the City as "Somewhat effective."

SATISFACTION WITH CITY-RESIDENT COMMUNICATION (PAGE 29)

Eighty-two percent of residents were either "Very" (40.2%) or "Somewhat" satisfied (42.2%) with the City's efforts to communicate with residents through publications, public notices, its website, and other means.

Rating City's Job to Provide Information (Page 32)

When asked to rate the job the City does providing residents with the information that is important to them, 65.7 percent of residents rated the City favorably ("Excellent": 24.2%,

“Good”: 41.5%). An additional 23.5 percent of residents rated the City as “Fair” and 9.4 percent provided a negative rating (“Poor”: 7.2%, “Very poor”: 2.2%).

The 9.4 percent of residents (94 respondents) that provided a negative rating for the job the City is doing to provide them with important information were next asked how the City could improve their satisfaction. The most popular responses among this group were better overall communication with citizens (20.4%) and more communication through the mail (18.3%).

Information Sources (Page 34)

When asked to reveal the information sources they use to find out about City of Carlsbad’ news, information, and programming, 37.6 percent of residents cited the City’s website, 24.8 percent cited the “North County Times,” 17.6 percent indicated the “San Diego Union Tribune,” and 14.6 percent indicated local television news.

Frequency Visiting City’s Website (Page 35)

Overall, 67.4 percent of residents have visited the City’s website in the past 12 months and approximately one in five residents (21.3%) have visited the City’s website at least ten times in the past year.

Preventing Pollution of Creeks, Lagoons, and Ocean (Page 36)

The majority of residents, 59.7 percent, have seen or heard information in the past year about how residents can prevent the pollution of local creeks, lagoons, and the ocean. The most frequently cited sources of the pollution prevention information were the newspaper (29.3%) and television (27.0%). Nearly one-quarter of residents that had been exposed to information indicated that they properly disposed of hazardous waste (24.6%) and 21.4 percent indicated that they have not done anything to reduce water pollution.

LAND USE IN THE CITY OF CARLSBAD (PAGE 38)

The majority of residents (53.7%) rated the job the City of Carlsbad is doing in balancing the various land uses in the City – including residential, commercial, industrial, and recreational – as “Excellent” (15.5%) or “Good” (38.2%). Twenty-three percent rated the City’s job as “Fair” and 20.6 percent gave the City a “Poor” (13.0%) or “Very poor” (7.6%) rating.

PREFERENCES FOR LAND NEAR STRAWBERRY FIELDS (PAGE 39)

Residents who indicated familiarity (90.1% of residents) with the area along Cannon Road and the Aqua Hediondo Lagoon, beginning with the strawberry fields just east of the 5 Freeway and extending to Faraday Avenue were told that the area is largely privately owned and used for agricultural purposes but has been designated as a permanent open space area.

Among the four options presented, 82.0 percent of residents who were familiar with the area would support traditional open space, which could include trails, a nature park, viewing areas, and a picnic area, 57.8 percent would support a combination of recreation space, traditional open space, and cultural facilities, 53.3 percent would support recreation space (athletic fields, recreation centers, other active recreation), and 51.0

percent would support cultural and civic facilities in that area (open-air theatre, museum, public gathering space).

After indicating their support for each of the various open space options, residents were next asked to indicate which option would be best for the area (selecting among only those options that they previously supported). Overall, 48.9 percent of residents who indicated support for at least one of the options in the previous question felt that traditional open space would be best for the area (which could include trails, a nature park, viewing areas, and a picnic area), followed by a combination of recreation space, traditional open space, and cultural and civic facilities (32.3%).

EXPERIENCE VISITING THE CARLSBAD VILLAGE (PAGE 41)

Overall, 96.1 percent of Carlsbad residents have visited Carlsbad's Downtown Village. The majority of residents regularly visited (55.5%), 24.1 percent sometimes visited (once a month or more), and 16.5 percent seldom visited the Village (16.5%). Among residents who have visited Carlsbad's Downtown Village, 87.0 rated their experience positively, with 43.4 percent rating it as "Excellent" and 43.6 percent rating it as "Good."

PREFERENCES FOR STORES AND BUSINESSES IN THE CITY (PAGE 43)

When presented with four types of stores and businesses that could be located within Carlsbad, movie theatres (41.8% "More") and medical and dental offices and outpatient services were the most popular (27.0% "More").

Over 20 percent of residents would like to see *less* home furnishing stores and large-scale retail stores in the City and a majority felt there was currently an adequate number of each within the Carlsbad.

The majority of Carlsbad residents regularly visited large-scale retail stores such as Target, Home Depot, or Barnes & Noble (56.5%) as well as medical and dental office and outpatient services (52.7%) outside the City of Carlsbad.

CONCLUSIONS

BW Research Partnership offers the following conclusions from the 2007 resident survey for the City of Carlsbad.

The City of Carlsbad is transitioning from a small to medium sized city of less than 100,000 residents to a larger city. While the City's population has increased, so have the diverse needs of its residents. In our experience, larger and more diverse cities, particularly those with a population greater than 100,000, face increasing challenges maintaining a high level of satisfaction among its residents. In the future, as the City's population continues to grow, Carlsbad will need to be more vigilant to maintain resident satisfaction.

Overall, residents of Carlsbad are quite satisfied with the job the City is doing to provide services. Ninety-two percent of respondents stated they were satisfied with the City's overall provision of services, and over half of those respondents were very satisfied. The high proportion of satisfaction with the City's overall provision of services ranks in the top ten percent of comparable city resident satisfaction surveys and should be considered a

solid baseline of support when examining residents assessments of more specific city services.

Results of the survey also provide some direction on where the City can focus resources to further improve residents' satisfaction with Carlsbad. While almost all residents were satisfied with the overall job the City is doing to provide services, just over a quarter of residents indicated that the quality of life in the City was getting worse. Residents who were more likely to indicate the quality of life in the City was getting worse had lived in Carlsbad for 15 years or more and were over the age of 35 (and more likely to be 55 to 64 years old). When asked what could be done to improve Carlsbad, these residents were focused on the issues of growth in the City and the related symptoms of congestion and development. Among less satisfied residents, there appears to be a desire to keep Carlsbad as it was - or at least what it was perceived - as a less congested and developed community.

Residents' land use and development priorities can be seen in the responses to what should be done with the strawberry fields in the future. Over 80 percent of respondents indicated they would like to see traditionally undeveloped open space in at least some part of the land in and around the strawberry fields. Approximately half of respondents indicated they would prefer to see the City use the land exclusively for traditionally undeveloped open space that could be used for trails or a nature park. Another 32 percent of respondents thought the City should use the land for some combination of open space that would combine traditionally undeveloped open space, recreational open space that included athletic fields and recreation centers and a cultural and civic open space that could be used for a museum or an open-air theatre.

The results of the survey also show that creating more traditional open space for trails and a nature park, from the land that is currently in and around the strawberry fields, engenders the least amount of opposition from residents (16 percent opposed) when compared to other uses that were examined such as cultural and civic open space (45 percent opposed), recreational open space (43 percent opposed), or a combination of the three types of open space (38 percent opposed).

Lastly, it should be noted that while respondents did not agree on all of the issues related to land use and development in Carlsbad, respondents were more likely to agree on other important local issues and assessments connected to the City's sense of community, communications efforts, and residents experience in the village.

- Over 80 percent of respondents strongly agreed or agreed with the statement "It is very important for me to feel a sense of community with other residents".
- Over 80 percent of respondents were at least somewhat satisfied, if not very satisfied, with the City's efforts to communicate with residents.
- Almost 90 percent of respondents who had visited Carlsbad's downtown Village rated their experience as either excellent or good.



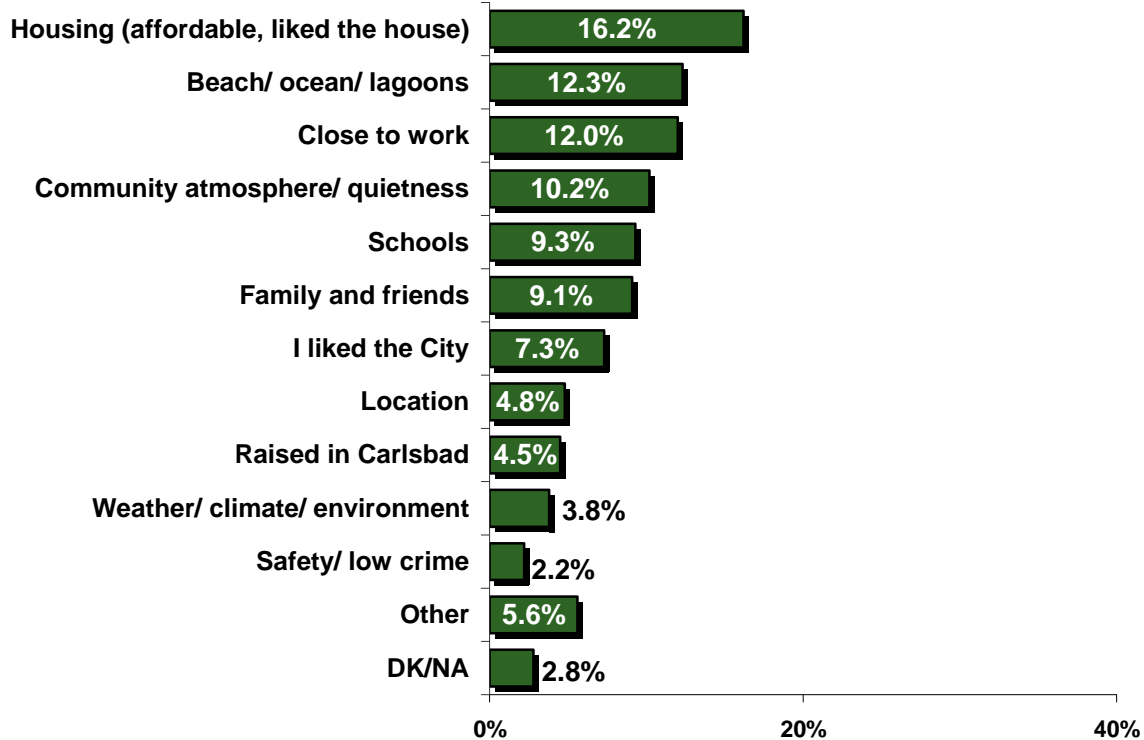
MAIN REASON FOR MOVING TO CARLSBAD

Early in the survey, residents were asked to reveal their main reason for moving to Carlsbad over a neighboring City. Asked in an open-ended format, respondents were not constrained to choose their response from a list. As is often the case with open-ended questions, no single response was cited by a majority of residents.

Housing was the most frequently cited reason for moving to Carlsbad, at 16.2 percent. Responses in this category centered on residents finding a home they liked in Carlsbad as well as the affordability of housing in Carlsbad at the time they purchased. Example comments include “I found a house that suited me,” “We found a place in Carlsbad that we liked very much,” “There was a better availability of new homes at the time,” “The price of housing made me want to move here,” and “At that time, the land was cheaper.”

Other reasons cited by at least ten percent of residents included Carlsbad’s proximity to the beach and lagoons (12.3%), proximity to work (12.0%), and the community atmosphere and quietness (10.2%).

Figure 1 Main Reason for Moving to Carlsbad

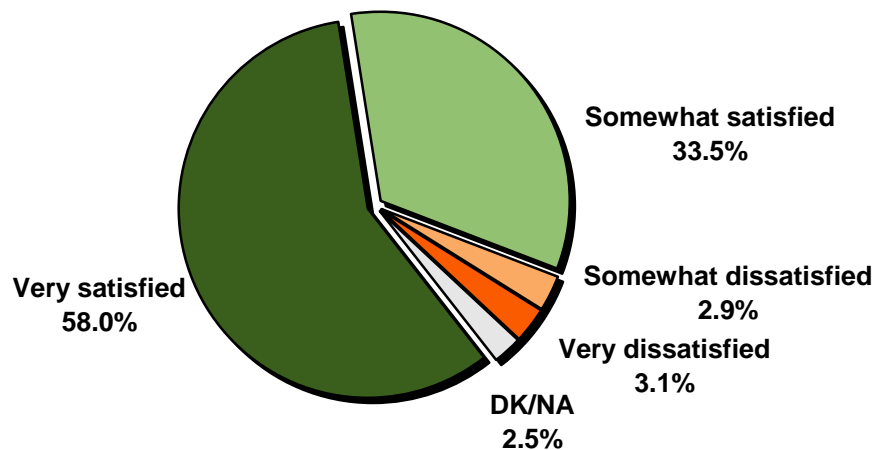


Throughout this report, analyses of resident sub-groups are presented in text boxes. A higher percentage of home-owners cited Carlsbad’s schools as the main reason for moving to the City as compared to renters (10.9% vs. 3.9%). Comparatively renters were more likely than owners to cite “Family and friends” (16.0% vs. 7.3%).

SATISFACTION WITH CITY SERVICES

Overwhelmingly, 91.5 percent of residents reported either being “Very” (58.0%) or “Somewhat” satisfied (33.5%) with the job the City of Carlsbad is doing to provide city services.

Figure 2 Satisfaction with City Services



In general, satisfied residents were more likely to rate other aspects of life in Carlsbad favorably. Satisfaction was positively correlated with: residents’ views on the direction of the community; sense of community; safety; confidence in city government; ratings for the City’s effectiveness in promoting health and wellness through recreation; ratings for the job the City is doing balancing land use; satisfaction with city-resident communication; ratings for the job the city does providing information that is important to residents; and ratings for residents’ experience visiting Carlsbad’s Downtown Village.

Specifically;

- Residents with positive views regarding the direction of the community in Carlsbad were more likely to report satisfaction than those with negative perceptions about the direction (“Getting better” 96.6% satisfaction; “Staying about the same” 93.5%; “Getting worse” 84.1%).
- As residents’ sense of community increased so did their reported satisfaction, with 96.3 percent of residents with a “High” sense of community (derived from a series of seven items) indicating satisfaction (67.2% of which were “Very satisfied”).

Analysis of satisfaction with the job the City is doing to provide services continued;

- The safer residents felt walking alone in their neighborhood (either during the day or at night) the higher their reported satisfaction.
 - 94.2 percent of residents who felt “Very safe” walking alone in their neighborhood *after dark* reported satisfaction, with 65.7 percent indicating they were “Very satisfied.”
 - 93.6 percent of residents who felt “Very safe” walking alone in their neighborhood *during the day* reported satisfaction, 62.4 percent of which were “Very satisfied.”
- As residents’ confidence in city government to make decisions that positively affect the lives of residents increased, so did residents’ reported satisfaction. Ninety-eight percent of residents who reported being “Very confident” in city government were satisfied (85.3% “Very satisfied”).
- Residents who were satisfied with the City’s efforts to communicate with residents also reported high levels of satisfaction with the job the City is doing to provide services. Similarly, residents who provided favorable ratings for the City’s job providing information that is important also noted the highest satisfaction.
- Residents who had visited Carlsbad Village in the past year reported higher satisfaction than those who had not visited (92.1% vs. 73.5%). In addition, residents who had visited the Village and rated their experience as “Excellent” reported the highest satisfaction
- Residents’ views on how the City is doing to balance the various land uses in the City were also highly related to their satisfaction, and in particular, their intensity of satisfaction (i.e., the percentage “Very satisfied”) as shown in the figure below.

Demographically;

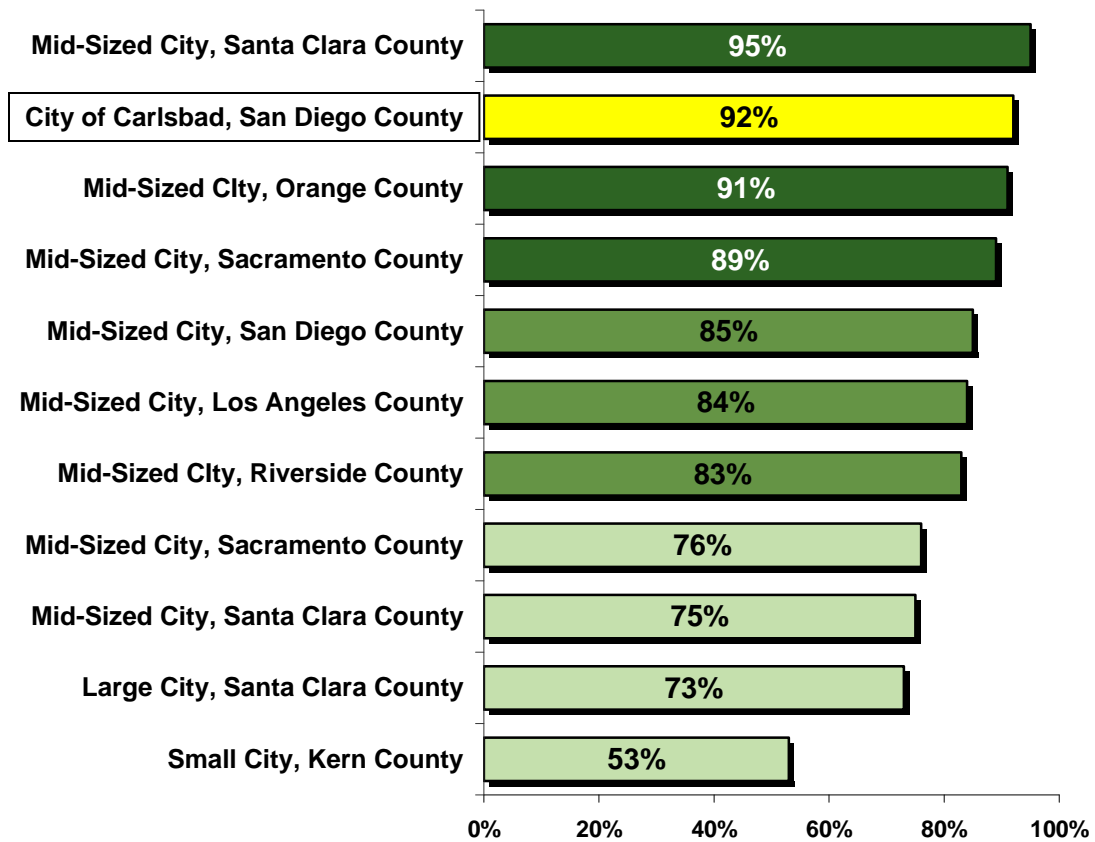
- Although overall satisfaction was comparable among men and women (89.8% vs. 93.2%), women more much more likely to report being “Very satisfied” (62.2% compared to 53.5%).
- One hundred percent of residents in the 18 to 24 year age category reported satisfaction with the job the city is doing to provide services. Overall satisfaction was comparable among residents in the remaining age groups although their intensity of satisfaction varied. Along with residents in the 18 to 24 year group (65.4% “Very satisfied”), the percentage of residents that were “Very satisfied” was highest among residents 55 years and older (55 to 64 year group: 65.6% and 65 years and older: 63.3%).
- No statistically significant differences in satisfaction were found by length of residence, homeownership status, zip code of residence, children in the household, or ethnicity.

SATISFACTION: COMPARISON TO OTHER CITIES

In our experience, the high level of satisfaction reported by City of Carlsbad residents falls within the top ten percent among comparable resident research projects. An average score is typically considered in the low to mid-80 percent range.

Figure 3 below shows examples of residents' satisfaction with the job their city is doing to provide services in cities throughout California that have conducted comparable studies within the past five years.

Figure 3 Satisfaction with City Services: Comparison to Other Cities²



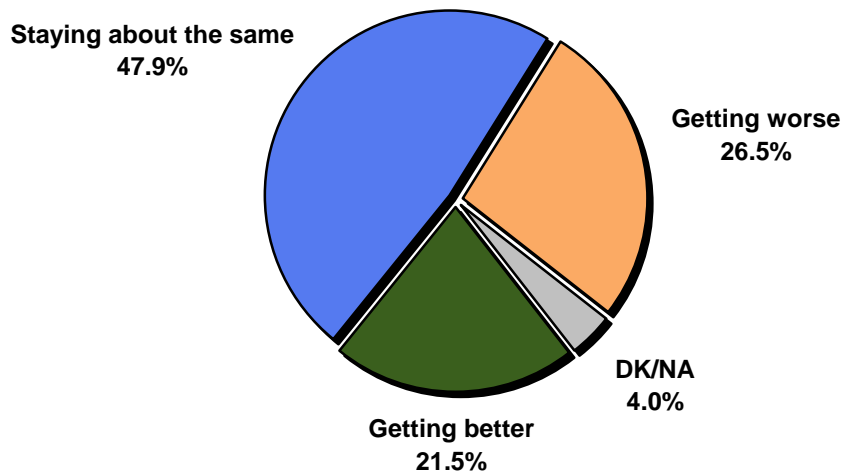
² Small cities were defined as those with a total population up to 50,000. Mid-sized cities were those with a population between 50,001 and 150,000. Large cities were those with a population of 150,001 or more.



QUALITY OF LIFE

Overall, two and a half times as many residents felt the quality of life in Carlsbad was getting better or staying the same (69.4%) as compared to getting worse. In particular, 21.5 percent of residents felt the quality of life in Carlsbad was “Getting better,” 47.9 percent felt it was “Staying about the same,” and 26.5 percent viewed it as “Getting worse.”

Figure 4 Quality of Life



Similar to the results for satisfaction with city services, perceptions regarding quality of life were positively correlated with a number of attitudinal variables throughout the survey. To follow are the highlights from the analysis;

- As residents’ sense of community increased so did their views regarding the quality of life in Carlsbad.
- Residents who were satisfied with the job the City is doing to provide services, as well as those satisfied with city-resident communication and those providing positive ratings for the job the City does providing information that is important to them were more likely to feel that the quality of life in the City was improving.
- Respondents who indicated that they were “Very confident” in city government to make decisions that positively affect the lives of residents were the most likely to view the quality of life as “Getting better” (44.5%) and those “Somewhat confident” were the most likely to view it as “Staying about the same” (55.3%). Two-thirds of residents who indicated a lack of confidence in city government viewed the quality of life as “Getting worse” (“Somewhat unconfident”: 64.1%; “Very unconfident”: 73.0%; Average across the two groups: 66.7%).

Highlights from the sub-group analysis of quality of life continued;

- Residents who felt “Very safe” walking alone in their neighborhood either during the day or at night were more likely to report that the quality of life in the City was improving. Comparatively, those who felt “Somewhat safe” or “Unsafe” were more likely to report that the quality of life was “Getting worse.”
- Residents’ ratings for the City’s job balancing the various land uses (i.e., residential, commercial, industrial, and recreational) were correlated with views on the direction of the community. Specifically, those providing an “Excellent” or “Good” rating were the most likely to view the quality of life as “Getting better” (40.1% and 28.1%, respectively), whereas the majority of those rating the City as “Poor” or “Very poor” at balancing land uses felt the quality of life was “Getting worse” (56.1% and 65.6%, respectively).
- Comparatively, residents that felt that traditional open space was the best use of the land that begins with the strawberry fields and goes to Faraday Avenue were more likely than those who preferred other options to view the quality of life as “Getting worse” (31.7% vs. 20.8%).

Demographically;

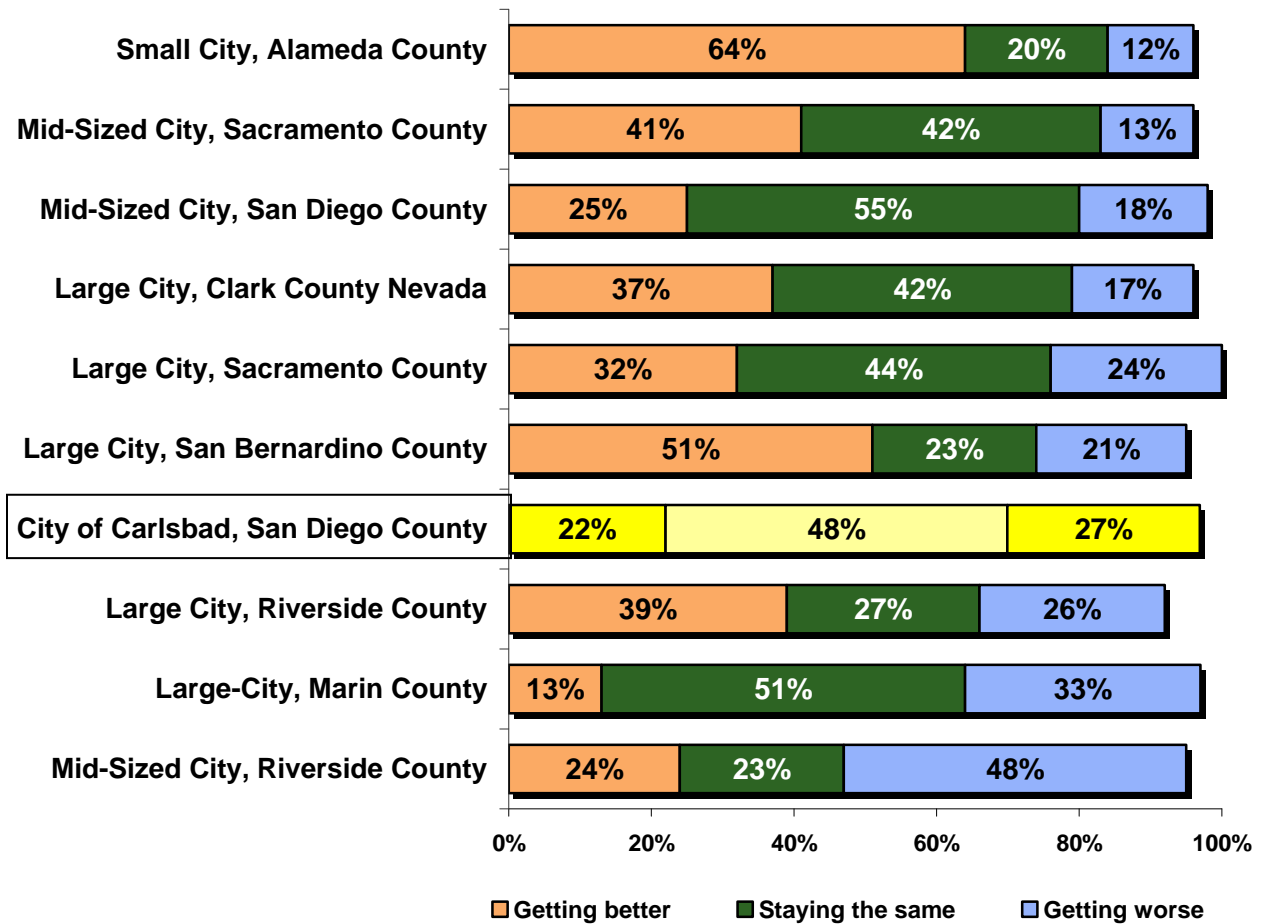
- Negative perceptions regarding the direction of the community were correlated with length of residence, such that the percentage who felt the quality of life was “Getting worse” increased with length of residence (Less than 5 years: 13.5% “Getting worse”; 5 to 9 years: 22.0%; 10 to 14 years: 32.6%; 15 years or more: 40.8%).
- Homeowners were more likely than renters to indicate that the quality of life in Carlsbad was “Getting worse” (28.8% vs. 17.8%).
- Residents without children were more likely to view the quality as “Getting worse” than residents with children.
- Residents in the 18 to 24 year age category were the most likely to view the quality of life as “Getting better” (39.7%) and those in the 25 to 34 year category were the most likely to view it as “Staying about the same” (58.1%). Comparatively, residents 35 years and older were much more likely to indicate that the quality of life was “Getting worse,” with the highest percentage cited by those in the 55 to 64 year old age group (36.0%).
- No statistically significant differences were found by whether or not residents had visited the Carlsbad Village, zip code of residence or gender.

QUALITY OF LIFE: COMPARISON TO OTHER CITIES

Figure 5 below shows examples of resident perspectives regarding the quality of life in cities that have conducted comparable studies within the past five years. Please note that the figure is sorted based on the combined percentage of “Getting better” and “Staying about the same” responses.

Overall, 69.4 percent of residents felt the quality of life in Carlsbad was either “Getting better” (21.5%) or “Staying about the same” (47.9%)

Figure 5 Quality of Life: Comparison to Other Cities³



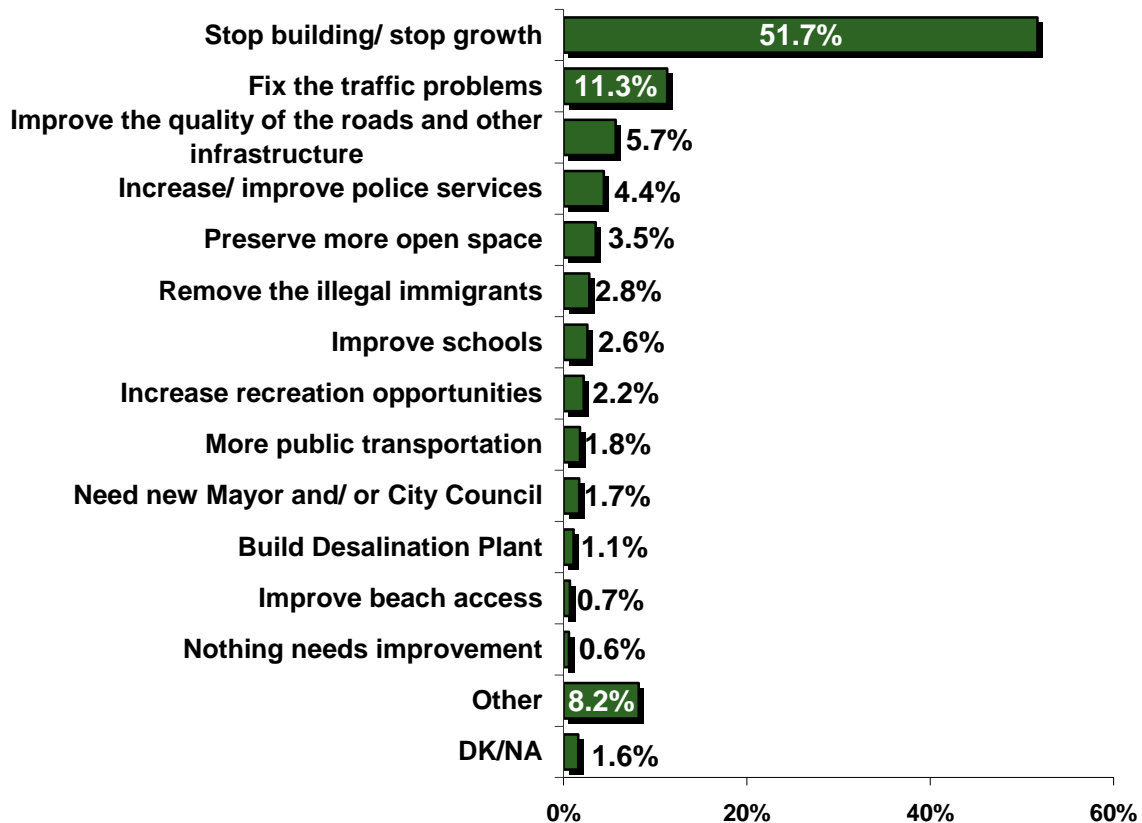
³ Small cities were defined as those with a total population up to 50,000. Mid-sized cities were those with a population between 50,001 and 150,000. Large cities were those with a population of 150,001 or more.

NUMBER ONE WAY TO INCREASE QUALITY OF LIFE

As a follow-up question, the 29.0 percent of residents (290 respondents) who *either* felt that the quality of life in the City was getting worse *or* who were dissatisfied with the job the City is doing to provide services were asked to report the number one thing that the City could do to improve the quality of life.

Overwhelmingly, the majority (51.7%) of the 290 respondents felt that the quality of life in Carlsbad would be improved if the City stopped building and halted growth. Examples of responses in this category include; “They need to regulate the growth,” “There are too many new homes,” “There is too much development. When I moved in there was lots of open area, and it’s all filled in now,” “The City of Carlsbad should improve the out-of-control population. The traffic has gotten worse because of it,” and “Cut back on some of the high density; I moved here for a small community,” and “They need to stop building buildings and houses. There is not enough open area and there is too much congestion.”

Figure 6 Number One Way to Increase Quality of Life



Residents who have lived in Carlsbad for five years or more (and were either dissatisfied or felt the quality of life was getting worse) were much more likely than newer residents to feel that the City should stop building and growth. Although the percentage was high among all residents who have lived in Carlsbad for five years or more, it was highest among those who have lived in the City for 15 years or more.



SENSE OF COMMUNITY

To assess sense of community among Carlsbad residents, a seven-question series known as the “Brief Sense of Community Index⁴” was utilized. The seven-question series assesses the three underlying dimensions of sense of community: “Social connections,” “Mutual concerns,” and “Community values.” The questions used to measure sense of community among Carlsbad residents are displayed in Table 1, with the total level of agreement with each statement shown in the last column on the right (disagreement shown for reverse-coded items).

Carlsbad residents reported the highest level of agreement with items relating to “Community values” (75.5% average across items) although they also believed it was important to have strong “Mutual concerns” (74.4% average) and “Social connections” (66.8% average) in their community.

Table 1 Sense of Community Index⁵

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither	Dis-agree	Strongly disagree	DK	Total Agree
<u>Social Connections</u>							
I can recognize most of the people who live in my neighborhood	27.6%	48.3%	3.6%	16.6%	3.1%	0.7%	75.9%
Very few of my neighbors know me	7.8%	21.7%	3.2%	43.7%	23.2%	0.4%	66.9%*
I have almost no influence over what my neighborhood is like	9.1%	25.5%	5.7%	43.3%	14.4%	2.0%	57.7%*
<u>Mutual Concerns</u>							
My neighbors and I want the same things from this community	24.7%	51.9%	8.2%	5.2%	1.4%	8.5%	76.6%
If there is a problem in my neighborhood, people who live here can get it solved	20.9%	51.3%	7.7%	11.2%	3.6%	5.3%	72.2%
<u>Community Values</u>							
It is very important for me to feel a sense of community with other residents	30.4%	50.4%	8.6%	8.7%	1.1%	0.8%	80.8%
	Very strong	Somewhat strong	Smwt. weak	Very weak	None at all	DK	Total Strong
How strongly feel sense of community	28.7%	41.5%	17.6%	3.0%	7.2%	2.0%	70.2%

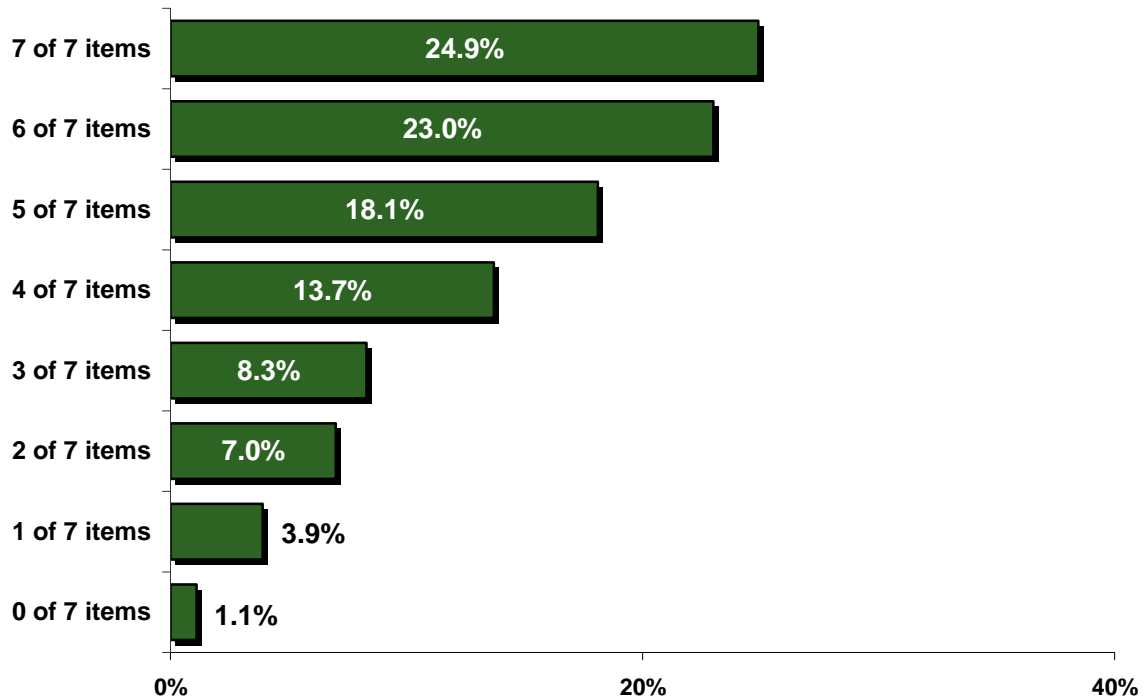
* Items reverse coded. Percentage shown is total disagreement. *Disagreeing* with these statements indicates a higher sense of community.

⁴ Long, D.A. and Perkins, D.D (2003), “Confirmatory Factor Analysis of the Sense of Community Index and Development of a Brief SCI.” *Journal of Community Psychology* 33(3): Pages 279 - 296.

⁵ A factor analysis was performed to confirm that the items were measuring one underlying dimension.

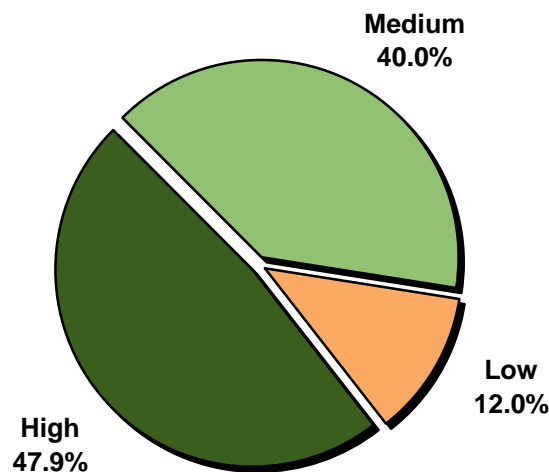
Figure 7 below shows residents' level of agreement across the seven-question series (after adjusting for reverse-coded items).

Figure 7 Level of Agreement with Items



Overall, 47.9 percent of residents agreed with at least six of the seven items and were classified as having a “High” sense of community. Forty percent of residents agreed with between two and five items and we labeled in the “Medium” category. Conversely, 12.0 percent of respondents agreed with zero or only one of the questions and were classified as having a “Low” sense of community.

Figure 8 Sense of Community Index Levels



Below is an analysis of sense of community levels by residents sub-group.

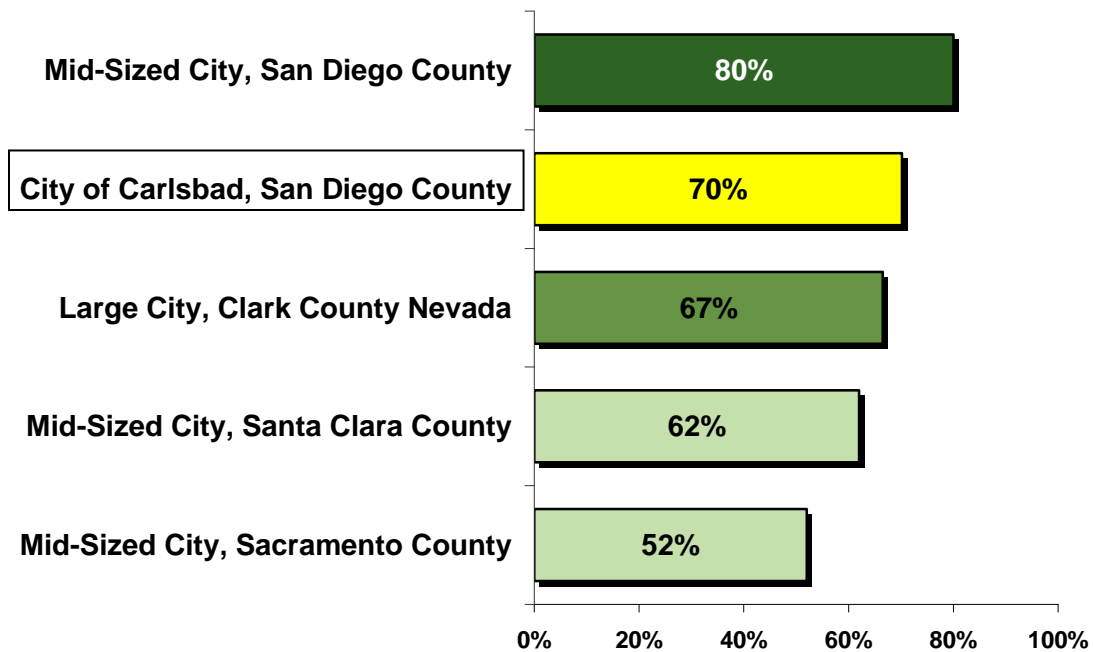
- Sense of community was positively correlated with a number of factors throughout the survey, including satisfaction with city services, satisfaction with city-resident communication, ratings for the job the City does providing residents with important information, confidence in city government, and perceptions regarding the direction of the community.
- Sense of community was highest among residents who reported feeling “Very safe” walking alone in their neighborhood (during the day or after dark).
- The proportion of residents in the high sense of community group increased as length of residence increased.
- Homeowners were more likely to have a high sense of community, whereas renters were more likely to have a low sense of community.
- Residents with children had a higher sense of community than those without children in the home.
- A higher proportion of residents in zip codes 92009 and 92011 were in the low sense of community group as compared to residents in 92008 and 92010.
- Residents who typically visited the Village once a week had a higher sense of community than those who visited less than once a month.

SENSE OF COMMUNITY: COMPARISON TO OTHER CITIES

Residents feel a strong sense of community living in Carlsbad. Figure 9 below shows the percentage of residents reporting that they feel a “Strong” sense of community living in their City.

Although this question is not asked in as many studies as some of the other questions in this report, the results still show that Carlsbad residents are in the top-tier with regard to sense of community relative to cities that have conducted comparable studies within the past five years.

Figure 9 Sense of Community: Comparison to Other Cities⁶



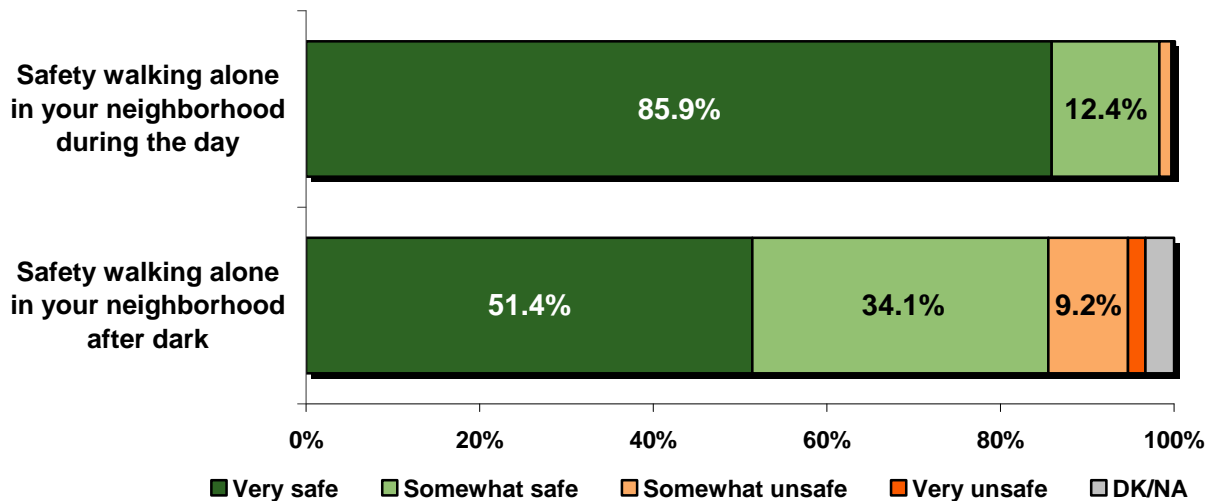
⁶ Small cities were defined as those with a total population up to 50,000. Mid-sized cities were those with a population between 50,001 and 150,000. Large cities were those with a population of 150,001 or more.



SAFETY IN CARLSBAD

More than eight out of ten residents felt safe walking alone in their neighborhood either during the day or after dark. Overwhelmingly, 98.3 percent of residents felt safe walking alone in their neighborhood *during the day* (with 85.9 percent reporting they felt “Very safe”) and 85.5 percent of residents indicating they felt safe walking alone *after dark* (51.4% “Very safe”).

Figure 10 Safety in Carlsbad



Given the extremely high percentage of residents who felt safe walking alone in their neighborhood during the day (and thereby the limited amount of differentiation that can be found among the variables), the focus of the sub-group analysis to follow is on safety walking alone after dark.

- Residents with a high sense of community (derived across seven variables) were more likely to report feeling safe than those with a medium or low sense of community.
- Residents who reported dissatisfaction with the job the City is doing to provide services, those that were not confident in city government to make decisions that positively affect the lives of residents, as well as those who provided low ratings to the City’s job balancing the various land uses in the City were more likely to report feeling unsafe than their sub-group counterparts.
- Although no statistically significant differences were found by whether or not residents had visited the Carlsbad Village (or by frequency of visiting), residents’ experience visiting the Village was positively correlated with “Very safe” ratings. In other words, the higher their rating for their Village experience, the higher the percentage reporting feeling “Very safe.”

Subgroup analysis of safety walking alone in their neighborhood *after dark* continued;

Demographically;

- Homeowners reported a higher perception of safety walking alone in their neighborhood after dark as compared to renters who were more than twice as likely to report feeling unsafe (18.5% vs. 9.1%).
- Residents in the 35 to 44 year age group reported the highest feelings of safety (92.6%), whereas those in the 18 to 24 year age category reported the highest percentage of feeling unsafe (18.8%).
- Residents who identified as either “Caucasian or White” or “Other” reported higher feelings of safety (86.9% and 96.6%, respectively) than Hispanic or Latino(a) or Asian residents (76.4% and 79.4%, respectively).
- Female residents were close to three times as likely to report feeling unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood after dark as compared to male residents (16.4% vs. 5.8%).
- Residents of zip code 92008 reported lower safety ratings than residents in each of the three other zip codes in the City (92008: 16.1% felt unsafe; 92009: 8.9%; 92010: 8.6%; 92011: 10.4%).
- No statistically significant differences in residents’ feelings of safety walking alone in their neighborhood after dark were found by length of residence or children in the household.

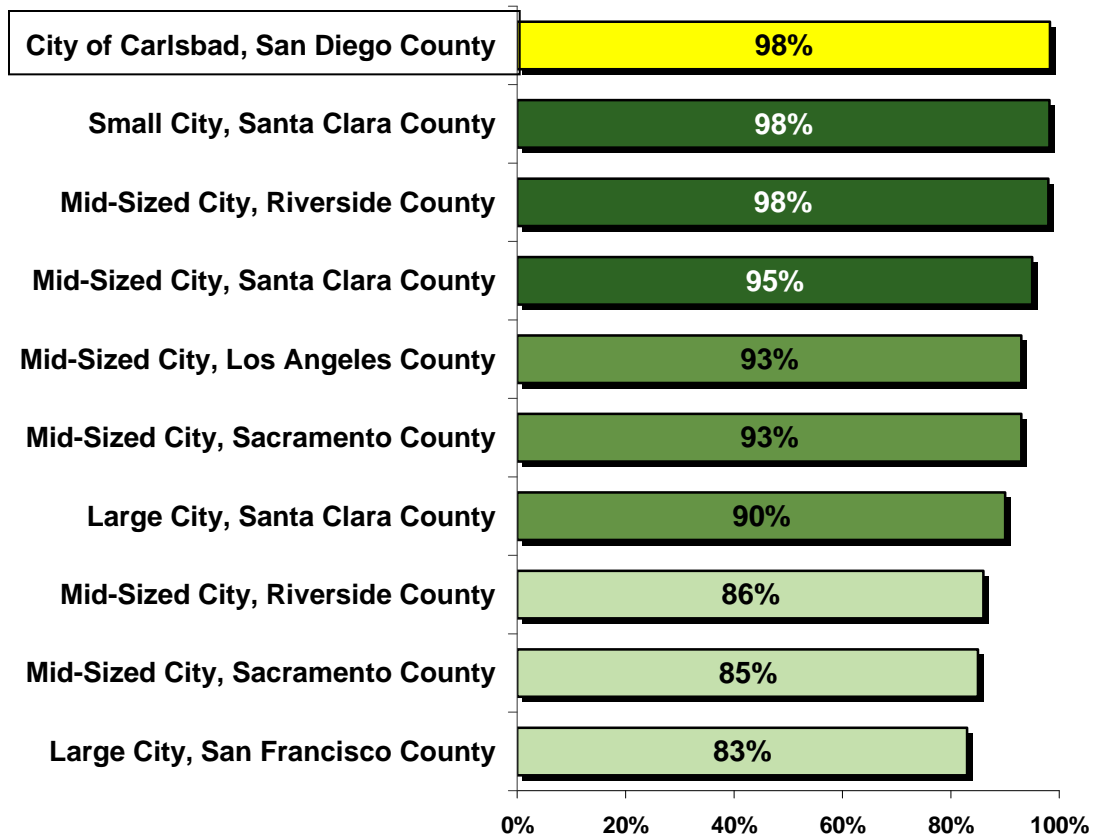
SAFETY: COMPARISON TO OTHER CITIES

As discussed in the previous section, Carlsbad residents feel safe walking alone in their neighborhoods both during the day and at night.

Walking Alone in their Neighborhood During the Day

In our experience, the high level of safety reported by City of Carlsbad residents falls within the top ten percent among comparable resident research projects. Figure 11 below shows examples of residents’ feelings of safety walking alone in their neighborhood during the day in cities throughout California that have conducted comparable studies within the past five years.

Figure 11 Safety Walking Alone During the Day: Comparison to Other Cities⁷

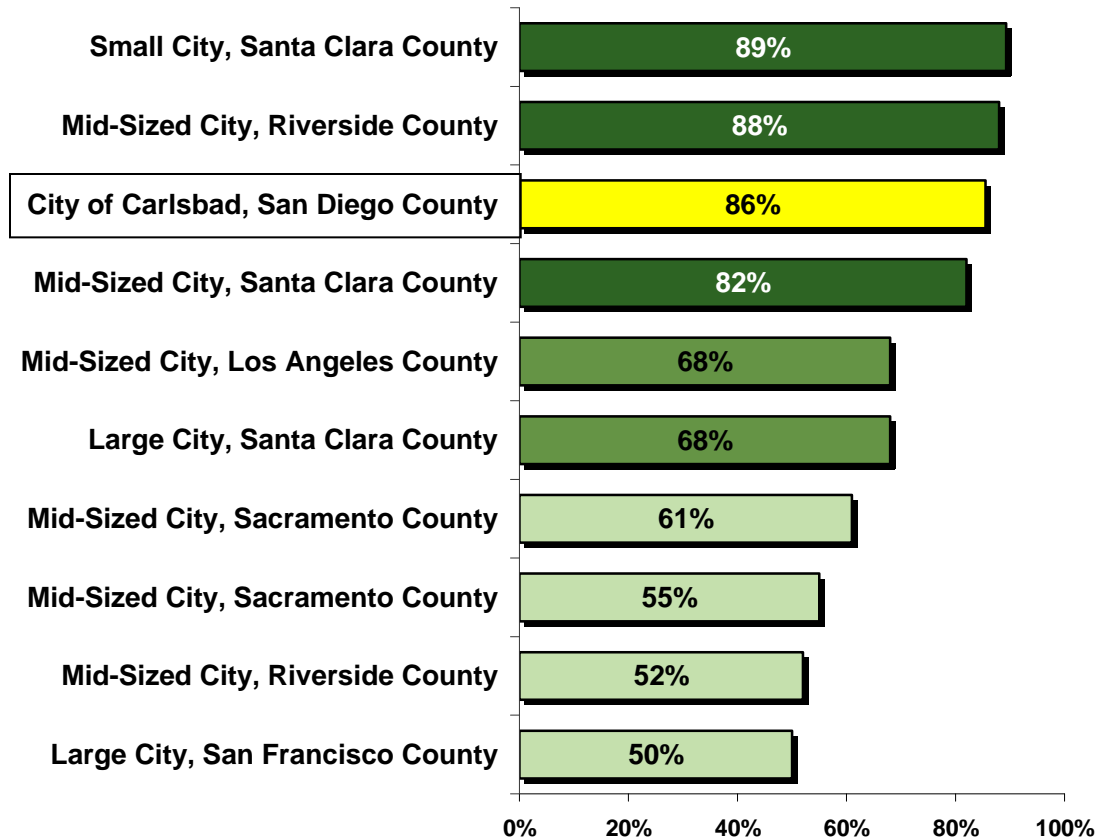


⁷ Small cities were defined as those with a total population up to 50,000. Mid-sized cities were those with a population between 50,001 and 150,000. Large cities were those with a population of 150,001 or more.

Walking Alone in their Neighborhood After Dark

As is always the case with this type of question, residents reported lower safety ratings for walking alone in their neighborhood after dark as compared to during the day. However, with 86 percent of residents reporting that they feel safe walking alone in their neighborhood after dark Carlsbad falls within the top tier among comparable resident research projects.

Figure 12 Safety Walking Alone After Dark: Comparison to Other Cities⁸



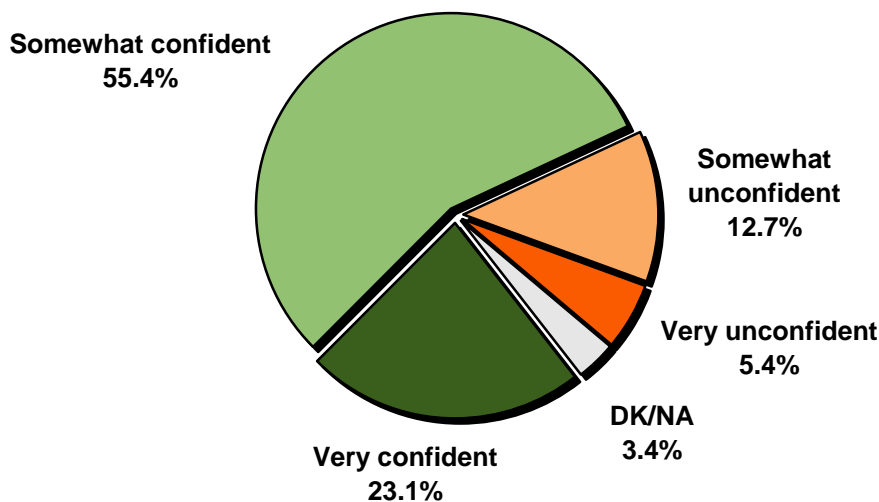
⁸ Small cities were defined as those with a total population up to 50,000. Mid-sized cities were those with a population between 50,001 and 150,000. Large cities were those with a population of 150,001 or more.



CONFIDENCE IN CITY GOVERNMENT

Approximately three out of four residents (78.5%) have confidence in Carlsbad city government to make decisions which positively affect the lives of its community members. Of those, 23.1 percent indicated they were “Very confident” and 55.4 percent were “Somewhat confident.” Eighteen percent indicated that they were unconfident (“Very unconfident”: 5.4%, “Somewhat unconfident”: 12.7%) and 3.4 percent did not know or declined to state.

Figure 13 Confidence in City Government to Make Decisions



- Residents who were dissatisfied with the job the City is doing to provide services, those who viewed the quality of life as “Getting worse,” those who felt less than “Very safe” walking alone in their neighborhood (during the day or night), those that provided a negative rating for the job the City does to balance land use, those dissatisfied with city-resident communication, and those who provided a negative rating for the job the City does to provide important information were more likely to report negative ratings than their sub-group counterparts.
- Confidence in city government was highest among residents who have lived in the City less than five years (81.4%) and lowest among those who have lived in Carlsbad between 10 and 14 years (72.0%).
- Confidence was highest among residents in the 18 to 34 and 65 year and older age groups and comparatively lower among residents 35 to 64 years of age.
- Residents with a “High” sense of community (derived across seven variables) were more likely than those with a “Medium” or “Low” sense of community to indicate confidence in city government.
- Confidence was higher among residents in zip code 92010 compared to the other three zip codes.



SATISFACTION WITH SPECIFIC CITY SERVICES

After assessing residents' overall satisfaction with the job the City is doing to provide services as well as gathering their perspective on a number of other big picture items, residents were asked to indicate their satisfaction with 16 specific city services.

As shown in the figure on the following page, over 90 percent of residents⁹ were satisfied with the City's efforts to:

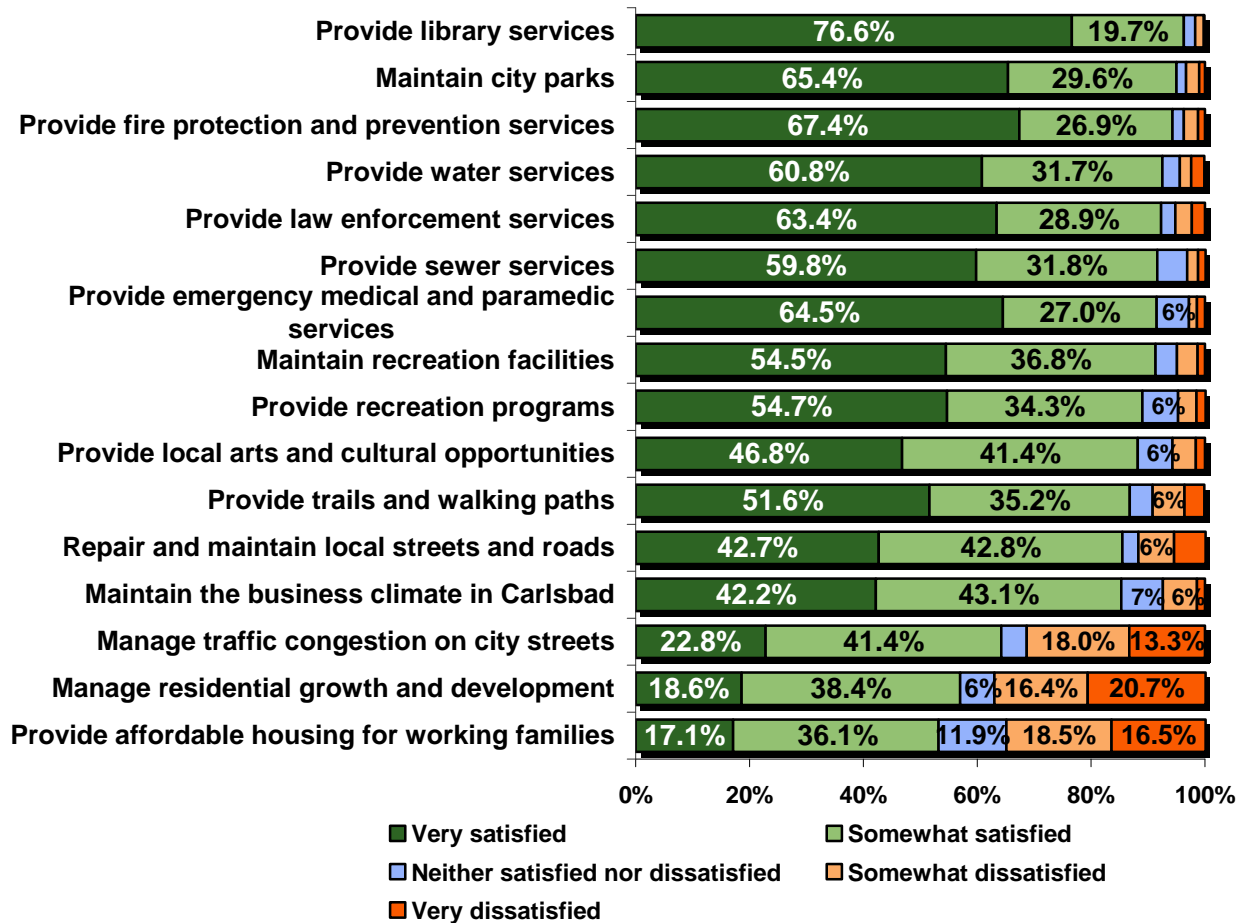
- Provide library services (96.3% satisfaction);
- Maintain city parks (95.0% satisfaction);
- Provide fire protection and prevention services (94.3% satisfaction);
- Provide water services (92.5% satisfaction);
- Provide law enforcement services (92.3% satisfaction);
- Provide sewer services (91.6% satisfaction);
- Provide emergency medical and paramedic services (91.5% satisfaction); and
- Maintain recreation facilities (91.3% satisfaction).

Across the 16 issues, the average satisfaction score was 84.6 percent. The three items that fell below the average were:

- Manage traffic congestion on city streets (64.2% satisfaction);
- Manage residential growth and development (57.0% satisfaction); and
- Provide affordable housing for working families (53.2% satisfaction).

⁹ Due to the higher than average percentage of "Don't know/ No answer" responses for many items, those responses have been filtered out of the analysis for this series. The high percentage of "Don't know/ No answer" is likely due to residents' lack of direct experience with those specific services.

Figure 14 Satisfaction with Local Issues and Services¹⁰

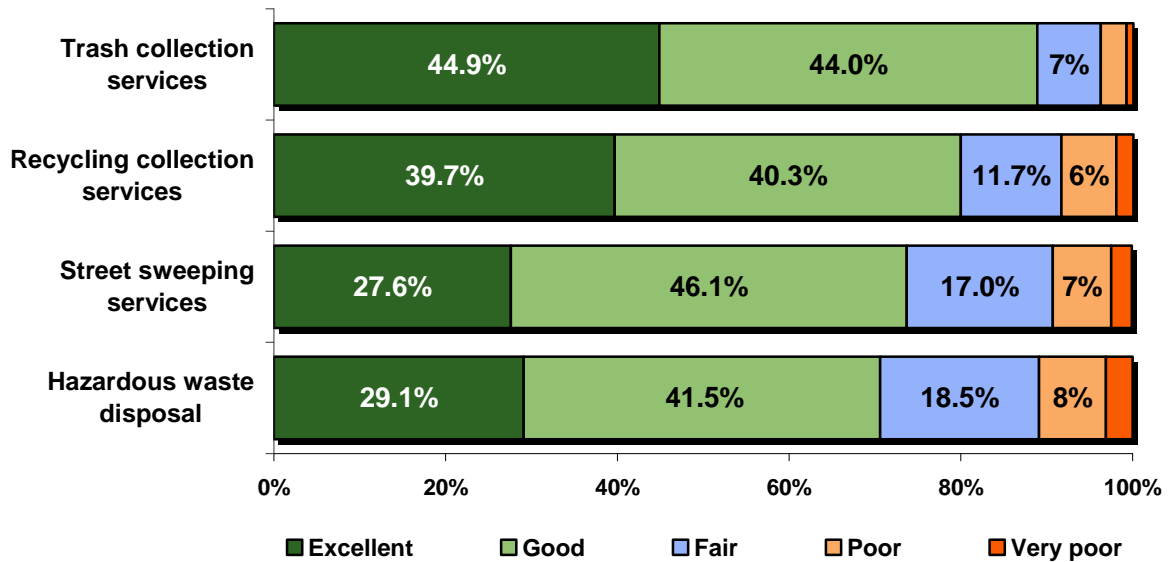


¹⁰ Due to space constraints, the labels for categories with less than six percent are not shown on the figure. Due to the higher than average percentage of “Don’t know/ No answer” responses for many items, those responses have been filtered out of the analysis for this series. The high percentage of “Don’t know/ No answer” is likely due to residents’ lack of direct experience with those specific services.

RATINGS FOR CONTRACTED CITY SERVICES

Evaluating the City's contracted services, residents provided the most positive rating to "Trash collection services" (88.9% "Excellent" or "Good"), followed by "Recycling collection services" (80.0% "Excellent" or "Good"), "Street sweeping services" (73.7%), and "Hazardous waste disposal" (70.6%).

Figure 15 Ratings for Contracted City Services¹¹



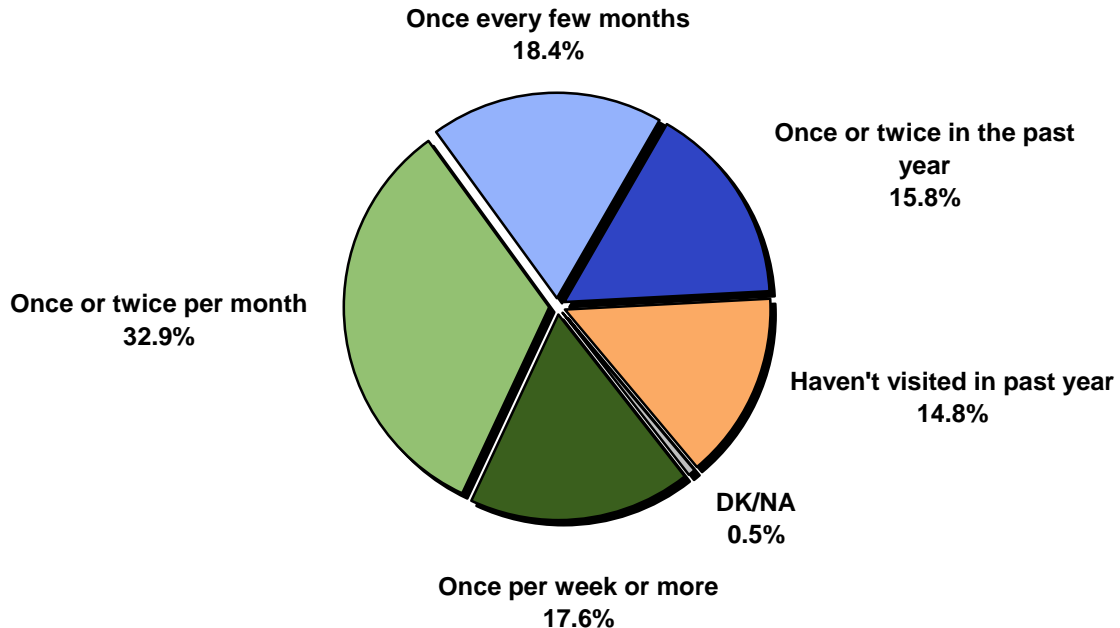
¹¹ Due to space constraints, the labels for categories with three percent or less are not shown on the figure. Due to the higher than average percentage of "Don't know/ No answer" responses for many items, those responses have been filtered out of the analysis for this series. The high percentage of "Don't know/ No answer" is likely due to residents' lack of direct experience with the specific services.



HOUSEHOLD USE OF CITY LIBRARY FACILITIES

Overall, 84.7 percent of households have visited one of the Carlsbad City Library facilities in the past 12 months. In addition, close to the majority (49.6%) visited at least once a month (“Once per week or more”: 17.6%, “Once or twice per month”: 32.9%).

Figure 16 Household Frequency Visiting City Library Facilities



- Residents who have lived in Carlsbad less than five years were the less likely to have visited one of the libraries than residents who have lived in the City longer.
- Households with children were more likely to have visited a City Library facility in the past year, as well as be regular users, than households without children. In addition, library use increased as the number of children in the household increased.
- Most likely related to children in the household, residents in the 35 to 44 year age category were the most likely to have visited a library facility (92.5%), whereas residents in the 18 to 24 year category were the least likely (66.0%).
- Compared to residents in other zip codes, a lower proportion of residents in 92008 had visited a Carlsbad Library facility in the past year.
- A higher proportion of Asian residents (98.3%) lived in a household that had visited a library facility in the past year compared to respondents with other ethnic backgrounds.
- There were no statistically significant differences in library use by homeownership status, gender, employment status, or sense of community.

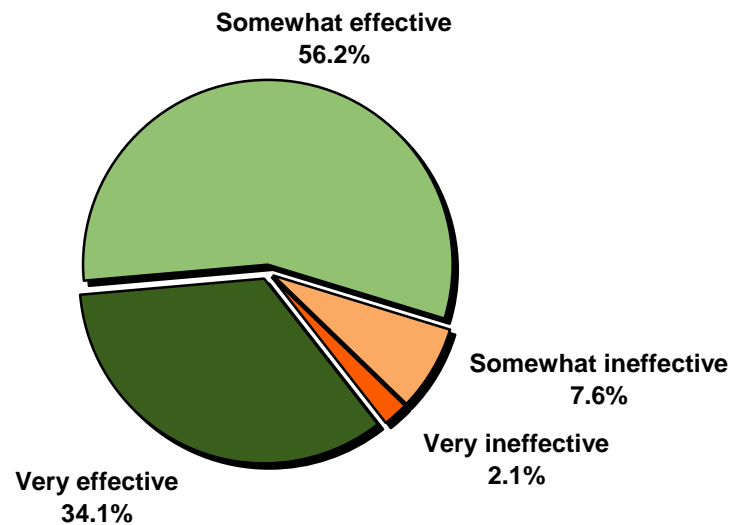


CITY'S EFFECTIVENESS PROMOTING HEALTH AND WELLNESS

When asked to rate the City's effectiveness in promoting health and wellness through its recreational programs and facilities, 16.8 percent of residents did not state an opinion (most likely because they lacked direct experience). As such, the 16.8 percent of respondents that did not provide an opinion were filtered out of the analysis for this question.

Approximately nine out of ten residents (90.3%) who provided an opinion felt the City was effectively promoting health and wellness through recreation. Of those, 34.1 percent felt the City was "Very effective" and 56.2 percent rated the City as "Somewhat effective."

Figure 17 Effectiveness Promoting Health and Wellness

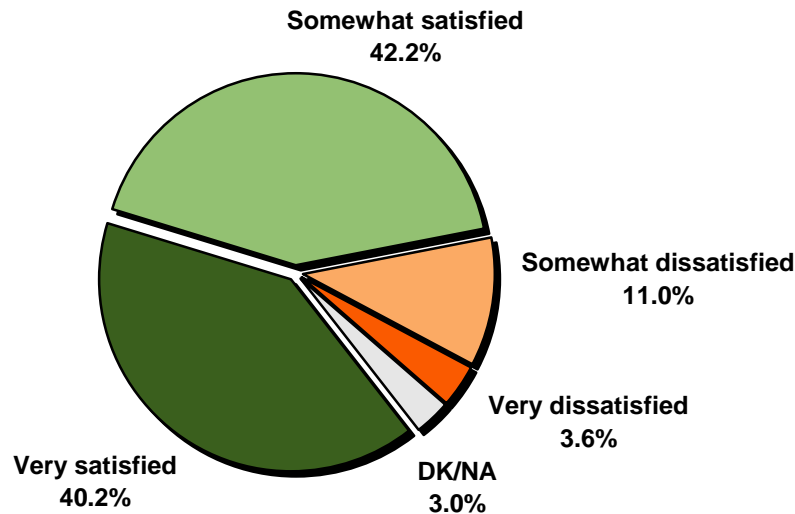


- Residents who have lived in the City for 15 years or more, those 65 years and older, those currently unemployed or retired, and residents without children were more likely than their sub-group counterparts to rate the City as effective in promoting health and wellness through recreation.
- Residents in zip code 92008 were the most likely to rate the City as *effective*, whereas residents in 92009 were the most likely to rate the City as *ineffective*.
- Compared to residents in other ethnic categories, Asian residents were much more likely to rate the City as ineffective (31.4%).

SATISFACTION WITH CITY-RESIDENT COMMUNICATION

Eighty-two percent of residents were either “Very” (40.2%) or “Somewhat” satisfied (42.2%) with the City’s efforts to communicate with residents through publications, public notices, its website, and other means.

Figure 18 Satisfaction with City-Resident Communication



- Satisfaction with city-resident communication was positively correlated with a number of other variables through the survey including: residents’ views on quality of life, sense of community, satisfaction with city services, safety walking alone in their neighborhood (either during the day or after dark), confidence in city government, ratings for the City’s job balancing land use, ratings for the job the City does providing important information, and ratings for the City’s effectiveness promoting health and wellness through recreation.
- Residents who referred to the “Community Services and Recreation Guide” or flyers in City billing statements reported the highest satisfaction.
- Residents who had visited the City’s website in the past year were more satisfied with city-resident communication than those who had not visited the website.
- Residents who recalled being exposed to information regarding ways to prevent the pollution of local creeks, lagoons, and the ocean reported higher satisfaction than those that did not recall hearing or seeing anything about pollution prevention.
- Homeowners were more satisfied with city-resident communication than renters.
- Residents with a job or business in Carlsbad reported higher dissatisfaction than residents who worked outside the City or who were unemployed or retired.

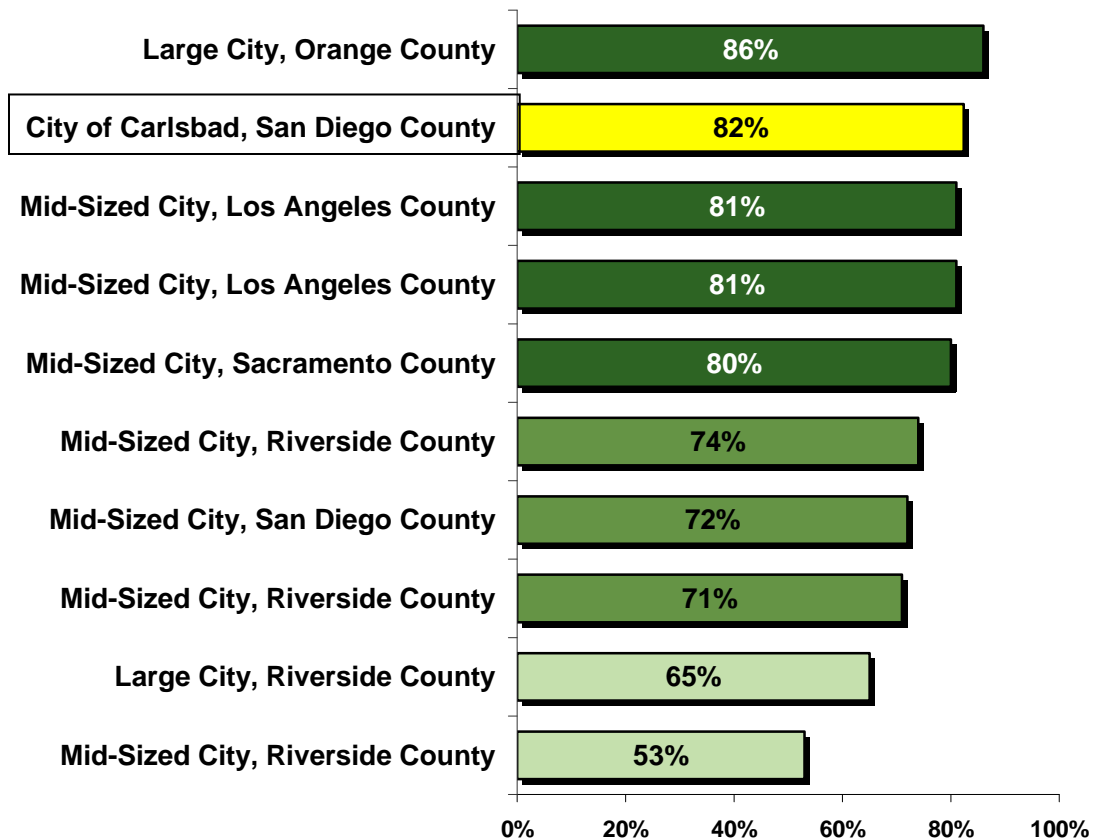
Analysis of city-resident communication by sub-group continued;

- Residents 65 years and older reported the most satisfaction with city-resident communication, whereas residents in the 25 to 34 year group reported the lowest.
- Hispanic or Latino(a) and Asian residents reported higher levels of dissatisfaction than residents in other ethnic categories.
- Women were more dissatisfied with city-resident communication than men.
- No statistically significant differences in satisfaction with city-resident communication were found by length of residence, children in the household, or zip code of residence.

CITY-RESIDENT COMMUNICATION: COMPARISON TO OTHER CITIES

In our experience, the percentage of residents who are satisfied with the City’s efforts to communicate with residents falls within the top 15 percent of comparable resident research projects.

Figure 19 City-Resident Communication: Comparison to Other Cities¹²

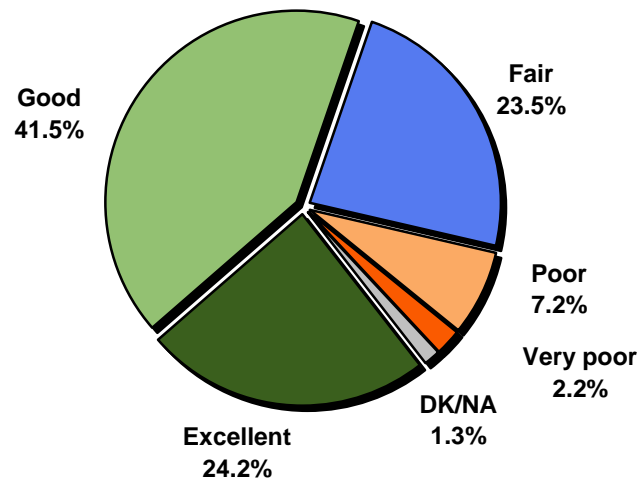


¹² Small cities were defined as those with a total population up to 50,000. Mid-sized cities were those with a population between 50,001 and 150,000. Large cities were those with a population of 150,001 or more.

RATING CITY'S JOB TO PROVIDE INFORMATION

When asked to rate the job the City does providing residents with the information that is important to them, 65.7 percent of residents rated the City favorably (“Excellent”: 24.2%, “Good”: 41.5%). An additional 23.5 percent of residents rated the City as “Fair” and 9.4 percent provided a negative rating (“Poor”: 7.2%, “Very poor”: 2.2%).

Figure 20 Rating for the City's Job Providing Important Information

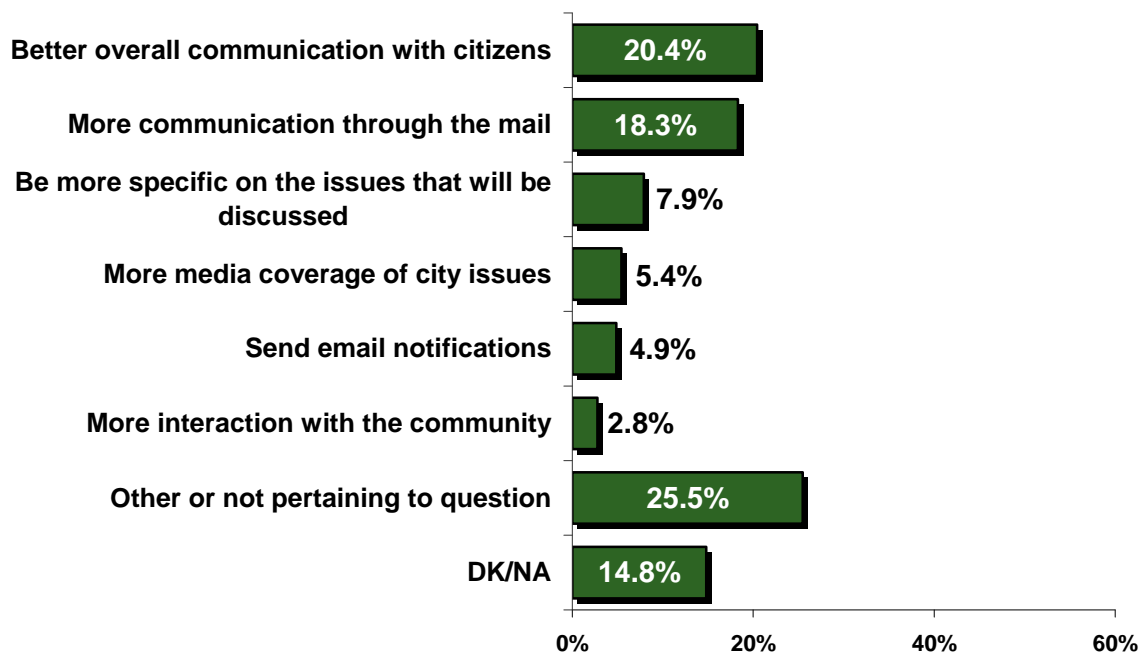


- Residents who have lived in the City 15 years or more provided the most favorable ratings for the job the City does providing important information.
- Residents without children reported higher ratings than residents with children.
- Homeowners provided more positive ratings than renters.
- Residents 65 years and older, followed by those 55 to 64 years of age, provided the most favorable ratings. Comparatively, residents in the 25 to 34 year group provide the most negative ratings.
- Hispanic or Latino(a) and Asian residents reported more negative ratings than residents in other ethnic categories.
- Ratings were positively correlated with sense of community, such that those with a “High” sense of community provided the most positive ratings.
- Residents who referred to the “Community Services and Recreation Guide” for City news, information, and programming reported the most positive ratings.
- Residents who recalled being exposed to information regarding ways to prevent the pollution of local creeks, lagoons, and the ocean reported more positive ratings than those that did not recall hearing or seeing anything about pollution prevention.
- No notable differences were found by gender or zip code of residence.

The 9.4 percent of residents (94 respondents) that provided a negative rating for the job the City is doing to provide them with important information were next asked how the City could improve their satisfaction. The most popular responses among this group were better overall communication with citizens (20.4%) and more communication through the mail (18.3%).

The largest response category (25.5%) included comments that were not similar enough to be coded into a separate category as well as responses that were not directly related to the question. Instead of providing detail on ways to improve city-resident communication, many respondents provided comments regarding general city issues or suggested ways to improve the quality of life in Carlsbad.

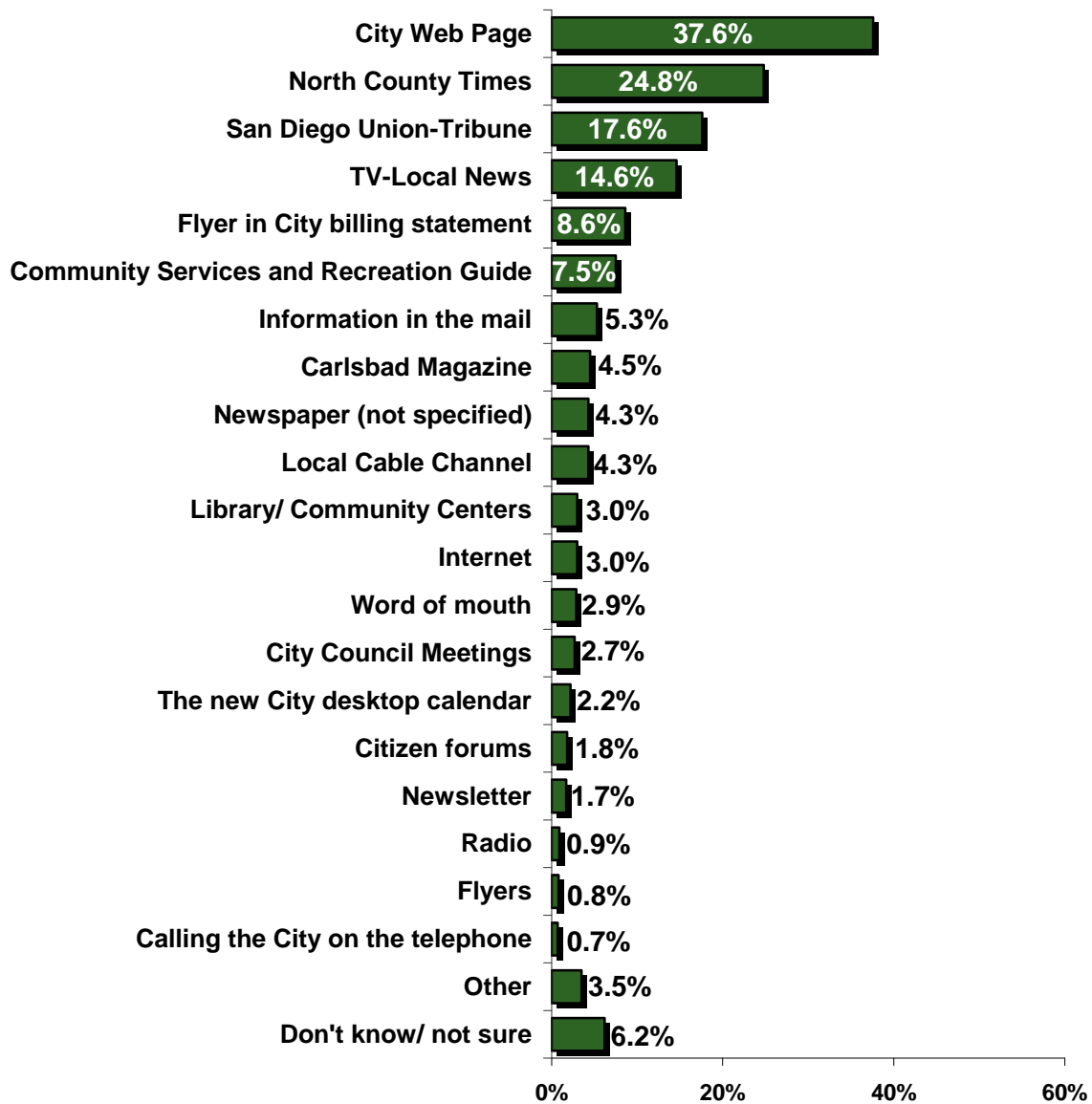
Figure 21 Ways to Improve Satisfaction with City-Resident Communication



INFORMATION SOURCES

When asked to reveal the information sources they use to find out about City of Carlsbad' news, information, and programming, 37.6 percent of residents cited the City's website, 24.8 percent cited the "North County Times," 17.6 percent indicated the "San Diego Union Tribune," and 14.6 percent indicated local television news.

Figure 22 Information Sources¹³



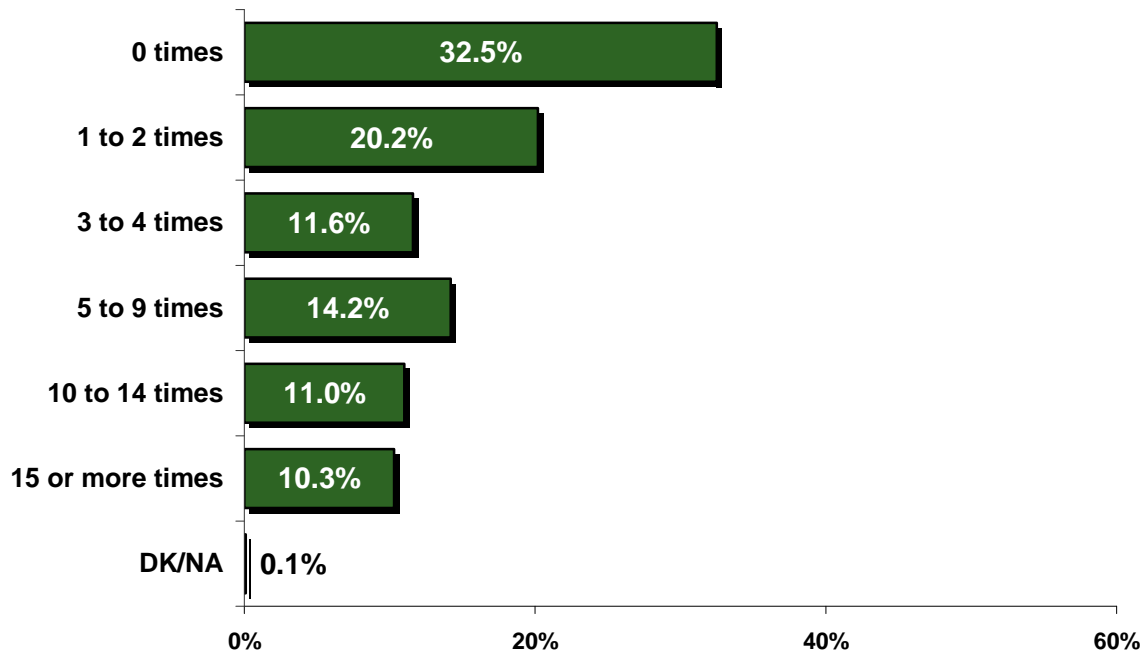
¹³ Only responses cited by at least 0.5% of respondents are displayed in the figure.

For this question, respondents were free to mention multiple responses; therefore, the percentages in the figure total more than 100 percent.

FREQUENCY VISITING CITY'S WEBSITE

Overall, 67.4 percent of residents have visited the City's website in the past 12 months and approximately one in five residents (21.3%) have visited the City's website at least ten times in the past year.

Figure 23 Times Visited City's Website in Last 12 Months

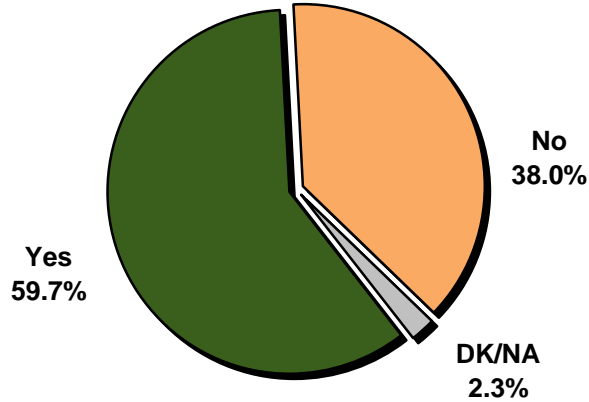


- Residents 45 years and older were less likely to have visited the City's website compared to younger residents. Residents in the 65 year and older group reported the lowest use.
- Residents who have lived in the City less than 10 years were more likely to have visited the City's website in the past year than those in the City 10 years or more.
- There were no statistically significant differences in whether or not residents have visited the City's website by gender, ethnicity, employment status, children in the household, homeownership status, or zip code of residence.

PREVENTING POLLUTION OF CREEKS, LAGOONS, AND OCEAN

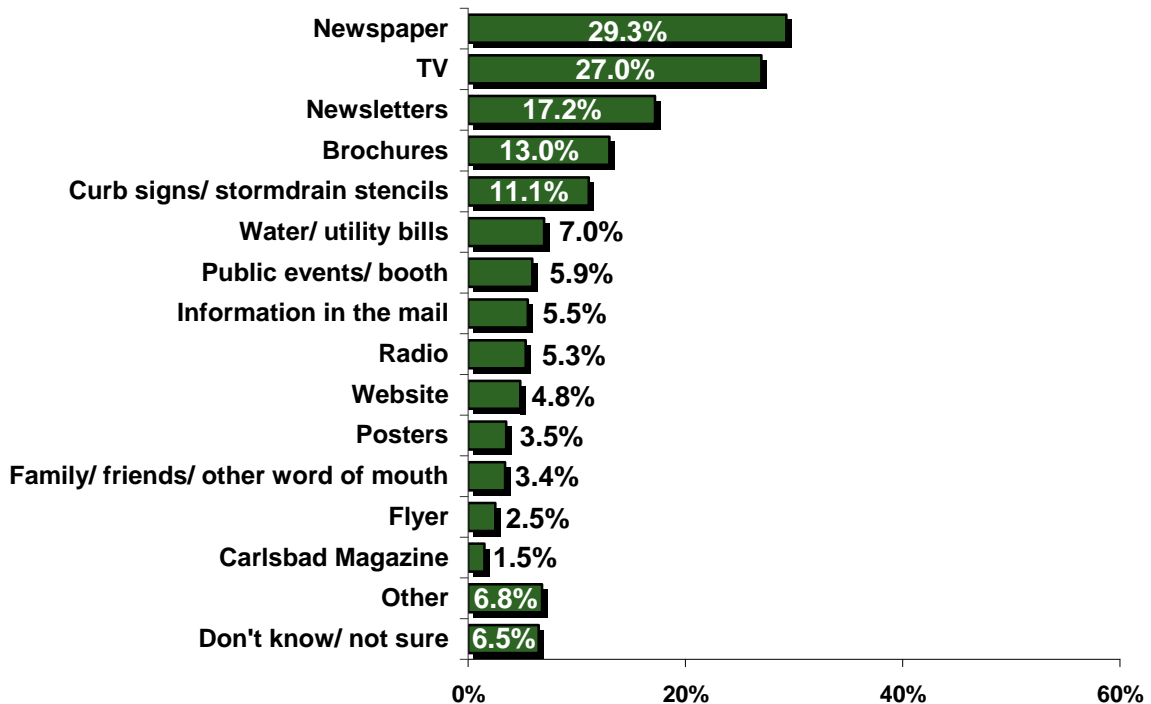
The majority of residents, 59.7 percent, have seen or heard information in the past year about how residents can prevent the pollution of local creeks, lagoons, and the ocean.

Figure 24 Seen or Heard Information Regarding Preventing Water Pollution



Residents that recalled seeing or hearing pollution prevention information were asked to recall the source of the information in an open-ended format. The most frequently cited sources of information were the newspaper (29.3%) and television (27.0%).

Figure 25 Source of Pollution Prevention Information¹⁴

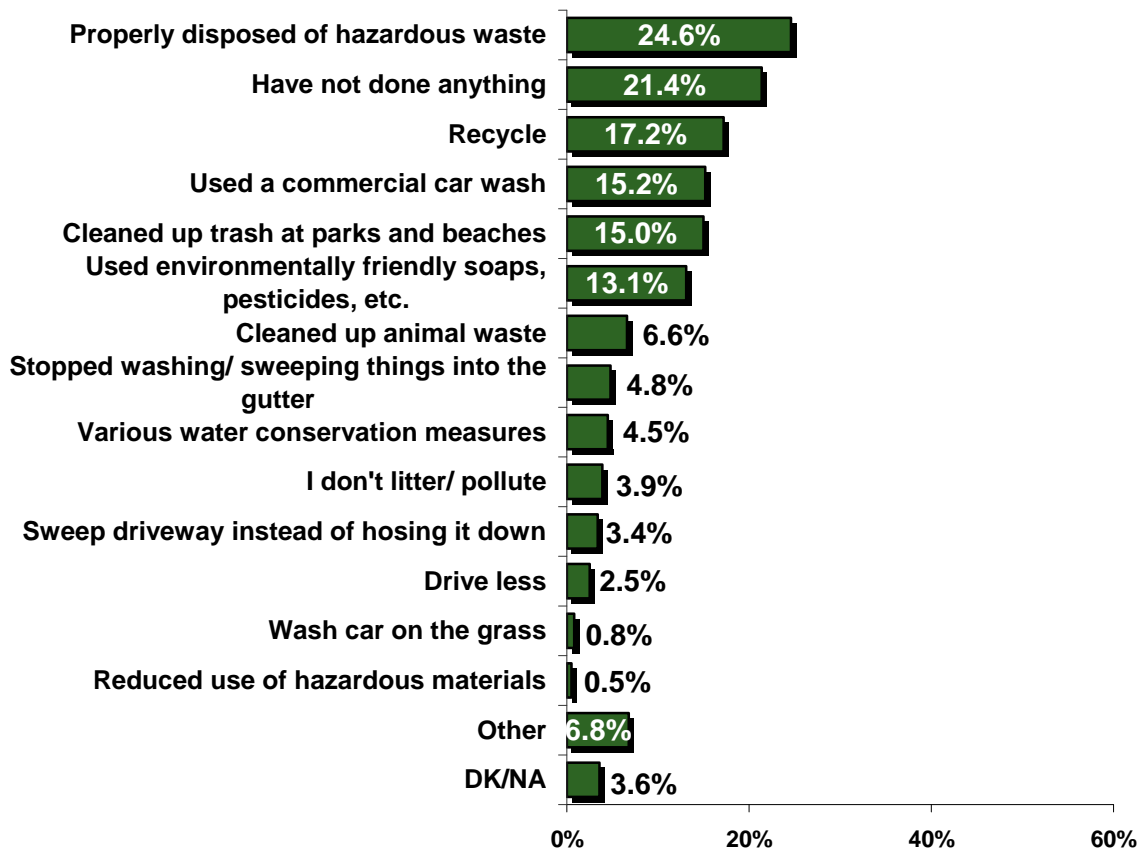


¹⁴ Percentages in the figure total more than 100%. Responses cited by less than 1.5% not shown.

Residents that recalled seeing or hearing information about how to prevent water pollution were next asked to indicate what they have done, if anything, to reduce the amount of pollution in creeks, lagoons, and the ocean.

Nearly one-quarter of residents that had been exposed to information indicated that they properly disposed of hazardous waste (24.6%) and 21.4 percent indicated that they have not done anything to reduce water pollution. Additional responses cited by at least ten percent of residents included: 17.2 percent recycled, 15.2 percent used a commercial car wash, 15.0 percent cleaned up trash at parks and beaches, and 13.1 percent used environmentally friendly soaps and pesticides.

Figure 26 Action Taken Based on Pollution Prevention Information¹⁵

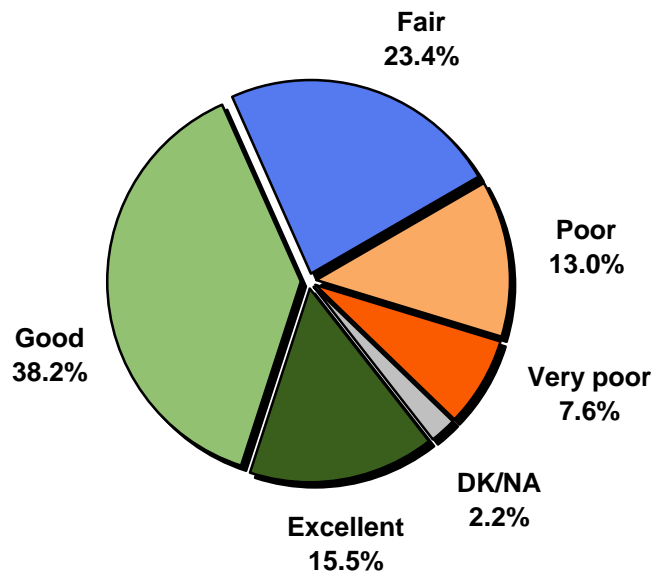


¹⁵ For this question, respondents were free to mention multiple responses; therefore, the percentages in the figure total more than 100 percent.

LAND USE IN THE CITY OF CARLSBAD

The majority of residents (53.7%) rated the job the City is doing in balancing the various land uses in the City – including residential, commercial, industrial, and recreational – as “Excellent” (15.5%) or “Good” (38.2%). Twenty-three percent rated the City’s as “Fair” and 20.6 percent gave the City a “Poor” (13.0%) or “Very poor” (7.6%) rating.

Figure 27 Rating for City’s Job Balancing Land Use



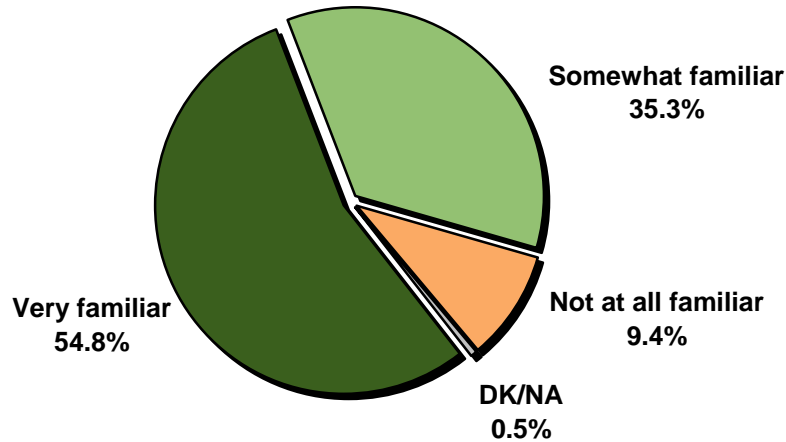
- Residents who reported dissatisfaction with the job the City is doing to provide services, those who viewed the quality of life as “Getting worse,” residents that were not confident in city government to make decisions that positively affect the lives of residents, those that felt less than “Very safe” walking alone in their neighborhood (during the day or night), those that provided a negative rating for the job the City does to provide important information, as well as those with a low sense of community were more likely to report negative ratings than their sub-group counterparts.
- Residents in the 45 to 54 year age group provided the highest “Poor” or “Very poor” ratings (26.3%), followed by residents in the 35 to 44 year age group (23.2%). Comparatively, residents in the 65 year and older (11.5%) and 18 to 24 year (15.3%) age groups were the least likely to provide negative ratings.
- Residents who have lived in the City between 10 and 14 years were the most likely to provide a negative rating (27.7%), whereas residents who have lived in the City less than five years were the least likely (17.4%).
- Residents in the 92008 and 92010 zip codes were the most likely to provide ratings of “Excellent” or “Good,” whereas residents in 92009 were the most likely to provide negative ratings.



PREFERENCES FOR LAND NEAR STRAWBERRY FIELDS

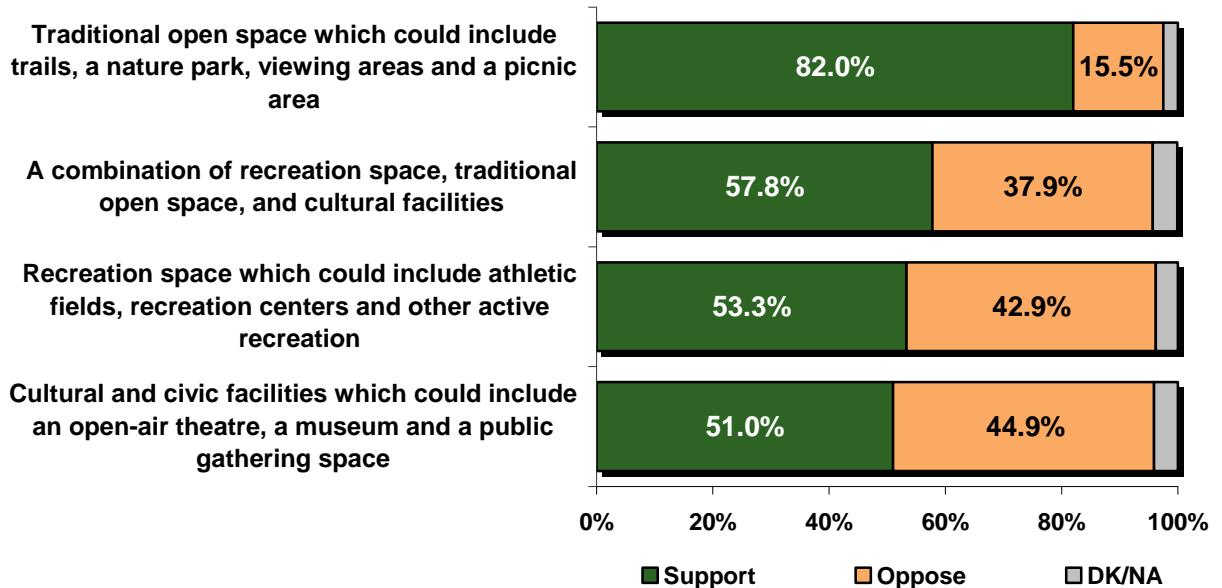
When asked their level of familiarity with the area along Cannon Road and the Aqua Hediondo Lagoon, beginning with the strawberry fields just east of the 5 Freeway and extending to Faraday Avenue, 54.8 percent were “Very familiar,” 35.3 percent were “Somewhat familiar,” and 9.4 percent were “Not at all familiar” with the area.

Figure 28 Familiarity with Area Along Cannon Road and Aqua Hedionda Lagoon



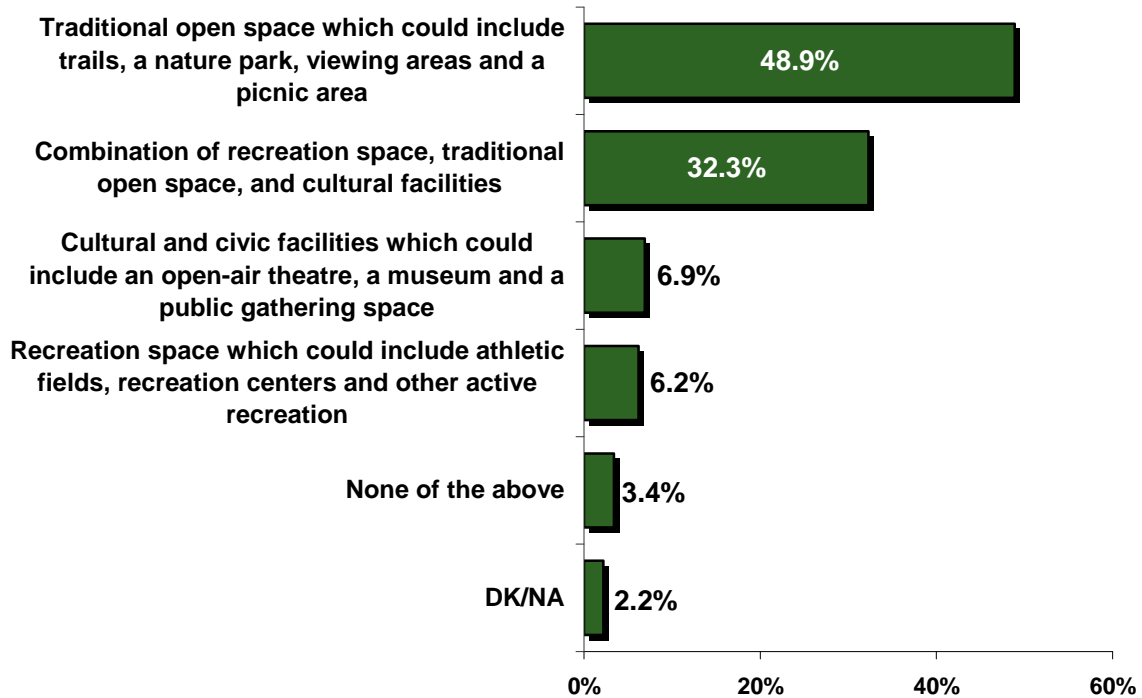
Residents who indicated familiarity with the area were next told that the area is largely privately owned and used for agricultural purposes but has been designated as a permanent open space area. Of the different types of open space options presented, residents were most supportive of using the area for traditional open space purposes.

Figure 29 Support for Various Land Uses in the Area Near Strawberry Fields



After indicating their support for each of the various open space options, residents were next asked to indicate which option would be best for the area (selecting among only those options that they previously supported). Overall, 48.9 percent of residents who indicated support for at least one of the options in the previous question felt that traditional open space would be best for the area (which could include trails, a nature park, viewing areas, and a picnic area), followed by a combination of recreation space, traditional open space, and cultural and civic facilities (32.3%).

Figure 30 Most Preferred Option for Area Near Strawberry Fields

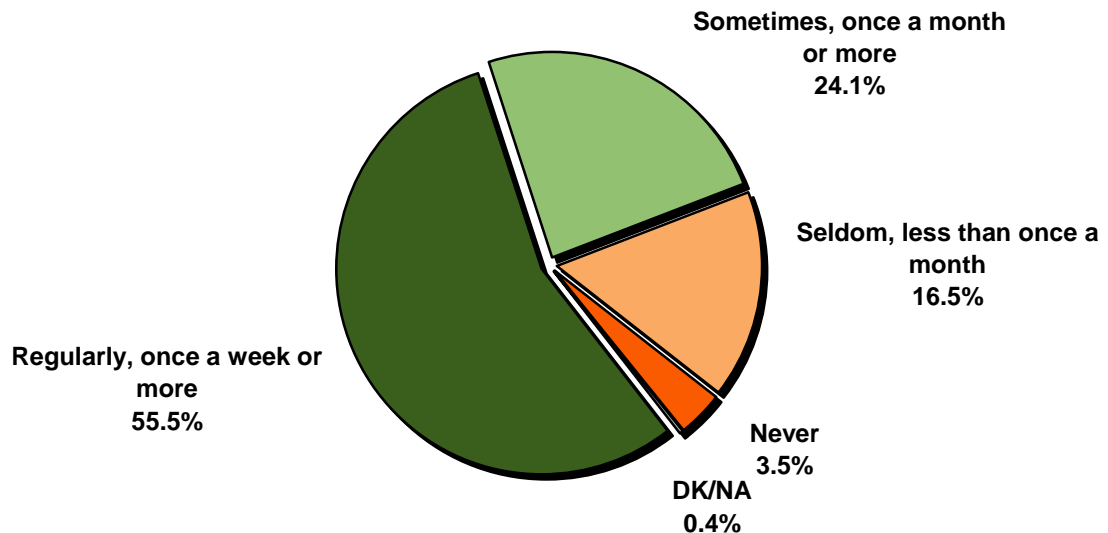


- Residents who felt the quality of life was getting worse, those that were not confident in city government to make decisions that positively affect the lives of residents, as well as those that provided low ratings to the City's job balancing the various land uses in the City were more likely to report a preference for traditional open space than their sub-group counterparts.
- Residents of zip code 92008 were the most likely to feel that traditional open space was the best use for the area near the strawberry fields.
- Female residents indicated a stronger preference for traditional open space than male residents.
- A higher proportion of residents in the 18 to 24 year age category preferred the traditional open space option as compared to residents in other age categories.
- There were no statistically significant differences in preference for traditional open space for the area near the strawberry fields by length of residence, homeownership status, number of children in the household, sense of community, or satisfaction with the job the City is doing to provide services.

EXPERIENCE VISITING THE CARLSBAD VILLAGE

Overall, 96.1 percent of Carlsbad residents have visited Carlsbad's Downtown Village. The majority of residents regularly visited (55.5%), 24.1 percent sometimes visited (once a month or more), and 16.5 percent seldom visited the Village (16.5%).

Figure 31 Frequency Visiting Carlsbad's Downtown Village

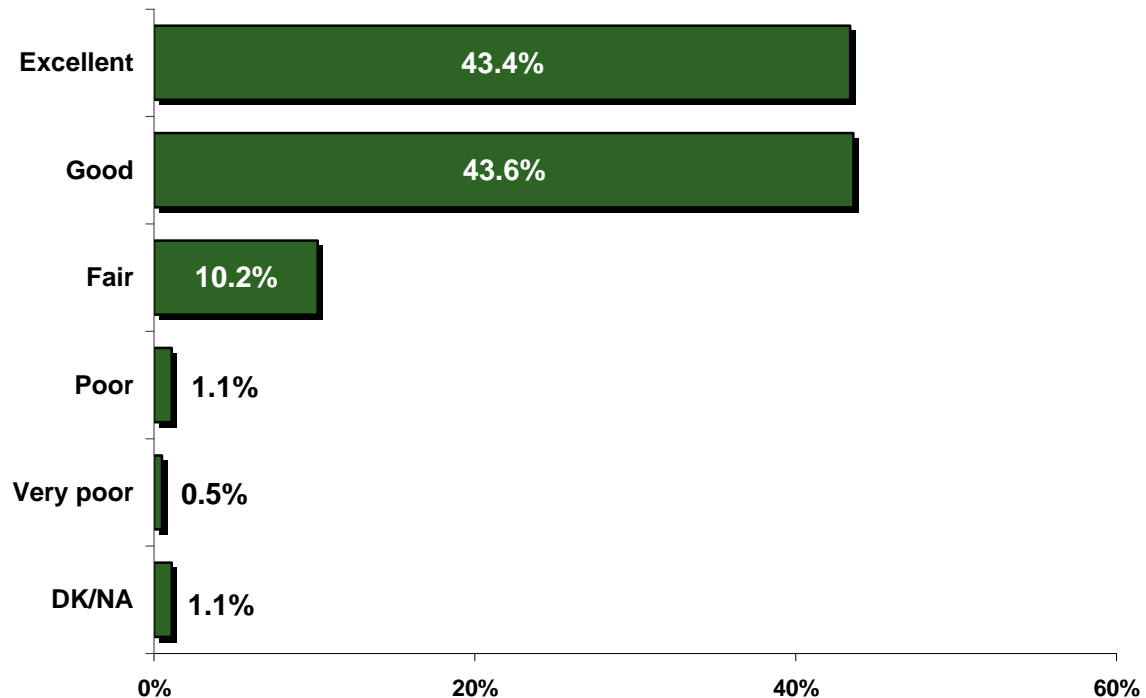


Below is a sub-group analysis of residents who regularly visited the Carlsbad Village.

- Residents who have lived in the City for 15 years or more were more likely to regularly visit the Village as compared to those who have lived in the City less than 15 years.
- Residents with a job or business located in Carlsbad were more likely to regularly visit the Village than those with a job outside the City or those currently unemployed or retired.
- Residents without children were more likely than those with children to regularly visit the Village.
- Residents living in zip codes 92008 or 92010 were more likely than those in 92009 or 92011 to regularly visit.
- Hispanic or Latino(a) residents were more likely to report regularly visiting the Village than residents who identified themselves as another ethnic group.
- A higher proportion of residents in the 18 to 24 year age group reported regularly visiting the Village compared to residents in other age groups.
- A higher percentage of renters reported regularly visiting the Village than homeowners.

Among residents who have visited Carlsbad’s Downtown Village, 87.0 rated their experience positively, with 43.4 percent rating it as “Excellent” and 43.6 percent rating it as “Good.”

Figure 32 Experience Visiting Carlsbad Village



- Female residents were more likely to rate their experience as “Excellent” or “Good,” whereas male residents were more likely to rate it as “Good.”
- Residents in the 18 to 24 year group provided the most positive ratings for their Village experience.
- Compared to other ethnic groups, Hispanic or Latino(a) residents rated their Village experience the most favorably.
- Residents of zip code 92009 were more likely to provide a “Fair” rating compared to residents in the other three zip codes that were more likely to rate their experience as “Excellent” or “Good.”
- There were no notable differences in residents’ experience visiting the Village by length of residence, homeownership status, children in the household, or employment status.



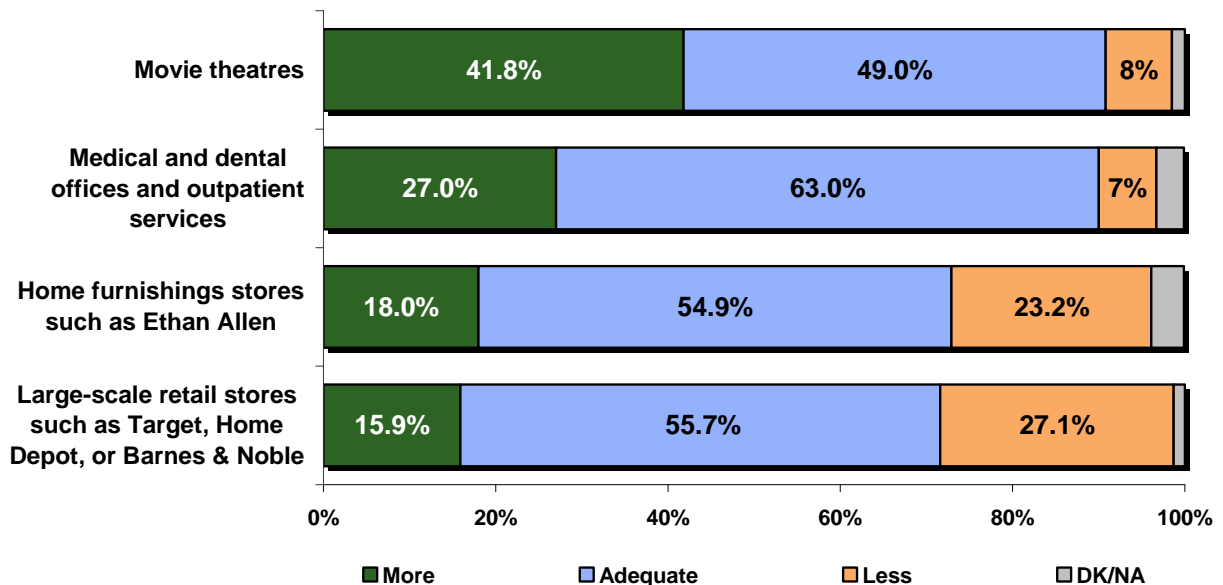
PREFERENCES FOR STORES AND BUSINESSES IN THE CITY

When presented with four types of stores and businesses that could be located within Carlsbad, movie theatres (41.8% “More”) and medical and dental offices and outpatient services were the most popular (27.0% “More”).

By far the most preferred of the four options was movie theatres, with 41.8 percent of residents indicating they would like to see more and 49.0 percent indicating there was currently an adequate amount.

Over 20 percent of residents would like to see *less* home furnishings stores and large-scale retail stores in the City and a majority felt there was currently an adequate number of each within the Carlsbad.

Figure 33 Preferences for Stores and Businesses in the City¹⁶



As one might expect, residents who reported *regularly* visiting each type of store or business *outside* the City were the most likely to report wanting *more* of each type within Carlsbad.

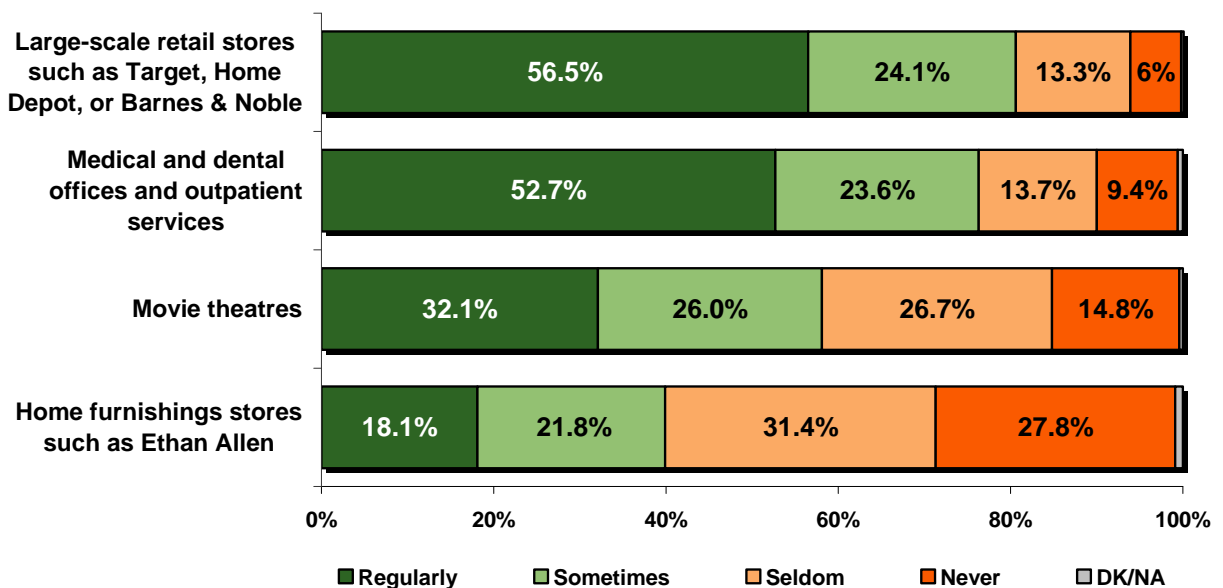
¹⁶ Due to space constraints, the labels for categories with four percent or less are not shown on the figure.

Below is an analysis of preferences for *more movie theatres* in Carlsbad by resident sub-group.

- A higher proportion of residents who have lived in the City less than ten years would like to see more movie theatres in the Carlsbad as compared to those who have lived in the City for ten years or more (46.4% vs. 35.6%).
- Renters were more likely than owners to reveal a preference for more movie theatres in the City (48.3% vs. 39.7%).
- Residents in the 25 to 34 year age group were the most likely to report wanting to see more movie theatres in Carlsbad, whereas residents in the 65 year and over category were the least likely.
- Residents with children were more likely than those without children to indicate a preference for more movie theatres in Carlsbad (47.7% vs. 37.7%).
- There were no statistically significant differences in residents' preference for more movie theatres by zip code of residence or gender.

The majority of Carlsbad residents regularly visited large-scale retail stores such as Target, Home Depot, or Barnes & Noble (56.5%) as well as medical and dental office and outpatient services (52.7%) outside the City of Carlsbad.

Figure 34 Frequency Visiting Similar Stores and Businesses Outside the City¹⁷



¹⁷ Due to space constraints, the labels for categories with one percent or less are not shown on the figure.

METHODOLOGY

The table below provides an overview of the methodology utilized for the project.

Table 2 Overview of Project Methodology

Method	Telephone Survey
Universe	77,856 Residents 18 years and older within the City of Carlsbad
Number of Respondents	1,001 Residents Completed a Survey
Average Length	20 minutes
Field Dates	October 1 – November 11, 2007 (Interviewing was suspended for a week and a half during the fires)
Margin of Error	The <i>maximum</i> margin of error for questions answered by all 1,001 respondents was +/-3.08% at the 95% level of confidence.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

Prior to beginning the project, BW Research Partnership met with the City of Carlsbad’s Performance Measurement Resource Team to determine the research objectives for the study. The main research objectives of the study were to:

- assess residents’ perceptions regarding satisfaction with city services, quality of life, sense of community, city government, safety, and city-resident communication;
- evaluate residents’ satisfaction with a number of specific city services;
- identify residents’ perceptions regarding land use in the City as well as open space preferences for the land near the strawberry fields, and
- assess residents’ experience visiting the Carlsbad Village as well as preferences for the types of stores and businesses that could be located throughout the City

QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN

Through an iterative process, BW Research worked closely with the City to develop a survey instrument that met all the research objectives of the study. In developing the instrument, BW Research utilized techniques to overcome known biases in survey research and minimize potential sources of measurement error within the survey.

SAMPLING METHOD

A random digit dial (RDD) methodology was utilized to interview a representative sample of residents 18 years and older within the City of Carlsbad. The RDD methodology is

based on the concept that all residents with a telephone in their home have an equal probability of being called and invited to participate in the survey.

The RDD method includes both the listed and unlisted phone numbers that fall into the active telephone exchanges within a City (the exchange includes the area code and first three digits of the phone number). Since telephone exchanges often overlap with neighboring cities, screener questions were utilized at the beginning of the survey to ensure that the residents who participated in the survey lived within the City boundaries.

DATA COLLECTION

Prior to beginning data collection, BW Research conducted interviewer training and also pre-tested the survey instrument to ensure that all the words and questions were easily understood by respondents.

Interviews were generally conducted from 5:00 pm to 9:00 pm Monday through Friday and 10:00 am to 2:00 pm on Saturday and Sunday to ensure that residents who commuted or were not at home during the week had an opportunity to participate.

Throughout data collection, BW Research checked the data for accurateness and completeness and monitored the percentage of residents with language barriers to determine whether or not the survey should be translated into a language other than English. Since only 0.2 percent of calls were identified as having a language barrier, translating the survey into languages other than English were not necessary to ensure representativeness of results.

DATA PROCESSING

Prior to analysis, BW Research examined the demographic characteristics of the 1,001 respondents who completed a survey to the known universe of residents 18 years and older using the San Diego Association of Government's (SANDAG) 2007 demographic estimates for the City of Carlsbad. It is estimated that among Carlsbad's 101,337 residents, 77,856 are 18 years and older. After examining the dimensions of zip code, gender, ethnicity, and age, the data were weighted to appropriately represent the universe of adult residents and ensure generalizability of the results.

A NOTE ABOUT MARGIN OF ERROR AND ANALYSIS OF SUB-GROUPS

Although the overall margin of error for the study, at the 95% level of confidence, is between +/-1.85 percent and +/- 3.08 percent (depending on the distribution of each question) for questions answered by all 1,001 respondents, it is important to note that questions asked of smaller groups of respondents (such as questions that were only asked of residents who reported low satisfaction) or analysis of sub-groups (such as examining differences by length of residence or gender) will have a margin of error greater than +/-3.08 percent, with the exact margin of error dependant on the number of respondents in each sub-group. BW Research has utilized statistical testing to account for the margin of error within sub-groups and highlight statistically significant sub-group differences throughout this report.

APPENDIX A: TOPLINES



City of Carlsbad
Resident Survey
November 2007

Toplines (n=1,001)

.....
Introduction:

Hello, my name is _____ and I'm calling on behalf of the City of Carlsbad. The City has hired BW Research, an independent research agency, to conduct a survey concerning issues in your community and we would like to get your opinions. This should just take a few minutes of your time.

I assure you that we are an independent research agency and that all of your responses will remain strictly confidential.

For statistical reasons, I would like to speak to the youngest adult male currently at home that is at least 18 years of age. (Or youngest female depending on statistics of previous completed interviews)

(IF THERE IS NO MALE/FEMALE AT LEAST 18 AVAILABLE, THEN ASK:)

Ok, then I'd like to speak to the youngest adult female currently at home that is at least 18 years of age.

(IF THERE IS NO MALE/FEMALE AT LEAST 18 AVAILABLE, ASK FOR CALLBACK TIME)

(If needed): This is a study about issues of importance in your community – it is a survey only and we are not selling anything.

(If needed): This survey should only take a few minutes of your time.

(If the individual mentions the national do not call list, respond according to American Marketing Association guidelines): "Most types of opinion and marketing research studies are exempt under the law that congress recently passed. That law was passed to regulate the activities of the telemarketing industry. This is a legitimate research call. Your opinions count!"

.....
**PLEASE NOTE TRADITIONAL ROUNDING RULES APPLIED
NOT ALL PERCENTAGES WILL EQUAL 100%**

Screener Questions

- A. Before we begin, I want to confirm that you live within our study area. Are you currently a resident of the City of Carlsbad?

100% Yes
0% No [Thank and terminate]

- B. And what is your home zip code? (If respondent gives the PO Box zip codes 92013 or 92018, prompt them to give their home zip code for survey purposes).

27.8% 92008
34.3% 92009
16.4% 92010
21.5% 92011
0% Other [Specify:_____] [Thank and terminate]
0% Don't know/ refused [Thank and terminate]

.....

1. To begin, how long have you lived in the City of Carlsbad?

5.1% Less than 1 year
26.1% 1 to 4 years
25.7% 5 to 9 years
12.6% 10 to 14 years
30.3% 15 years or more
0.2% (Don't Read) DK/NA

2. What would you say is the main reason why you moved to Carlsbad instead of a neighboring City?

16.2% Housing (affordable, liked the house)
12.3% Beach/ ocean/ lagoons
12.0% Close to work
10.2% Community atmosphere/ quietness
9.3% Schools
9.1% Family and friends
7.3% I liked the City
4.8% Location
4.5% Raised in Carlsbad
3.8% Weather/ climate/ environment
2.2% Safety/ low crime
0.9% The Village
0.5% By chance/ luck
4.2% Other
2.8% DK/NA

3. Generally speaking, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the job the City of Carlsbad is doing to provide city services? (GET ANSWER, THEN ASK:) Would that be very (satisfied/dissatisfied) or somewhat (satisfied/dissatisfied)?

		<u>With DK/NA Factored Out (n=976)</u>	
58.0%	Very satisfied	59.5%	Very satisfied
33.5%	Somewhat satisfied	34.4%	Somewhat satisfied
2.9%	Somewhat dissatisfied	3.0%	Somewhat dissatisfied
3.1%	Very dissatisfied	3.1%	Very dissatisfied
2.5%	(Don't Read) DK/NA		

4. Overall, do you feel the quality of life in Carlsbad is getting better, getting worse, or staying about the same?

21.5%	Getting better
26.5%	Getting worse
47.9%	Staying about the same
4.0%	(Don't Read) DK/NA

[ASK IF Q3= 3 OR 4 OR Q4=2]

5. In your opinion, what is the number one thing that the City of Carlsbad could do to improve the quality of life within the community? (ONE RESPONSE ONLY)

(n=290)

51.7%	Stop building/ stop growth
11.3%	Fix the traffic problems
5.7%	Improve the quality of the roads and other infrastructure
4.4%	Increase/ improve police services
3.5%	Preserve more open space
2.8%	Remove the illegal immigrants
2.6%	Improve schools
2.2%	Increase recreation opportunities
1.8%	More public transportation
1.7%	Need new Mayor and/ or City Council
1.1%	Build Desalination Plant
0.7%	Improve beach access
0.6%	Nothing needs improvement
8.2%	Other
1.6%	DK/NA

6. Next, please think about the sense of community that you feel living in Carlsbad. Would you say that you feel a strong sense of community, a weak sense of community, or no sense of community at all?

(IF STRONG OR WEAK, THEN ASK:) Would that be very (strong/weak) or somewhat (strong/weak)?

- 28.7% Very strong
- 41.5% Somewhat strong
- 17.6% Somewhat weak
- 3.0% Very weak
- 7.2% None at all
- 2.0% (Don't Read) DK/NA

7. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about your neighborhood.

Here's the (first/next) one: _____. (READ ITEM AND ASK:) Do you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the statement?

RANDOMIZE		<u>Strongly Agree</u>	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Neither Agree nor Disagree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>Strongly Disagree</u>	(DON'T READ) DK/NA
A.	I can recognize most of the people who live in my neighborhood	27.6%	48.3%	3.6%	16.6%	3.1%	0.7%
B.	Very few of my neighbors know me	7.8%	21.7%	3.2%	43.7%	23.2%	0.4%
C.	I have almost no influence over what my neighborhood is like ..	9.1%	25.5%	5.7%	43.3%	14.4%	2.0%
D.	My neighbors and I want the same things from this community.....	24.7%	51.9%	8.2%	5.2%	1.4%	8.5%
E.	If there is a problem in my neighborhood, people who live here can get it solved	20.9%	51.3%	7.7%	11.2%	3.6%	5.3%
F.	It is very important for me to feel a sense of community with other residents.....	30.4%	50.4%	8.6%	8.7%	1.1%	0.8%

8. Now I'd like to ask a couple questions about safety in the City. When you are _____ would you say that you feel very safe, somewhat safe, somewhat unsafe, or very unsafe?

RANDOMIZE		<u>Very Safe</u>	<u>Somewhat Safe</u>	<u>Somewhat Unsafe</u>	<u>Very Unsafe</u>	(DON'T READ) DK/NA
A.	Walking alone in your neighborhood during the day.....	85.9%	12.4%	1.4%	0.1%	0.3%
B.	Walking alone in your neighborhood after dark.....	51.4%	34.1%	9.2%	2.0%	3.3%

Question 8 with “Don’t Know/ No Answer” (DK/NA) Filtered Out

RANDOMIZE		<u>Very Safe</u>	<u>Somewhat Safe</u>	<u>Somewhat Unsafe</u>	<u>Very Unsafe</u>
A.	Walking alone in your neighborhood during the day (n=998).....	86.1%	12.4%	1.4%	0.1%
B.	Walking alone in your neighborhood after dark (n=968).....	53.2%	35.3%	9.5%	2.1%

9. Overall, how confident are you in the Carlsbad City government to make decisions which positively affect the lives of its community members?

- 23.1% Very confident
- 55.4% Somewhat confident
- 12.7% Somewhat unconfident
- 5.4% Very unconfident
- 3.4% (Don't Read) DK/NA

2007 Public Opinion Survey – Report
City of Carlsbad

10. Now I'm going to read a list of services provided by the City of Carlsbad. For each one, please tell me how satisfied you are with the job the City of Carlsbad is doing to provide each service to residents.

Would you say you are satisfied, dissatisfied or neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with the City's efforts to: _____? (GET ANSWER AND THEN ASK:) Would that be very (satisfied/dissatisfied) or somewhat (satisfied/dissatisfied)?

RANDOMIZE Entire List, but Keep M-P Together and Randomly Insert

	<u>Very Satisfied</u>	<u>Somewhat Satisfied</u>	<u>Neither Sat nor Dissat</u>	<u>Somewhat Dissat</u>	<u>Very Dissat</u>	<u>(DON'T READ) DK/NA</u>
A. Repair and maintain local streets and roads	42.3%	42.4%	2.8%	6.2%	5.4%	0.9%
B. Manage traffic congestion on City streets.....	22.5%	41.0%	4.5%	17.8%	13.2%	1.0%
C. Provide affordable housing for working families.....	15.0%	31.7%	10.4%	16.3%	14.5%	12.1%
D. Manage residential growth and development.....	18.2%	37.6%	5.8%	16.1%	20.3%	2.1%
E. Maintain the business climate in Carlsbad.....	40.2%	41.1%	7.0%	5.7%	1.4%	4.6%
F. Provide fire protection and prevention services	65.0%	26.0%	2.0%	2.4%	1.2%	3.5%
G. Provide emergency medical and paramedic services	58.1%	24.3%	5.1%	1.2%	1.3%	10.0%
H. Provide law enforcement services	62.4%	28.4%	2.4%	2.9%	2.3%	1.6%
I. Provide local arts and cultural opportunities.....	45.2%	40.0%	5.9%	4.0%	1.6%	3.4%
J. Provide library services	74.3%	19.1%	2.0%	1.5%	0.1%	3.0%
K. Provide water services	59.7%	31.1%	3.1%	2.0%	2.3%	1.9%
L. Provide sewer services	57.4%	30.5%	5.1%	1.8%	1.2%	4.0%
M. Maintain city parks	64.3%	29.0%	1.7%	2.2%	1.0%	1.8%
N. Maintain recreation facilities	51.9%	35.0%	3.6%	3.5%	1.2%	4.7%
O. Provide recreation programs	51.0%	32.0%	5.8%	3.0%	1.5%	6.8%
P. Provide trails and walking paths.....	49.6%	33.8%	3.8%	5.4%	3.4%	4.0%

Question 10 with “Don’t Know/ No Answer” (DK/NA) Filtered Out

RANDOMIZE Entire List, but Keep M-P Together and Randomly Insert

	<u>Very Satisfied</u>	<u>Somewhat Satisfied</u>	<u>Neither Sat nor Dissat</u>	<u>Somewhat Dissat</u>	<u>Very Dissat</u>
A. Repair and maintain local streets and roads (n=992)	42.7%	42.8%	2.8%	6.3%	5.5%
B. Manage traffic congestion on City streets (n=991)	22.8%	41.4%	4.5%	18.0%	13.3%
C. Provide affordable housing for working families (n=880)	17.1%	36.1%	11.9%	18.5%	16.5%
D. Manage residential growth and development (n=980)	18.6%	38.4%	6.0%	16.4%	20.7%
E. Maintain the business climate in Carlsbad (n=955) ...	42.2%	43.1%	7.3%	6.0%	1.4%
F. Provide fire protection and prevention services (n=966) ...	67.4%	26.9%	2.0%	2.5%	1.2%
G. Provide emergency medical and paramedic services (n=901) ...	64.5%	27.0%	5.7%	1.4%	1.4%
H. Provide law enforcement services (n=985)	63.4%	28.9%	2.5%	2.9%	2.3%
I. Provide local arts and cultural opportunities (n=967)	46.8%	41.4%	6.1%	4.1%	1.6%
J. Provide library services (n=971)	76.6%	19.7%	2.0%	1.5%	0.1%
K. Provide water services (n=982)	60.8%	31.7%	3.1%	2.0%	2.3%
L. Provide sewer services (n=961)	59.8%	31.8%	5.3%	1.9%	1.3%
M. Maintain city parks (n=983)	65.4%	29.6%	1.7%	2.3%	1.0%
N. Maintain recreation facilities (n=954)	54.5%	36.8%	3.8%	3.6%	1.3%
O. Provide recreation programs (n=933)	54.7%	34.3%	6.3%	3.2%	1.6%
P. Provide trails and walking paths (n=961)	51.6%	35.2%	4.0%	5.6%	3.5%

11. The City of Carlsbad receives a number of services from outside agencies. For each of the following, please let me know if you feel the quality of each service is excellent, good, fair, poor, or very poor?

RANDOMIZE		<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>Very Poor</u>	(DON'T READ) <u>DK/NA</u>
A.	Trash collection services	44.7%	43.8%	7.4%	3.0%	0.8%	0.5%
B.	Street sweeping services	26.1%	43.6%	16.1%	6.4%	2.3%	5.6%
C.	Hazardous waste disposal	23.5%	33.5%	14.9%	6.3%	2.5%	19.3%
D.	Recycling collection services.....	39.1%	39.7%	11.5%	6.3%	2.0%	1.5%

Question 11 with “Don’t Know/ No Answer” (DK/NA) Filtered Out

RANDOMIZE		<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>Very Poor</u>
A.	Trash collection services (n=996).....	44.9%	44.0%	7.4%	3.0%	0.8%
B.	Street sweeping services (n=945).....	27.6%	46.1%	17.0%	6.8%	2.4%
C.	Hazardous waste disposal (n=808).....	29.1%	41.5%	18.5%	7.8%	3.1%
D.	Recycling collection services (n=986).....	39.7%	40.3%	11.7%	6.4%	2.0%

12. On average, how often have you, or someone in your household, visited one of the Carlsbad City Library facilities in the last 12 months?

(If needed: This includes the Dove Library in south Carlsbad near El Camino and Alga, the Cole Library on Carlsbad Village Drive next to City Hall, the Centro de Informacion at Pine Park, and the Adult Learning Center on Carlsbad Village Drive).

17.6%	Once per week or more
32.9%	Once or twice per month
18.4%	Once every few months
15.8%	Once or twice in the past year
14.8%	Haven't visited in past year
0.5%	(Don't Read) DK/NA

13. Overall, how would you rate the City’s effectiveness in promoting health and wellness through its recreational programs and facilities?

		<u>With DK/NA Factored Out (n=833)</u>	
28.3%	Very effective	34.1%	Very effective
46.7%	Somewhat effective	56.2%	Somewhat effective
6.4%	Somewhat ineffective	7.6%	Somewhat ineffective
1.8%	Very ineffective	2.1%	Very ineffective
16.8%	(Don't Read) DK/NA		

Next I'd like to ask you about the use of land in Carlsbad.

14. How would you rate the job the City of Carlsbad is doing in balancing the various land uses in the city – including residential, commercial, industrial and recreational?

- 15.5% Excellent
- 38.2% Good
- 23.4% Fair
- 13.0% Poor
- 7.6% Very poor
- 2.2% (Don't Read) DK/NA

15. How familiar are you with the area along Cannon road and the Aqua Hediondo Lagoon that begins with the strawberry fields just east of the 5 Freeway and goes to Faraday Avenue? Very familiar, somewhat familiar, or not at all familiar with the area?

- 54.8% Very familiar [GO TO Q16]
- 35.3% Somewhat familiar [GO TO Q16]
- 9.4% Not at all familiar [SKIP TO Q18]
- 0.5% (Don't Read) DK/NA [SKIP TO Q18]

16. The area that was asked about is largely privately owned and used for agricultural purposes but it has been designated to be a permanent open space area. At some point in the future, would you support or oppose the following types of open space in the area we have been discussing.

Here's the (first/next) one: _____. (READ ITEM AND ASK:) Would you support or oppose this type of open space?

(n=902)

RANDOMIZE A – C (D IS ALWAYS LAST)		<u>Support</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>(DON'T READ) DK/NA</u>
A.	Recreation space which could include athletic fields, recreation centers and other active recreation uses	53.3%	42.9%	3.8%
B.	Traditional open space which could include trails, a nature park, viewing areas and a picnic area	82.0%	15.5%	2.5%
C.	Cultural and civic facilities which could include an open-air theatre, a museum and a public gathering space	51.0%	44.9%	4.1%
D.	A combination of recreation space, traditional open space, and cultural facilities.....	57.8%	37.9%	4.2%

17. Which of the following types of open space [REREAD THOSE THAT WERE SUPPORTED IF NONE WERE SUPPORTED SKIP TO Q18, IF JUST ONE WAS SUPPORTED MARK THAT IN Q17 AND GO TO Q18] would be best for the area that is now the strawberry fields?

(n=788, Percentages are of residents who supported at least one of the options in the previous question)

- 6.2% Recreation space
- 48.9% Traditional open space
- 6.9% Cultural and civic facilities
- 32.3% A combination of the three above
- 3.4% (Don't Read) None of them
- 2.2% (Don't Read) DK/NA

Switching gears a bit, now I would like to get your opinions about city-resident communication.

18. Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the City's efforts to communicate with residents through publications, public notices, its website, and other means? (GET ANSWER, THEN ASK:) Would that be very (satisfied/dissatisfied) or somewhat (satisfied/dissatisfied)?

		<u>With DK/NA Factored Out (n=971)</u>	
40.2%	Very satisfied	41.5%	Very satisfied
42.2%	Somewhat satisfied	43.5%	Somewhat satisfied
11.0%	Somewhat dissatisfied	11.3%	Somewhat dissatisfied
3.6%	Very dissatisfied	3.7%	Very dissatisfied
3.0%	(Don't Read) DK/NA		

19. How would you rate the job the City does in providing you with the information that is important to you?

		<u>With DK/NA Factored Out (n=988)</u>	
24.2%	Excellent	24.5%	Excellent
41.5%	Good	42.1%	Good
23.5%	Fair	23.8%	Fair
7.2%	Poor	7.3%	Poor
2.2%	Very poor	2.2%	Very poor
1.3%	(Don't Read) DK/NA		

If poor or very poor [ASK Q20 IF Q19=4 OR 5 OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q21]

20. Is there something specific that the City could do to improve your satisfaction?
 (Probe for specifics, such as type of information or how it should be delivered)
(n=94)

- 20.4% Better overall communication with citizens
- 18.3% More communication through the mail
- 7.9% Be more specific on the issues that will be discussed
- 5.4% More media coverage of city issues
- 4.9% Send email notifications
- 2.8% More interaction with the community
- 25.5% Other or response not pertaining to question
- 14.8% DK/NA

21. Have you seen or heard anything during the past year about how residents can prevent the pollution of our creeks, lagoons, and ocean?

With DK/NA Factored Out (n=978)

- | | | | |
|-------|--|-------|------------------|
| 59.7% | Yes [GO TO Q22] | 61.1% | Yes [GO TO Q22] |
| 38.0% | No [SKIP TO Q24] | 38.9% | No [SKIP TO Q24] |
| 2.3% | (Don't Read) Don't know/
Not sure [SKIP TO Q24] | | |

22. Where do you recall seeing or hearing about ways to prevent pollution? (Don't read list. Multiple Response) **(n=597)**

- 29.3% Newspaper
- 27.0% TV
- 17.2% Newsletters
- 13.0% Brochures
- 11.1% Curb signs/ storm drain stencils
- 7.0% Water/ utility bills
- 5.9% Public events/ booth
- 5.5% Information in the mail
- 5.3% Radio
- 4.8% Website
- 3.5% Posters
- 3.4% Family/ friends/ other word of mouth
- 2.5% Flyer
- 1.5% Carlsbad Magazine
- 1.0% Schools
- 0.9% Calendar
- 0.7% Periodicals/ other publications
- 0.6% Libraries
- 3.6% Other (Specify: _____)
- 6.5% (Don't Read) Don't know/ not sure

23. Given what you have seen or heard, what have you done, if anything, to reduce the amount of pollution in our creeks, lagoons, and oceans? [DO NOT READ – ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSES] (n=597)

24.6%	Properly disposed of hazardous waste
21.4%	Have not done anything
17.2%	Recycle
15.2%	Used a commercial car wash
15.0%	Cleaned up trash at parks and beaches
13.1%	Used environmentally friendly soaps, pesticides, etc.
6.6%	Cleaned up animal waste
4.8%	Stopped washing/ sweeping things into the gutter
4.5%	Various water conservation measures
3.9%	I don't litter/ pollute
3.4%	Sweep driveway instead of hosing it down
2.5%	Drive less
0.8%	Wash car on the grass
0.5%	Reduced use of hazardous materials
6.8%	Other (Specify: _____)
3.6%	(Don't Read) DK/NA

24. What information sources do you use to find out about City of Carlsbad news, information and programming? (DO NOT READ RECORD UP TO THREE RESPONSES)

37.6%	City Web Page (www.ci.carlsbad.ca.us)
24.8%	North County Times
17.6%	San Diego Union-Tribune
14.6%	TV-Local News
8.6%	Flyer in City billing statement
7.5%	Community Services and Recreation Guide
5.3%	Information in the mail
4.5%	Carlsbad Magazine
4.3%	Local Cable Channel
4.3%	Newspaper
3.0%	Internet
3.0%	Library/ Community Centers
2.9%	Word of mouth
2.7%	City Council Meetings
2.2%	The new City desktop calendar
1.8%	Citizen forums
1.7%	Newsletter
0.9%	Radio
0.8%	Flyers
0.7%	Calling the City on the telephone
0.4%	Carlsbad Community Update Video
0.4%	Signs
2.7%	Other (Specify: _____)
6.2%	(Don't Read) Don't know/ not sure

25. How many times would you say you've visited the City's website in the last 12 months? _____

32.5%	0 times
20.2%	1 to 2 times
11.6%	3 to 4 times
14.2%	5 to 9 times
11.0%	10 to 14 times
10.3%	15 or more times
0.1%	(Don't Read) DK/NA

Next I am going to ask you a few questions about Carlsbad Village, also referred to as downtown Carlsbad in the Northwestern part of the City.

26. How often do you visit Carlsbad's downtown village?

55.5%	Regularly, once a week or more
24.1%	Sometimes, once a month or more
16.5%	Seldom, less than once a month
3.5%	Never [SKIP TO Q28]
0.4%	(Don't Read) DK/NA

27. How would you rate your experience while visiting Carlsbad's downtown village?
(n=966)

		<u>With DK/NA Factored Out (n=955)</u>	
43.4%	Excellent	43.9%	Excellent
43.6%	Good	44.1%	Good
10.2%	Fair	10.3%	Fair
1.1%	Poor	1.1%	Poor
0.5%	Very poor	0.5%	Very poor
1.1%	(Don't Read) DK/NA		

Finally I would like to ask you about the type of stores and businesses that are offered in the entire City of Carlsbad.

28. Now I am going to read a list of stores and businesses that could be located in the City of Carlsbad?

For each one, please tell me if you would like to see more or less of this type of business in the city of Carlsbad, or do you feel there is currently an adequate amount? (REPEAT QUESTION FOR EACH ITEM)

RANDOMIZE		<u>More</u>	<u>Less</u>	<u>Adequate</u>	(DON'T READ) <u>DK/NA</u>
A.	Large scale retail stores such as Target, Home Depot, or Barnes & Noble	15.9%	27.1%	55.7%	1.3%
B.	Medical and dental offices and outpatient services	27.0%	6.7%	63.0%	3.2%
C.	Home furnishings stores such as Ethan Allen	18.0%	23.2%	54.9%	3.8%
D.	Movie theatres.....	41.8%	7.7%	49.0%	1.5%

29. For this same list of stores and services, please tell me how often you use these stores or services OUTSIDE the City of Carlsbad.?

How often do you go to a _____ **outside** the City of Carlsbad, regularly, sometimes, seldom, or never? (REPEAT QUESTION FOR EACH ITEM)

RANDOMIZE		<u>Regularly</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	<u>Seldom</u>	<u>Never</u>	(DON'T READ) <u>DK/NA</u>
A.	Large scale retail store such as Target, Home Depot, or Barnes & Noble	56.5%	24.1%	13.3%	5.9%	0.3%
B.	Medical and dental office or related outpatient services	52.7%	23.6%	13.7%	9.4%	0.6%
C.	Home furnishings store such as Ethan Allen	18.1%	21.8%	31.4%	27.8%	0.9%
D.	Movie theatre	32.1%	26.0%	26.7%	14.8%	0.4%

To wrap things up, I just have a few background questions for comparison purposes only.

A. Do you own or rent the unit in which you live?

21.8% Rent
77.0% Own
1.2% (Don't Read) Refused

B. If you are currently employed, is your job or business located in the City of Carlsbad?

32.2% Yes, located in Carlsbad
42.3% Not located in Carlsbad
25.0% Not currently employed
0.5% (Don't Read) Refused

C. Please tell me how many children under 18 live in your household. _____

59.6% No children
16.2% 1 child
18.1% 2 children
6.1% 3 or more children

D. In what year were you born? 19__ _

7.6% 18 to 24 years
14.4% 25 to 34 years
18.5% 35 to 44 years
20.6% 45 to 54 years
17.3% 55 to 64 years
17.4% 65 years or older
4.2% (Don't Read) Refused

E. What ethnic group do you consider yourself a part of or feel closest to? (IF HESITATE, READ):

76.6% White or Caucasian
11.6% Hispanic or Latino
4.3% Asian
1.6% African American or Black
1.7% Other (Specify: _____)
4.3% (Don't Read) Refused

F. One of the ways that we will present the results of this study is to compare the answers given by people in different neighborhoods. So that we can do this, could you tell me the name of the street that you live on?

A. Street? _____

B. Is that a street, road, avenue, or something else?

C. And what is the nearest cross street? _____

D. Is that a street, road, avenue, or something else?

G. Lastly, would you be interested in participating in future research sponsored by the City of Carlsbad (GET ANSWER IF YES). So the City of Carlsbad can contact you in the future, may I get you name, the phone number you would prefer to be contacted at and your email address?

Interested in future research:

56.9% Yes

43.1% No

A. Name _____

B. Preferred phone number

C. Email _____

**Those are all of the questions I have for you.
Thank you very much for participating!**

H. Gender (Recorded from voice, not asked):

48.9% Male

51.1% Female