

Summary of Respondent Background Characteristics

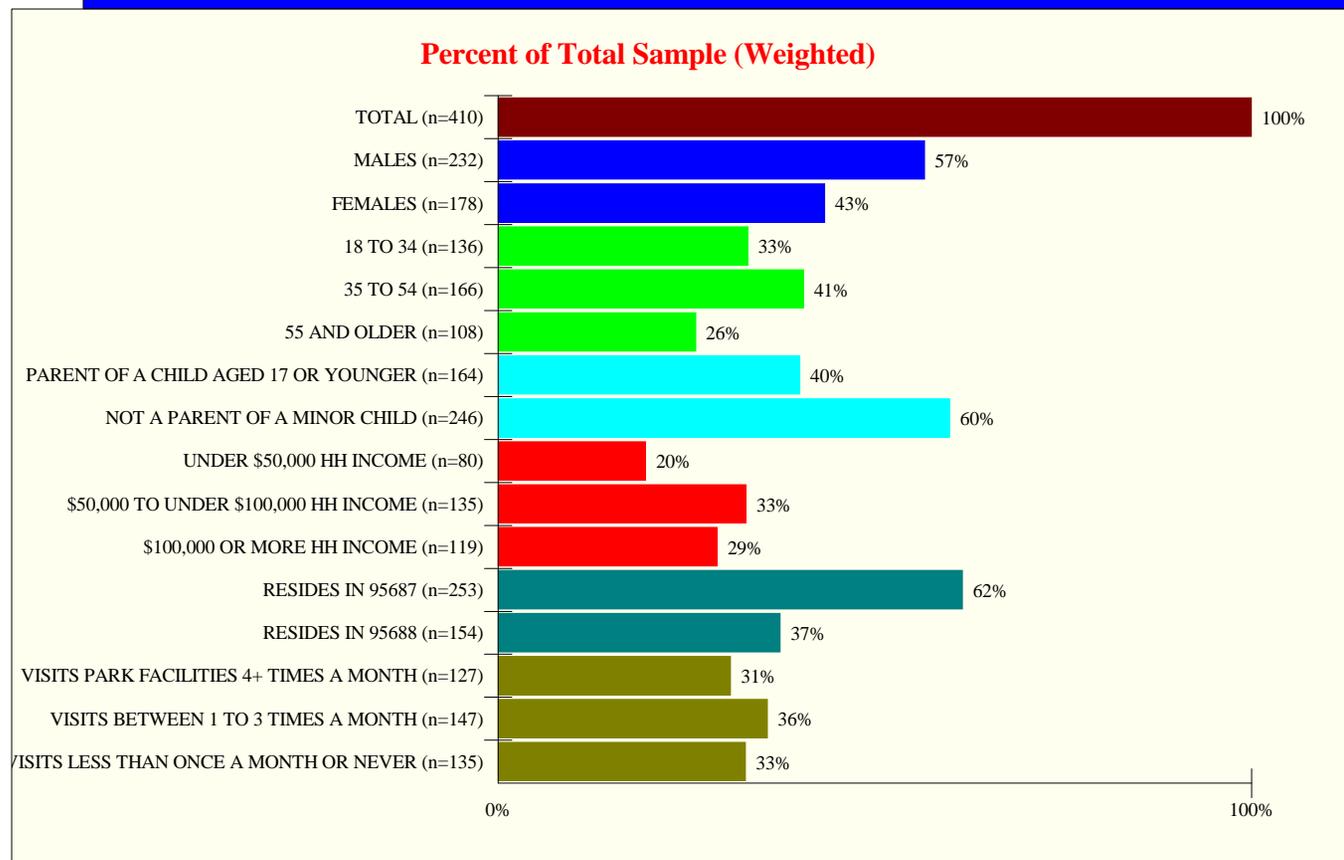
Graphic Summary Preface

Figure 1

Composition of Weighted Sample

Percent of Total Weighted Sample by Background Category

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted); weighted sub-sample sizes are listed



Notes

Between November 30 and December 9, 2011, 410 City of Vacaville residents aged 18 and older were interviewed by telephone.* Households within the target geographic area (zip codes 95687 and 95688) were randomly selected (using a form of random-digit dialing), with one adult in each household randomly chosen for interviewing.

Because of the difficulty in reaching younger adults (aged 18 to 34), members of this age group were under-represented in the final sample. To compensate, weighting was used to ensure that sample gender-by-age proportions would match the target population's. All results in this volume, except those for Figure 2 (listing unweighted percentages), were derived from weighted data.

Weighted sub-sample sizes are listed at left for categories representing gender, age, parental status, annual household income, location of residence, and frequency (within the past six months) of visiting Vacaville's parks and recreation facilities.** These measurements have been used to help explain the survey results presented in this volume.

* Interviews with those reporting having lived in Vacaville less than six months were politely terminated.

** Results for visiting frequency are described in more detail in Figure 4.

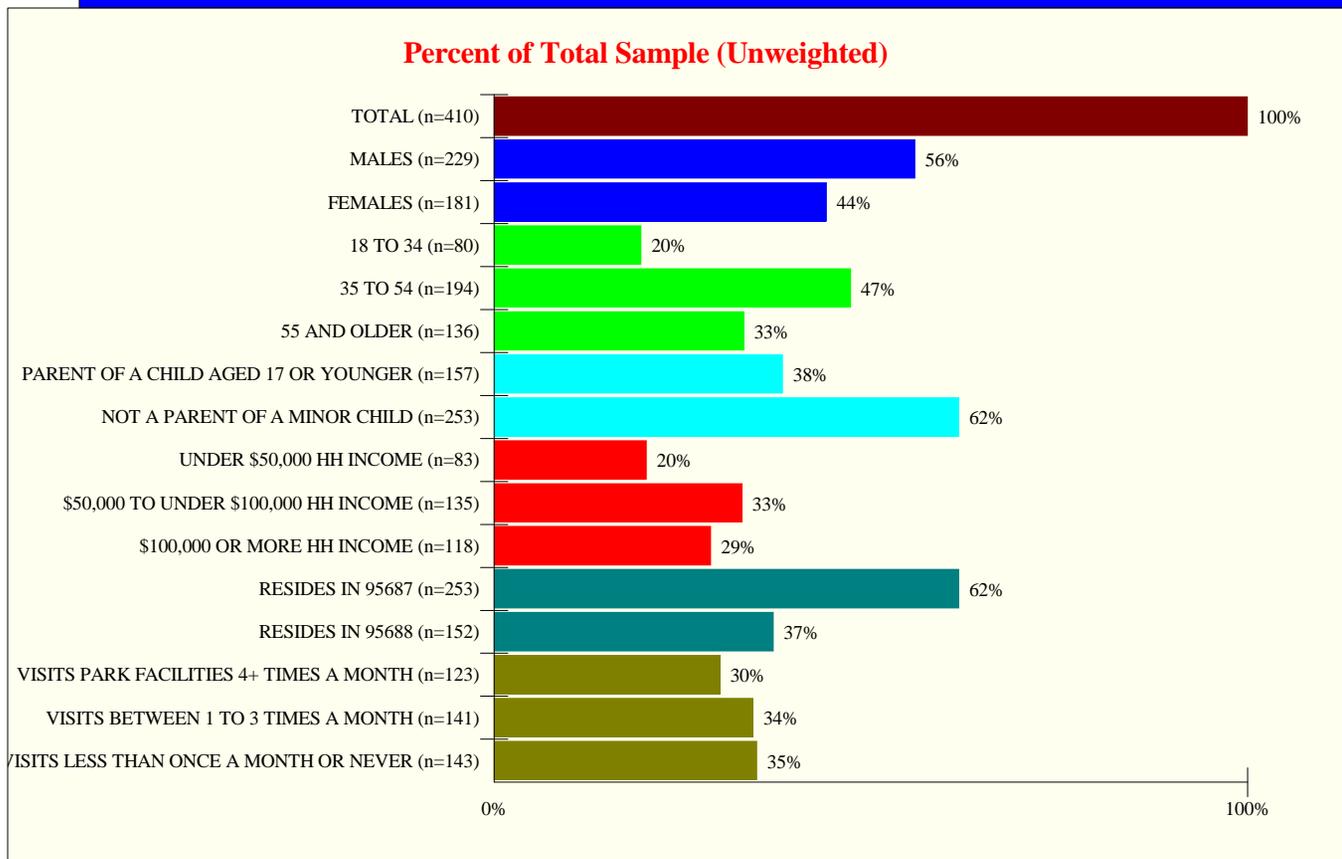
Percentages (and counts) exclude those not reporting information about household income, location, and frequency of park use.

Figure 2

Composition of Unweighted Sample

Percent of Total Unweighted Sample by Background Category

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, unweighted); unweighted sub-sample sizes are listed



Notes

These were the original background category sub-sample sizes before data weighting.

To correct for sample-versus-population imbalances (especially among those aged 18 to 34), weights were applied to force sample gender-by-age proportions to match those for all adults living in the City of Vacaville. (Each individual was assigned a weight representing the relative contribution that individual's data would make to overall results. The weighted sub-sample sizes are shown in the previous chart.) This procedure ensured that no gender or age group would be over- or under-represented and also helped alleviate sample-versus-population discrepancies for parental status, household income, and other background variables.

As described in the *Synopsis*, weighting was also applied to adjust for unequal probability of selection within households. (The probability varied by household size.) The original total sample count (410) was unchanged by weighting.

Percentages (and counts) exclude those not reporting information about household income, location, and frequency of park use.



Current Use of Vacaville Park and Recreation Facilities

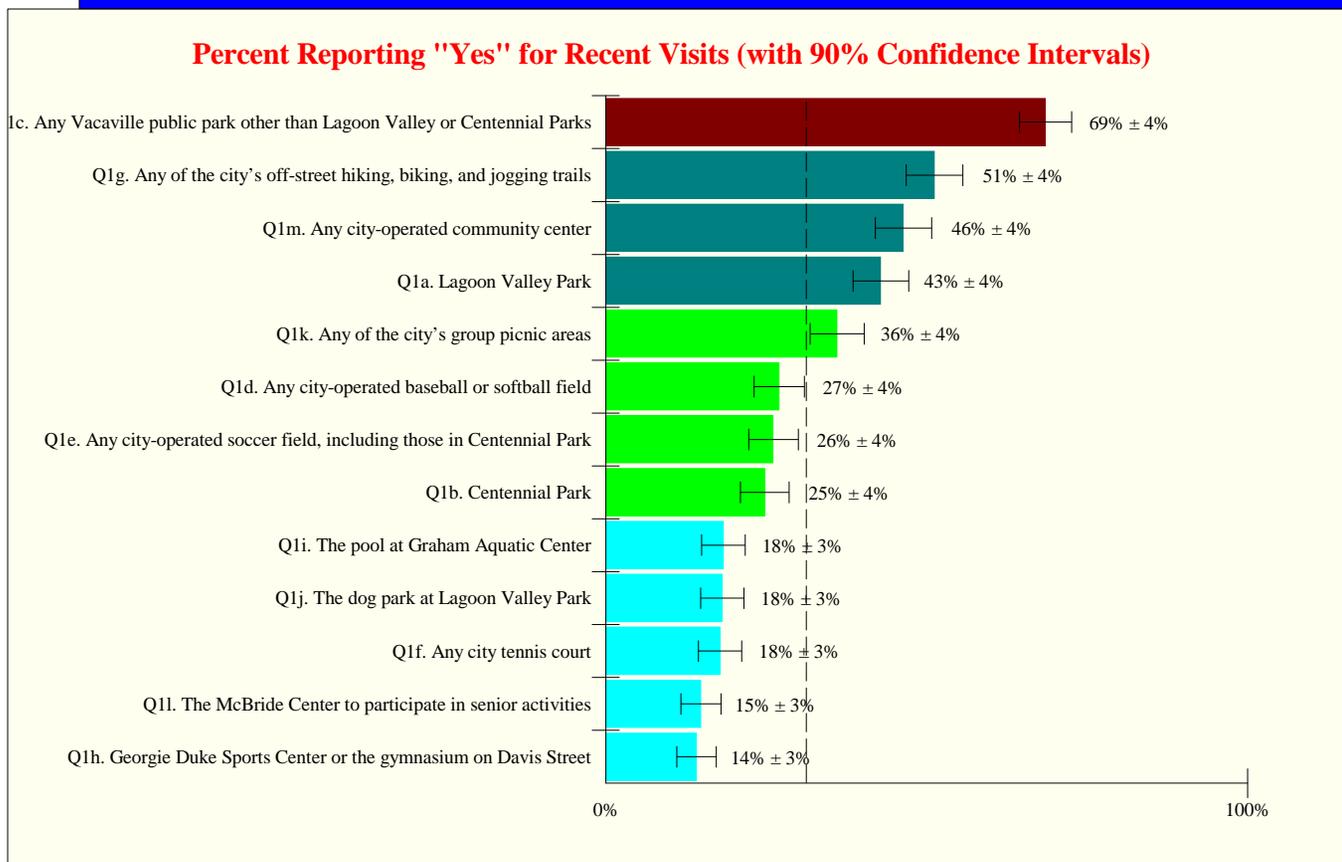
Graphic Summary Section One

Figure 3

Recent Use of Vacaville Park and Recreation Facilities

Q1a-m. "Now, I'm going to ask you about your personal use of park and recreation facilities available within the City of Vacaville. First . . . Within the last six months, do you recall having personally visited <insert location>?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted) for each question



Notes

Respondents were asked to identify, among the 13 park-related locations listed, those visited within the last six months. The percentages having visited the locations are shown, with bars color-coded (in standard deviation units, a measure of variation) to indicate degrees of distance above or below the dashed line (the average outcome). A difference of six percentage points or more can be considered meaningful. The plus-minus bars indicate ranges within which the population percentages would likely fall if all adult Vacaville residents had been surveyed, rather than just this sample of 410. This was observed:

- **Well above-average visiting rate (burgundy):** Seven in ten (69%) reported having recently visited a Vacaville public park other than Lagoon Valley or Centennial Parks. This visiting rate was significantly higher than those for other locations.
- **Above-average visiting rates (turquoise):** Half (51%) had used the city's hiking, biking, and jogging trails; 46%, a city-operated community center, and 43%, Lagoon Valley Park.
- **Average visiting rates (green):** These four locations placed in the middle of the rank-ordering. Thirty-six percent (36%) had visited a city group picnic area; 27%, a city baseball or softball field; 26%, a city soccer field; and 25%, Centennial Park.
- **Below-average visiting rates (blue):** Less than one in five recalled visiting any of the five lowest-ranked locations.

Section Addendum Figure 9 lists visiting percentages by gender, age, and parental status.

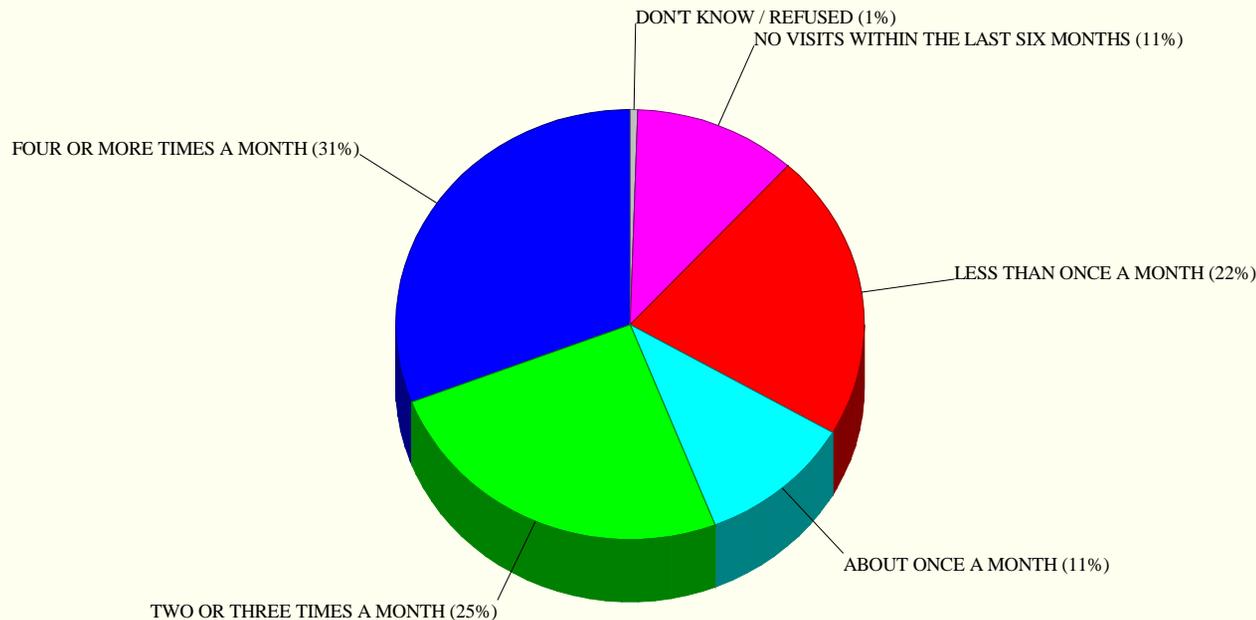
The dashed line indicates the average outcome.

Figure 4

Frequency of Visiting Vacaville Park and Recreation Facilities

Q2. "Within the last six months, about how often have you visited any of the city's recreational facilities or parks? Four or more times a month, two or three times a month, about once a month, or less than once a month?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted)



Notes

Three in ten (31%) said that, within the last six months, they had been visiting Vacaville park and recreational facilities "four or more times a month," while one-quarter (25%) reported "two or three times a month," and 32%, a lower visiting rate. Eleven percent (11%) had not visited any of the 13 Vacaville park facility locations tested in Q1a-m within the last six months.*

The next chart, listing frequency-of-visiting results by background measurement, shows that those most likely to use Vacaville's park system tend to be younger to middle-aged, more affluent, and with children.

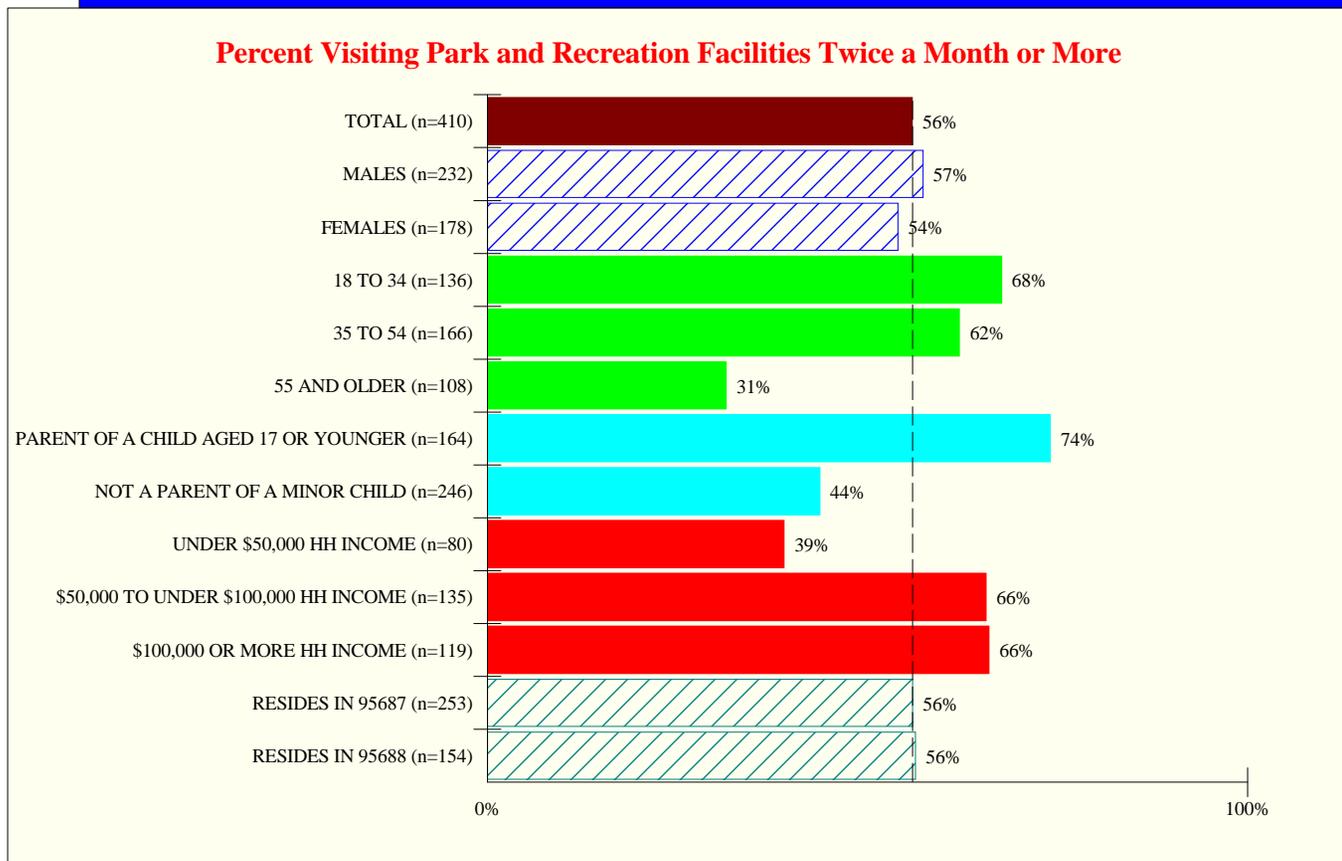
* A (weighted) total of 46 respondents (the unweighted total was 55) had not visited any of the 13 locations tested in Q1a-m. They were not asked to answer Q2, but were included in the chart's "no visit" category.

Figure 5

Frequency of Visiting Park Facilities by Background Category

Q2. "Within the last six months, about how often have you visited any of the city's recreational facilities or parks? Four or more times a month, two or three times a month, about once a month, or less than once a month?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted); weighted sub-sample sizes are listed



Notes

Overall, slightly over half (56%) said they were typically visiting Vacaville's parks and recreational facilities twice a month or more (reporting either "four or more times a month" or "two to three times a month"). This percentage, however, varied significantly by age, parental status, and household income:

- **Age:** On average, younger to middle-aged respondents (aged 18 to 54) were twice as likely as those aged 55 and older to report visiting twice a month or more.
- **Parental status:** Parents or guardians of children living in Vacaville and aged 17 or younger were about 1.7 times more likely than others to report a visiting rate of at least twice a month. The parental status difference was significant even after controlling for variations in age and other background measurements. Rate differences among those with only children 12 or younger (75% were visiting twice a month or more), with only teenage children aged 13 to 17 (66%), and with children in both age groups (78%) were not statistically significant.
- **Household income:** The least affluent respondents (with under \$50,000 in annual household income) were 1.7 times less likely than their more affluent counterparts to report a higher visiting frequency.

Differences for gender and location of residence were not large enough to be statistically meaningful. (Categories in these measurement areas are represented with a crosshatched pattern.)

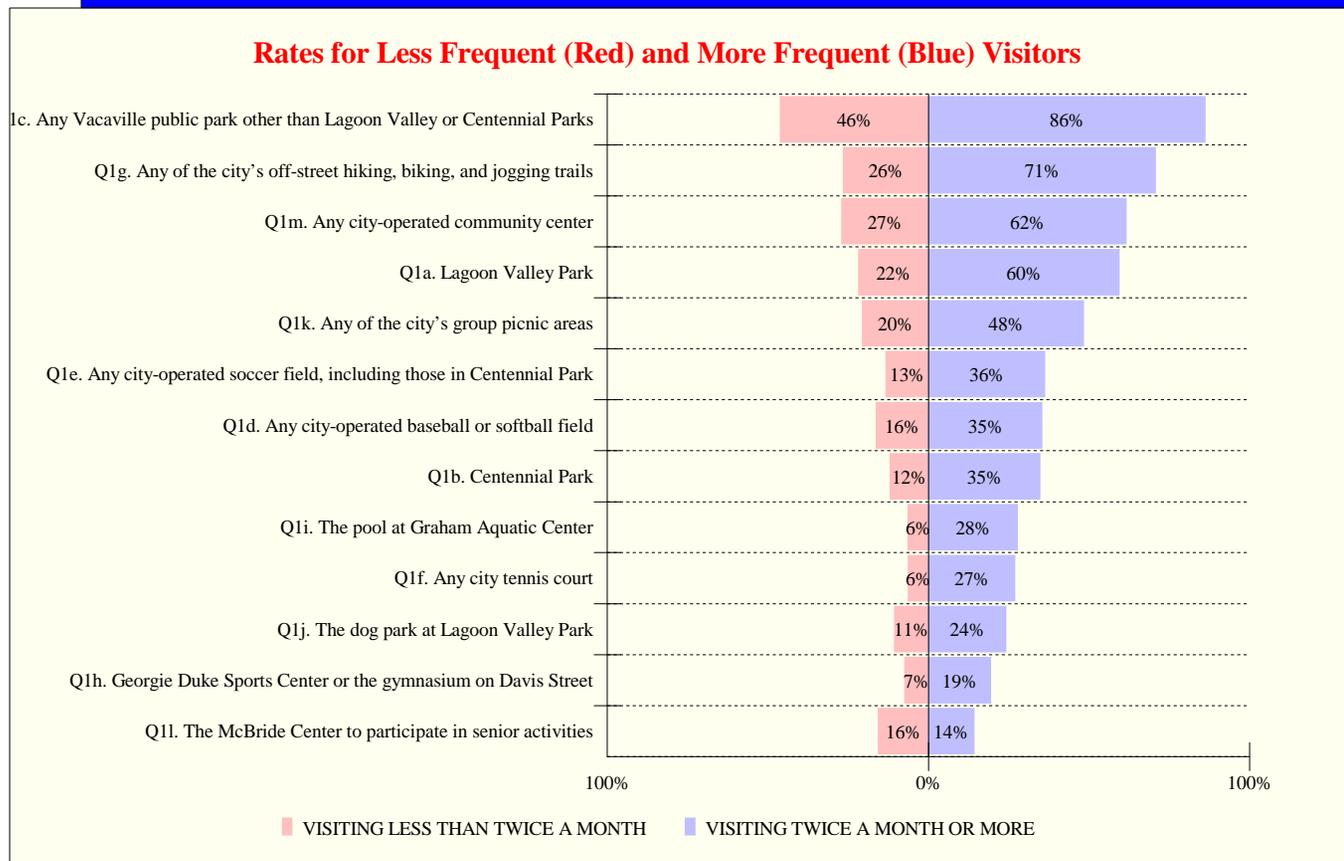
The dashed line indicates the total sample percentage.

Figure 6

Use of Vacaville Park and Recreation Facilities by Overall Park Visiting Frequency

Q1a-m. "Now, I'm going to ask you about your personal use of park and recreation facilities available within the City of Vacaville. First . . . Within the last six months, do you recall having personally visited <insert location>?"

Base for chart: Those reporting, for Q2, visiting park facilities at least twice a month or more (n=229, weighted) and all others (n=181; weighted)



Notes

The chart compares location visiting percentages for the 229 respondents typically using Vacaville park and recreation facilities at least twice a month with those for less frequent park system visitors.

The rank-ordering – by frequent visitor – mimics the one shown in Figure 3 for all respondents (with the one major difference that frequent visitor outcome percentages were, on average, eight percentage points higher than Figure 3's).

As shown, 86% of the 229 frequent park users had visited a Vacaville public park other than Lagoon Valley or Centennial Parks, while 71% had used off-street trails; 62%, a city community center; 60%, Lagoon Valley Park; and 48%, any of the city's group picnic areas. Slightly more than one-third had used a city-operated soccer, baseball, or softball field and about the same percentage had visited Centennial Park.*

Frequent park users were over four times more likely than other respondents to have visited the Graham Aquatic Center pool or to have used any city tennis court. They were at least 2-1/2 times more likely to have visited Centennial Park, a city-operated soccer field, Lagoon Valley Park, any of the city's off-street trails, or the Georgie Duke Sports Center/Davis Street gym.

* Within the set of percentages for frequent visitors, a difference of eight percentage points or more can be considered meaningful.

Items are rank-ordered using "visiting twice a month or more" percentages.

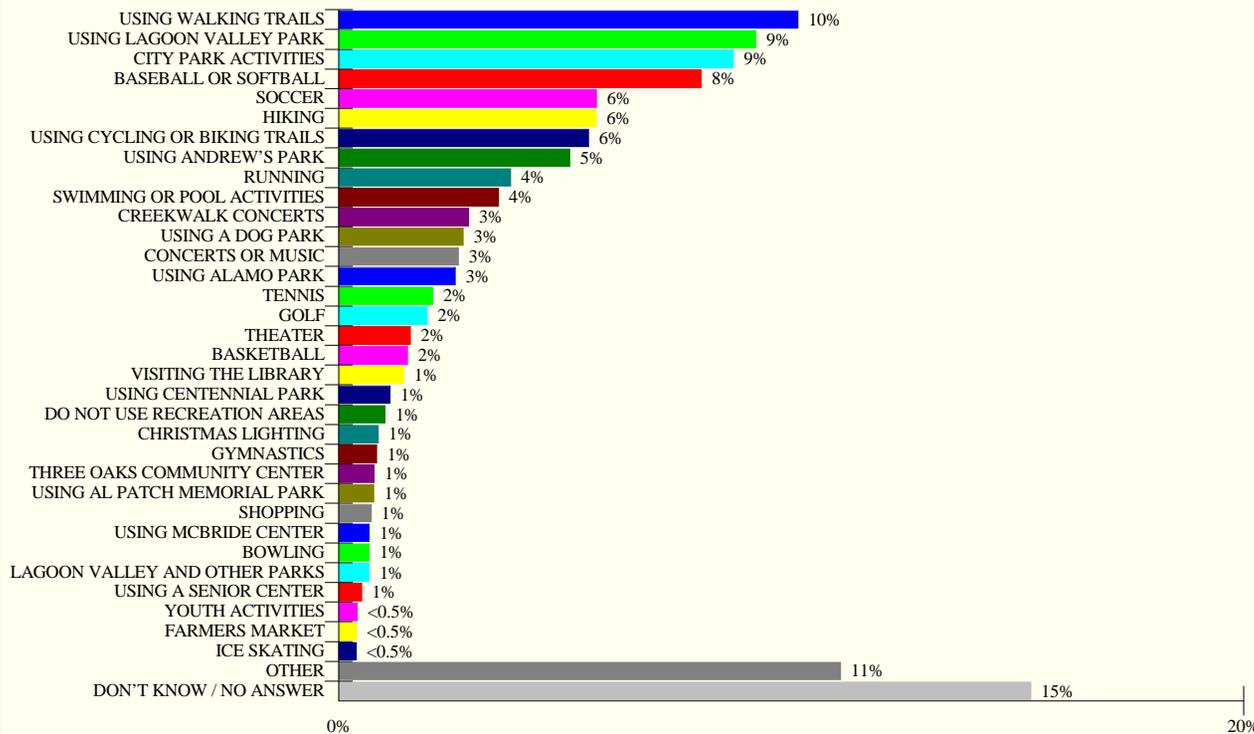
Figure 7

Favorite Vacaville-Area Recreational Activity

Q3. "What would you consider to be your personal favorite Vacaville-area recreational activity?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted)

Categorization of Unaided Responses



Notes

Asked to identify, unaided, their favorite Vacaville-area recreational activity, 10% cited use of walking trails; 9%, Lagoon Valley Park; 9%, activities in various city parks; 8%, baseball or softball; 6%, soccer; 6%, hiking; 6%, use of biking trails; and 5%, use of Andrew's Park.* Other (categorized) responses are listed.

Overall, 19% offered an answer related to the use of the city's trail system (for hiking, walking, or biking) and 13%, to use of the city's outdoor sports fields (for baseball, softball, or soccer).**

The next chart examines differences in outcomes to Q3 by overall park visiting frequency.

* The term "unaided" means that respondents were required to answer in their own words from memory rather than choosing among a list of options.

** Because respondents could give more than one answer, none of the chart's percentages can be added together. (Summing them might double- or triple-count some respondents.) Each sub-total listed in the paragraph is less than the sum of its component percentages.



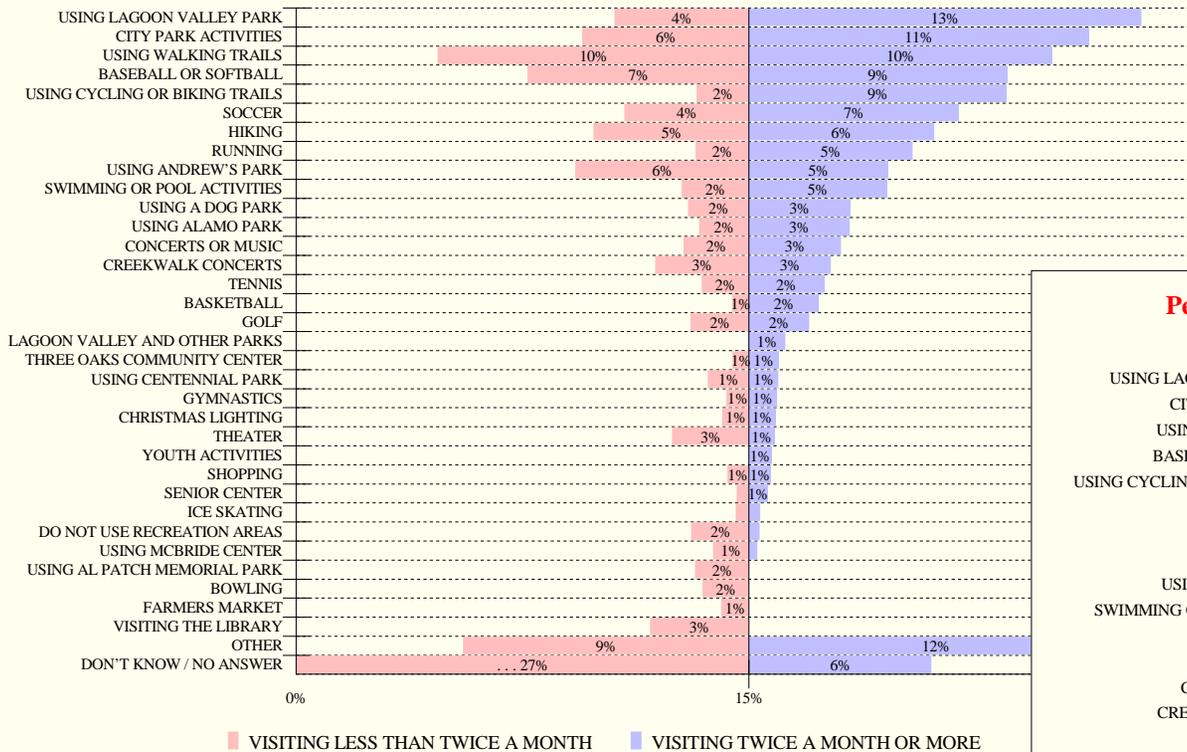
Figure 8

Favorite Vacaville-Area Recreational Activity by Park Visiting Frequency

Q3. "What would you consider to be your personal favorite Vacaville-area recreational activity?"

Base for chart: Those reporting, for Q2, visiting park facilities at least twice a month or more (n=229, weighted) and all others (n=181; weighted)

Categorizations for Less Frequent (Red) and More Frequent (Blue) Visitors

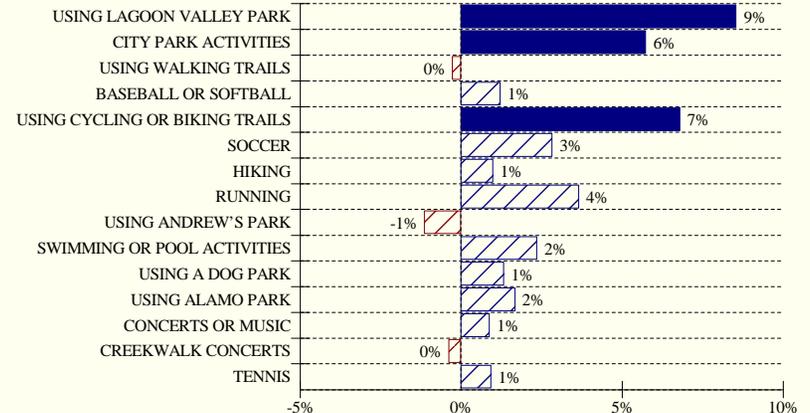


Notes

The main chart lists favorite activity results separately for each visiting-frequency group. The inset chart displays percentage point differences between the groups for the responses most frequently cited. (Differences of more than five points are highlighted.)

Frequent park system visitors were most likely to cite use of Lagoon Valley Park, activities in various city parks, walking trail use, baseball or softball, and biking trail use. The inset chart shows frequent visitors were noticeably more likely than others to name use of Lagoon Valley Park, activities in other parks, and use of biking trails.

Percentage Point Differences (Frequent Visitors Minus Less Frequent Ones)



Percentages sum to more than 100% because some respondents gave more than one answer. Verbatim responses to Q3 are listed in this volume's appendix.

Figure 9

Section Addendum: Recent Use of Vacaville Park and Recreation Facilities by Background Category

Q1a-m. "Now, I'm going to ask you about your personal use of park and recreation facilities available within the City of Vacaville. First . . . Within the last six months, do you recall having personally visited <insert location>?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted) for each question; weighted sub-sample sizes are listed

Percent Reporting "Yes" for Having Visited Within the Last Six Months

Location	Total (n=410)	Males (n=232)	Females (n=178)	18 to 34 (n=136)	35 to 54 (n=166)	55 and older (n=108)	Parent of a child (n=164)
Q1c. Any Vacaville public park other than Lagoon Valley or Centennial Parks	69%	70%	67%	82%	68%	52%	84%
Q1g. Any of the city's off-street hiking, biking, and jogging trails	51%	52%	50%	62%	57%	29%	64%
Q1m. Any city-operated community center	46%	37%	58%	42%	54%	40%	63%
Q1a. Lagoon Valley Park	43%	46%	39%	50%	48%	26%	51%
Q1k. Any of the city's group picnic areas	36%	32%	42%	44%	36%	27%	51%
Q1d. Any city-operated baseball or softball field	27%	28%	26%	28%	32%	18%	36%
Q1e. Any city-operated soccer field, including those in Centennial Park	26%	26%	27%	36%	27%	11%	39%
Q1b. Centennial Park	25%	25%	24%	32%	28%	11%	32%
Q1i. The pool at Graham Aquatic Center	18%	16%	21%	21%	23%	8%	33%
Q1j. The dog park at Lagoon Valley Park	18%	19%	17%	17%	25%	9%	22%
Q1f. Any city tennis court	18%	22%	13%	28%	18%	5%	27%
Q1l. The McBride center to participate in senior activities	15%	10%	21%	7%	12%	29%	16%
Q1h. Georgie Duke Sports Center or the gymnasium on Davis Street	14%	12%	17%	20%	15%	5%	22%

Notes

The table lists – for the total sample, for all gender and age categories, and for one parental status category (those with children 17 or younger) – the percentages having visited the locations shown. For example, 69% of all respondents had visited a Vacaville Park other than Lagoon Valley or Centennial Parks (as shown in the second row). Among males, the visiting rate was 70%; among females, 67%; among those aged 18 to 34, 82%; among those aged 35 to 54, 68%; and so on.

The color-coding – blue indicates an unusually high visiting rate and yellow, the opposite – is defined as follows:

- **Light blue** indicates a statistically significant variation within the measurement area *and* an outcome percentage at least five percentage points *higher* than the total sample's.*
- **Light yellow** indicates a statistically significant variation within the measurement area *and* an outcome percentage at least five percentage points *lower* than the total sample's.

* The color-coding includes measurement areas in which there were only marginally significant differences.

Items are rank-ordered on "total" percentages. No multiple-test adjustments were made in the statistical testing.

Perceptions About Vacaville's Existing Park and Recreation System

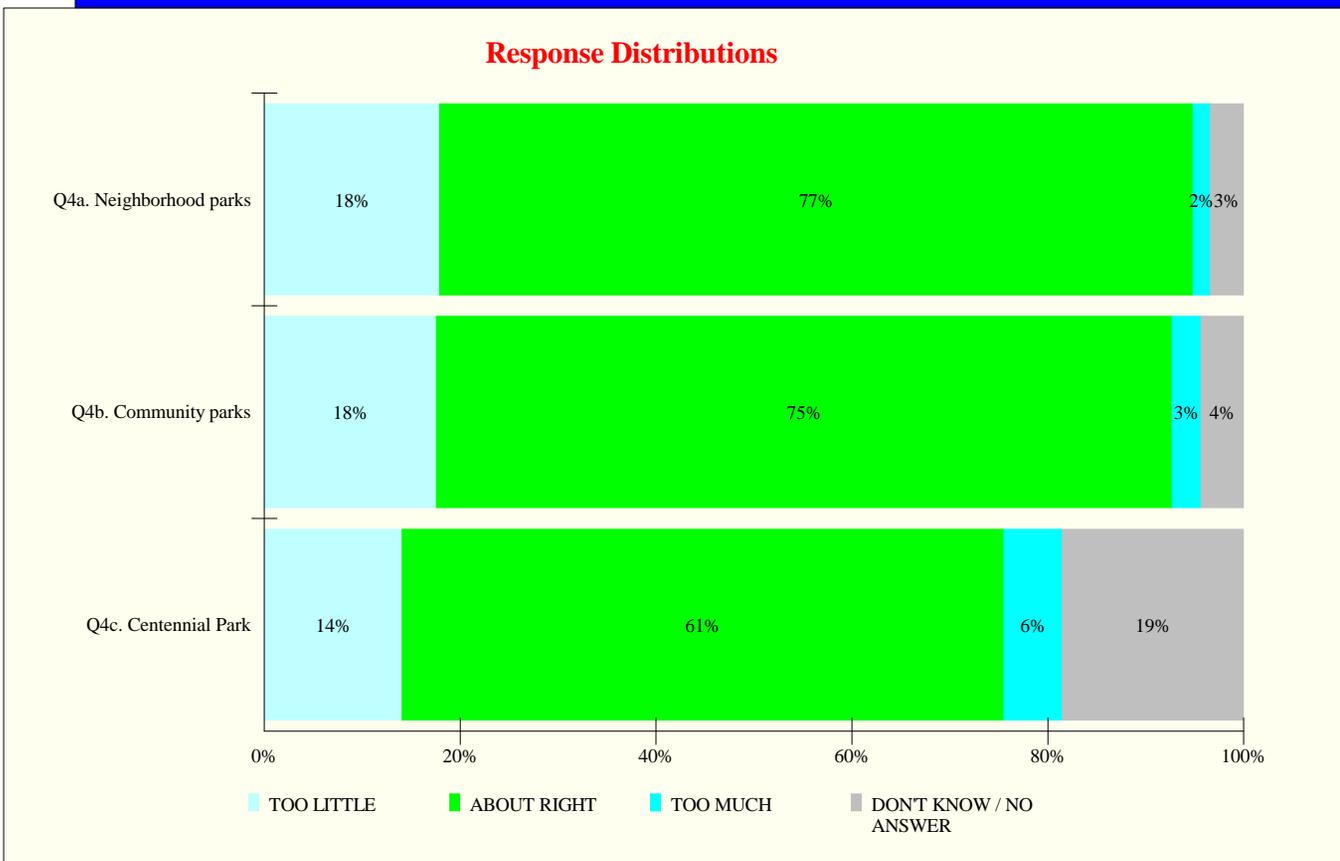
Graphic Summary Section Two

Figure 10

Perceptions About Vacaville Park System Land Allocation

Q4a-c. "Vacaville has three basic categories of public parks and I'd like to ask if you think there is the right amount of land in each category available for Vacaville residents. . . . <Insert description>: Do you think the total amount of land currently developed for <neighborhood parks / community parks / Centennial Park> in Vacaville is too much, about right, or too little?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted) for each question



Notes

Respondents were asked to judge whether the right amount of land has been allocated to each of Vacaville's three categories of public parks. This was observed:

- **Neighborhood parks:** Three in four (77%) said the amount of land allocated is "about right," while 18% recommended more and 2%, less.
- **Community parks:** Again, most (75%) said they are satisfied with the current allocation of land, while 18% would add more and 3%, less.
- **Centennial Park:** Six in ten (61%) said the allocation is "about right," while 14% would add more and 6%, less. (Another 19%, presumably not familiar with the park, did not offer an opinion.) Among 102 respondents reporting (for Q1b) having visited Centennial Park within the last six months, 68% were happy with the current amount of land allocation, but 25% said it is "too little"; 5%, "too much"; and 2% had no opinion.

The next three charts list Q4a-c background measurement variations in the percentages reporting "too little."

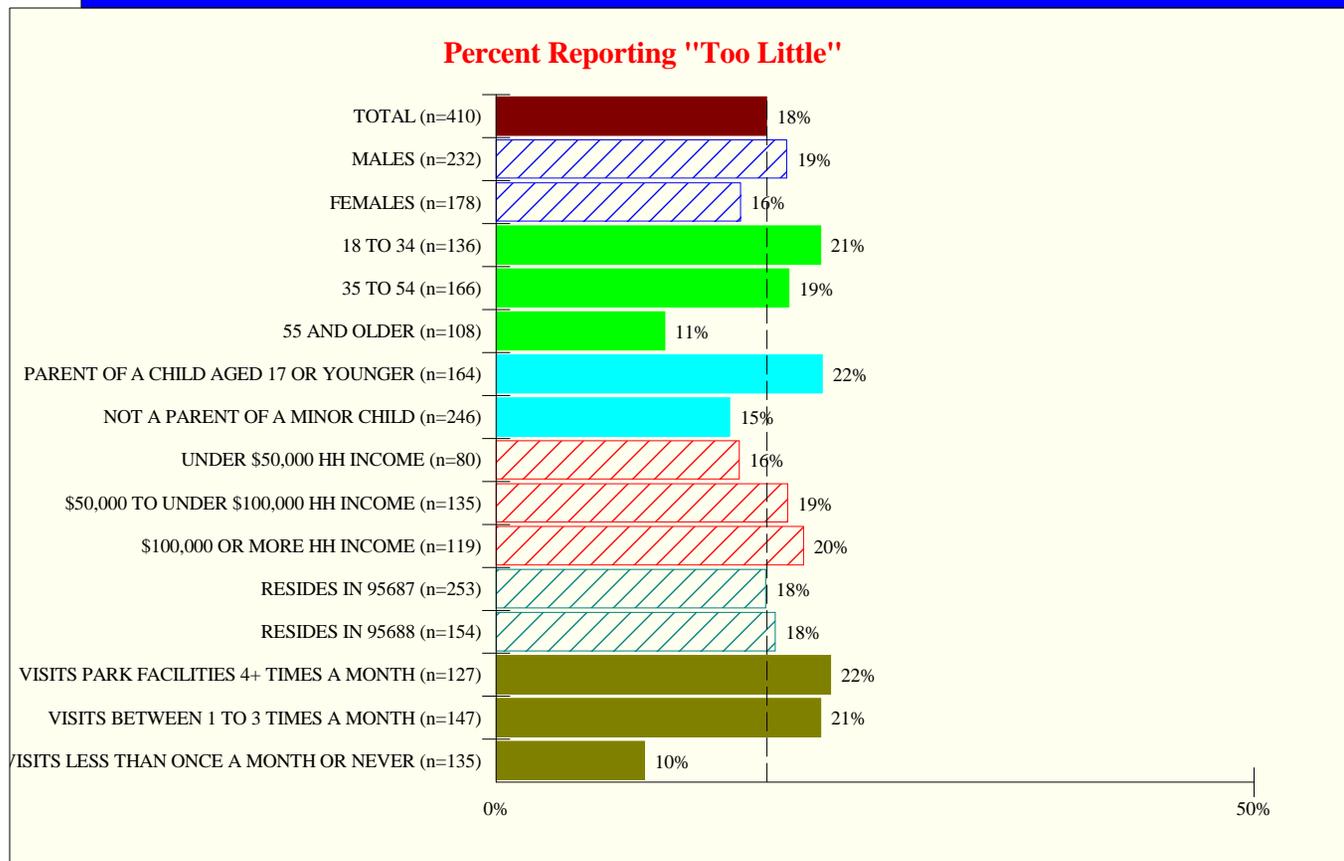
Segment percentages sum to 100% within each bar.

Figure 11

Perception About Neighborhood Park Land Allocation by Background Category

Q4a. "Neighborhood parks are small local parks designed to serve their immediate neighborhood. They typically include a playground, some individual picnic facilities, a grass field area, and perhaps a basketball or tennis court. Do you think the total amount of land currently developed for neighborhood parks in Vacaville is too much, about right, or too little?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted); weighted sub-sample sizes are listed



Notes

Overall, 18% said that "too little" land has been allocated to neighborhood parks. This percentage, however, varied significantly by age, parental status, and park visiting frequency. Younger to middle-aged respondents, those with children, and more frequent park visitors were statistically more likely than others to respond that not enough land has been allocated.* Other background measurement variations were not large enough to be considered meaningful.

* After controlling for variations in age, the parental status difference was not significant. That is, within any single age category, no meaningful differences were found between those with and without children.

The dashed line indicates the total sample percentage.

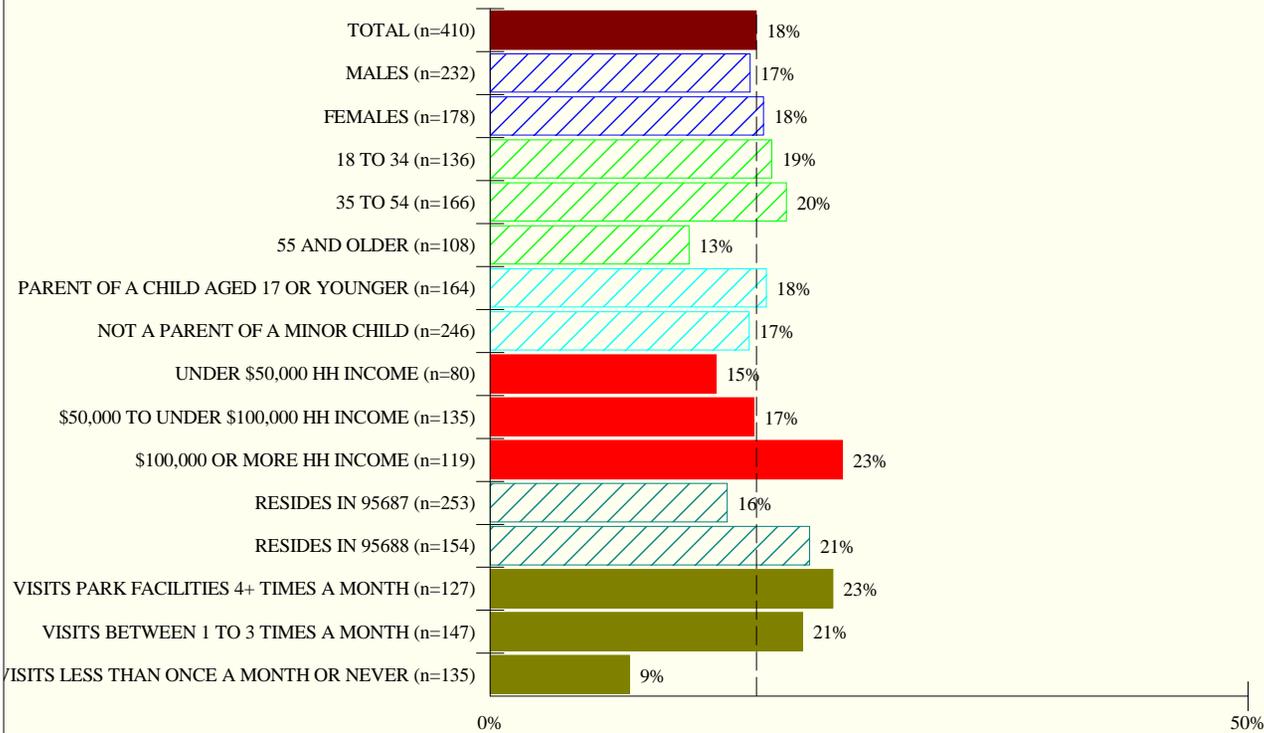
Figure 12

Perception About Community Park Land Allocation by Background Category

Q4b. "Community parks are medium-size parks, often with lighted athletic fields, trails, large group picnic areas, and restrooms. They're designed to serve larger portions of the Vacaville community. Do you think the total amount of land currently developed for community parks in Vacaville is too much, about right, or too little?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted); weighted sub-sample sizes are listed

Percent Reporting "Too Little"



Notes

Those visiting facilities in the Vacaville park system at least once a month were more than twice as likely as less frequent visitors to say that not enough land has been allocated to community parks. The most affluent respondents tended to be marginally more likely than others to do the same. Other variations were not significant.

The dashed line indicates the total sample percentage.

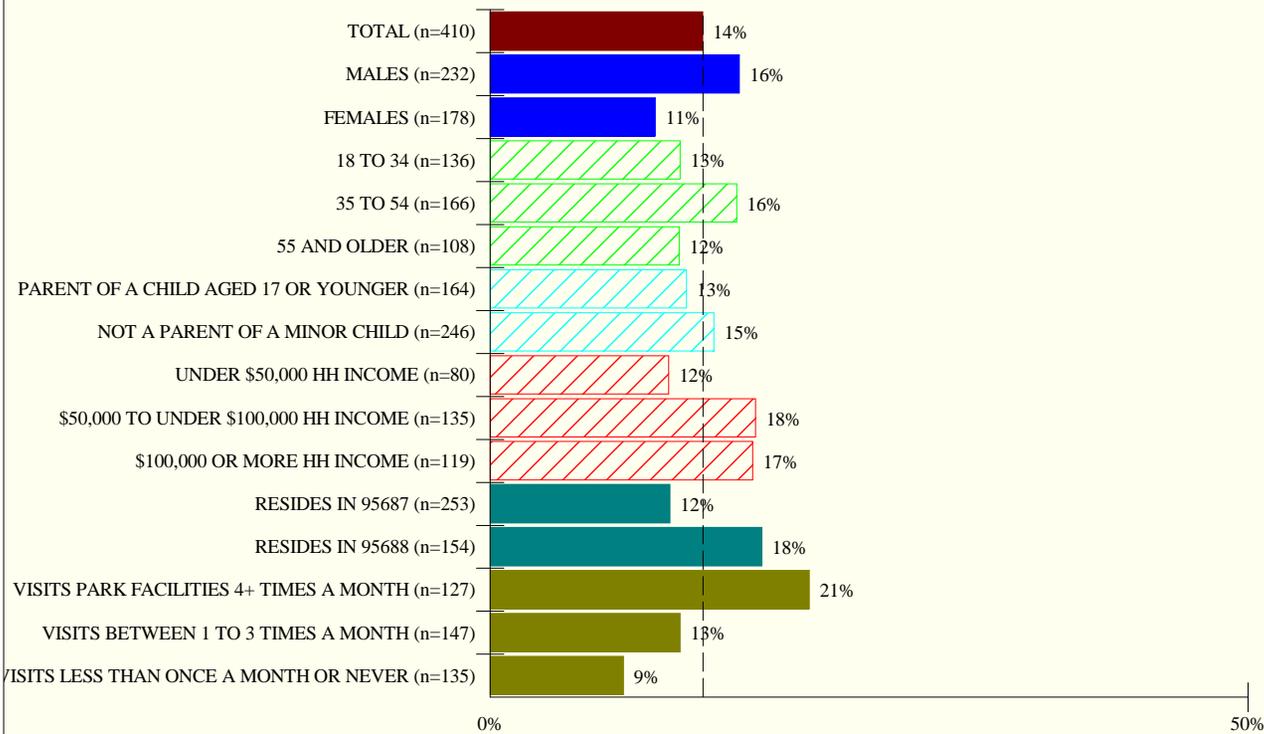
Figure 13

Perception About Centennial Park Land Allocation by Background Category

Q4c. "Centennial Park, on Browns Valley Road, is intended to serve the entire community. Thirty-six acres are currently developed, with lighted athletic fields, nature trails, tennis courts, and supporting facilities. There are more than 200 acres available for future development. Do you think the total amount of land currently developed for Centennial Park in Vacaville is too much, about right, or too little?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted); weighted sub-sample sizes are listed

Percent Reporting "Too Little"



Notes

As shown, those visiting Vacaville park facilities four times a month or more were 1.5 times more likely than others to favor additional land allocation to Centennial Park. Gender and location differences were marginally significant, with males and those residing in zip code 95688 slightly more likely than their opposites to say "too little."* Other variations were not significant.

* The location difference was still significant after controlling for other background demographic measurements, while the gender difference was not.

The dashed line indicates the total sample percentage.

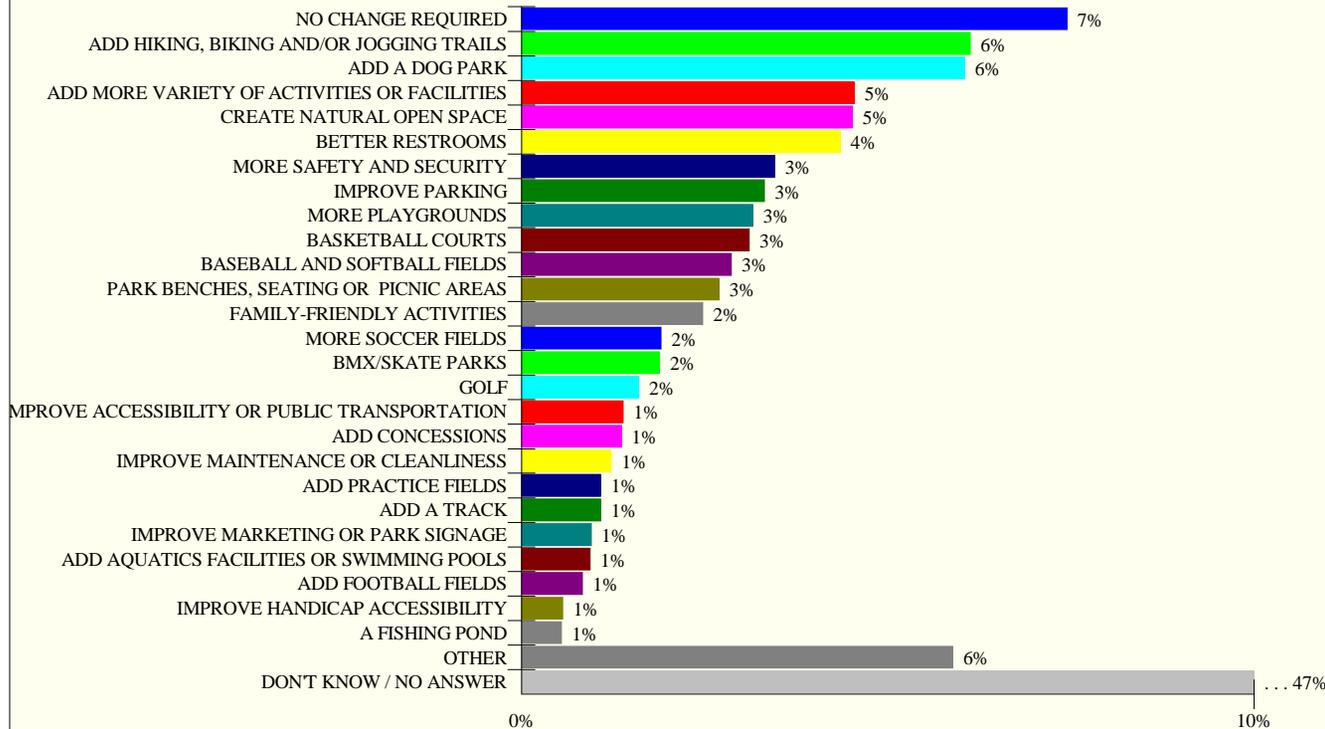
Figure 14

Recommendations About Expanding Centennial Park

Q5. "The city is considering future expansion of Centennial Park. What suggestions, if any, would you make to the city about how to improve or add to Centennial Park?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted)

Categorization of Unaided Responses



Notes

As shown, 6% recommended improving Centennial Park by adding hiking, biking, or jogging trails; 6%, adding a dog park; 5%, increasing the variety of activities or facilities; 5% creating more natural open space; and 4%, providing better restrooms. About half (47%) could offer no opinion (likely because of lack of familiarity with Centennial Park), while 7% said the park was fine as is.

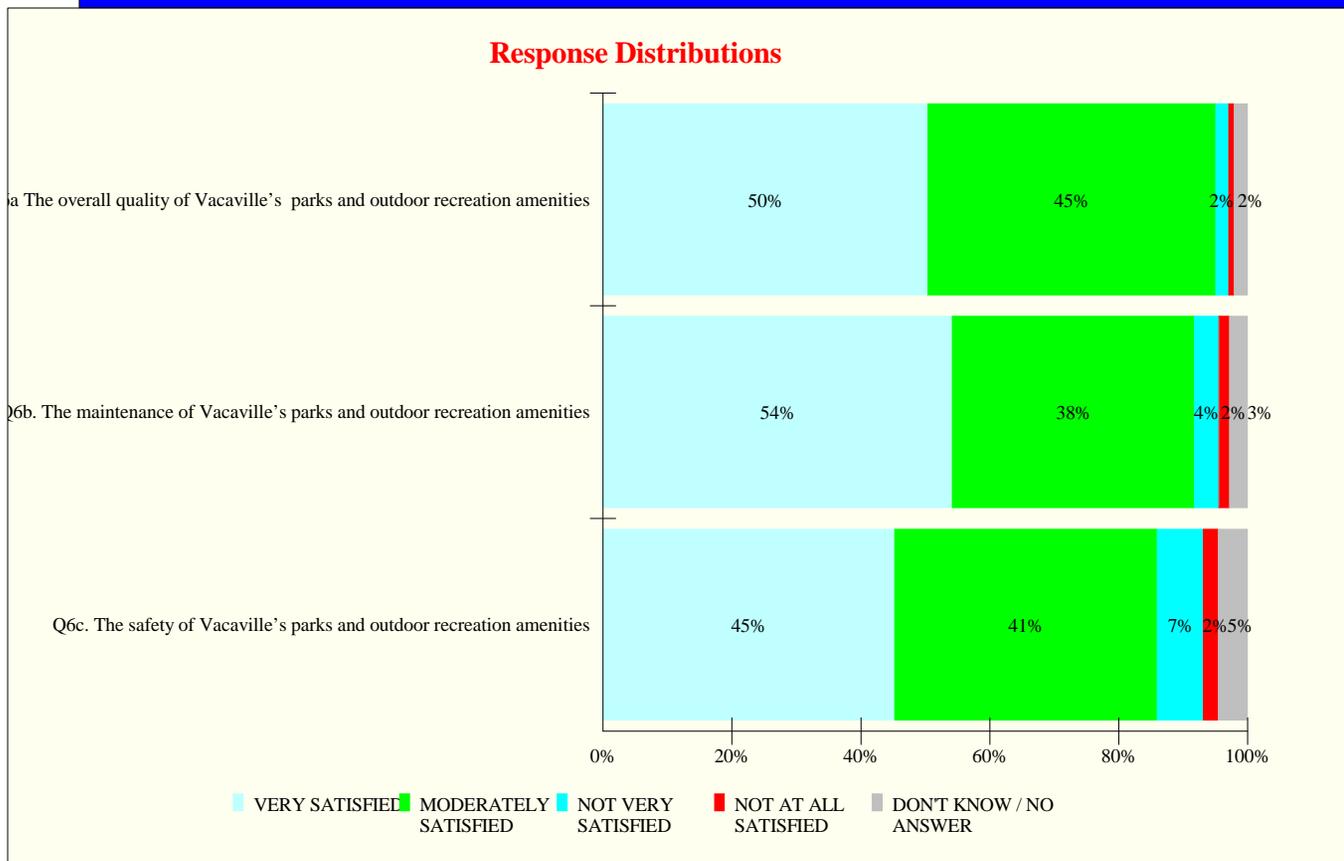
The 102 respondents having visited the park within the last six months produced a slightly different rank-ordering of priorities. Among them, 10% advocated for no change, but 9% recommended better restrooms; 9%, improved parking; 7%, a dog park; 7%, more hiking, biking, or jogging trails; 7%, basketball courts; 6%, a greater variety of activities or facilities; 6%, more natural open space; and 5%, more safety and security.

Figure 15

Overall Satisfaction with Vacaville Parks and Outdoor Recreation Amenities

Q6a-c. "How satisfied are you with <insert description>? Very, moderately, not very, or not at all satisfied?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted) for each question



Notes

Respondents, asked to rate their level of satisfaction with elements of Vacaville's current park system, produced these relatively favorable results:

- **The overall quality of Vacaville's parks and outdoor recreation amenities:** Half (50%) rated themselves "very satisfied" and most of the rest (45%), "moderately" so. The results in Figure 16 indicate that older respondents and more frequent visitors were most likely to rate themselves "very satisfied" with overall quality.
- **The maintenance of Vacaville's parks and outdoor recreation amenities:** Fifty-four percent (54%) claimed to be "very satisfied" and 38%, "moderately." Figure 17 shows that background measurement variations for this question were minor.
- **The safety of Vacaville's parks and outdoor recreation amenities:** The performance for this element was statistically below the other two.* Forty-five percent (45%) judged themselves "very satisfied," and 41%, "moderately." Figure 18, listing background measurement variations, indicates that females, the least affluent, and infrequent park visitors responded *less* favorably than others to the issue of safety.

* The averages for measures "a" to "c" were (on a four-point scale) 3.48, 3.49, and 3.35, respectively. There was no meaningful statistical difference between averages for "a" (quality) and "b" (maintenance).

Segment percentages sum to 100% within each bar.

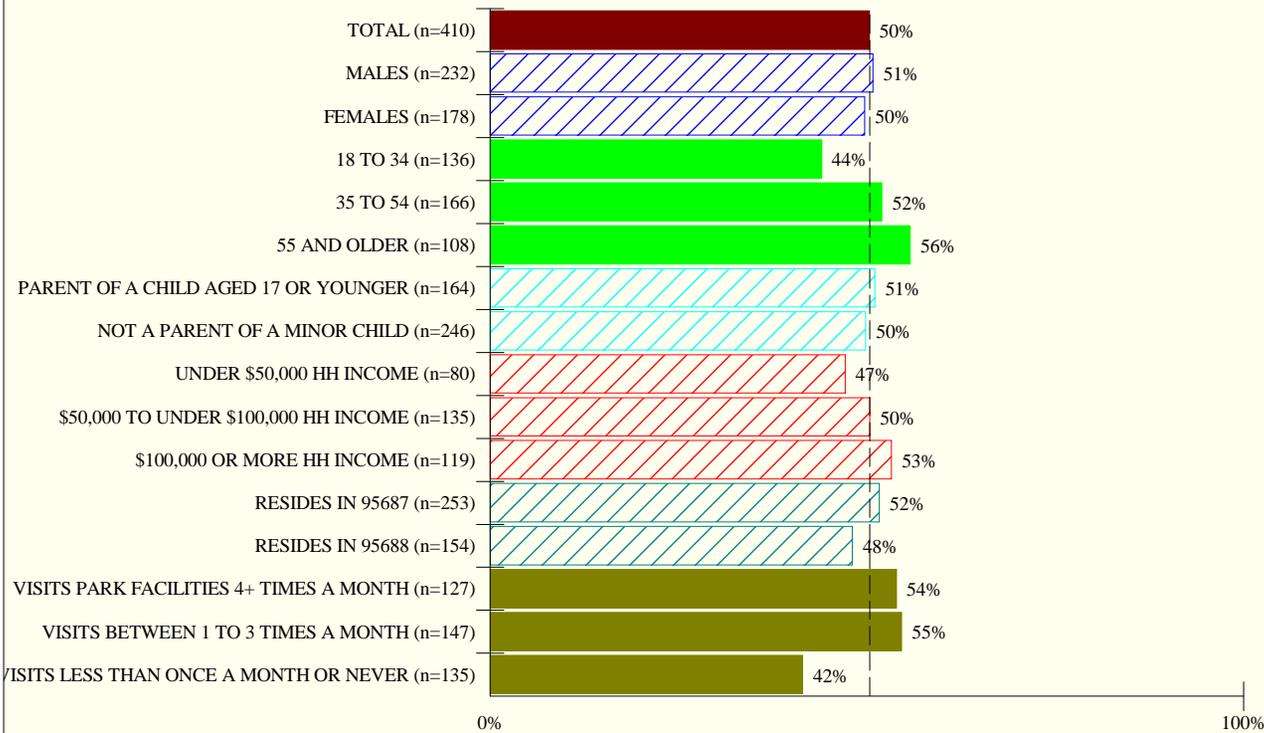
Figure 16

Overall Satisfaction with Parks and Outdoor Amenities by Background Category

Q6a. "How satisfied are you with the overall quality of Vacaville's parks and outdoor recreation amenities? Very, moderately, not very, or not at all satisfied?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted); weighted sub-sample sizes are listed

Percent Reporting "Very Satisfied"



Notes

Overall, half (50%) rated themselves "very satisfied" with the current quality of Vacaville's parks and outdoor recreation amenities. This percentage, however, varied significantly by park visiting frequency and marginally by age. More frequent park visitors and older respondents were statistically more likely than others to report themselves "very satisfied" with park quality.* (That older respondents would evaluate Vacaville's parks slightly more favorably than others is ironic, since older respondents were less likely than younger ones to visit the parks. See Figure 5.)

* Variations for age and visiting frequency remained significant after controlling for other background measurements.

The dashed line indicates the total sample percentage.

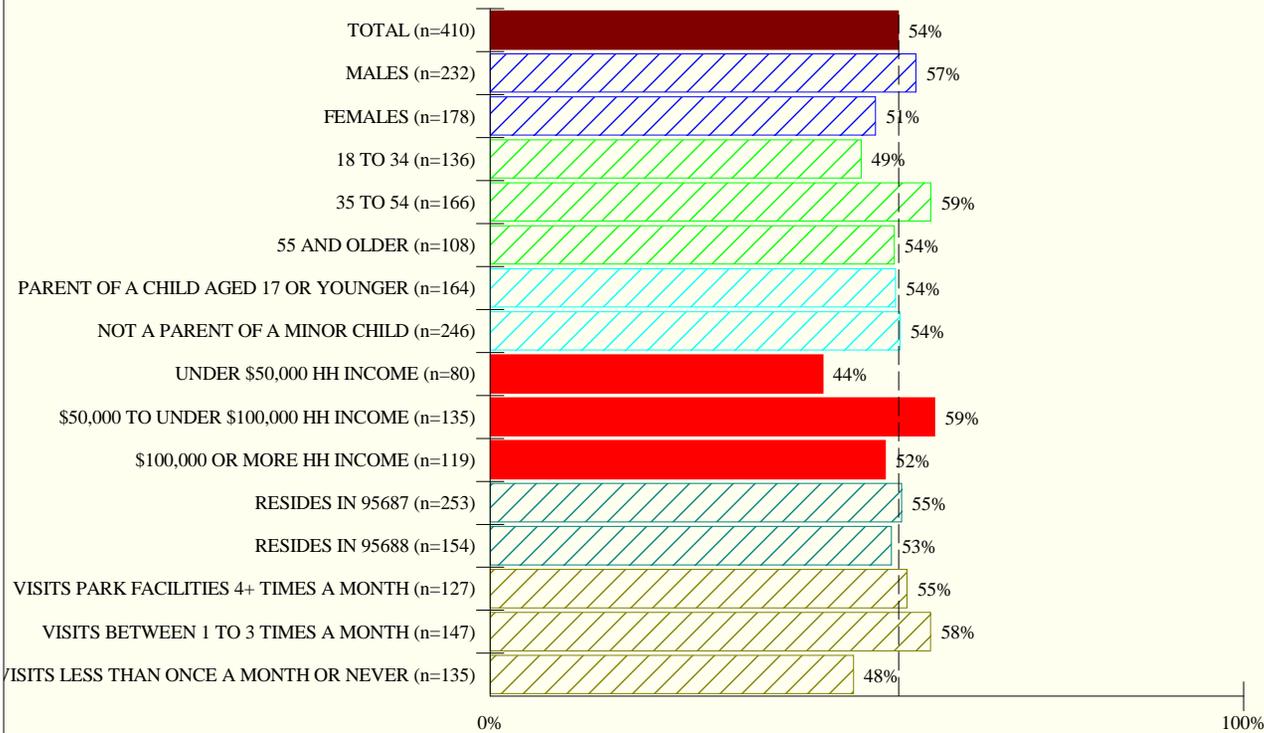
Figure 17

Satisfaction with Maintenance of Parks and Outdoor Amenities by Background Category

Q6b. "How satisfied are you with the maintenance of Vacaville's parks and outdoor recreation amenities? Very, moderately, not very, or not at all satisfied?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted); weighted sub-sample sizes are listed

Percent Reporting "Very Satisfied"



Notes

Overall, 54% reported being "very satisfied" with the maintenance of Vacaville's parks and outdoor recreation amenities. Except for the slight but marginally significant variation in household income noted in the chart, no statistically significant differences were found in the background measurements listed.*

* The income variation is hard to interpret because there exists no significant trend.

The dashed line indicates the total sample percentage.

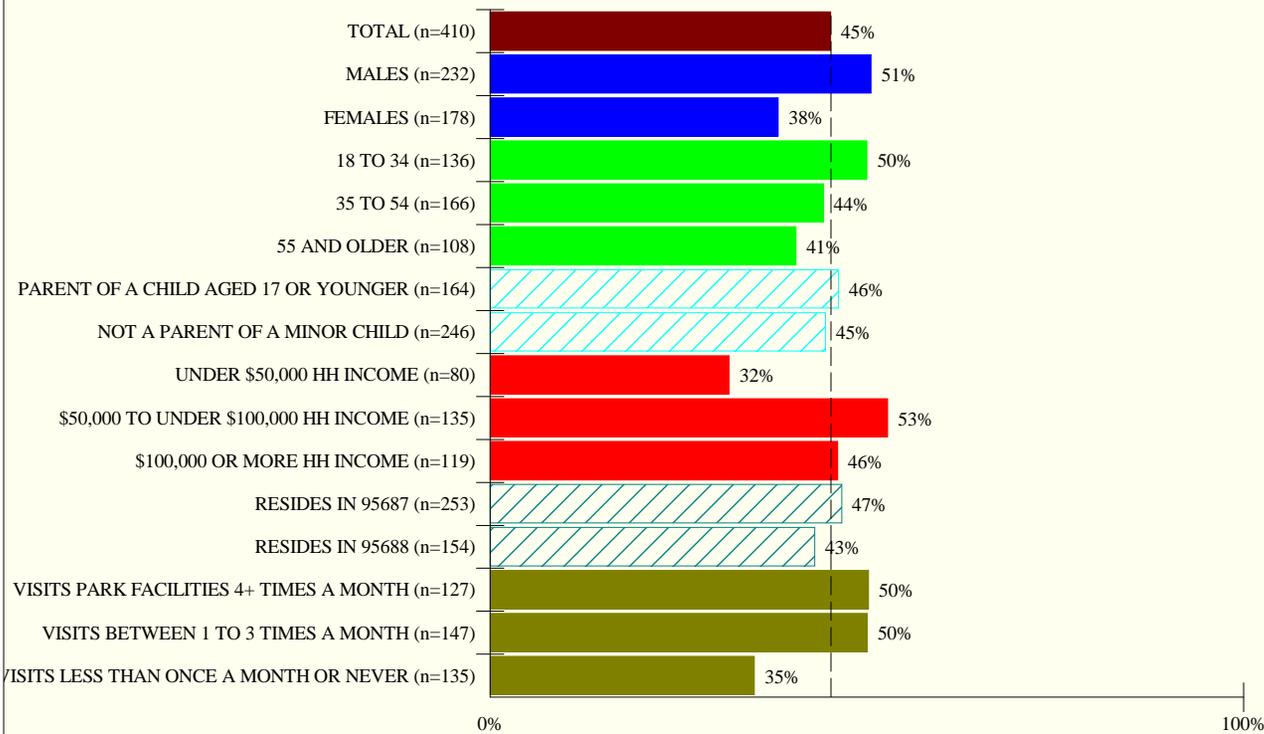
Figure 18

Satisfaction with Safety of Parks and Outdoor Amenities by Background Category

Q6c. "How satisfied are you with the safety of Vacaville's parks and outdoor recreation amenities? Very, moderately, not very, or not at all satisfied?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted); weighted sub-sample sizes are listed

Percent Reporting "Very Satisfied"



Notes

Statistically meaningful variations in the percentage rating themselves "very satisfied" with the safety of Vacaville's park system were found for gender, age, household income, and frequency of park visits. Males were significantly more likely to be satisfied than females; younger respondents, marginally more than older ones; the more affluent, significantly more than the less affluent; and those visiting parks one or more times a month, significantly more than those visiting less.*

* Gender, income, and visiting frequency differences remained significant after controlling for variation in other background measurements.

The dashed line indicates the total sample percentage.

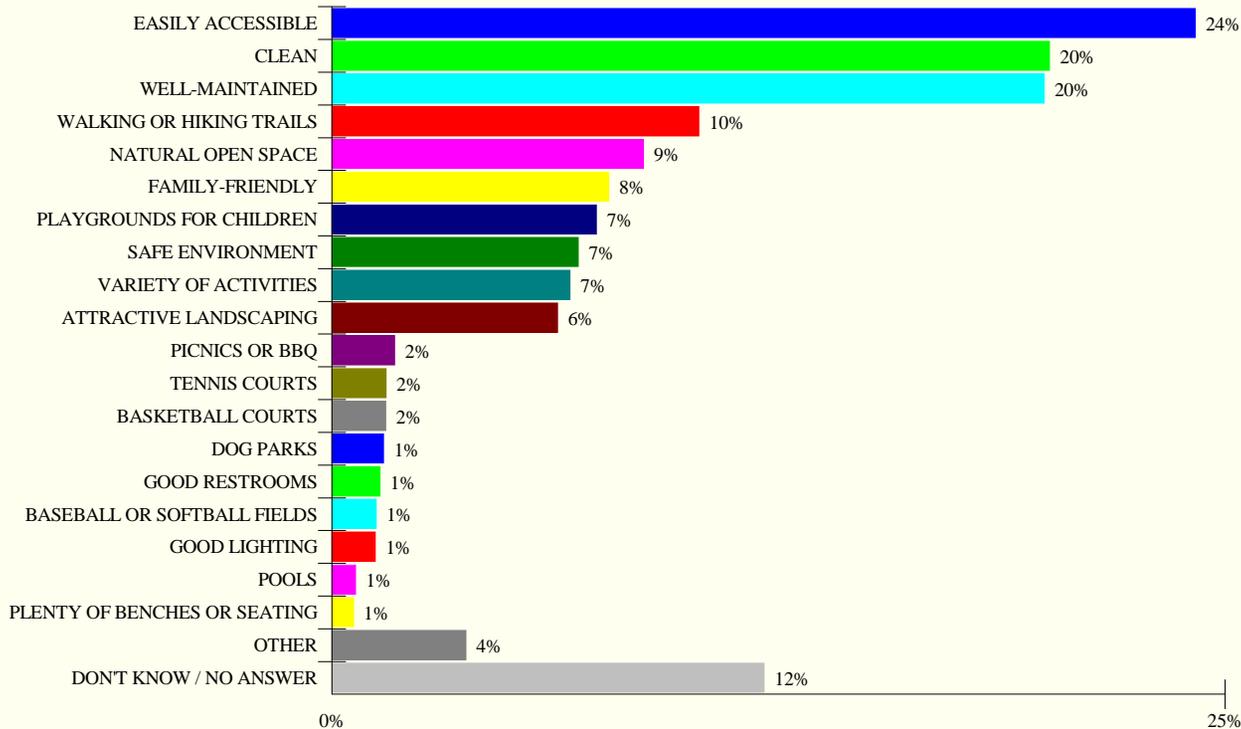
Figure 19

The Most Liked Characteristic of Vacaville's Parks and Recreation Facilities

Q7. "Think for a second about Vacaville's parks and recreation facilities. In your own words, can you describe what you tend to like most, if anything, about the city's parks and recreation facilities?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted)

Categorization of Unaided Responses



Notes

Respondents were asked to specify, unaided, the characteristic(s) liked most about Vacaville's park system. Twenty-four percent (24%) replied by noting the park system's easy accessibility; 20%, its cleanliness; 20%, its well-maintained state; 10%, its walking or hiking trails; 9%, its natural open space; 8%, its family-friendliness; 7%, its playgrounds for children; 7%, its safe environment; 7%, the variety of activities; and 6%, its attractive landscaping. Less frequently cited answers are listed.

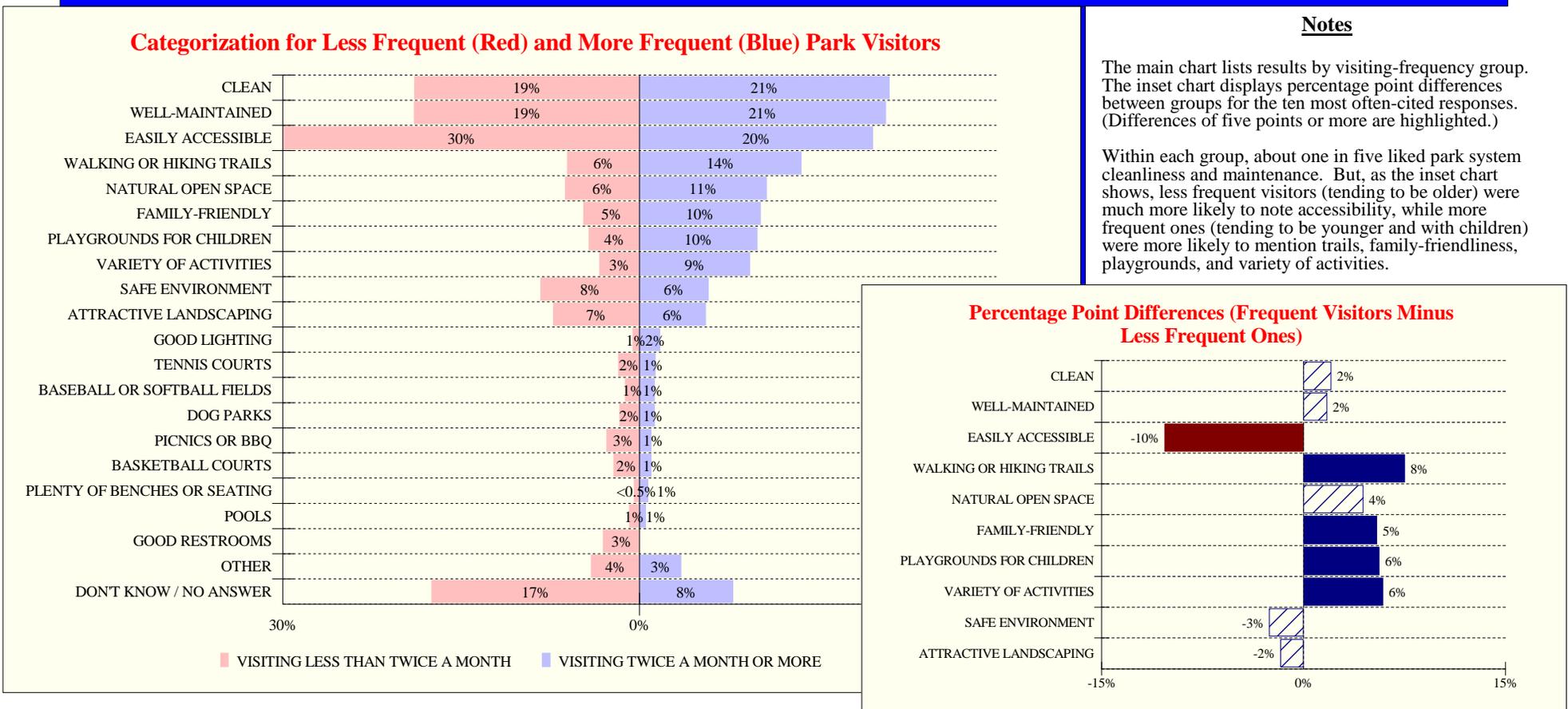
The next chart breaks out responses to this question by overall park visiting frequency.

Figure 20

The Most Liked Characteristic by Park Visiting Frequency

Q7. "Think for a second about Vacaville's parks and recreation facilities. In your own words, can you describe what you tend to like most, if anything, about the city's parks and recreation facilities?"

Base for chart: Those reporting, for Q2, visiting park facilities at least twice a month or more (n=229, weighted) and all others (n=181; weighted)



Notes
The main chart lists results by visiting-frequency group. The inset chart displays percentage point differences between groups for the ten most often-cited responses. (Differences of five points or more are highlighted.)

Within each group, about one in five liked park system cleanliness and maintenance. But, as the inset chart shows, less frequent visitors (tending to be older) were much more likely to note accessibility, while more frequent ones (tending to be younger and with children) were more likely to mention trails, family-friendliness, playgrounds, and variety of activities.

Percentages sum to more than 100% because some respondents gave more than one answer. Verbatim responses to Q7 are listed in this volume's appendix.

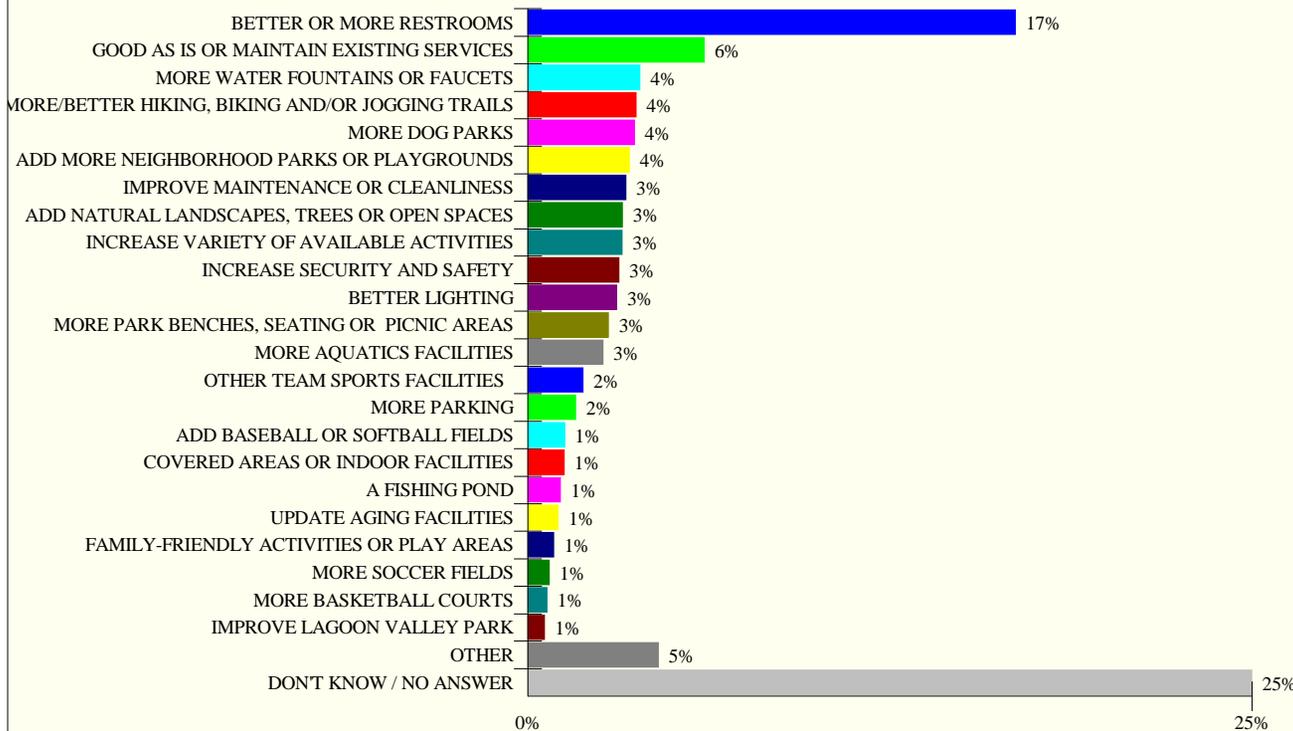
Figure 21

The Most Desirable Improvement or Addition

Q8. "What one improvement or addition to Vacaville's parks and recreation facilities would you most like to see happen? And this could be any type of land or building improvement."

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted)

Categorization of Unaided Responses



Notes

Asked to identify, unaided, the one most desirable improvement or addition to the Vacaville park system, respondents produced the range of (categorized) answers listed.* The dominant recommendation, mentioned by 17%, was to improve the number and quality of restrooms. Six percent (6%) said park facilities were good as is. Between 3% and 4% mentioned improving water fountains, adding or improving trails, adding dog parks, adding more neighborhood parks, improving cleanliness, adding natural landscapes or open spaces, increasing the range of available activities, improving security and safety, and providing better lighting.

Other than for "don't know" (which less frequent park visitors were 1.6 times more likely than more frequent ones to cite), no important differences were found in Q8 responses between more frequent and less frequent visitors.

* These results list the one or two improvements respondents could think of first, not necessarily the one or two of most interest or importance. The rank-ordering varies from Figure 22's, listing average ratings for 14 proposed park system changes. Figure 22's results are more informative and reliable.



Support for Additional Funding of Park System Changes

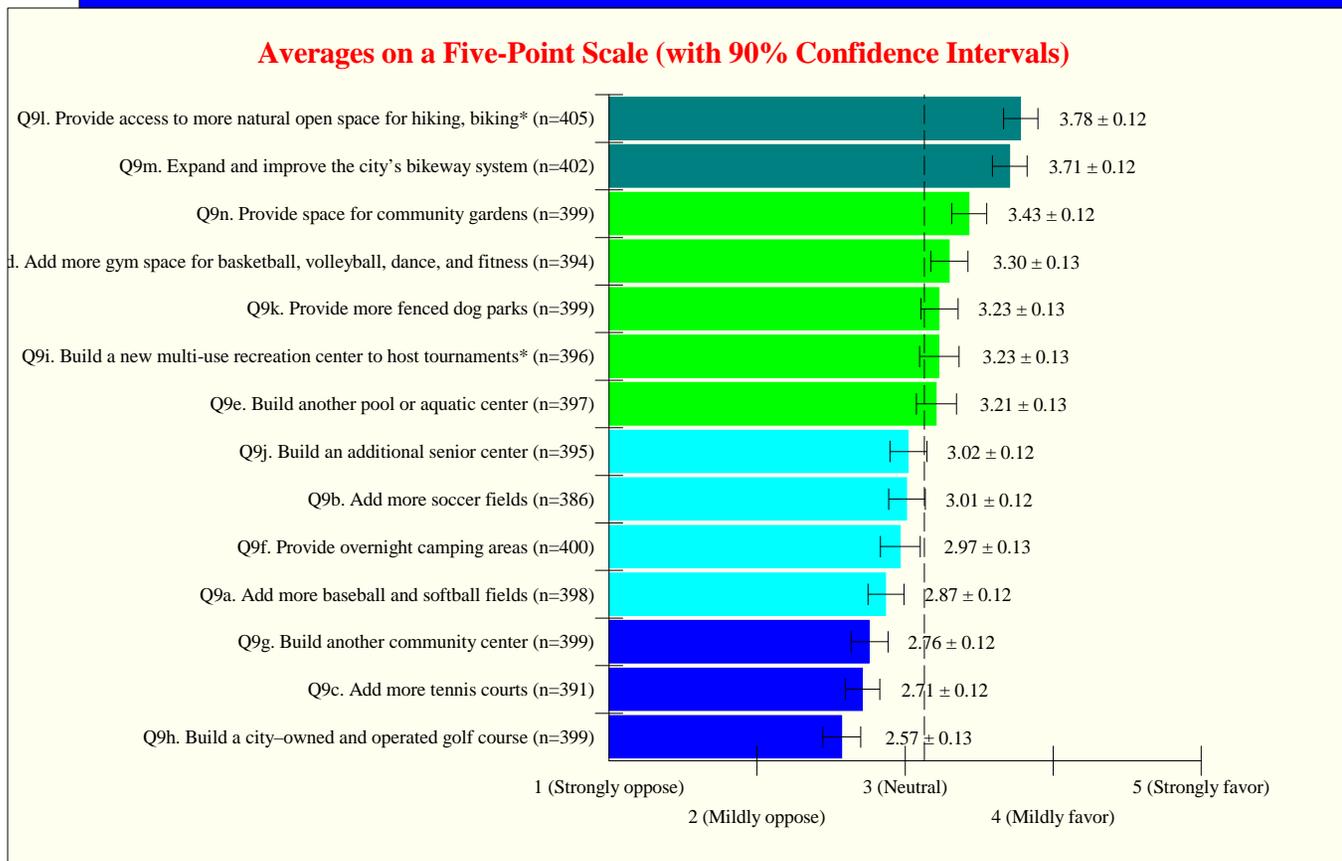
Graphic Summary Section Three

Figure 22

Levels of Support for Additional Public Funding of Park System Changes

Q9a-n. "The City of Vacaville is collecting opinions about potential changes to the park system. These changes could require additional public funding for purchasing land, construction, and maintenance. First . . . Would you tend to strongly favor, mildly favor, be neutral to, mildly oppose, or strongly oppose additional public funding to <insert statement>?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted) excluding "don't know's" for each question; weighted sub-sample sizes are listed



Notes

Respondents rated (using a five-point scale) their degree of support or opposition to additional public funding to support each of 14 potential park system changes. Average outcomes are listed, with bars color-coded to show degrees of distance above or below the dashed line (the grand average).* The plus-minus bars indicate ranges within which the averages would likely fall if the questions had been administered to all adult Vacaville residents. This was observed:

- **Highest average scores, relative to other test items (turquoise):** Two options – to provide access to more nature open space for hiking biking, horseback riding and other open-space activities, and to expand and improve the city's bikeway system – produced average scores significantly higher than others. As the next chart shows, 60% or more "strongly" or "mildly" favored each.
- **Relatively strong scores (green):** Five options – to provide space for community gardens, to add more gym space for basketball, volleyball, dance, and fitness, to provide more fenced dog parks, to build a new multi-use recreation center large enough to host indoor sports tournaments, and to build another pool or aquatic center – received scores large enough to place them in the upper half of the rank-ordering. Between 46% and 50% said they "strongly" or "mildly" favor each.

Respondents were statistically less likely to recommend the bottom seven options listed (with shades of blue). Forty percent (40%) or fewer "strongly" or "mildly" favored each, and the three lowest-ranked options generated significantly more opposition than support.

* A 0.14 rating point difference or more can be considered meaningful.

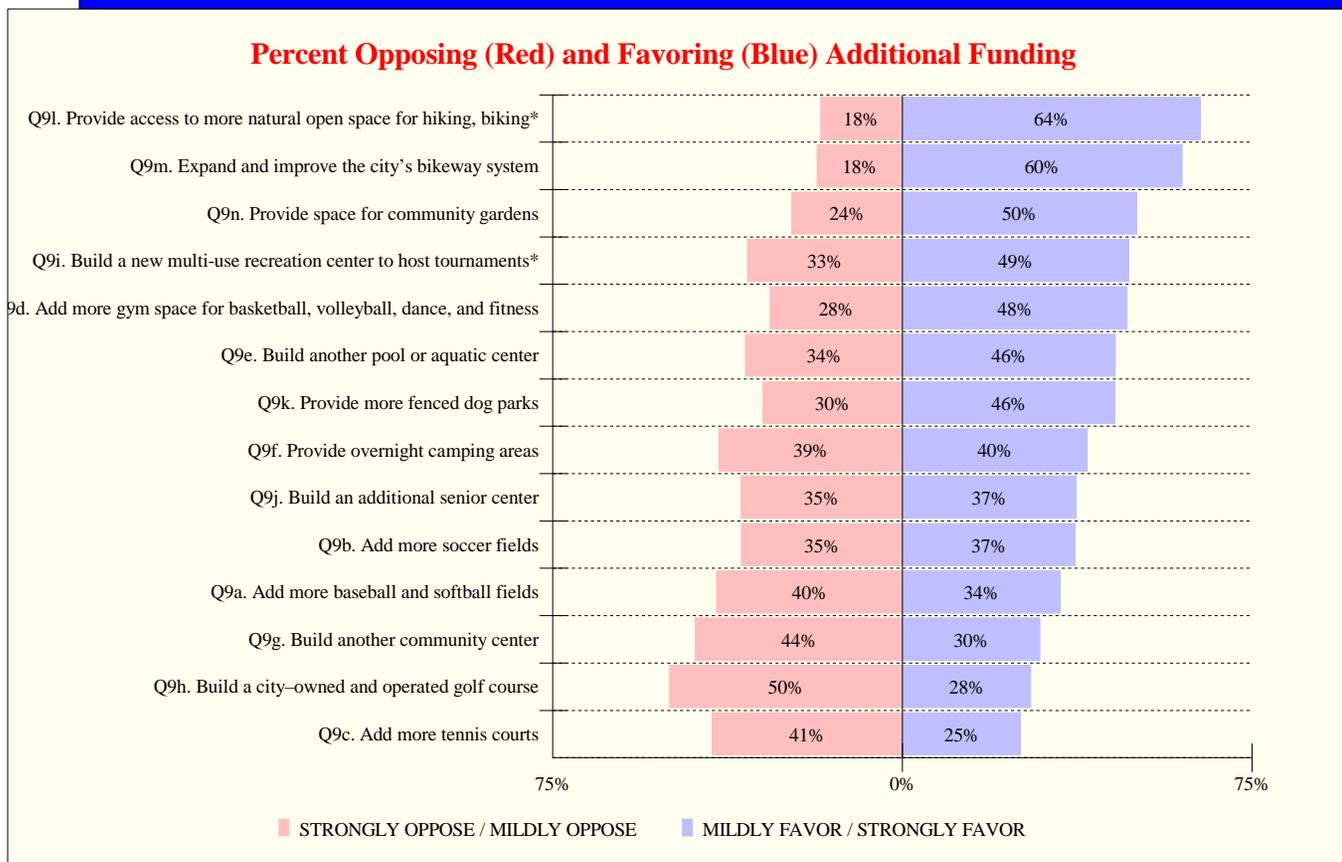
The dashed line indicates the total sample average. An asterisk indicates a statement abridged from the questionnaire's wording.

Figure 23

Levels of Support for Additional Public Funding of Park System Changes (2)

Q9a-n. "The City of Vacaville is collecting opinions about potential changes to the park system. These changes could require additional public funding for purchasing land, construction, and maintenance. First . . . Would you tend to strongly favor, mildly favor, be neutral to, mildly oppose, or strongly oppose additional public funding to <insert statement>?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted) for each question



Notes

The blue bars, at left, indicate the percentages "strongly" or "mildly" favoring public funding to support the options listed, while those in red show the opposite.

The seven highest-ranking options – providing access to more natural open space, expanding and improving the city's bikeway system, providing space for community gardens, building a new multi-use recreation center, adding more gym space, building another pool or aquatic center, and providing more fenced dog parks – produced favor/oppose splits significantly better than 50%/50%. That is, ignoring those "neutral" or replying "don't know," each "favor" percentage was significantly higher than the "oppose" one.

The bottom three options listed – building another community center, building a city-owned and operated golf course, and adding more tennis courts – generated favor/oppose splits significantly worse than 50%/50% and clearly lack community support for additional funding.

Response distributions for Q9a-n are shown next. (This chart lists the "neutral" and "don't know" percentages as well as those for "favor" and "oppose.") Figure 25 compares "favor" outcomes by overall park visiting frequency and Figure 26, the type of respondent most likely to support additional funding for recreational improvements. Section Addendum Figure 32 examines gender, age, and parental status differences in "favor" percentages.

The rank-ordering, on "favor" percentages, varies slightly from the previous chart's. An asterisk indicates a statement abridged from the questionnaire's wording.

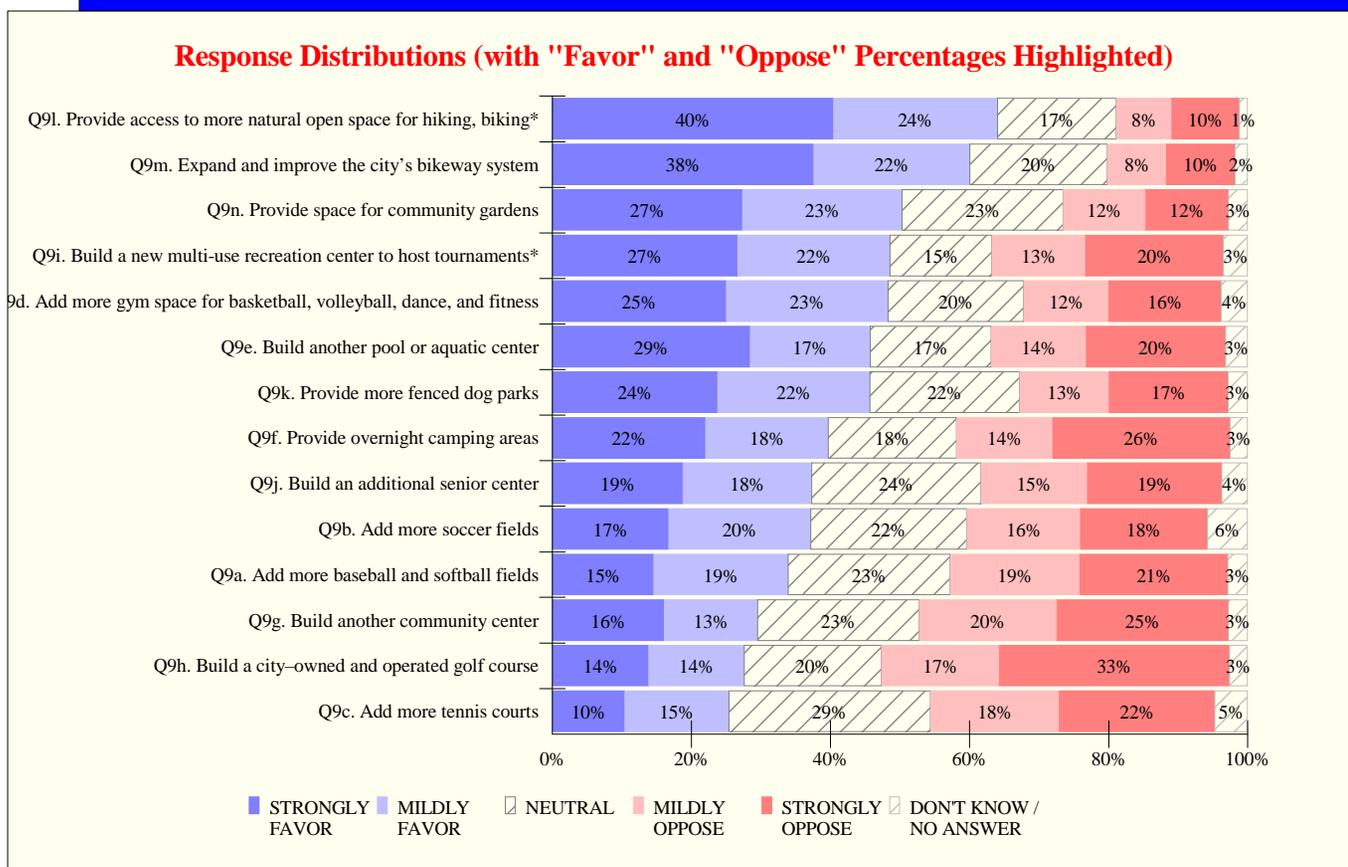


Figure 24

Levels of Support for Additional Public Funding of Park System Changes (3)

Q9a-n. "The City of Vacaville is collecting opinions about potential changes to the park system. These changes could require additional public funding for purchasing land, construction, and maintenance. First . . . Would you tend to strongly favor, mildly favor, be neutral to, mildly oppose, or strongly oppose additional public funding to <insert statement>?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted) for each question



Notes

About four in ten (40% and 38%, respectively) said they "strongly favor" additional funding for more natural open space and the city's bikeway system. The net strength-of-feeling indicators – the "strongly favor" percentage minus the one for "strongly oppose" – for these two options, 30 and 28 percentage points respectively, greatly exceeded all others.

Some options were related to each other in the sense that they tended to be rated similarly by respondents. Clustering the options to reflect their inter-item correlations produced this set of outcomes:

- **Open space activities:** More access to open space, a better bikeway system, or space for community gardens – 77% favored at least one; 36%, all.
- **Indoor space:** More gym space or a multi-use recreation center – 61% favored at least one; 36%, both.
- **Dog parks and a senior center:** More fenced dog parks or an additional senior center – 57% favored at least one; 26%, both.
- **Team sport facilities:** Adding baseball and softball fields, soccer fields, or tennis courts – 48% favored at least one; 16%, all.
- **A community center and golf:** Community center or golf course – 43% favored at least one; 14%, both.

* The average inter-item correlation among the 14 options was a relatively high +.45. That is, some respondents tended to favor or oppose the options as a group, based upon their general level of enthusiasm about park improvements. The analysis producing these clusters (varimax-rotated principal components on partial correlations with overall rating tendency removed) adjusted for this.

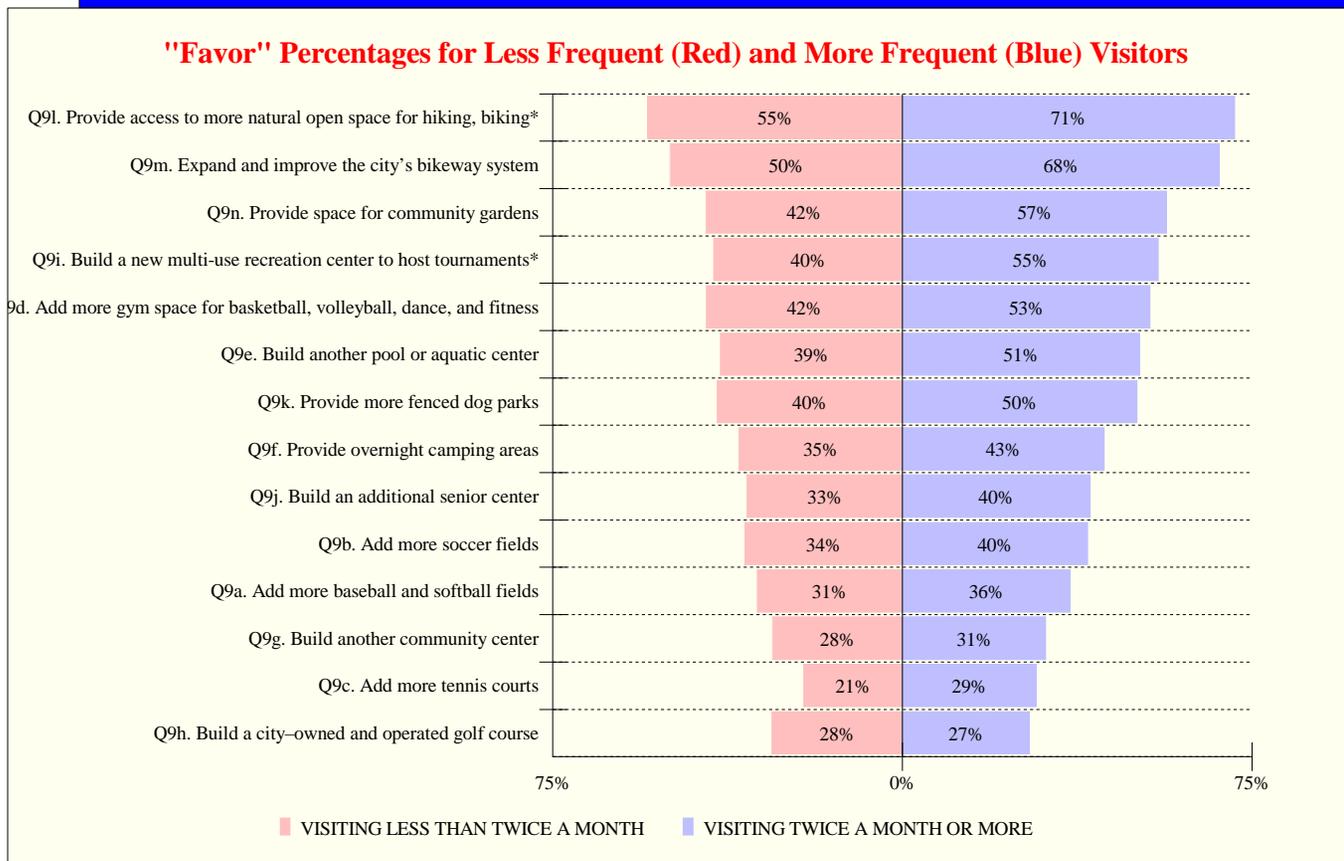
Segment percentages sum to 100% within each bar. The rank-ordering, matching the previous chart's, uses combined "strongly/mildly" favor percentages.

Figure 25

Levels of Support for Additional Public Funding by Park Visiting Frequency

Q9a-n. "The City of Vacaville is collecting opinions about potential changes to the park system. These changes could require additional public funding for purchasing land, construction, and maintenance. First . . . Would you tend to strongly favor, mildly favor, be neutral to, mildly oppose, or strongly oppose additional public funding to <insert statement>?"

Base for chart: Those reporting, for Q2, visiting park facilities at least twice a month or more (n=229, weighted) and all others (n=181; weighted)



Notes

The chart lists the percentages within each visiting-frequency group that "strongly" or "mildly" favor additional public funding of the options.

Members of the two groups produced similar rank-orderings, and the options to provide access to more natural open space for hiking and to expand the city's bikeway system generated the strongest support for additional public funding within each group. However, frequent visitors tended to be more enthusiastic – generating significantly higher "favor" percentages – about the top seven options listed: providing access to more natural open space, expanding the city's bikeway system, providing space for community gardens, building a new multi-use recreation center, adding more gym space, building another pool or aquatic center, and providing more fenced dog parks.*

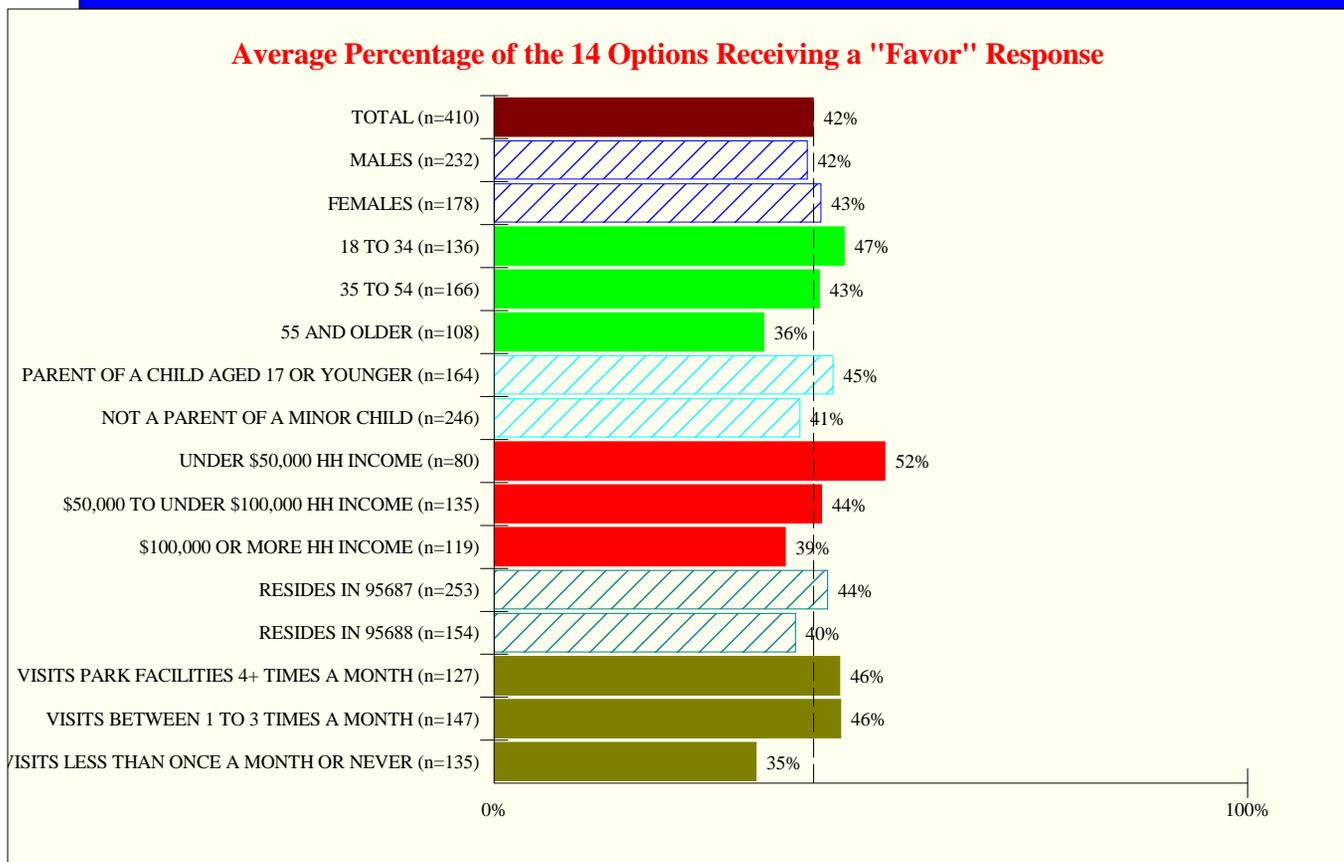
* Percentages were marginally higher for two other less-popular options: providing overnight camping areas, and adding more tennis courts.

Figure 26

Overall Propensity to Favor Additional Public Funding by Background Category

Q9a-n. "The City of Vacaville is collecting opinions about potential changes to the park system. These changes could require additional public funding for purchasing land, construction, and maintenance. First . . . Would you tend to strongly favor, mildly favor, be neutral to, mildly oppose, or strongly oppose additional public funding to <insert statement>?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted) for each question



Notes

Each respondent evaluated 14 options proposed for additional funding. For each, the percentage of "favor" (either "strongly" or "mildly") responses (out of the 14) was recorded. The chart lists the averaged percentage overall and by background category. As shown, the average respondent claimed to "favor" 42% of the options tested (or approximately 6 of 14). Among males and females, the averages were 42% and 43%, respectively. Other percentages are interpreted similarly.

This (percentage) score is assumed to quantify overall perceptions about additional public funding for parks and recreation improvements. Looking at background differences in the score provides insight into the type of resident most likely to support additional funding for general improvements.

Statistically significant variations were found for categories representing age, household income, and frequency of park use. Younger to middle-aged respondents, the less affluent, and those visiting Vacaville park system facilities once a month or more all exhibited a higher propensity than others to say they would "favor" additional funding for any of the Q9a-n options.* Other variations were not large enough to be meaningful.

* The less affluent were more likely than others to support additional park funding despite their relatively low average park visiting rate (as shown in Figure 5).

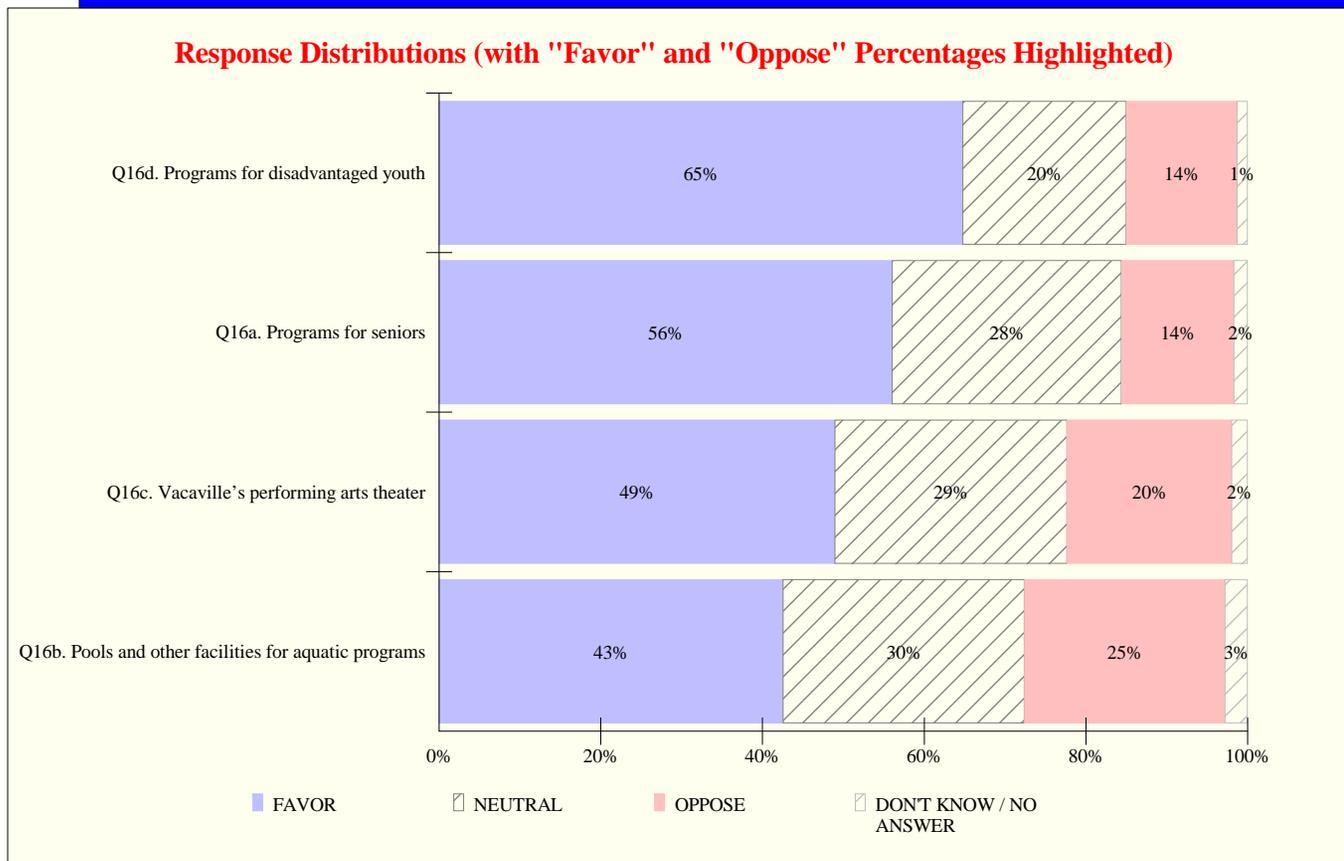
The dashed line indicates the total sample percentage. An asterisk indicates a statement abridged from the questionnaire's wording.

Figure 27

Levels of Support for Other Types of Funding

Q16a-d. "Do you tend to favor, be neutral to, or oppose allocating additional city funds to support <insert statement>?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted) for each question



Notes

Respondents, asked if they would "favor," "be neutral to," or "oppose" funding for each of the four park programs or facilities listed, produced these results.

For each test item, those favoring funding greatly outnumbered those opposed. However, the rank-ordering in the chart is meaningful, with each item significantly out-performing those listed below it. (As shown, respondents exhibited the most enthusiasm for funding programs for disadvantaged youth, then for seniors' programs, then for the theater, and finally, for aquatic facilities.)

Figures 28 to 31 review background measurement variations in Q16a-d.

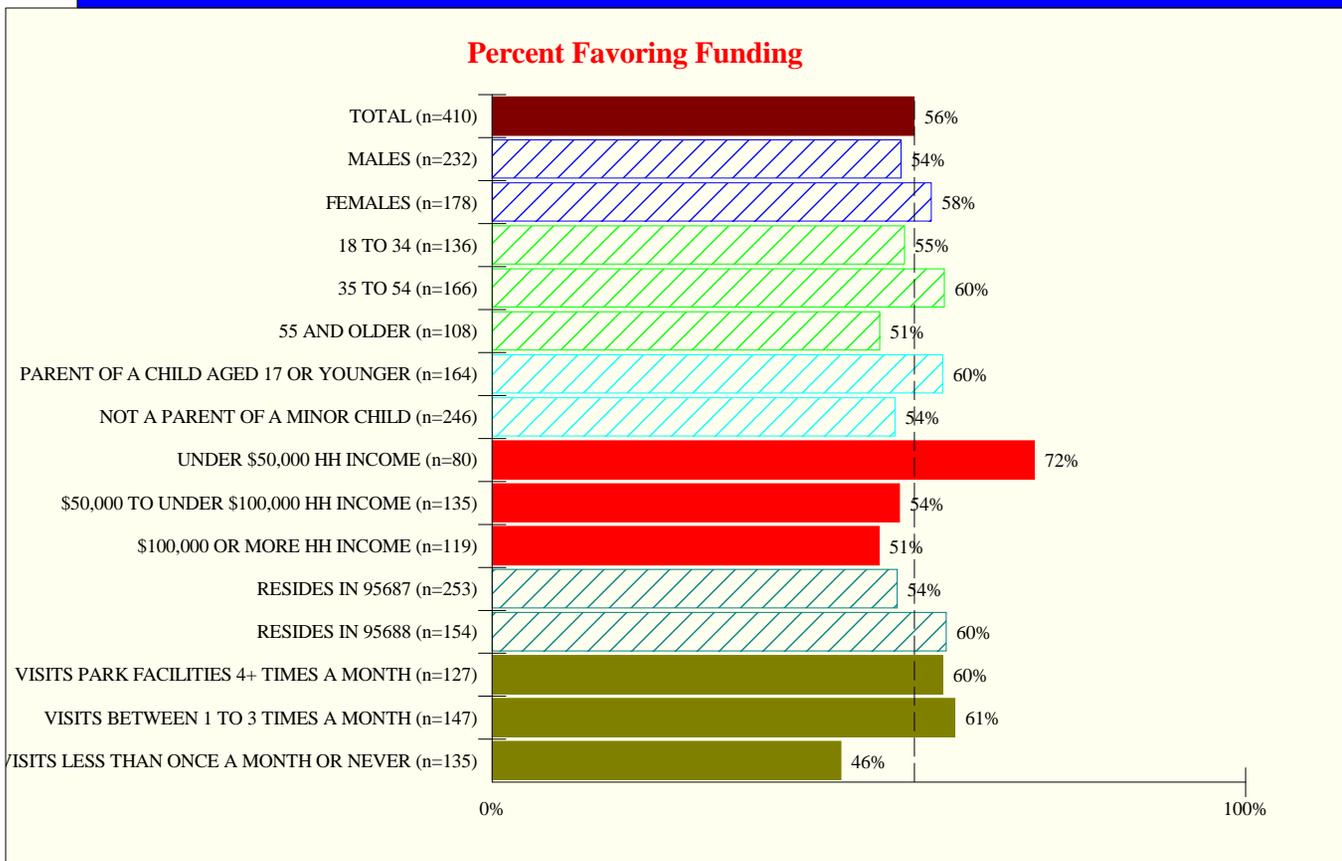
Segment percentages sum to 100% within each bar.

Figure 28

Support for Programs for Seniors by Background Category

Q16a. "Do you tend to favor, be neutral to, or oppose allocating additional city funds to support programs for seniors?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted); weighted sub-sample sizes are listed



Notes

Overall, 56% said they "favor" additional city funding to support programs for seniors, but this percentage varied significantly by income and park visiting frequency. As shown, less affluent respondents and those visiting Vacaville parks more often were significantly more enthusiastic than others about it. Surprisingly, older respondents were not more supportive than others about funding seniors programs.*

* This was true even among the less affluent respondents. Looking at results combining income levels with age, less affluent older respondents were not more supportive about seniors program funding than less affluent, younger to middle-aged respondents, casting doubt on the need for this type of funding.

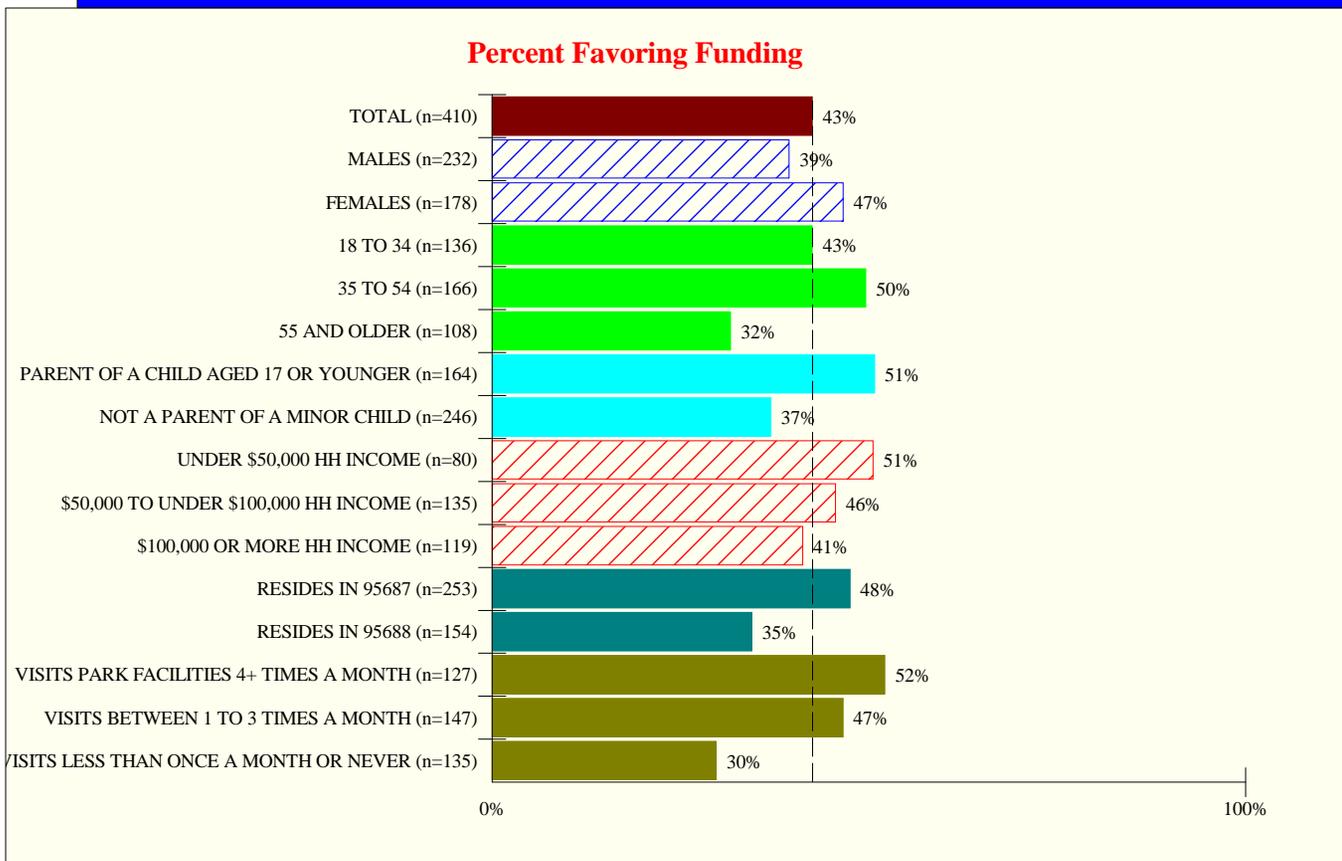
The dashed line indicates the total sample percentage.

Figure 29

Support for Aquatic Facilities by Background Category

Q16b. "Do you tend to favor, be neutral to, or oppose allocating additional city funds to support pools and other facilities for aquatic programs?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted); weighted sub-sample sizes are listed



Notes

Overall, 43% said they "favor" additional city funds to support pools and other facilities for aquatic programs, but this percentage varied significantly by age, parental status, location of residence, and frequency of park visits. Younger respondents (more likely to have children), those with children, those residing in zip code 95687, and more frequent park visitors were more supportive than others about allocating funds for aquatic facilities.

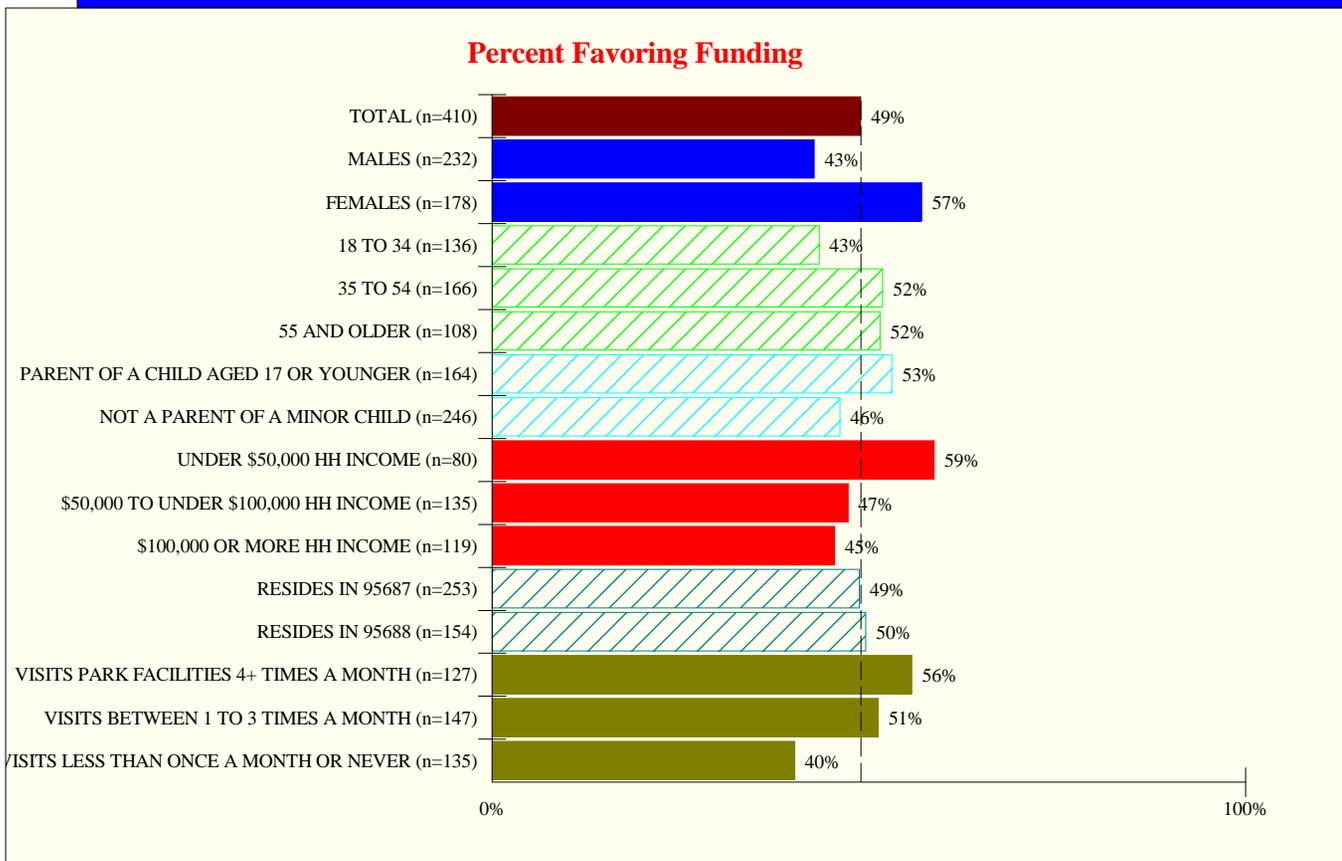
The dashed line indicates the total sample percentage.

Figure 30

Support for Vacaville's Performing Arts Theater by Background Category

Q16c. "Do you tend to favor, be neutral to, or oppose allocating additional city funds to support Vacaville's Performing Arts Theater?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted); weighted sub-sample sizes are listed



Notes

About half (49%) of all respondents said they "favor" additional city funds to support Vacaville's Performing Arts Theater. Females, the less affluent, and frequent park visitors were significantly more enthusiastic than others about funding it, but no meaningful variations in age, parental status, and location were observed.

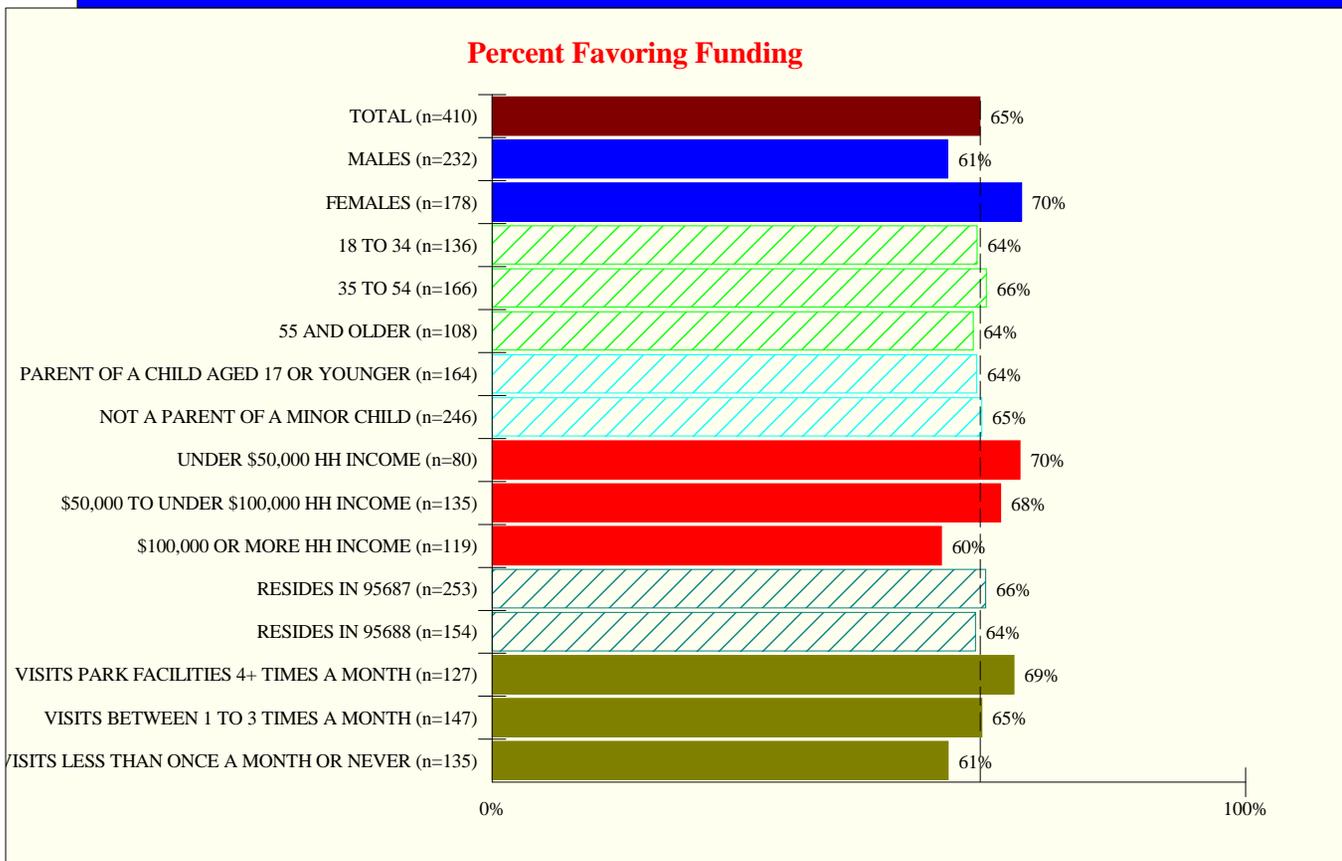
The dashed line indicates the total sample percentage.

Figure 31

Support for Programs for Disadvantaged Youth by Background Category

Q16d. "Do you tend to favor, be neutral to, or oppose allocating additional city funds to support programs for disadvantaged youth?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted); weighted sub-sample sizes are listed



Notes

Among Q16a-n's four test items, this – programs for disadvantaged youth – produced the highest overall "favor" percentage (65%). Females were significantly more supportive about additional funding than males; less affluent respondents and frequent visitors were marginally more enthusiastic than others. Other differences were not meaningful.

The dashed line indicates the total sample percentage.

Figure 32

Section Addendum: Levels of Support for Additional Public Funding of Park System Changes by Background Category

Q9a-n. "The City of Vacaville is collecting opinions about potential changes to the park system. These changes could require additional public funding for purchasing land, construction, and maintenance. First . . . Would you tend to strongly favor, mildly favor, be neutral to, mildly oppose, or strongly oppose additional public funding to <insert statement>?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted) for each question; weighted sub-sample sizes are listed

Percent "Strongly" or "Mildly" Favoring Additional Funding

Measurement	Total (n=410)	Males (n=232)	Females (n=178)	18 to 34 (n=136)	35 to 54 (n=166)	55 and older (n=108)	Parent of a child (n=164)
Q9l. Provide access to more natural open space for hiking, biking*	64%	65%	62%	67%	66%	57%	61%
Q9m. Expand and improve the city's bikeway system	60%	56%	65%	57%	66%	55%	60%
Q9n. Provide space for community gardens	50%	46%	57%	52%	46%	55%	51%
Q9i. Build a new multi-use recreation center to host tournaments*	49%	50%	47%	64%	47%	32%	60%
Q9d. Add more gym space for basketball, volleyball, dance, and fitness	48%	44%	53%	55%	49%	39%	52%
Q9e. Build another pool or aquatic center	46%	43%	49%	48%	51%	35%	54%
Q9k. Provide more fenced dog parks	46%	44%	48%	51%	45%	40%	45%
Q9f. Provide overnight camping areas	40%	42%	36%	47%	41%	28%	41%
Q9j. Build an additional senior center	37%	41%	32%	40%	40%	30%	39%
Q9b. Add more soccer fields	37%	36%	38%	44%	34%	34%	40%
Q9a. Add more baseball and softball fields	34%	35%	33%	32%	38%	31%	36%
Q9g. Build another community center	30%	28%	32%	37%	28%	23%	34%
Q9h. Build a city-owned and operated golf course	28%	28%	27%	35%	27%	19%	30%
Q9c. Add more tennis courts	25%	23%	29%	23%	28%	24%	28%

Notes

For the gender, age, and parental status categories shown, this table lists the percentages "strongly" or "mildly" favoring additional public funding to support the park system changes listed. (Respondents rated their position on each item using a five-point scale, with "5" as "strongly favor" and "1" as "strongly oppose.")

The table's color-coding, used to signal unusually high or low interest rates, is interpreted similarly to Figure 9's:

- **Light blue** indicates a statistically significant variation within the measurement area *and* an outcome percentage at least five percentage points *higher* than the total sample's.*
- **Light yellow** indicates a statistically significant variation within the measurement area *and* an outcome percentage at least five percentage points *lower* than the total sample's.

* The color-coding includes measurement areas in which there were only marginally significant differences.

Items are rank-ordered on "total" percentages. No multiple-test adjustments were made in the statistical testing.

Behaviors and Perceptions About Vacaville Recreation Activities

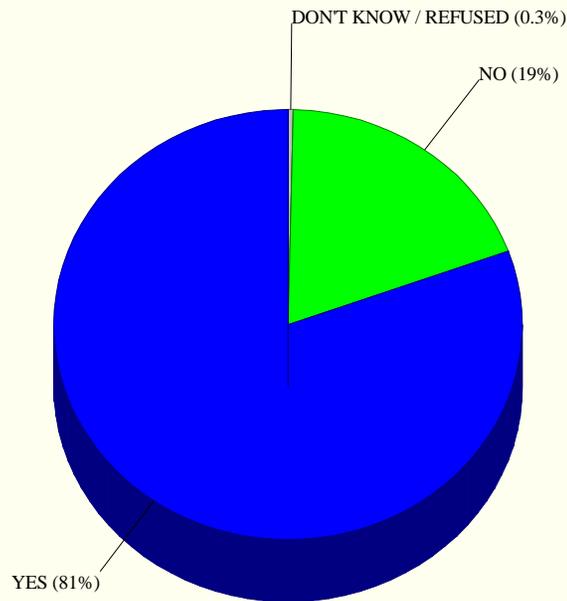
Graphic Summary Section Four

Figure 33

Awareness of the Event Guide

Q10. "Are you aware that the City of Vacaville publishes and distributes the Community Services Department Event Guide, listing all recreational programs offered by the city?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted)



Notes

Eight in ten (81%) recalled that the City of Vacaville publishes and distributes the *Community Services Department Event Guide*. As shown next, the awareness level varied significantly by gender, age, income, and visiting frequency.

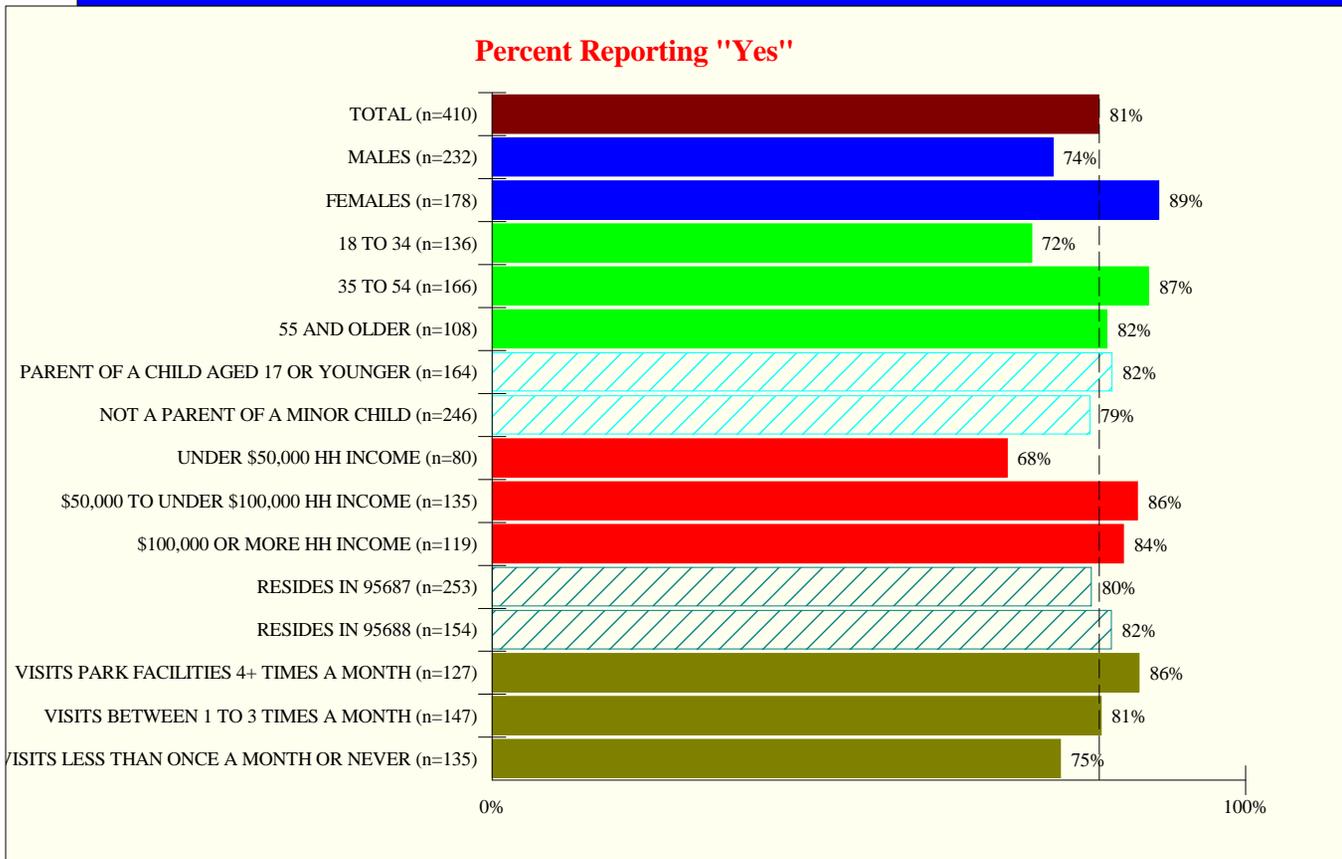


Figure 34

Awareness of the Event Guide by Background Category

Q10. "Are you aware that the City of Vacaville publishes and distributes the Community Services Department Event Guide, listing all recreational programs offered by the city?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted); weighted sub-sample sizes are listed



Notes

As shown, females, older respondents, those with mid-level or higher household incomes, and frequent park users were statistically more likely than others to claim awareness of the *Community Services Department Event Guide*. Even so, at least seven in ten or more in every category listed were aware of it.

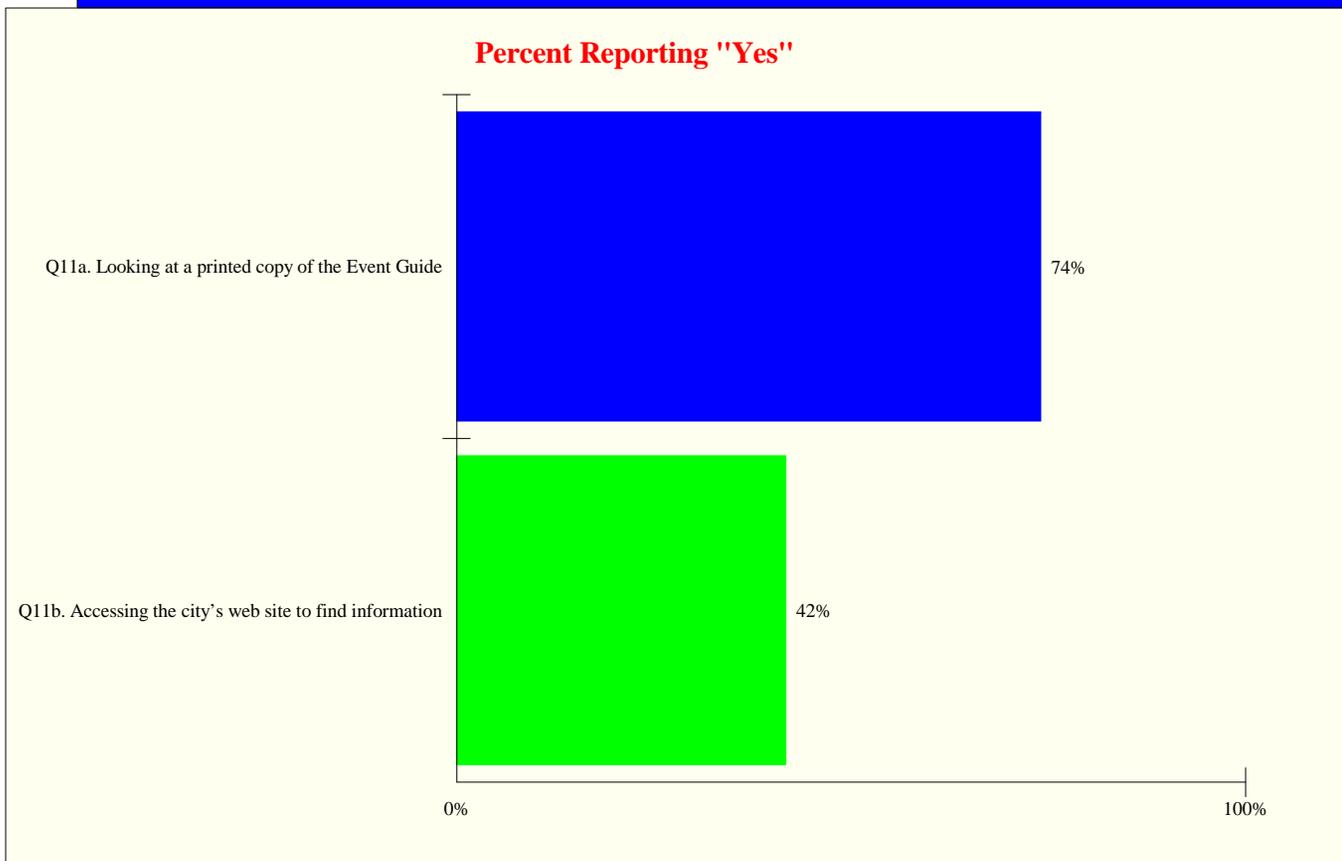
The dashed line indicates the total sample percentage.

Figure 35

Assessing Information on the City's Recreational Activities and Programs

Q11a-b. "Within the last 12 months, do you recall <insert statement>?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted) for each question



Notes

Three in four (74%) reported having reviewed a printed copy of the guide within the last 12 months, while 42% had accessed the city's web site to find information on recreational activities or programs.

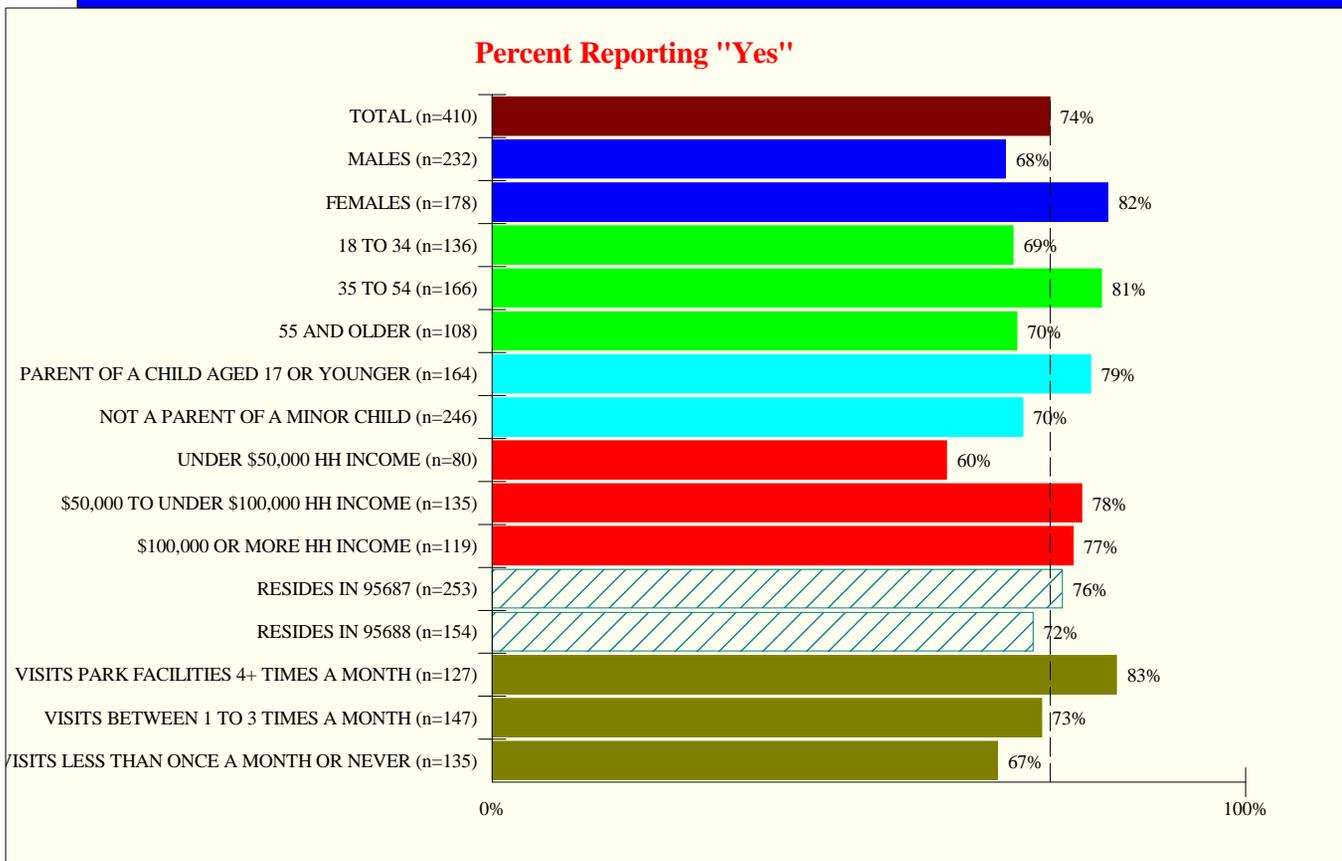
Background measurement variations in Q11a-b are examined in the next two charts.

Figure 36

Assessing the Printed Event Guide by Background Category

Q11a. "Within the last 12 months, do you recall looking at a printed copy of the Vacaville Community Services Department Event Guide?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted); weighted sub-sample sizes are listed



Notes

The recall percentage varied significantly by gender, age, parental status, household income, and park visiting frequency. Females, respondents aged 35 to 54, those with children, the more affluent, and frequent park visitors were statistically more likely than their opposites to recall having looked at a printed copy of the city's event guide.

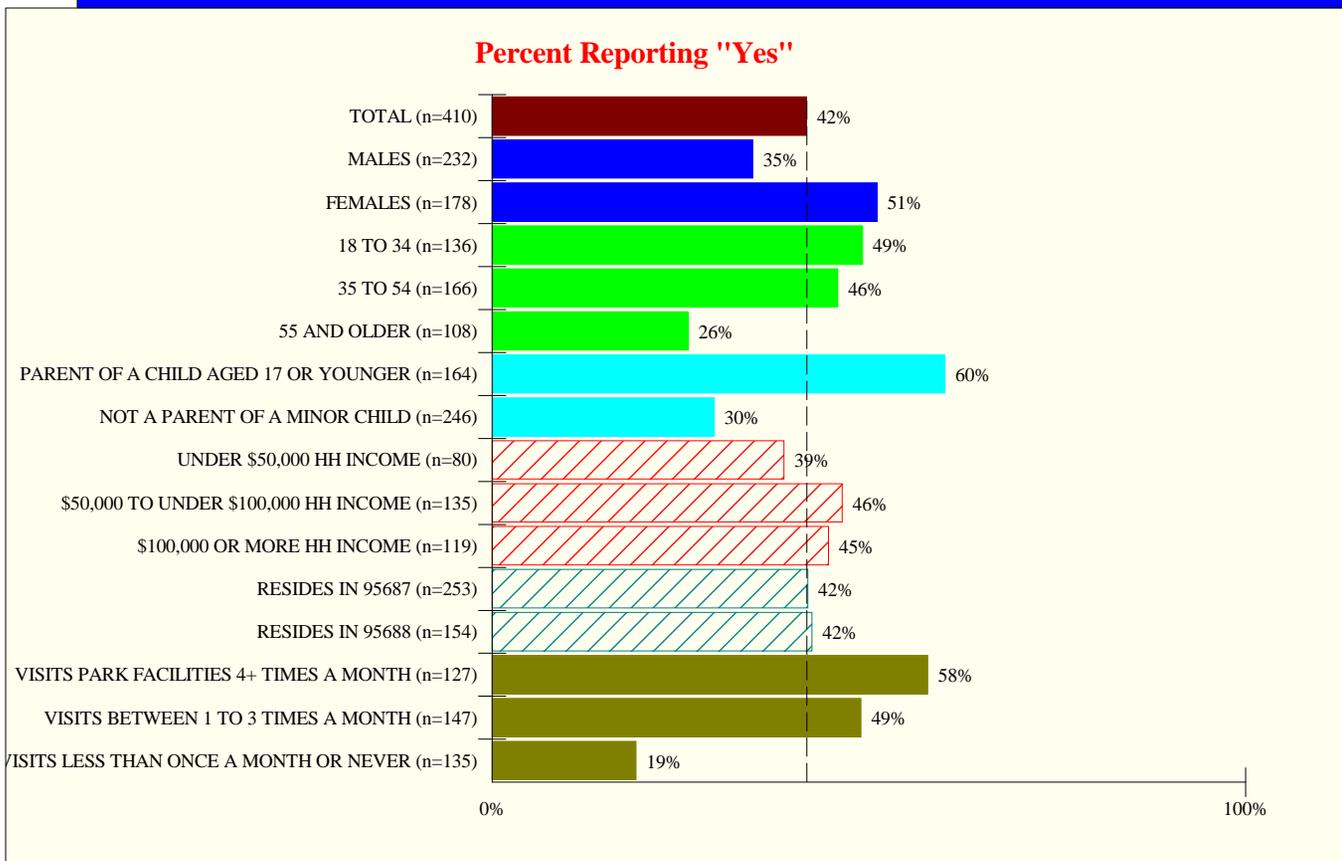
The dashed line indicates the total sample percentage.

Figure 37

Assessing the City's Website for Recreational Information by Background Category

Q11b. "Within the last 12 months, do you recall accessing the city's web site to find information on recreational activities or programs?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted); weighted sub-sample sizes are listed



Notes

Overall, 42% said they recalled accessing the city's web site within the last 12 months to find information on recreational activities or programs. This percentage, however, varied strongly by gender, age, parental status, and park visiting frequency. Females, younger to middle-aged respondents, those with children, and those visiting Vacaville parks at least once a month were much more likely than others to report accessing the city's web site.

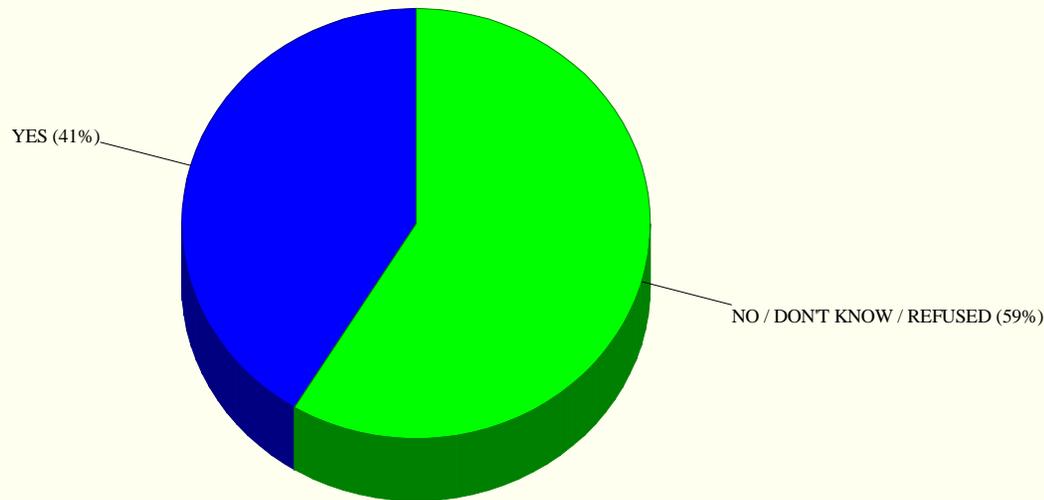
The dashed line indicates the total sample percentage.

Figure 38

Recent Personal Participation in City Recreational Activities

Q12. "Within the last twelve months, have you personally participated in any program, activity, or event offered by Vacaville's Community Services Department?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted)



Notes

Four in ten (41%) claimed to have personally participated in a program, activity, or event offered by Vacaville's Community Services Department.*

The next chart shows that the participation rate varied significantly by gender, parental status, household income, and park visiting frequency.

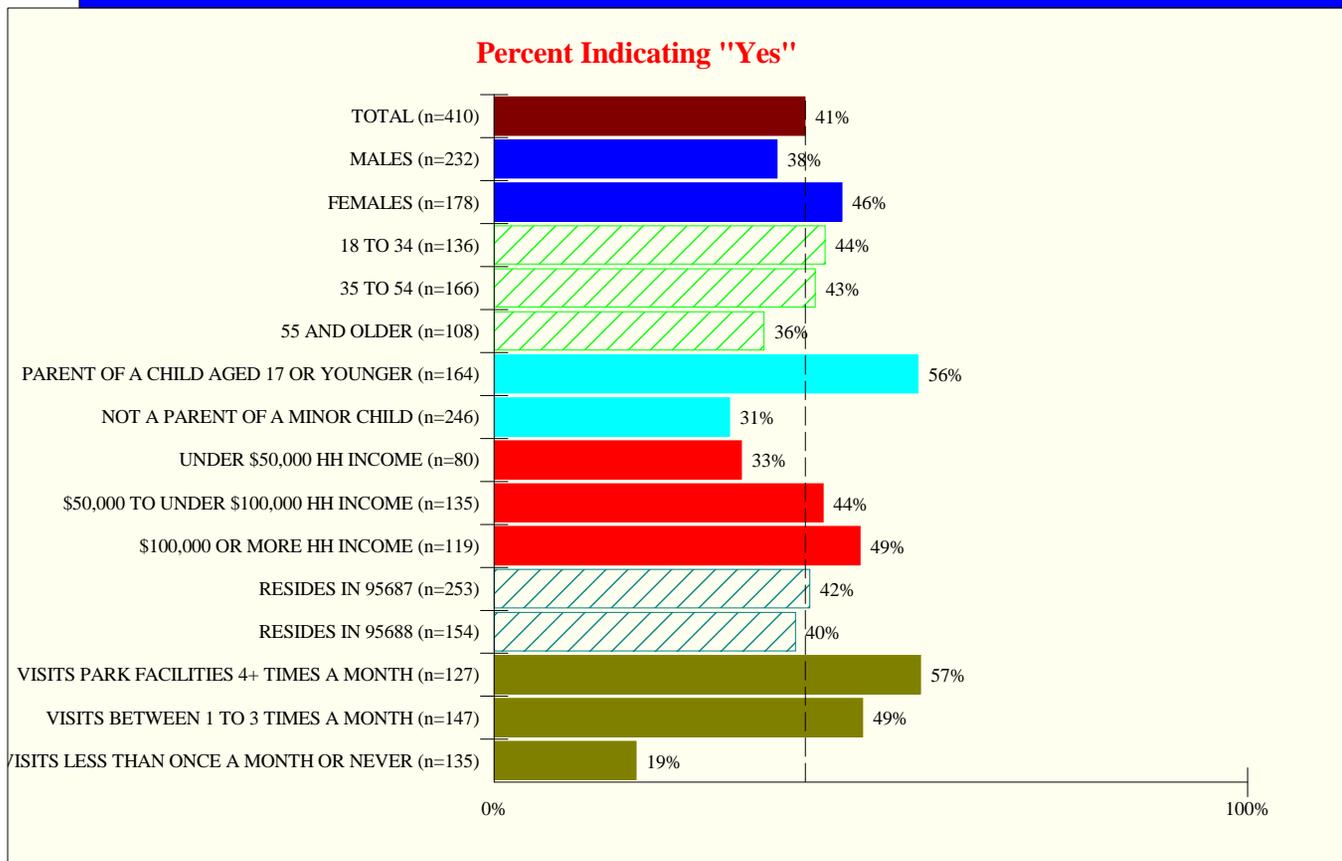
* Among those that had participated, 89% were aware of the city's event guide, 85% had reviewed a printed copy within the last 12 months, and 64% had accessed the city's web site within the last 12 months. Among non-participants, the corresponding percentages were 75%, 66%, and 26%.

Figure 39

Personal Participation in Recreational Activities by Background Category

Q12. "Within the last twelve months, have you personally participated in any program, activity, or event offered by Vacaville's Community Services Department?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted); weighted sub-sample sizes are listed



Notes

As shown, females (marginally), those with children, the mid- to more-affluent, and frequent park users were statistically more likely than others to say they had personally participated in a program, activity, or event offered by Vacaville's Community Services Department within the last 12 months.

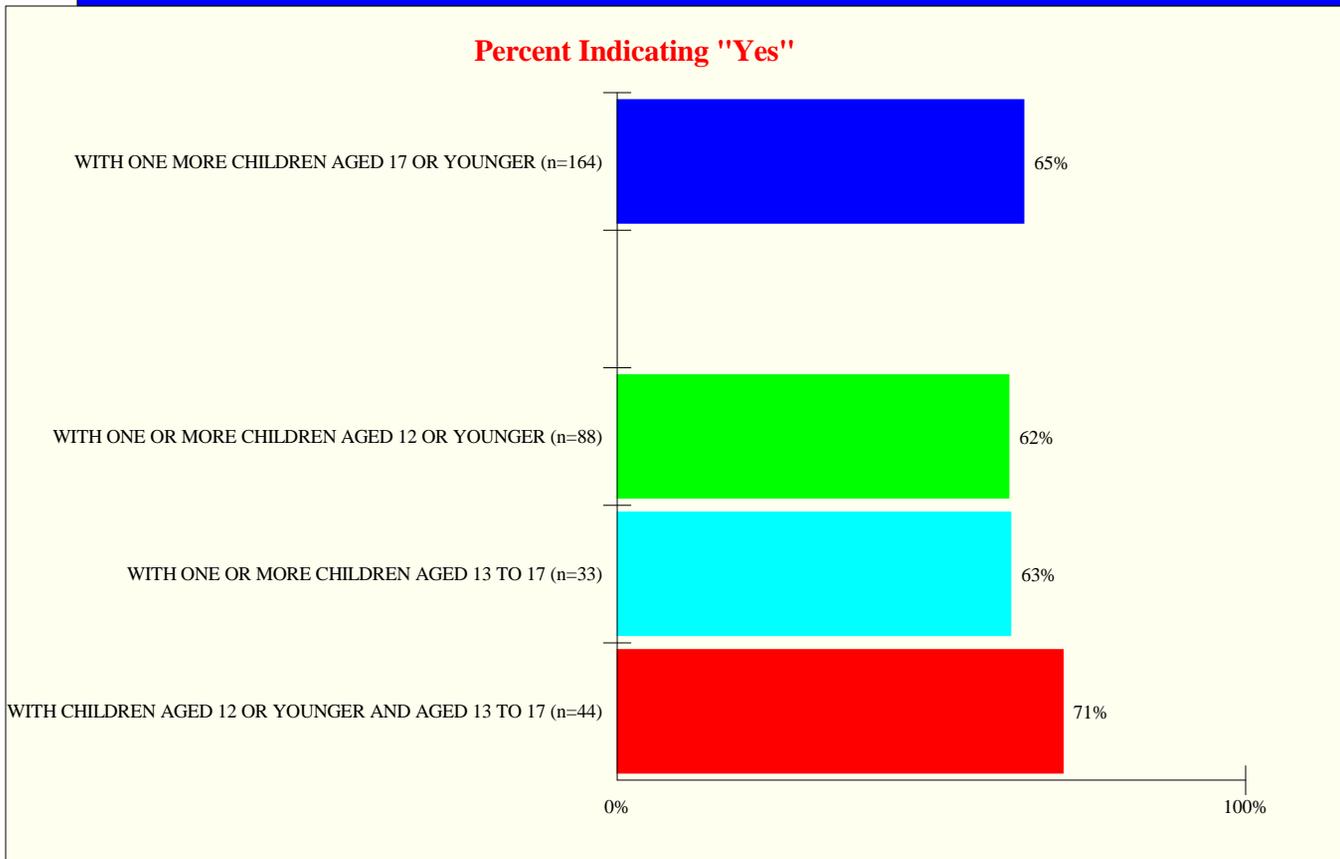
The dashed line indicates the total sample percentage.

Figure 40

Participation by a Child in City Programs or Activities

Q14. "Within the last twelve months, has at least one of your children aged 17 or younger participated in any program, activity, or event offered by Vacaville's Community Services Department?"

Base for chart: Parents or guardians of children aged 17 or younger (n=164, weighted); weighted sub-sample sizes are listed



Notes

Parents or guardians were asked if any of their children had participated in any program, activity, or event offered by Vacaville's Community Services Department within the last 12 months. Among all parents or guardians, 65% reported a child's participation. Among 88 respondents with children aged 12 or younger only, 62% had participated. Among 33 with children aged 13 to 17 only, 63% had. Among 44 with children currently in both age categories, 71% reported participation.*

* The weighted counts shown in the chart for the three sub-groups are non-integer values and do not sum exactly to 164. The chart's count values are rounded in this chart and all others.

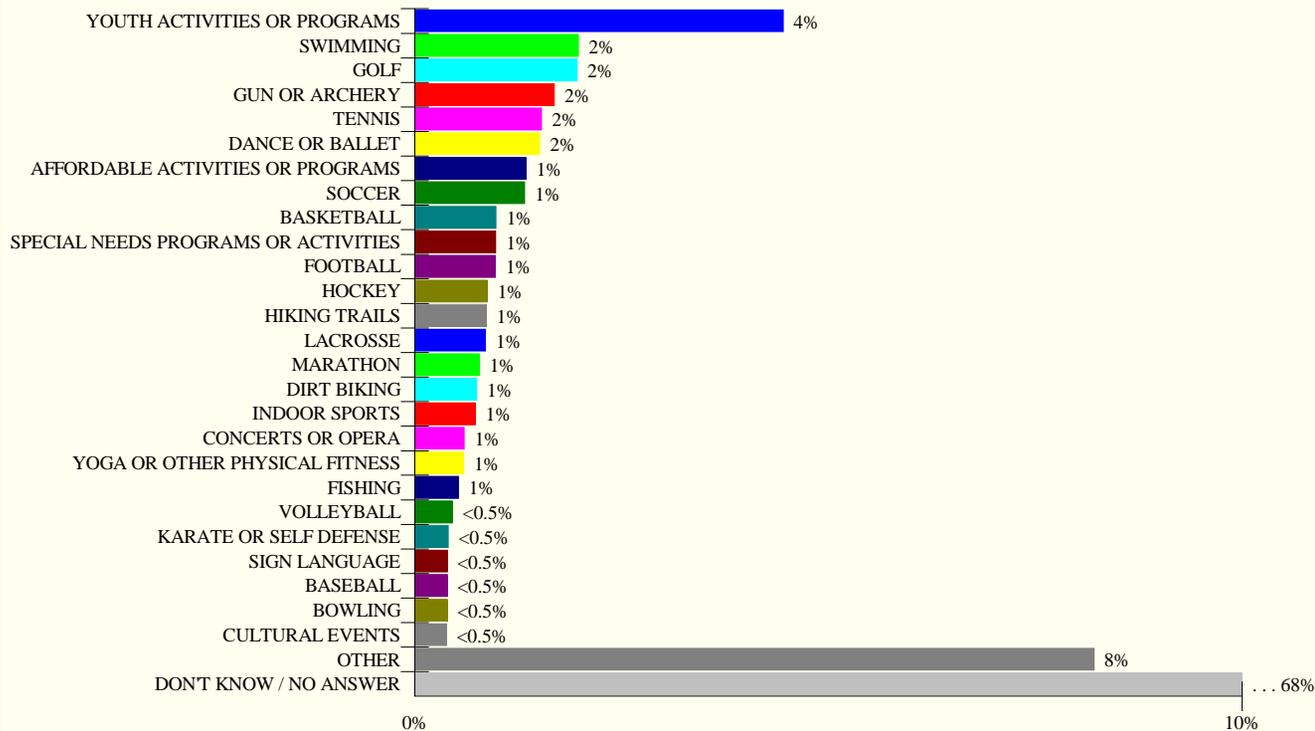
Figure 41

Recommendations for Recreational Activities the City Should Offer

Q15. "What recreational programs, activities, or events would you like the city to offer that it doesn't offer now?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted)

Categorization of Unaided Responses



Notes

Asked to specify, unaided, the recreational programs, activities, or events they would like to see offered, respondents produced a range of suggestions but no consensus. Four percent (4%) recommended more youth activities or programs; 2%, swimming; 2%, golf, 2% gun or archery instruction; 2%, tennis instruction; and 2%, dance or ballet. (Sixty-eight percent [68%] offered no opinion.) The chart lists the other responses.



Voter Reactions to Potential Tax Extension Proposals

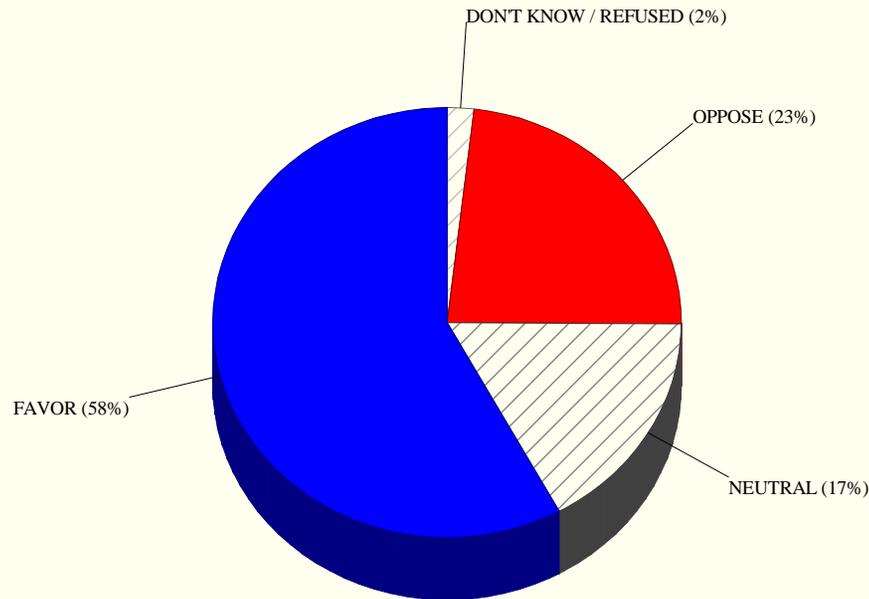
Graphic Summary Section Five

Figure 42

Perception Among Voters About Extending Measure I

Q18. "In 1988, Vacaville voters approved Measure I, which authorized a general tax used to fund the construction of the Ulatis Cultural Center complex, the ball fields at Arlington Park and Centennial Park, the operation of Vacaville's Performing Arts Theater, and the on-going maintenance of streets. The tax will expire in 2013. Before then, the city may ask voters to extend the general tax to maintain funding for existing and new community facilities and services. Would you tend to favor, be neutral to, or oppose extending this tax measure?"

Base for chart: Registered voters reporting, for D1, voting "always" or "most of the time" (n=271, weighted)



Notes

Among the sample's 271 consistent voters – those registered to vote and voting "always" or "most of the time" in Vacaville municipal elections (as shown in Figure xx) – 58% said they would "favor" extending the tax measure, 2.5 times the percentage (23%) opposing it.* Seventeen percent (17%) described themselves as "neutral."

The next two charts examine background measurement variations for this question. Figures 63 and 64 list the reasons given by respondents for favoring or opposing the tax extension.

* "Favor" and "oppose" percentages are highlighted in the chart.

Among all 340 of the sample's registered voters, 56% would "favor" the extension, 21% would "oppose" it, and 20% would be "neutral."

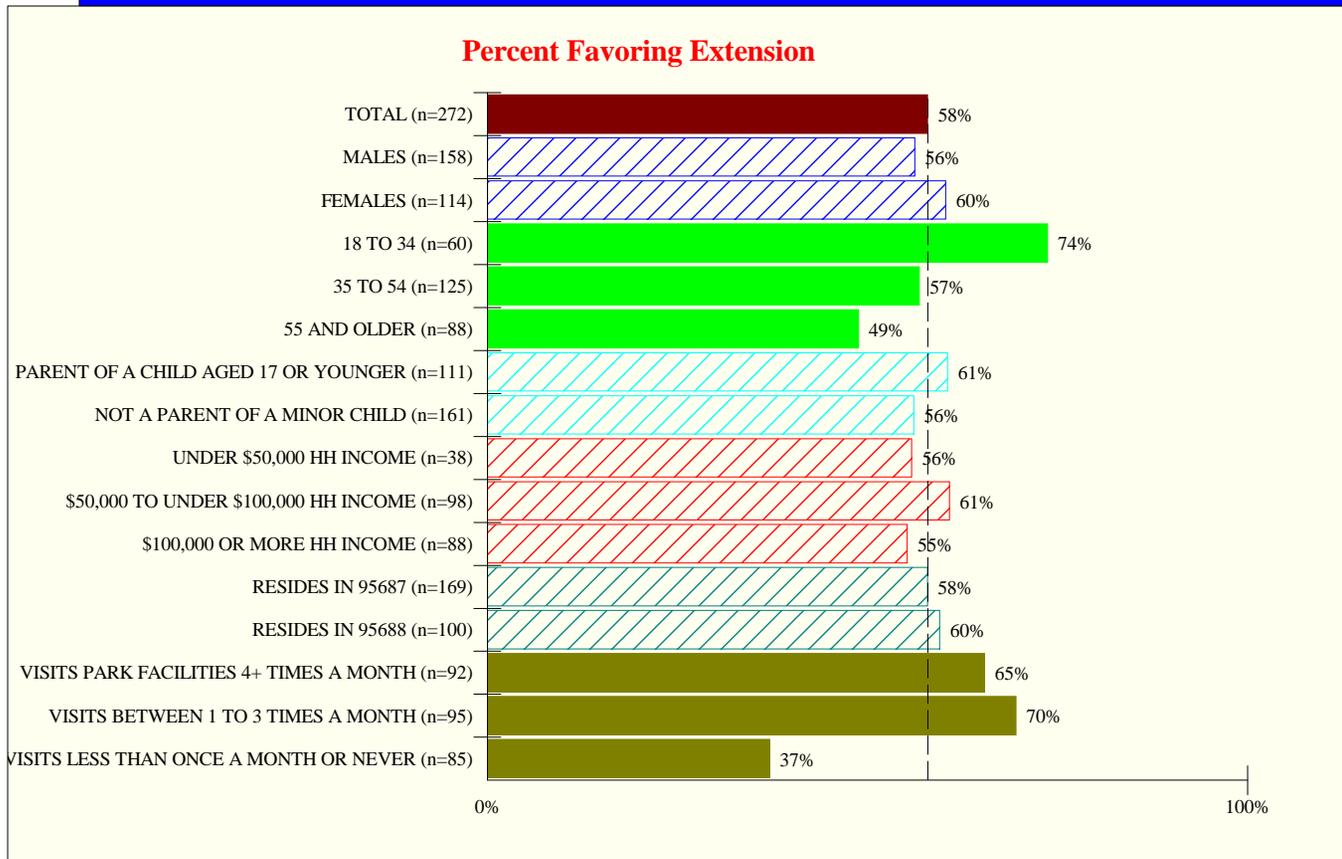


Figure 43

Perception About the Extension by Background Category (1)

Q18. "In 1988, Vacaville voters approved Measure I, which authorized a general tax used to fund the construction of the Ulatis Cultural Center complex, the ball fields at Arlington Park and Centennial Park, the operation of Vacaville's Performing Arts Theater, and the on-going maintenance of streets. The tax will expire in 2013. Before then, the city may ask voters to extend the general tax to maintain funding for existing and new community facilities and services. Would you tend to favor, be neutral to, or oppose extending this tax measure?"

Base for chart: Registered voters reporting, for D1, voting "always" or "most of the time" (n=271, weighted); weighted sub-sample sizes are listed



Notes

Among the sample's 271 consistent voters, 58% said they would "favor" a tax extension. However, this percentage varied significantly by age and frequency of park use. Among consistent voters, those aged 18 to 34 – a group with a relatively high average park usage rate – were 1.4 times more likely than others to "favor" the extension. Steady park users (visiting at least once a month) were 1.8 times more likely than others to do the same. Other variations were not large enough to be statistically meaningful.

The next chart adds confidence intervals to these results to provide a feel for the precision of these estimates.

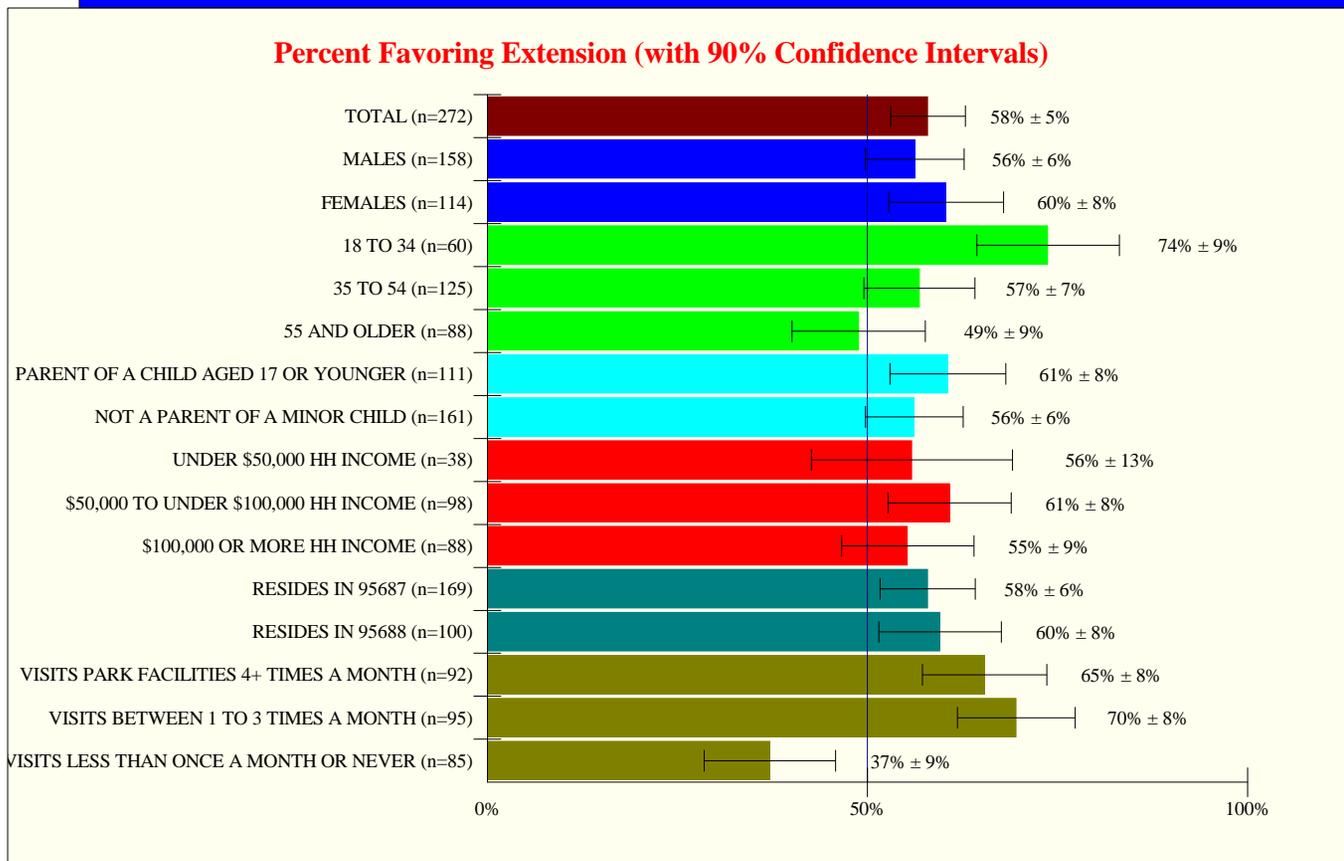
The dashed line indicates the total base percentage.

Figure 44

Perception About the Extension by Background Category (2)

Q18. "In 1988, Vacaville voters approved Measure I, which authorized a general tax used to fund the construction of the Ulatis Cultural Center complex, the ball fields at Arlington Park and Centennial Park, the operation of Vacaville's Performing Arts Theater, and the on-going maintenance of streets. The tax will expire in 2013. Before then, the city may ask voters to extend the general tax to maintain funding for existing and new community facilities and services. Would you tend to favor, be neutral to, or oppose extending this tax measure?"

Base for chart: Registered voters reporting, for D1, voting "always" or "most of the time" (n=272, weighted); weighted sub-sample sizes are listed



Notes

This chart duplicates the previous chart's results, showing "favor" percentages for each background measurement category listed. The plus-minus bars indicate ranges within which the consistent voter population percentages would likely fall if all consistent voters in Vacaville had been surveyed, rather than just these 272 respondents.

The plus-minus range associated with the top bar (the overall outcome) indicates that the actual "favor" percentage among all consistent voters is likely between 53% and 63%. That is, the majority of Vacaville's consistent voters, responding to the question as given in the survey, would be expected to support the tax extension.

As shown, plus-minus ranges for the majority of sub-group categories – females, those aged 18 to 34, those with children, the mid-affluent, residents of 95687 and 95688, and those visiting parks at least once a month – exceeded the "50% line," a favorable result.

A caveat to these results is that details regarding the tax extension, including those regarding cost, were not provided to respondents. A more accurate evaluation of voter intentions would require these details to be explained.

The blue line indicates the "50%" level.

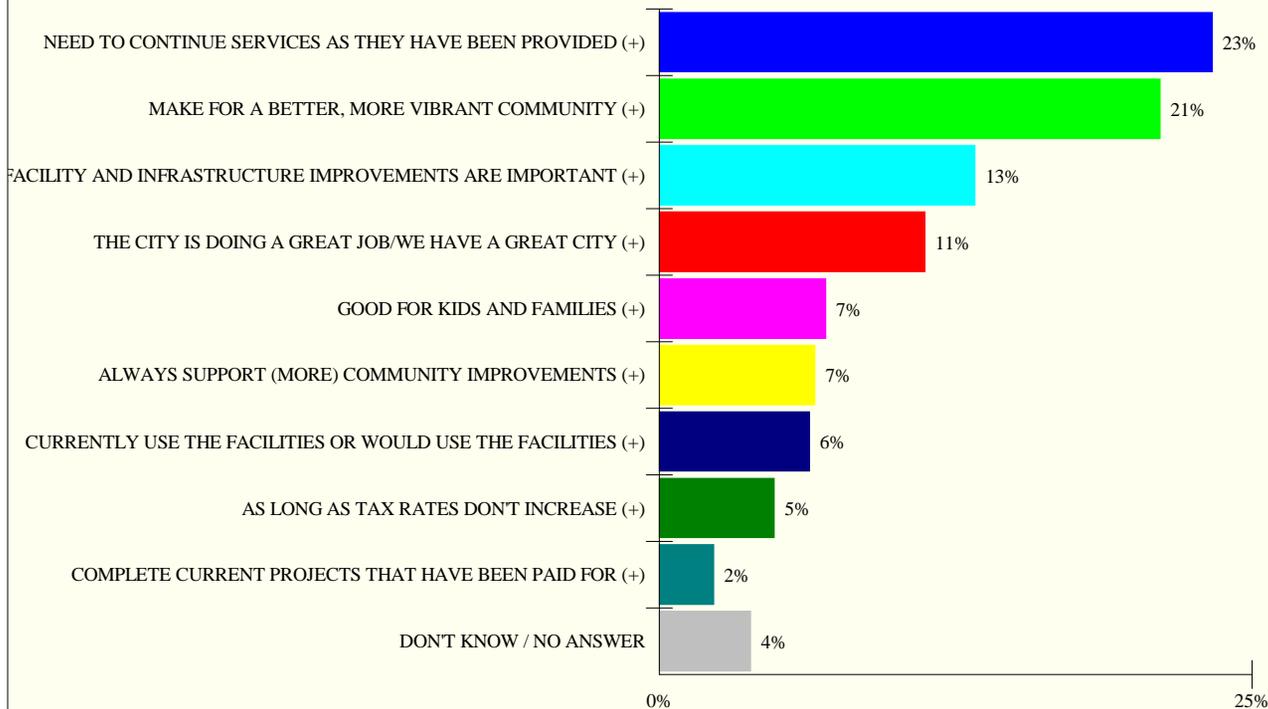
Figure 45

Reasons for Favoring Extension of Measure I

Q19. "And why do you say that you would likely favor extending this tax measure?"

Base for chart: Registered voters voting "always" or "most of the time" and favoring extension for Q18 (n=158, weighted)

Categorization of Unaided Responses



A "+" indicates an argument favoring the extension.

Notes

Consistent voters were asked to explain, unaided, why they would "favor," "oppose," or "be neutral to" the tax extension. The categorizations in this chart summarize responses among those supporting the extension; the next chart lists reasons for those less enthusiastic about it.

Among the 158 favoring the extension, 23% said services need to be continued as in the past; 21%, that the extension would make for a better or more vibrant community; 13%, that facility and infrastructure improvements are important; 11%, that the city is doing a good job; 7%, that the extension benefits children and families; 7%, that they typically support funding for community improvements; and 6%, that they currently use park and recreation facilities that could be affected by the extension.

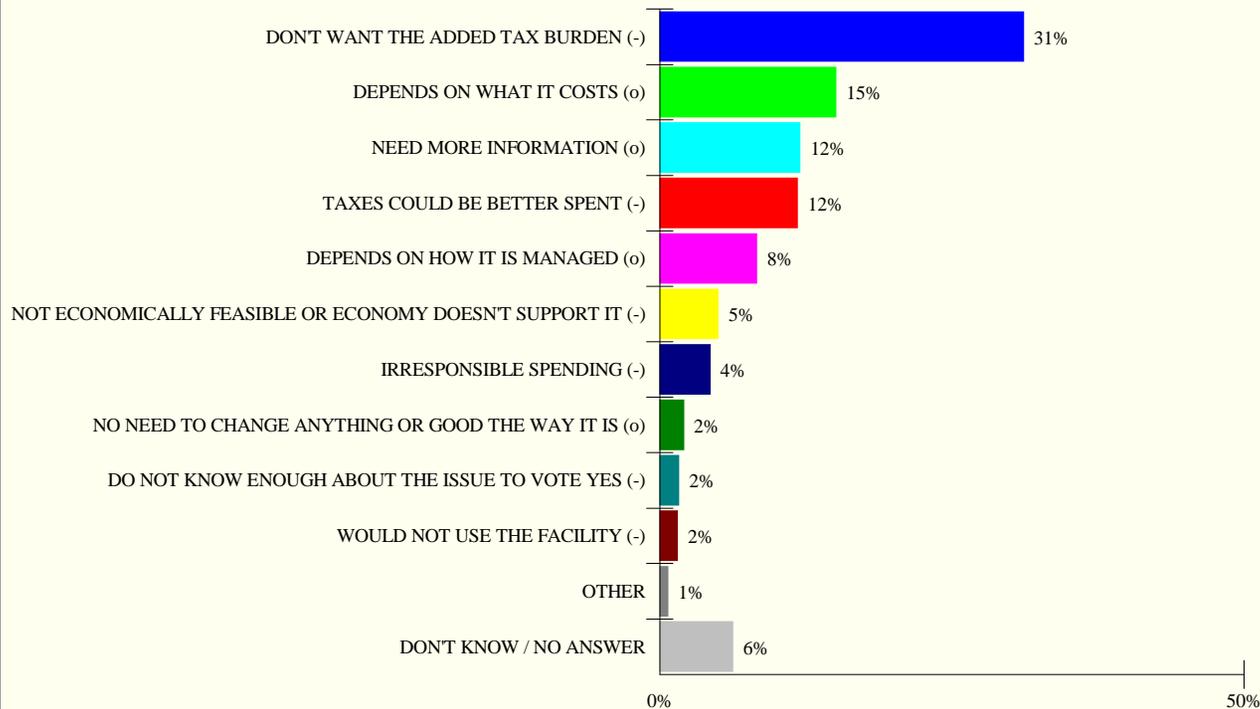
Figure 46

Reasons for Not Favoring Extension of Measure I

Q19. "And why do you say that you would likely <be neutral to / oppose> extending this tax measure?"

Base for chart: Registered voters voting "always" or "most of the time" and neutral to or opposing extension for Q18 (n=109, weighted)

Categorization of Unaided Responses



A "o" indicates a "neutral" reason and "-" indicates an unfavorable one.

Notes

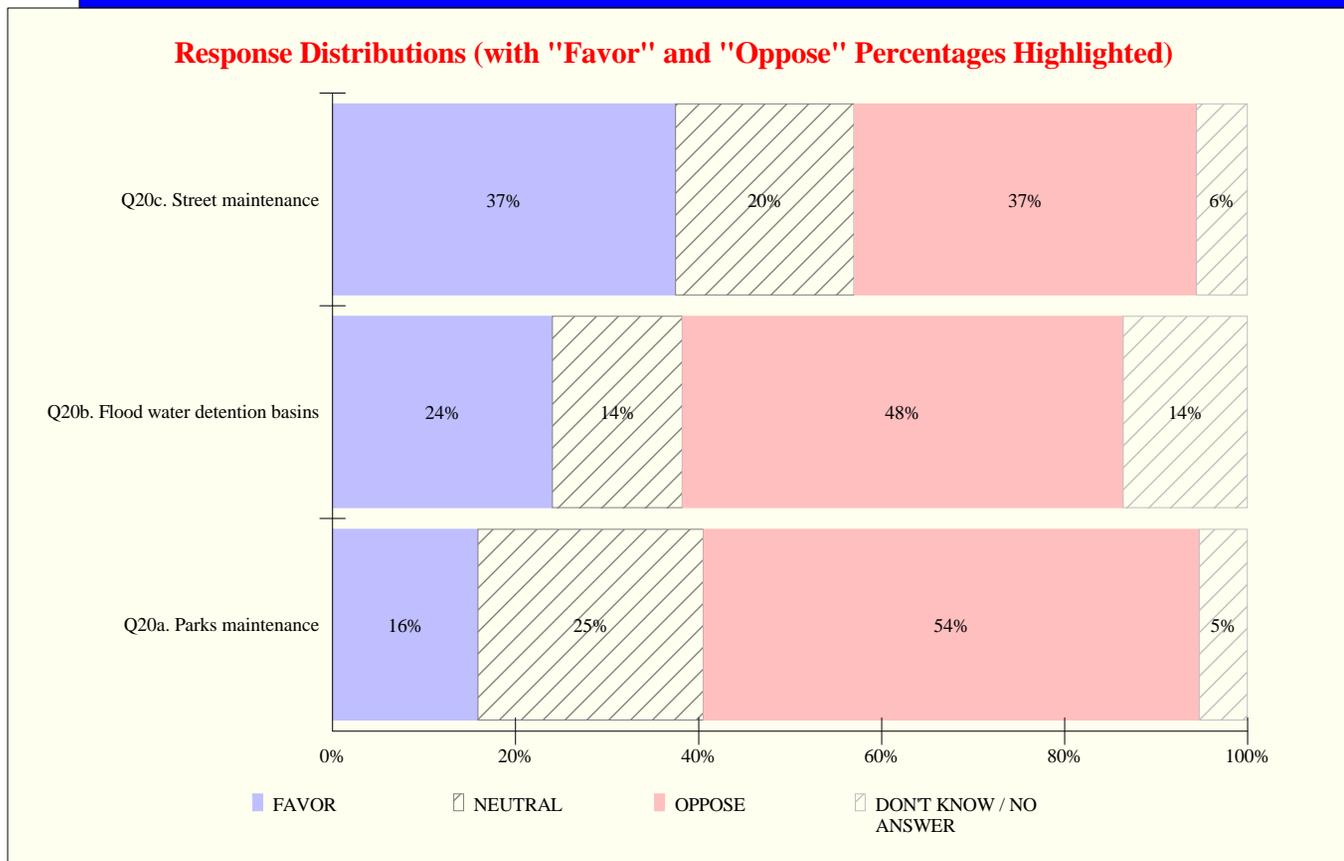
Among 109 consistent voters not supporting the tax extension, 31% cited as their reason the additional tax burden the extension would seemingly generate; 15%, that they did not have enough information on cost; 12%, that they require more information overall; 12%, that taxes could be better spent elsewhere; 8%, that their support would depend on how the extension is managed; and 5%, that the extension is not economically feasible under current conditions.

Figure 47

Anticipated Positions on Various Tax Extension Measures

Q20a-c. "Would you tend to favor, be neutral to, or oppose a different measure that would help fund <insert statement>?"

Base for chart: Registered voters voting "always" or "most of the time" and opposing extension for Q18 (n=63, weighted)



Notes

The 63 consistent voters indicating they would "oppose" the proposed tax extension were asked how they would react to a different measure covering, in turn, each of the three areas listed. As shown, group members were most open to the idea of incorporating street maintenance funding – 37% would "favor" this revised measure and 37% would "oppose" it. The other two funding areas were evaluated much more harshly, with "oppose" percentages much higher than "favor" ones.

Segment percentages sum to 100% within each bar. Items are rank-ordered using "favor" percentages.

Respondent Background Characteristics

*Graphic Summary Addendum
(Additional Background Measurement Results)*



Figure 48

Gender and Age

S1. Gender by Observation

S2. "Please stop me when I read your correct age category. . . ."

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted)

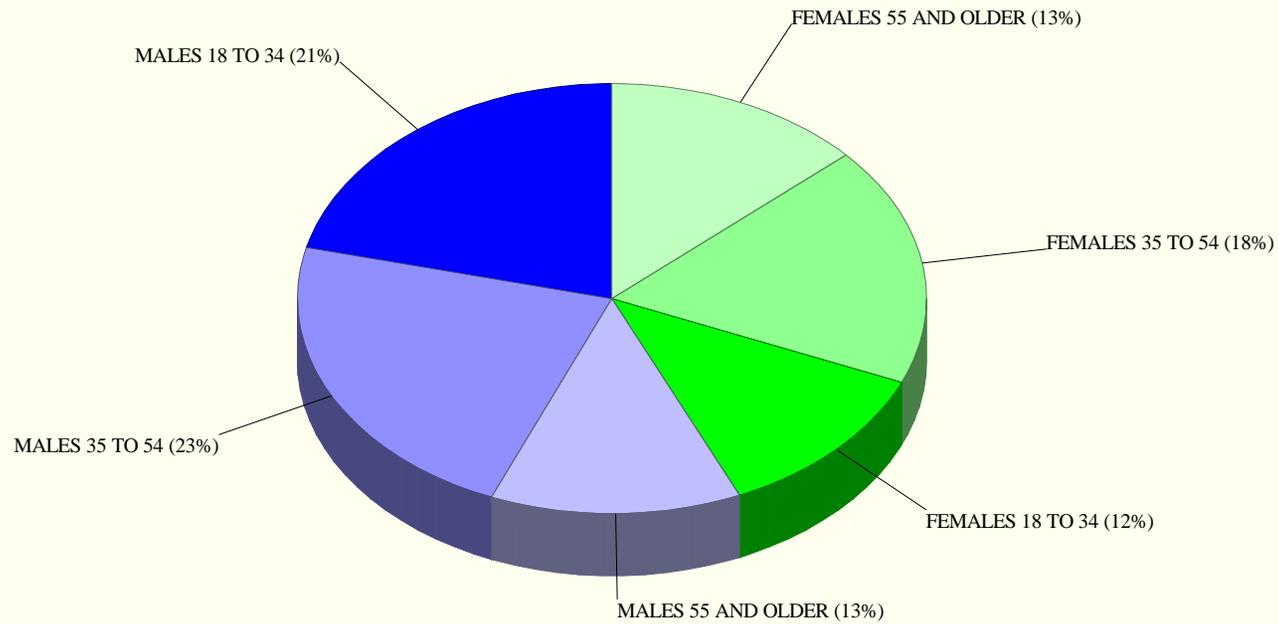
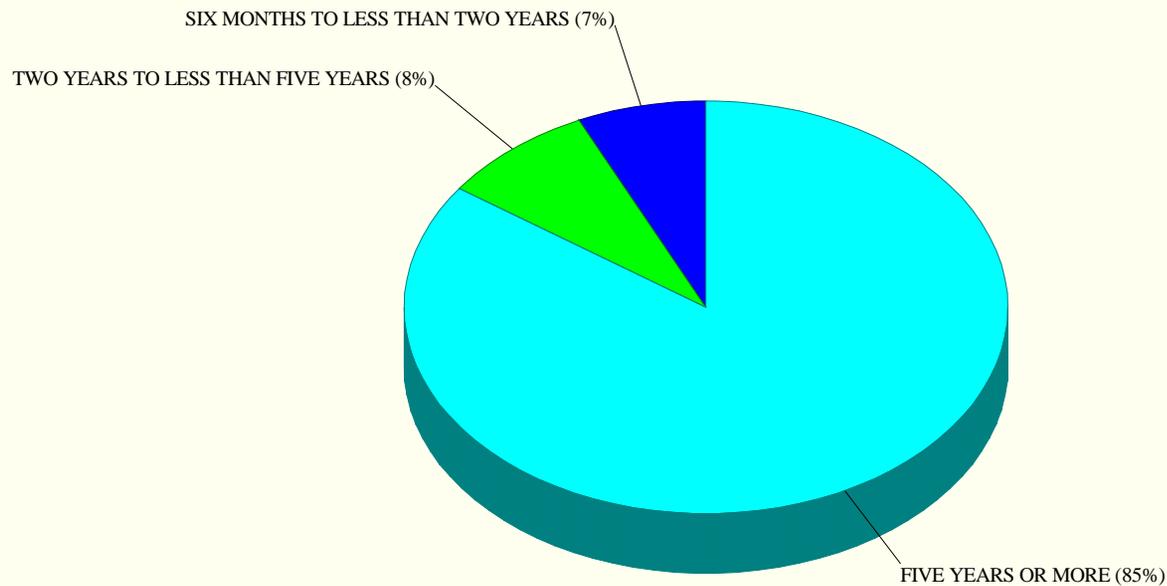


Figure 49

Length of Time Residing in Vacaville

S4. "How long have you lived in the city of Vacaville? Less than six months, six months to less than two years, two years to less than five years, or five years or more?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted)



Interviews for those answering "less than six months" were politely terminated.

Figure 50

Parental Status by Age of Child

Q13a-b. "Are you the parent or guardian of at least one child aged <insert age range> currently living in Vacaville?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted) for each question

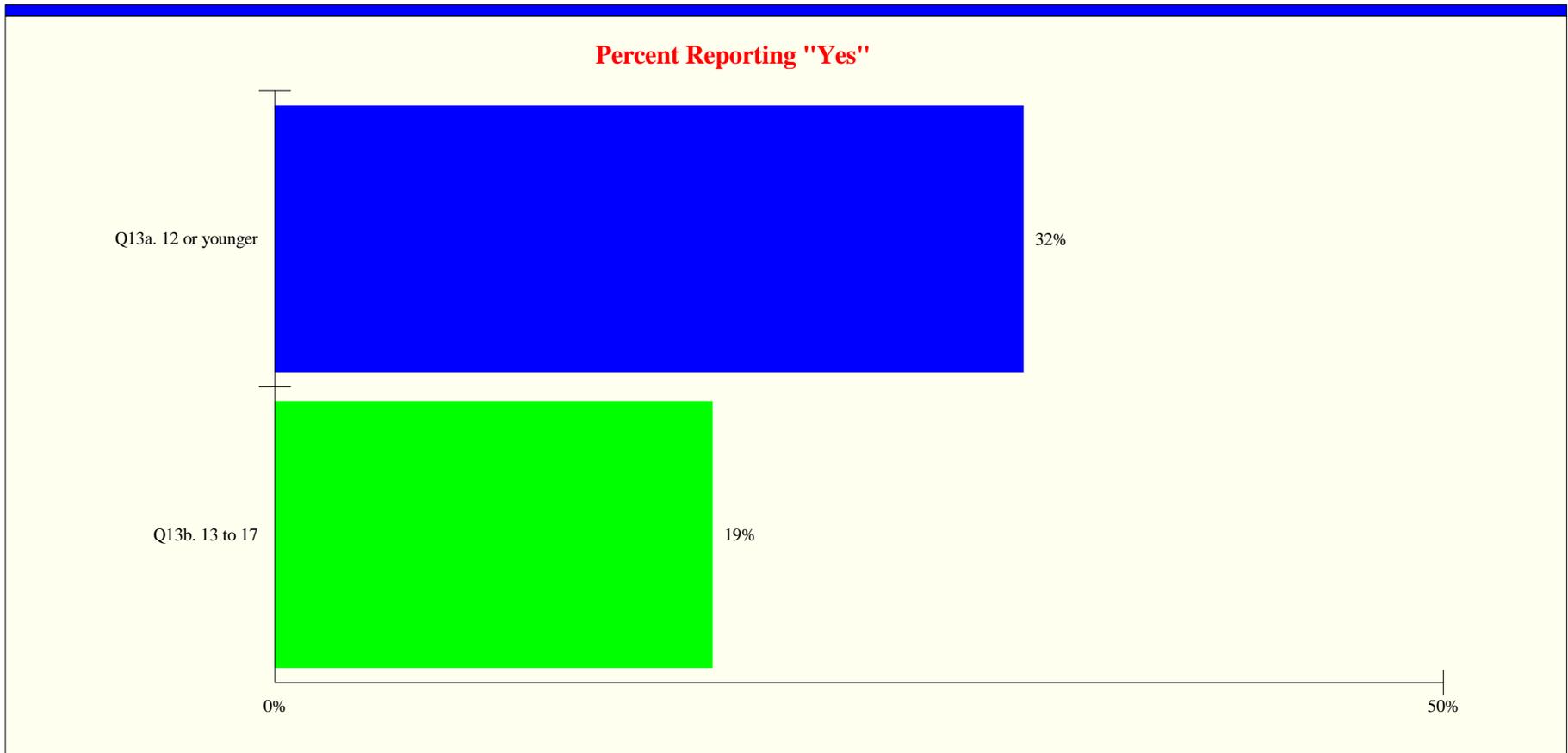
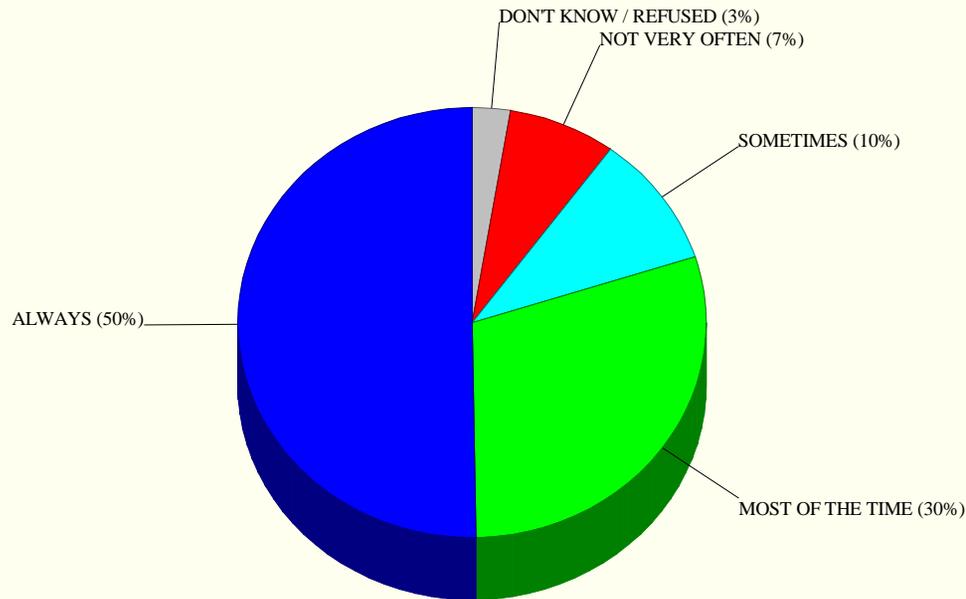


Figure 51

Frequency of Voting

D1. "How often do you vote in City of Vacaville municipal elections? Always, most of the time, sometimes, or not very often?"

Base for chart: Those reporting, for Q17, being currently registered to vote (n=340, weighted)



Notes

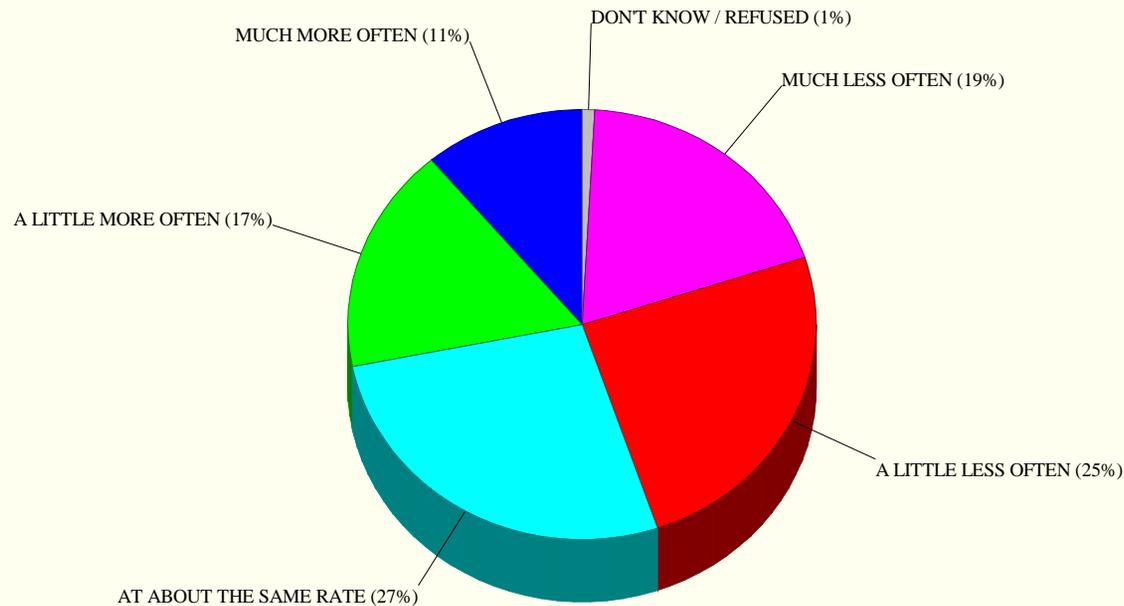
For this survey, consistent voters were defined to be those voting either "always" or "most of the time."

Figure 52

Relative Participation in Recreational Activities

D2. "Compared to other adults you know, do you think you participate in recreational activities of any type much more often, a little more often, at about the same rate, a little less often, or much less often than average?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted)



Notes

While this degree-of-activity rating was strongly correlated with frequency of Vacaville park use – more active respondents were (as would be expected) much more likely than others to report frequently visiting city park facilities – the measure did not effectively predict respondents' positions on funding the 14 potential changes evaluated for Q9a-n (the results for which are shown in Figures 35 through 38).^{*} That is, level of personal activity is not necessarily associated with the propensity to fund park system improvements.

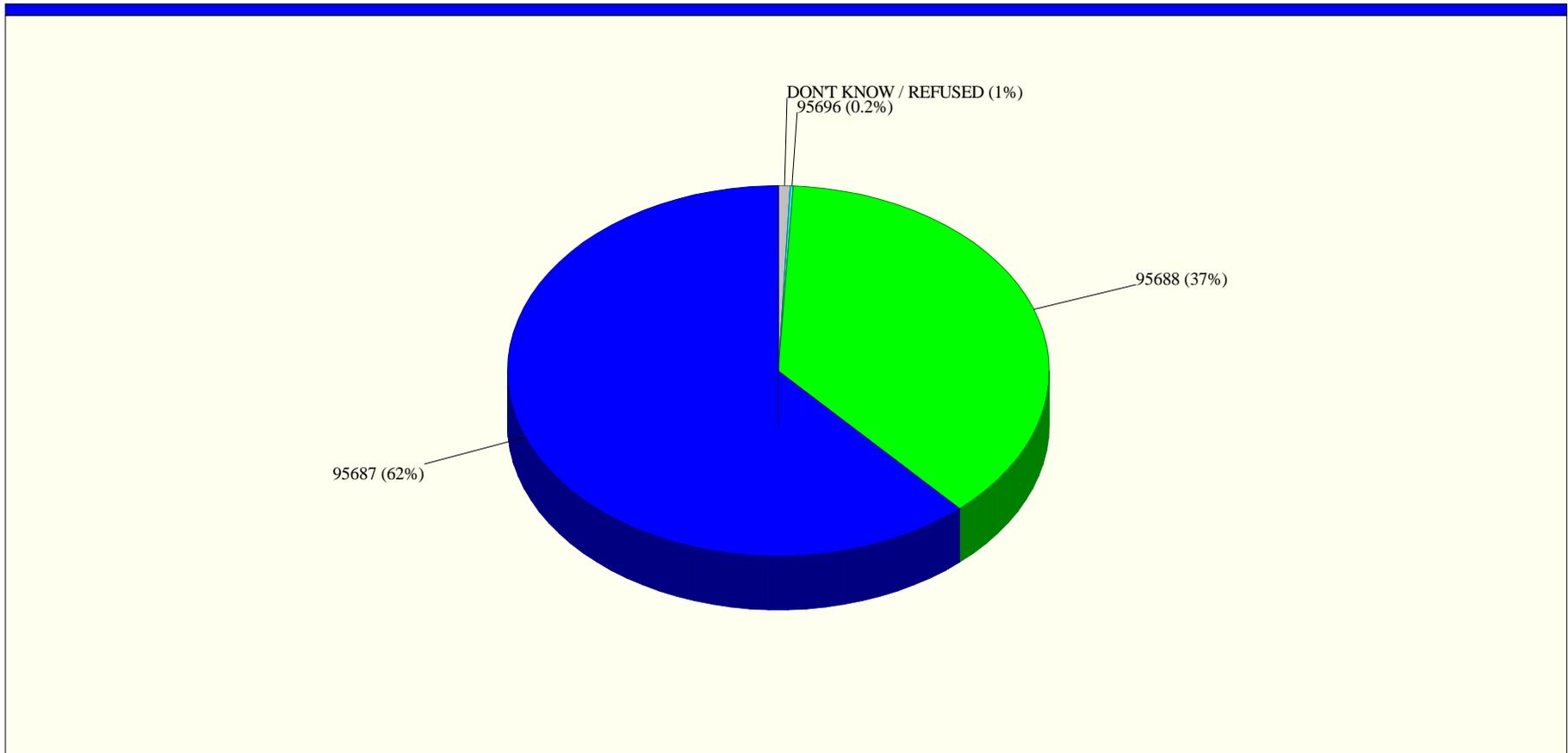
^{*} Among the set of Q9a-n ratings, two – for providing overnight camping areas and for expanding the city's bikeway system – had weak but marginally significant correlations with this activity rating. The other correlations were not large enough to be meaningful.

Figure 53

Location of Residence

D3. "What is the zip code of your primary home?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted)



Responses were unaided.

Figure 54

Number of Adults in the Household

D4. "How many adults aged 18 or older, including yourself, currently live in your household? Just yourself, two, three, or four or more?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted)

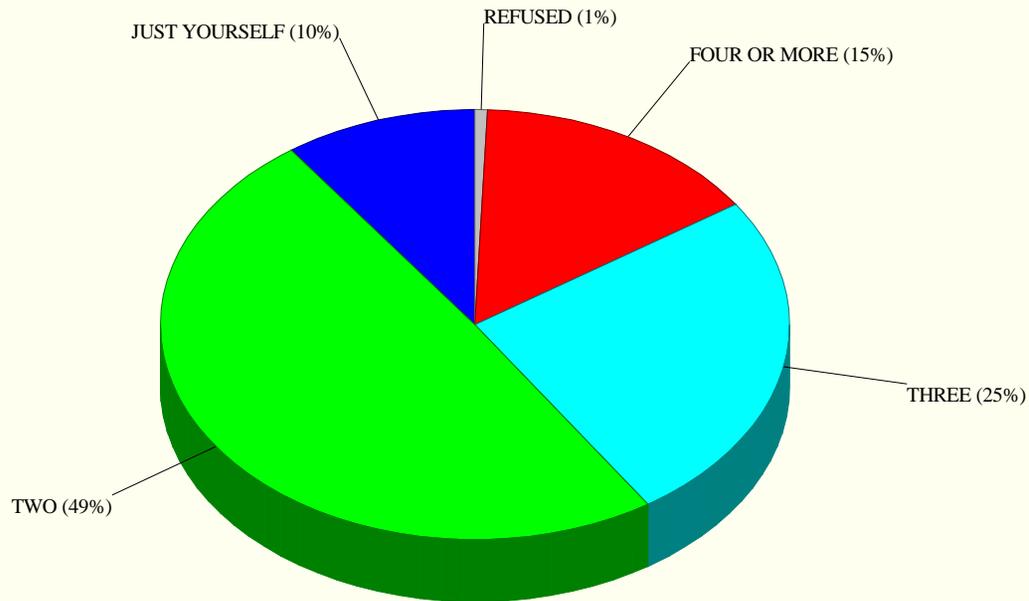


Figure 55

Total Annual Household Income

D5. "Please stop me when I reach your correct income category [for all members of your household aged 18 and over]. Under \$25,000, \$25,000 to under \$50,000, \$50,000 to under \$75,000, \$75,000 to under \$100,000, or \$100,000 or more?"

Base for chart: Total sample (n=410, weighted)

