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## Preface

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The Central Coast Survey is a product of the Social Science Survey Center/Benton Survey Research Lab of the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB). The Center conducts survey research for both academic and non-academic clients. It was initiated in 2001 with a generous gift from Judy and Max Benton. In 2005-2006, the Center also received general support from Santa Barbara Bank and Trust. Details about the Center are provided at <http://www.survey.ucsb.edu>.

The directors of the Central Coast Survey are Jonathan Cowden, Paolo Gardinali, and Jon Sonsteli. Kristy Michaud provided excellent research assistance.

Funding for the survey was provided by the Division of Social Sciences at UCSB. We thank the Dean of the Division, Melvin Oliver, for his support.

An Advisory Committee, whose members are listed below, provided valuable suggestions about subjects for this survey. The directors, however, are solely responsible for the survey's content.

The following report summarizes key findings of the survey. Complete results are available at <http://www.survey.ucsb.edu/ccs>.

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## Introduction

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The Central Coast Survey presents the opinions of the residents of Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties on a variety of issues. Some issues concern day-to-day life on the Central Coast—the economic well-being of households, the cost and quality of housing, and the safety of neighborhoods. Other issues concern important public policies—the pace of growth and development, the advantages and disadvantages of immigration, and the quality of public schools. The Social Science Survey Center plans to conduct this survey annually so that Central Coast opinions can be tracked over time.

The survey respondents are diverse in income, education, and ethnicity, a reflection of the diversity of the Central Coast itself. Twenty-eight percent of households report annual household incomes of less than \$35,000, while 37 percent have annual incomes exceeding \$80,000. Forty-two percent of respondents have a college degree, and nearly half of these have some post-graduate education. Yet, 26 percent of respondents have no education beyond high school. These income and education differences are strongly related to ethnicity. Sixty-two percent of Latinos have no education beyond high school, and 52 percent of Latino households earn less than \$35,000 per year. In contrast, only 12 percent of Whites have no education beyond high school, and only 14 percent of White households earn less than \$35,000 per year.

Regardless of their income or education, most respondents are relatively optimistic about their financial prospects. Only 10 percent of respondents are worse off financially than they were in the previous year. Nearly a third (32%) say that they are better off. When asked about the future, Central Coast residents give similarly optimistic answers. Thirty-nine percent expect to be better off next year than currently. Only 5 percent expect to be worse off.

Despite this optimism about financial prospects, residents complain about the job market on the Central Coast. Three in 10 (31%) believe that the lack of opportunities for well-paying jobs is a big problem for the Central Coast. Another 35 percent say that the lack of well-paying jobs is somewhat of a problem. Responses to this question are related to household income, with higher income households less likely to complain about the job market. But, even among respondents with household income exceeding \$80,000, more than half (59%) believe that the lack of well-paying jobs is a problem.

Housing prices are high on the Central Coast, suggesting that households may be more likely to settle for less living space or a less desirable location than they would in a less expensive housing market. Yet, survey respondents express almost universal satisfaction with their homes. Eighty-seven percent are either somewhat or very satisfied with the privacy their homes have from neighbors, and the same percent are satisfied with their home's living space. Seventy-nine percent feel safe walking in their neighborhoods at night. Most surprisingly, perhaps, two-thirds (67%) maintain that the cost of their housing does not place a financial strain on them. This response varies with length of residence in the area. Among those living in their current county for four years or less, 42 percent report that housing costs strain their finances. In contrast, among those living in their current county for more than 20 years, only 26 percent report that housing costs cause a financial strain for them.

Central Coast residents are not so sanguine about traffic congestion. Nearly half (48%) believe that traffic congestion is a big problem. Another 36 percent say that congestion is somewhat of a problem. These responses stand in sharp contrast, however, to the reports commuters give about their trips to and from work. Relatively few commuters (34%) report significant delays on those trips, and most (85%) are satisfied with the proximity of their home to their workplace.

## Introduction

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The income differences among Central Coast households are clearly reflected in access to health care. Among households with annual incomes exceeding \$80,000, nearly all (97%) have health insurance. In contrast, for households with incomes below \$35,000, only about half (51%) of respondents have health insurance. Similar differences hold for White and Latino households. Ninety-three percent of White households have health insurance, but only 49 percent of Latino households do. The lack of health insurance has real consequences for medical and dental treatment. Nearly half of those without health insurance put off a medical or dental procedure because they could not afford it. Only 15 percent of those with insurance put off a procedure for financial reasons.

For many people, jobs, housing, traffic, and health care define the conditions of day-to-day life. Another important element for some people is community service and volunteer work, activities that link individuals and foster a sense of community. We intend to explore these issues in more detail in future editions of the Central Coast Survey. In this first year, however, we simply asked whether respondents participated in these activities. Nearly half (47%) report that they do. Community service and volunteer work are related to household income. Respondents from households with annual incomes greater than \$80,000 are significantly more likely to engage in these activities than are respondents from households with annual incomes less than \$35,000 (54% to 32%). The same pattern holds for households classified by ethnicity. In White households, 54 percent of respondents report that they volunteer. In contrast, 32 percent of Latinos volunteer.

For some time, a significant public policy issue for Central Coast communities has been the pace of growth and development. Despite efforts to control growth, many Central Coast residents believe that growth is proceeding too rapidly. Forty-four percent say that the rate of growth and development in their area is too fast. Another 45 percent believe the current pace is about right. Only 9 percent believe it is too slow. The concern about the pace of development does not appear to be a reaction to the loss of open space as the Central Coast has grown. Two-thirds of residents (66%) do not believe that the availability of recreational parks and open space is a problem.

The slow growth policies of Central Coast communities are sometimes linked to the region's high housing prices. Sixty-nine percent of residents believe that the lack of affordable housing is a big problem for the region. However, South Coast residents do not believe that the problem of housing affordability can be solved by an increase in the pace of growth. Sixty-eight percent say that an increase in housing construction would have little or no effect on housing prices. They also believe that housing prices will continue to rise. Two-thirds (66%) expect an increase in housing prices over the next two years.

One source of population growth is immigration, an issue currently receiving heightened attention throughout the country. Despite concerns about population growth, South Coast residents hold a generally positive view about the effects of immigration. Seventy-six percent of respondents believe that immigration provides essential labor for the economy. Seventy-two percent do not believe that immigrants take away jobs from people who are already here. In addition to these largely favorable views about the effect of immigration on the job market, residents generally believe that immigration has a positive effect on communities. Sixty-four percent say that immigration enriches local cultures and communities. However, 55 percent express concern about the burden immigration places on community services.



One of those services is public education. Most residents have a positive opinion of their local public schools. Sixty-four percent are somewhat or very satisfied with those schools. Residents also believe in the value of education. Sixty-one percent say that more people should be going on to college than is presently the case. Latinos are more likely to hold this view than Whites (77% to 52%).

The June 6, 2006, primary election in Santa Barbara County includes a proposal to split the county into two separate counties. Most residents of Santa Barbara County are familiar with the proposal, but few support it. Among those familiar with the proposal, 49 percent are opposed, 9 percent are in favor, and 42 percent are undecided.

The survey we have described is the first edition of an annual series. The primary goal of the series is to inform Central Coast residents and policymakers about conditions of day-to-day life and public opinion on important issues confronting the region. We also intend the survey to facilitate scholarly research by social scientists at UCSB and other institutions. This first edition of the Central Coast Survey establishes a baseline on which future editions can build.

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## Interpreting Results

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The Central Coast Survey was conducted by telephone on weeknights between January 9 and 31, 2006. Telephone numbers were generated from a list of all prefixes in Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties. Randomly selected four digit numbers were added to those prefixes, ensuring that both listed and unlisted numbers had an equal chance of being selected. Interviews were conducted in both English and Spanish and averaged 11 minutes in length. The questions are listed on page 32. All survey respondents were at least 18 years of age. In total, 2,103 households were contacted, and 1,008 interviews were completed, for a cooperation rate of 48 percent. The results of the survey are presented beginning on page seven. The remainder of this section discusses four general issues that are important for correctly interpreting those results.

### *Margin of Error*

The answers offered by survey respondents are estimates of the opinions of all residents in the two counties. Because only a small fraction of that population was surveyed, however, the estimates are certain to differ from the opinions of the entire population. For example, suppose that exactly 50 percent of the entire population believes that housing prices on the Central Coast will increase over the next two years, and 50 percent believes prices will decrease. If 10 residents were selected at random, it may well happen that six of those would expect housing prices to rise, and four would expect prices to fall. A survey based on that 10 person sample would estimate that 60 percent of the population expects housing prices to rise, an error of 10 percent. The potential for such errors is represented by a survey's margin of error. If the margin of error is plus or minus 10 percentage points, for example, the true percentage of the population holding an opinion is likely to be within 10 percentage points of the survey's estimate of that percentage. The likelihood that this interval (the estimated percentage plus or minus 10 percentage points) contains the true percentage is the confidence level of the estimate. If the confidence level is 95 percent and the survey were repeated many times, each time with a different random sample of the same size, the interval would be expected to contain the true percentage in 95 percent of those repetitions.

This margin of error decreases with the size of the sample. With a sample of 100, the margin with a 95 percent confidence level is 10 percentage points. With a sample of 500, the margin shrinks to four percentage points. With 1,000, it is three percentage points. All of these margins are relevant for interpreting the findings presented below. For each survey question analyzed, we first present the percentage of the entire sample giving a particular answer. In that case, the relevant margin of error is three percentage points. We then present the percentage of Santa Barbara County residents and the percentage of Ventura County residents who give a particular answer. Because there are approximately 500 respondents from each county, the four percentage point margin applies to these percentages. Finally, we present answers for subgroups of the population. Here the margin of error is even larger because the size of these subgroups is typically smaller than 500.



*Subgroups*

In reporting our findings, we chose three main subgroups. The first is based on geography, particularly county of residence. In our sample, 49 percent of the survey respondents are residents of Santa Barbara County, and 51 percent are residents of Ventura. The second set is based on ethnicity, particularly Whites and Latinos. Whites are 65 percent of the sample, and Latinos are 26 percent. An additional 9 percent of the population belongs to other racial and ethnic groups, each of which is too small in number to analyze separately. The third set of subgroups is based on household income. Income subgroups were chosen to divide respondents into three groups of roughly equal size. According to this division, low-income households (28%) have annual income of less than \$35,000. Middle-income households (35%) have annual income greater than \$35,000 and less than \$80,000. High-income families (37%) have annual income greater than \$80,000.

	<u>County</u>		<u>Ethnicity</u>		<u>Household Income</u>		
	Santa Barbara	Ventura	Whites	Latinos	Under \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$80,000	More than \$80,000
<b>Percentage of Respondents</b>	49%	51%	65%	26%	28%	35%	37%

Statistics for these subgroups are presented consistently throughout the report. Survey answers for other subgroups are also presented where appropriate for particular questions. In analyzing questions concerning housing, for example, it is natural to compare the answers of renters with those of owners. The last section of this report presents a fuller description of the demographic characteristics of survey respondents.

Different partitions of survey respondents may be related to each other. For example, Latinos tend to have lower household incomes than Whites. In particular, 52 percent of Latino households have an annual income of less than \$35,000. In contrast, only 25 percent of White households have incomes below that level. To an extent, therefore, the answers from low-income households to a particular question are also representative of Latino households. The same point applies to owners and renters. Fifty-four percent of renters have an annual income below \$35,000, but only 14 percent of homeowners have an annual income below \$35,000.

*Weighting*

With one exception, the demographic characteristics of the survey respondents are representative of the characteristics of the Central Coast population. The exception is the percentage of survey respondents living in Santa Barbara County. Forty-nine percent of survey respondents are from Santa Barbara County, but only 35 percent of the combined population of the two counties live there. This mismatch results from a conscious decision in sample design. For each county, we wanted survey findings with a relatively small margin of error. With 500 respondents, that margin is plus or minus four percentage points with a confidence level of 95 percent. We therefore selected telephone prefixes in the two counties with the goal of achieving at least 500 interviews in each county. When results are presented for the two counties combined, however, we weight the Ventura respondents more heavily than the Santa Barbara respondents so that the combined totals are representative of the two counties as a whole. In particular, in adding together the responses of residents of the two counties to any question, the responses of Ventura County residents are multiplied by 1.27 (65%/51%) and the responses of Santa Barbara County residents are multiplied by 0.71 (35%/49%).

## Interpreting Results

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### *Reporting Results*

Throughout the report, findings are presented as the percentage of survey respondents who gave each of the possible answers to a certain question. These percentages are rounded to the nearest integer, so the percentages for all answers in some tables may not add up to 100. To any question, respondents could reply “don’t know.” In what follows, we include the percentage of respondents who chose that option for each question. Some respondents declined to answer certain questions. In general, the refusal rate was quite low (rates are reported beginning on page 32). The notable exception was the question about household income, a question that respondents to many types of surveys are reluctant to answer. In this particular survey, nearly 10 percent of respondents refused to report their household income. Another 4 percent replied that they did not know their household’s annual income. Respondents who declined to answer the income question or who did not know their income could not be included in subgroups defined by income, thus reducing the size of these subgroups and increasing the margin of error. At the 95 percent confidence level, the margin of error for the income subgroups is approximately six percentage points.



## Financial Prosperity

Central Coast residents were asked to use 2005 as a baseline for evaluating the financial circumstances of themselves and their households. One in three households (32%) report that they are doing better than a year ago, a percentage three times higher than the percentage who conclude that they and their households have suffered financially relative to 2005. Fifty-seven percent judge they are doing about the same financially as they were one year prior.

Answers to this question were virtually the same in Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties and for Whites and Latinos. The only real differences were for income subgroups. Those with higher incomes display a more optimistic frame of mind than do those whose households make less. Specifically, 24 percent of those making less than \$35,000 have seen improvement in their household's finances. For those making more than \$80,000, the comparable figure is 45 percent. These variations across income groups may partly reflect a different dynamic among groups—the rich getting richer and the poor getting poorer. It may also reflect a common dynamic across all groups. Households that experience good financial fortune during the year are more likely to find themselves in higher income groups at the end of the year. The reverse is true for those experiencing unfortunate financial circumstances.

**“Would you say that you and your household are financially better off, worse off, or just about the same as you were a year ago?”**

	All Adults	County		Ethnicity		Household Income		
		Santa Barbara	Ventura	Whites	Latinos	Under \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$80,000	More than \$80,000
<b>Better off</b>	32%	31%	32%	32%	31%	24%	27%	45%
<b>Worse off</b>	10	11	10	10	10	13	13	8
<b>About the same</b>	57	57	57	58	57	61	59	47
<b>Don't know</b>	1	0	1	1	2	2	0	0

Not only do the vast majority of Central Coast residents believe that their economic circumstances over the past year have improved or at least stayed the same, but they also express a similar belief when asked to project the financial well-being of themselves and their households. Ninety-two percent of them feel that they will be doing at least as well financially in a year, and almost eight times as many believe that they will be doing better (39%) compared to those who believe that things will worsen (5%) over the next year.

## Financial Prosperity

Residents in Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties do not share similar assessments of their economic futures. While only 33 percent of those sampled in Santa Barbara believe that their economic futures will improve over the next year, 42 percent of those in Ventura anticipate improvement. Latinos project their economic circumstances somewhat more favorably than do Whites, with 42 percent of the former indicating that their finances will improve, and 36 percent of the latter making the same assessment. Projections also vary by household income. Of those making more than \$80,000, 46 percent report that their economic circumstances will improve in the upcoming year; 37 percent of those earning less than \$80,000 believe the same about their economic prospects.

**“Now looking ahead, do you think that a year from now you and your household will be financially better off, worse off, or just about the same as now?”**

	All Adults	County		Ethnicity		Household Income		
		Santa Barbara	Ventura	Whites	Latinos	Under \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$80,000	More than \$80,000
<b>Better off</b>	39%	33%	42%	36%	42%	37%	37%	46%
<b>Worse off</b>	5	6	5	6	6	7	7	4
<b>About the same</b>	53	57	50	56	48	50	55	49
<b>Don't know</b>	3	4	2	3	3	6	1	1

These generally positive views about future prospects seem inconsistent, however, with the opinions respondents hold concerning the job market on the Central Coast. Two-thirds of respondents (66%) say that the lack of opportunities for well-paying jobs is a problem on the Central Coast. One-third (31%) say it is a big problem. Latinos are much more likely than Whites to say that the lack of well-paying jobs is a big problem (52% compared to 21%). Similarly, low-income households are much more likely than high-income households to reach this conclusion (50% compared to 20%).

**“How about the lack of opportunities for well-paying jobs? Is this a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or not a problem in your community?”**

	All Adults	County		Ethnicity		Household Income		
		Santa Barbara	Ventura	Whites	Latinos	Under \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$80,000	More than \$80,000
<b>Big problem</b>	31%	36%	28%	21%	52%	50%	31%	20%
<b>Somewhat a problem</b>	35	39	32	38	29	24	38	39
<b>Not a problem</b>	23	16	27	27	14	15	21	29
<b>Don't know</b>	12	9	13	13	5	11	10	11

Opinions about the job market are somewhat related to opinions about future prosperity. However, even those who believe they will be better off in the future tend also to believe that the lack of well-paying jobs is a problem. Thirty percent of those who are positive about their future believe it is a big problem, and 37 percent believe it is somewhat of a problem. The responses are similar from those who expect no significant change in financial prosperity. Respondents who expect to be worse off in the future are more likely to say that the job market is a problem (43%).



## Housing

Along a number of dimensions, Central Coast residents are quite satisfied with their housing. This section considers the following issues: satisfaction with privacy and space of one's housing; considerations of the cost of one's housing; beliefs about the safety of one's neighborhood; and overall levels of satisfaction with one's home. The section on Growth and Development returns to the issue of housing from a regional perspective, particularly the relationship between housing prices and controls on residential development.

Among Central Coast residents there is substantial satisfaction with the privacy afforded by their dwelling: 87 percent are at least somewhat satisfied, and of this group, most (63%) are very satisfied. In Santa Barbara and Ventura the levels of satisfaction are high and nearly equal. There is some differentiation between Whites and Latinos when attention is focused on those who are very satisfied. Sixty-six percent of Whites fall into this category, and 59 percent of Latinos do. But when the categories of "somewhat satisfied" and "very satisfied" are collapsed, the ethnic difference narrows.

Most owners and renters express strong satisfaction with their dwelling's privacy from their neighbors. But owners are, taken as a group, more likely to express this view than are renters: 91 percent of owners and 80 percent of renters are satisfied.

**"How satisfied are you with the amount of privacy that your home has from your neighbors?"**

	All Adults	County		Ethnicity		Household Income		
		Santa Barbara	Ventura	Whites	Latinos	Under \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$80,000	More than \$80,000
<b>Very satisfied</b>	63%	65%	63%	66%	59%	59%	62%	66%
<b>Somewhat satisfied</b>	24	23	24	23	26	26	24	22
<b>Somewhat dissatisfied</b>	7	6	7	6	5	7	7	7
<b>Very dissatisfied</b>	6	5	6	4	9	7	7	5
<b>Don't know</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## Housing

The overall levels of support for the privacy of one's dwelling mirror those regarding the space it affords. Indeed, 62 percent of respondents display strong satisfaction with their living space. Collapsing those who are somewhat and very satisfied reveals near consensus – almost all are at least partially content with the amount of living space in their home (87%). Residents of Santa Barbara County (66%) are more likely to indicate that they are very satisfied with their living space than are residents of Ventura County (61%), but these differences are minor and do not remain when those who are somewhat and very satisfied are considered together.

**“How satisfied are you with the amount of living space in the home you live in?”**

	All Adults	County		Ethnicity		Household Income		
		Santa Barbara	Ventura	Whites	Latinos	Under \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$80,000	More than \$80,000
<b>Very satisfied</b>	62%	66%	61%	66%	56%	56%	55%	71%
<b>Somewhat satisfied</b>	25	22	26	22	28	28	28	21
<b>Somewhat dissatisfied</b>	9	8	9	9	10	9	10	7
<b>Very dissatisfied</b>	4	4	4	2	7	7	6	1
<b>Don't know</b>	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

There is a mild ethnic division. Whites are more likely than Latinos to express a very strong degree of contentment – 66 percent versus 56 percent – and while the gap closes when the uppermost satisfaction categories are collapsed, a small difference of four percentage points persists. There is an association between satisfaction and income, and in a direction that is understandable – money appears to buy more space or a greater sense of contentment with the space one has. But, even those who can afford less appear at least somewhat satisfied with what they can afford (84%). As was the case with the dimension of privacy, owners and renters diverge somewhat in the assessment of their dwelling's space. Sixty-nine percent of those who own strongly affirm the amount of space their home affords, while only 48 percent of renters feel the same way.

There is a relationship between satisfaction with space and the number of residents in a household. However, even for households with five or more residents, nearly half of respondents report that they are very satisfied with the amount of living space in their home.



Neighborhood safety is a critical issue for households. Among those surveyed, there is considerably more agreement with the statement that “I would feel safe walking in my neighborhood at night” than there is disagreement: 79 percent fall in the former category. There is a slight difference between the opinions voiced by those in Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties. Fifty-seven percent of the former group strongly agree with the statement, while 53 percent of the latter do. There is, however, a marked split between Whites and Latinos. Sixty-three percent of Whites strongly agree while only 37 percent of Latinos do, and this division persists when all of those who agree are considered together. A significant effect of income is also revealed. Nearly all (94%) of those making more than \$80,000 believe at least somewhat that their neighborhoods are safe, compared to 62 percent for those making less than \$35,000. Owners and renters are also not of like mind about the safety of their neighborhoods, owners (85%) being more likely to concur with the statement than are renters (68%).

**“Please tell us if you agree or disagree with the following statement:  
I would feel safe walking in my neighborhood at night.”**

	All Adults	County		Ethnicity		Household Income		
		Santa Barbara	Ventura	Whites	Latinos	Under \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$80,000	More than \$80,000
<b>Strongly agree</b>	54%	57%	53%	63%	37%	34%	50%	73%
<b>Agree somewhat</b>	25	18	29	24	27	28	28	21
<b>Disagree somewhat</b>	9	11	8	7	13	14	11	4
<b>Disagree strongly</b>	10	12	9	5	22	22	10	2
<b>Don't know</b>	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1

## Housing

Housing in the Central Coast is expensive, and it would be reasonable to expect that purchasing or renting a home causes a financial strain for Central Coast residents. In fact, 16 percent of residents in the Central Coast report that their home generates “a lot of financial strain.” But 67 percent indicate that no financial strain is incurred by what they own or what they rent. A good number of people, then, appear to be able to buy or rent within their means.

This certainly holds true for individuals in Santa Barbara and in Ventura – 65 percent of the former and 68 percent of the latter note that housing creates no financial strain. All is not equal for Whites and Latinos, however. Fully 75 percent of Whites do not believe that their housing causes financial strain for themselves and their families, which is 25 percentage points higher than the corresponding figure for Latinos. And while only 19 percent of those making more than \$80,000 report that they are stretched financially by their housing, 50 percent of those making less than \$35,000 feel the same way.

The financial strain of housing is related to two other factors. Renters are much more likely than homeowners to indicate that their dwelling produces at least some financial strain. Perhaps this is so because renters, unlike homeowners, do not see their dwelling as an investment. Length of residence in the county is also a factor. Among respondents who have lived in their current county for four years or less, 42 percent report that housing costs impose a financial strain on them. In contrast, among respondents who have lived in their current county for more than 20 years, only 26 percent report that housing costs cause a financial strain for them.

**“Does the cost of your housing place a financial strain on you and your family today?”**

	All Adults	County		Ethnicity		Household Income		
		Santa Barbara	Ventura	Whites	Latinos	Under \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$80,000	More than \$80,000
<b>Yes, a lot</b>	16%	14%	17%	11%	27%	30%	16%	7%
<b>Yes, a little</b>	16	20	14	14	21	20	18	12
<b>No</b>	67	65	68	75	50	48	66	80
<b>Don't know</b>	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	1



Given how respondents feel about privacy, space, safety, and the cost of housing, it makes sense that the overall level of satisfaction reported by Central Coast residents is very high: 69 percent are, on balance, very satisfied with their housing, and only a very small portion (8%) indicate that they are somewhat or very dissatisfied with their home. These are impressive numbers.

There is no difference whatsoever in the sentiments of individuals in Santa Barbara or Ventura. The findings regarding ethnicity are subtle. Considerably more Whites (74%) than Latinos (54%) note that they are very satisfied, overall, with their home. However, because the percentage of Latinos who are somewhat satisfied is high enough (32%), the gap between Whites and Latinos is less when grouping the two categories of satisfaction. Fully 97 percent of those making more than \$80,000 rate themselves at least somewhat satisfied with their home overall, which is 15 percentage points more than the comparable figure for those making less than \$35,000. Interestingly, however, over half (54%) of those earning less than \$35,000 still report being very satisfied with their home. Of those who rent, 82 percent are at least somewhat satisfied with their home, but the number nearly reaches its ceiling (96%) among homeowners.

**“Overall, how satisfied are you with the home you live in?”**

	<b>All Adults</b>	<b>County</b>		<b>Ethnicity</b>		<b>Household Income</b>		
		<b>Santa Barbara</b>	<b>Ventura</b>	<b>Whites</b>	<b>Latinos</b>	<b>Under \$35,000</b>	<b>\$35,000 to \$80,000</b>	<b>More than \$80,000</b>
<b>Very satisfied</b>	69%	70%	68%	74%	54%	54%	62%	81%
<b>Somewhat satisfied</b>	23	22	23	19	32	28	29	16
<b>Somewhat dissatisfied</b>	6	4	7	4	9	12	6	2
<b>Very dissatisfied</b>	2	3	2	2	4	6	2	1
<b>Don't know</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

## Traffic and Commuting

As the population of the Central Coast has grown, its highways have become increasingly crowded. More than eight in 10 (84%) Central Coast residents view traffic congestion on freeways and major roads as at least somewhat of a problem in their region. About half (48%) say that it is a big problem and more than one in three (36%) say that it is somewhat of a problem.

The perception that traffic congestion is a problem is strong across counties and demographic groups. Santa Barbara County residents (81%) are about as likely as Ventura County residents (85%) to say that traffic congestion is at least somewhat of a problem. Whites (87%) are slightly more likely than Latinos (80%) to hold this view. The perception that traffic congestion is at least somewhat of a problem increases with income, with 77 percent of those with a household income under \$35,000 saying that it is a problem, compared with 89 percent of those with an income above \$80,000 holding this view.

While the perception of traffic congestion as a big problem is uniform across regions of Ventura County, there is variation in this view across regions of Santa Barbara County. More than half (55%) of residents in South Santa Barbara County say that traffic congestion is a big problem, compared with only one in three (32%) residents in North Santa Barbara County. One in four (25%) North County residents say that traffic congestion is not a problem at all.

**“How about traffic congestion on freeways and major roads?  
Is this a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or not a problem at all?”**

	All Adults	County		Ethnicity		Household Income		
		Santa Barbara	Ventura	Whites	Latinos	Under \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$80,000	More than \$80,000
<b>Big problem</b>	48%	45%	50%	49%	47%	44%	53%	46%
<b>Somewhat of a problem</b>	36	36	35	38	33	33	33	43
<b>Not a problem</b>	14	17	13	12	16	19	13	11
<b>Don't know</b>	2	2	1	1	4	3	1	0



Seventy-two percent of workers drive alone to work, making this by far the most common mode of commuting. About one in 10 (13%) commuters carpool, while 9 percent commutes by alternative modes of transportation, including public transit, walking, or bicycling. Seven percent of employed residents work at home.

Although driving alone prevails as the main mode of transportation across counties and demographic groups, there is notable variation across regions and groups. For instance, Ventura County commuters (75%) are more likely than Santa Barbara County commuters (66%) to drive alone. Fewer Santa Barbara County workers need to commute, as one in 10 (10%) works at home—twice as many as in Ventura County (5%). Carpooling is substantially higher in two of the county sub-regions, with 16 percent of North Santa Barbara County residents and 19 percent of West Ventura County residents choosing this option.

There are also significant differences among ethnic and income subgroups. Three in four (77%) Whites drive alone, compared with six in 10 (60%) Latinos. Latinos are more likely than Whites to carpool (27% compared to 8%). The tendency to drive alone increases with income, with only about half (53%) of those with an income under \$35,000 driving alone, compared to nearly eight in 10 (78%) of those making \$35,000 or more. Similarly, carpooling and the use of alternate modes of transportation are less common among higher income households, while those with an income over \$80,000 (9%) are about twice as likely as those making less than \$80,000 (5%) to work at home.

The mode of commuting is related to the distance of the commute. Those who walk or bicycle report shorter commuting distances than those who drive alone or carpool. The longest commuting distance is reported by carpoolers, who commute an average of 18 miles. Single drivers average 11 miles.

**“How do you usually commute to work?”**

	All Adults	County		Ethnicity		Household Income		
		Santa Barbara	Ventura	Whites	Latinos	Under \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$80,000	More than \$80,000
<b>Drive alone</b>	72%	66%	75%	77%	60%	53%	77%	78%
<b>Carpool</b>	13	12	14	8	27	28	11	9
<b>Take public bus or transit</b>	2	2	1	1	2	4	1	1
<b>Walk</b>	4	6	3	2	6	8	2	3
<b>Bicycle</b>	2	3	1	2	3	2	3	1
<b>Work at home</b>	7	10	5	9	2	5	5	9
<b>Other</b>	1	1	1	1		1	1	1

Although about half of single car commuters in the Central Coast (48%) express dissatisfaction with traffic congestion, only one in three (34%) say that they encounter significant delays due to traffic congestion on their way to work. Commuters who report encountering significant traffic delays spend an average of 35 minutes commuting to work, while those who say they do not encounter traffic delays spend an average of 18 minutes commuting. The perception of significant traffic delays is uniformly low across regions of Santa Barbara County, where one in four commuters reports it (24% North County and 25% South County). However, reporting of significant traffic delays varies across regions of Ventura County, with half of West Ventura County commuters (51%) saying they encounter significant delays and about one in three (37%) East Ventura County commuters holding this view.

## Traffic and Commuting

In spite of the widely reported perception of traffic problems, most employed Central Coast residents are satisfied with the proximity of their home to their workplace. Eighty-five percent of residents say they are satisfied with the distance between their residence and workplace, compared with only 14 percent who say they are dissatisfied.

High levels of satisfaction can be found across counties and demographic subgroups. Santa Barbara County residents (88%) and Ventura County residents (84%) show similar levels of satisfaction, as do Whites (85%) and Latinos (84%). Satisfaction increases with income, with eight in 10 (78%) residents with an income under \$35,000 saying they are satisfied, compared to nine in 10 (87%) of those with an income over \$80,000.

Satisfaction does not vary substantially across county subregions, and while owners (66%) are more likely than renters (57%) to declare that they are very satisfied, overall satisfaction with proximity to work is similar. As expected, satisfaction decreases as the distance from the workplace and the length of commuting time increase. Central Coast residents who say they are very satisfied with the proximity of their home to their workplace commute an average of 10 miles and spend an average of 17 minutes commuting each way, while those who say they are very dissatisfied commute an average of 40 miles and spend over an hour commuting each way. Those who carpool (23%) and West Ventura County residents (21%) report the highest levels of dissatisfaction with the distance between their residence and workplace.

### “How satisfied are you with the proximity of your home in relation to your workplace?”

	All Adults	County		Ethnicity		Household Income		
		Santa Barbara	Ventura	Whites	Latinos	Under \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$80,000	More than \$80,000
<b>Satisfied</b>	85%	88%	84%	85%	84%	78%	85%	87%
<b>Dissatisfied</b>	14	11	15	14	15	21	14	12
<b>Don't know</b>	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2



## Health Care

A significant fraction of Americans do not have health insurance, an issue of national concern. This fraction is also significant on the Central Coast. Overall, 19 percent of survey respondents reported that they do not currently have health insurance. This percentage is strongly related to ethnicity and household income. Fifty-one percent of Latinos do not have health insurance. In contrast, only 7 percent of Whites are not covered. Of those making less than \$35,000, 49 percent indicate that they do not have insurance. The corresponding figures for those making between \$35,000 and \$80,000 and more than \$80,000 are, respectively, 13 and three percent.

**“Do you presently have any kind of health insurance?”**

	All Adults	County		Ethnicity		Household Income		
		Santa Barbara	Ventura	Whites	Latinos	Under \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$80,000	More than \$80,000
<b>Yes</b>	81%	81%	81%	93%	49%	51%	86%	97%
<b>No</b>	19	19	18	7	51	49	13	3

The same factors affect access to the health care system. To gauge access, respondents were asked whether they or someone in their family had, for financial reasons, “put off medical or dental treatment.” Latinos (28%) are more likely than Whites (17%) to respond affirmatively. More than a third (36%) of those making less than \$35,000 put off medical or dental treatments because they did not have sufficient funds, while this is a very rare occurrence for those making more than \$80,000 (8%). The most significant predictor of the affordability of health care is health insurance itself. Nearly half of those without insurance could not afford some medical or dental procedure, while only 15 percent of those with insurance had to put off treatment.

**“In the past year, did you or anyone in your household have to put off medical or dental treatment because you didn’t have the money?”**

	All Adults	County		Ethnicity		Household Income		
		Santa Barbara	Ventura	Whites	Latinos	Under \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$80,000	More than \$80,000
<b>Yes</b>	21%	21%	21%	17%	28%	36%	25%	8%
<b>No</b>	79	79	79	83	72	63	75	92

## Volunteering

Volunteer work provides an important link between individuals and their communities, a link we intend to explore in more detail in future surveys. In this first survey, however, we simply asked survey respondents whether they participated in any community service or volunteer work. Nearly half (47%) replied that they did participate.

There is a significant difference between counties, with more volunteers in Santa Barbara (52%) than in Ventura (44%). There is a strong association between the ethnicity of respondents and their reported service and volunteer work: Whites (54%) were more likely than Latinos (32%) to answer affirmatively to the question about community service and volunteer work. At least some of this difference might be a consequence of differing degrees of income and education in the two ethnic groups. Of those making less than \$35,000 per year, only 32 percent report volunteering or serving the community in some way. The comparable figure for those earning more than \$80,000 a year is 54 percent. Volunteering is also very strongly related to education. The proportion of those with less than a high school degree who volunteer is 22 percent, which is 42 percentage points less than the proportion of those with a college or graduate degree who volunteer.

**“Do you do any community service or volunteer work?”**

	All Adults	County		Ethnicity		Household Income		
		Santa Barbara	Ventura	Whites	Latinos	Under \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$80,000	More than \$80,000
<b>Yes</b>	47%	52%	44%	54%	32%	32%	51%	54%
<b>No</b>	53	48	56	46	67	68	49	46
<b>Don't know</b>	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0



## Growth and Development

The Central Coast is well known for its efforts to control development. Many of the area's local governments have implemented policies that slow residential and commercial growth. Despite these policies, however, 44 percent of Central Coast residents believe that growth is occurring too rapidly. A nearly equal number (45%) say the current rate of growth is just about right. Very few (9%) believe that growth and development is occurring too slowly.

These attitudes are similar across counties and across ethnic and income groups. Latinos are just as likely as Whites to say that growth is occurring too rapidly (45% compared to 47%). Low-income households are just as likely as middle-income households to believe that growth is too fast (47% compared to 50%). This belief is slightly less common among high-income households. Thirty-nine percent of them say that growth is occurring too rapidly.

**“Overall, do you think growth and development in your area is happening too fast, too slow, or just about right?”**

	All Adults	County		Ethnicity		Household Income		
		Santa Barbara	Ventura	Whites	Latinos	Under \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$80,000	More than \$80,000
<b>Too fast</b>	44%	41%	47%	47%	45%	47%	50%	39%
<b>About right</b>	45	45	44	46	40	35	42	53
<b>Too slow</b>	9	11	7	6	12	13	7	8
<b>Don't know</b>	2	3	2	1	3	5	1	1

In regional comparisons, the southern part of Santa Barbara County stands out. Only 37 percent of respondents from South Santa Barbara County believe that the growth rate is too high. In the other three regions, 47 percent of residents believe that growth is too fast. In part, this difference may reflect realities: In recent years, South Santa Barbara County has grown less rapidly than other regions of the Central Coast.

**“Overall, do you think growth and development in your area is happening too fast, too slow, or just about right?”**

	County Subregions			
	Santa Barbara		Ventura	
	North	South	East	West
<b>Too fast</b>	47%	37%	47%	47%
<b>About right</b>	40	49	40	40
<b>Too slow</b>	11	11	10	10
<b>Don't know</b>	2	3	3	3

Public policies that control residential and commercial development limit the rights of landowners, an instance of government intervention in the market that political conservatives typically regard with skepticism. Nevertheless, those who identify themselves as conservatives (41%) are nearly as likely as those who identify themselves as liberals (48%) to say that the rate of growth is too high.

## Growth and Development

To the extent that controlling growth increases housing prices, homeowners are often thought to have the most to gain from controlling residential development. For homeowners, an increase in housing prices is an increase in wealth. For renters, however, an increase in housing prices is an increase in the cost of living. Yet, renters are no less likely than homeowners to believe that growth is occurring too rapidly. Forty-six percent of homeowners say that growth is occurring too rapidly as compared to 44 percent of renters who voice the same opinion.

A much more significant difference is related to length of residence in the two counties. Relative newcomers are much less likely than others to say that the growth rate is too high. Among those residing less than five years in their current county, only 30 percent believe that the growth rate is too high. In comparison, for those with more than 10 years of residence, 50 percent say growth is too rapid.

**“Overall, do you think growth and development in your area is happening too fast, too slow, or just about right?”**

	<u>Housing Tenure</u>		<u>Years Residing in County</u>			
	Own	Rent	0-4	5-10	11-20	21 or more
<b>Too fast</b>	46%	44%	30%	38%	50%	50%
<b>About right</b>	47	40	55	50	44	40
<b>Too slow</b>	6	13	12	9	5	8
<b>Don't know</b>	1	3	3	3	1	2

A common concern about development is the loss of open space. While residents of the Central Coast are clearly concerned about development, they do not believe that the availability of recreational parks and open space is currently a problem. Just 9 percent of Central Coast residents believe the availability of open space is a big problem, and only 31 percent believe it is any problem at all. Two-thirds (66%) say that it is not a problem at all in their communities. Latinos are much more likely than Whites to believe it is a problem (42% compared to 28%), and low-income households are more likely than high-income households to say it is a problem (36% compared to 26%). Overall, however, a solid majority of all groups believes that the availability of parks and open space is not a problem.

**“How about the availability of recreational parks and open space?  
Is this a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or not a problem in your community?”**

	All Adults	<u>County</u>		<u>Ethnicity</u>		<u>Household Income</u>		
		Santa Barbara	Ventura	Whites	Latinos	Under \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$80,000	More than \$80,000
<b>Big problem</b>	9%	9%	9%	6%	16%	11%	10%	6%
<b>Somewhat a problem</b>	22	22	23	22	26	25	25	20
<b>No problem</b>	66	67	65	70	55	59	63	73
<b>Don't know</b>	3	2	3	2	3	5	2	1



Just as the loss of open space is a common concern associated with growth, a decline in housing affordability is often seen as an undesirable consequence of controlling growth. Central Coast residents are clearly concerned about the affordability of housing for working families. Sixty-nine percent believe that housing affordability is a big problem in their community. No substantial differences in this point of view emerge when comparing across counties or ethnic groups. Nor do opinions vary significantly by household income. Moreover, residents hold this opinion regardless of whether or not high housing costs pose a problem for them personally. Even among those households reporting that high housing costs are not a financial strain for them, two-thirds (65%) believe that high housing costs are a big problem for the Central Coast.

**“How about the lack of affordable housing for working families?  
Is this a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or not a problem in your community?”**

	All Adults	County		Ethnicity		Household Income		
		Santa Barbara	Ventura	Whites	Latinos	Under \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$80,000	More than \$80,000
<b>Big problem</b>	69%	72%	67%	69%	71%	69%	73%	67%
<b>Somewhat a problem</b>	19	17	20	21	13	15	16	24
<b>No problem</b>	9	9	9	7	12	12	8	7
<b>Don't know</b>	3	2	4	3	4	4	3	3

The belief that development is proceeding too rapidly seems at odds with the belief that affordable housing is a problem for the Central Coast. This seeming contradiction is reconciled by the opinions that Central Coast residents have about the effect of housing construction on housing prices. Only 20 percent of Central Coast residents believe that a more rapid increase in housing construction will decrease housing prices. Residents of Santa Barbara County (24%) and Latinos (25%) are slightly more likely than others to hold this opinion.

Opinions about housing construction and housing prices are related to opinions about the current pace of growth. Among residents who believe that an increase in the rate of housing construction will decrease housing prices, only 37 percent believe that the current pace of development is too fast. In comparison, among residents who believe housing construction has little or no effect on prices, 45 percent believe that the pace of development is too fast. Overall, however, a clear majority of Central Coast residents do not see increasing the rate of housing construction as a solution to the area's housing affordability problem.

**“Do you think that a more rapid increase in housing construction  
would decrease housing prices or have little or no effect?”**

	All Adults	County		Ethnicity		Household Income		
		Santa Barbara	Ventura	Whites	Latinos	Under \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$80,000	More than \$80,000
<b>Decrease</b>	20%	24%	17%	17%	25%	23%	19%	18%
<b>Little or no effect</b>	68	64	70	72	61	62	68	73
<b>Other</b>	7	6	8	6	9	8	8	7
<b>Don't know</b>	5	6	5	5	5	7	5	2

## Growth and Development

Just as clearly, the majority does not see the housing affordability problem abating in the next two years. Despite talk of a bubble in the housing market, 66 percent of residents believe that average home values are likely to increase in the next two years. There is little difference in this percentage across subgroups, but there is a significant difference in opinion about the extent of the expected increase. Latinos (43%) are much more likely than Whites (19%) to believe that housing values will increase greatly. Similarly, low-income households (40%) are much more likely than high-income households (18%) to hold this belief. Because homeownership is so closely related to income and ethnicity, it is not surprising that renters are much more likely than homeowners to expect a large increase in values. Twenty-one percent of homeowners expect a large increase compared to 39 percent of renters. These findings indicate that those more likely to be adversely affected by an increase in home values are also more likely to expect the increase to be large.

**“In the next two years, do you think that average home values are likely to increase a lot, increase a little, stay the same, decrease a little, or decrease a lot.”**

	All Adults	County		Ethnicity		Household Income		
		Santa Barbara	Ventura	Whites	Latinos	Under \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$80,000	More than \$80,000
<b>Increase a lot</b>	27%	27%	26%	19%	43%	40%	26%	18%
<b>Increase a little</b>	39	40	39	44	30	26	42	48
<b>Stay the same</b>	14	13	14	17	9	15	11	17
<b>Decrease a little</b>	13	12	13	14	10	10	15	14
<b>Decrease a lot</b>	3	2	3	3	1	2	3	3
<b>Don't know</b>	4	7	4	3	8	8	3	0



## Immigration

Immigration is an important issue on the Central Coast. To gauge public opinion on this issue, we asked four related questions about immigration. Half of the respondents were asked whether they agree or disagree with each of the following two statements:

- Immigration enriches local culture and communities.
- Immigration takes away jobs from people who are already here.

The other half were asked whether they agree or disagree with each of these two statements:

- Immigration provides essential labor for the economy.
- Immigration poses an unreasonable burden on services in our community.

Each pair contains a question about the effect of immigration on the labor market, one expressing a potentially negative effect and the other a potentially positive effect. Each pair also contains a statement not directly related to the effect of immigration on the labor market. One focuses on a potentially positive effect of immigration; the other on a potentially negative impact.

The sample size for each set of statements is half of the full sample, increasing the margin of error to four percentage points. When responses are analyzed by subgroup, the sample size approaches 100 respondents, and the margin of error increases to 10 percentage points.

Central Coast residents seem to agree that immigrants have a positive effect on the local labor market. When the effects are presented in a positive light (immigrants provide essential labor), 38 percent of respondents strongly agree and 38 percent somewhat agree. When the effects are presented in a negative light (immigrants take away jobs), 34 percent strongly disagree and 28 percent disagree somewhat.

**Agree/Disagree: "Immigration provides essential labor for the economy."**

	All Adults	County		Ethnicity		Household Income		
		Santa Barbara	Ventura	Whites	Latinos	Under \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$80,000	More than \$80,000
<b>Strongly agree</b>	38%	41%	36%	36%	47%	33%	43%	37%
<b>Agree somewhat</b>	38	34	39	43	24	36	40	38
<b>Disagree somewhat</b>	10	11	10	11	11	11	5	13
<b>Disagree strongly</b>	11	10	11	9	14	14	9	11
<b>Don't know</b>	3	4	3	2	5	7	3	1

**Agree/Disagree: "Immigration takes away jobs from people who are already here."**

	All Adults	County		Ethnicity		Household Income		
		Santa Barbara	Ventura	Whites	Latinos	Under \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$80,000	More than \$80,000
<b>Strongly agree</b>	16%	16%	16%	18%	11%	18%	16%	15%
<b>Agree somewhat</b>	17	19	16	20	9	16	18	19
<b>Disagree somewhat</b>	28	29	27	32	22	22	31	32
<b>Disagree strongly</b>	34	32	35	26	56	41	29	32
<b>Don't know</b>	5	4	5	5	2	3	5	2

## Immigration

There are differences across subgroups, but, to repeat, the sample sizes are small, and we should interpret the results with caution. Even with those small sample sizes, however, there are significant differences between ethnic groups. Fifty-six percent of Latinos strongly disagree with the statement that immigrants take away jobs from those who are already here. In contrast, only 26 percent of Whites strongly disagree with that statement. If the strongly disagree and somewhat disagree categories are collapsed into one, the difference is still significant. Seventy-eight percent of Latinos disagree with the statement, and 58 percent of Whites disagree.

While respondents hold a generally positive opinion of immigration on the labor market, they also see a cost in terms of the burden that immigrants put on community services. Fifty-five percent at least partially concur that “immigration poses an unreasonable burden on services in our community,” and 23 percent do so strongly. As in the case of the labor market effects of immigration, there is a fissure in beliefs along ethnic lines. Latinos are much more likely to disagree with the claim that immigrants constitute an unreasonable burden than are Whites – indeed, the gap is 25 percentage points.

### Agree/Disagree: “Immigration poses an unreasonable burden on services in our community.”

	All Adults	County		Ethnicity		Household Income		
		Santa Barbara	Ventura	Whites	Latinos	Under \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$80,000	More than \$80,000
<b>Strongly agree</b>	23%	28%	20%	26%	12%	21%	25%	22%
<b>Agree somewhat</b>	32	33	32	36	25	28	30	40
<b>Disagree somewhat</b>	21	16	24	21	25	20	27	17
<b>Disagree strongly</b>	18	16	19	12	31	21	15	17
<b>Don't know</b>	3	6	5	4	7	9	3	4

This ethnic fissure largely disappears in responses concerning the effect of immigration on local cultures and communities. Sixty-four percent of respondents agreed that immigration enriches local cultures and communities. The percentage in agreement is the same for Whites (64%) and slightly lower for Latinos (57%).

### Agree/Disagree: “Immigration enriches local cultures and communities.”

	All Adults	County		Ethnicity		Household Income		
		Santa Barbara	Ventura	Whites	Latinos	Under \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$80,000	More than \$80,000
<b>Strongly agree</b>	27%	29%	27%	26%	24%	30%	25%	26%
<b>Agree somewhat</b>	37	38	37	38	33	34	30	43
<b>Disagree somewhat</b>	17	16	17	18	16	18	27	17
<b>Disagree strongly</b>	12	12	12	13	12	11	15	10
<b>Don't know</b>	7	5	8	5	5	6	5	3



Finally, ideology colors views of immigration. Conservatives are much more likely – by a margin of 13 percent – to endorse the declaration that immigration takes away jobs. The gap is even larger regarding the effect of immigrants on community services. Forty-three percent of liberals hold negative views about this effect, and 65 percent of conservatives do. Seventy-six percent of liberals concur that “immigration enriches local culture and communities,” a figure 17 percentage points higher than that for conservatives (59%). While 71 percent of conservatives believe that “immigration provides essential labor,” the corresponding amount of support from liberals is 85 percent.

## Education

California has initiated an ambitious accountability program designed to boost student achievement. Schools are now assigned an Academic Performance Index based on the performance of their students on standardized tests. These efforts have provided the general public with more information about the quality of their local public schools.

Residents of Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties are relatively satisfied with their own neighborhood schools. One-third (33%) profess to be very satisfied, and another third (31%) say they are somewhat satisfied. Less than 20 percent are dissatisfied. These percentages do not differ significantly across counties or ethnic and income subgroups. Eighteen percent say they do not know about the quality of their neighborhood schools. Many of these respondents do not have school-age children.

Answers differ somewhat for the 275 respondents who have children in a public school. Almost all (99%) of these respondents have an opinion about the quality of their neighborhood schools. Forty-one percent of parents say they are very satisfied with those schools. Another 39 percent say they are somewhat satisfied.

**“Generally speaking, how satisfied are you with the quality of schools in your neighborhood?”**

	All Adults	County		Ethnicity		Household Income		
		Santa Barbara	Ventura	Whites	Latinos	Under \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$80,000	More than \$80,000
<b>Very satisfied</b>	33%	34%	32%	33%	35%	32%	29%	37%
<b>Somewhat satisfied</b>	31	28	33	30	35	32	32	33
<b>Somewhat dissatisfied</b>	11	12	11	9	14	12	14	8
<b>Very dissatisfied</b>	7	7	7	6	9	7	8	6
<b>Don't know</b>	18	20	17	22	6	17	17	17

California’s new academic standards for schools are designed to prepare all students for college, leading some to question whether the state is ignoring the important role of vocational education. Most Central Coast residents do not appear to share that concern. Sixty-one percent believe that more people should go to college than at present. Only 25 percent believe that more people should attend trade and vocational schools. Latinos are particularly strong in their belief that more people should attend college. Seventy-seven percent hold that view, a noteworthy finding considering that college attendance is currently lower among Latinos than Whites.

**“Should more people be going to college, or should more people be going to trade and vocational schools, or should more people be going directly to work after high school?”**

	All Adults	County		Ethnicity		Household Income		
		Santa Barbara	Ventura	Whites	Latinos	Under \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$80,000	More than \$80,000
<b>College</b>	61%	57%	63%	52%	77%	63%	61%	62%
<b>Trade school</b>	25	30	23	33	8	23	27	26
<b>Work</b>	3	3	3	1	8	6	3	1
<b>Don't know</b>	11	10	11	13	7	8	10	11



## Santa Barbara County Split

In the June 6, 2006, primary elections, residents of Santa Barbara County will have the opportunity to vote on a proposal to divide the County into two separate counties, one north of the Santa Ynez mountains and one south. While most residents (70%) are familiar with the proposal, levels of knowledge vary somewhat among different groups of residents. More Whites (84%) than Latinos (35%) are aware of the proposal. Those who earn more are more likely than those who earn less to report familiarity with the issue, as are those who own homes, those who are more educated, and those who have lived longer in Santa Barbara County. Finally, residents who voted in the November 7, 2005, special election (and therefore may be more likely to vote in the June 6 election) are more likely to be informed about the county split issue (85% to 70%).

### “Have you heard about the proposal for the North/South County split?”

	All Adults	Likely Voters	Region		Ethnicity		Household Income			Housing Tenure	
			North	South	Whites	Latinos	Under \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$80,000	More than \$80,000	Own	Rent
<b>Yes</b>	70%	85%	70%	70%	84%	35%	47%	78%	90%	84%	46%
<b>No</b>	30	15	30	30	16	65	53	22	10	16	54

Among those familiar with the proposal, almost half (49%) are opposed and only 9 percent are in favor of it. A substantial fraction, 42 percent, is still undecided, however. Support for the county split is low across regions of the county, demographic groups, and political parties. However, there are some interesting differences among groups in opposition to the proposal. For instance, North County residents (53%) are more likely than South County residents (46%) to oppose the measure. Opposition increases with income and age, but is similar among education, gender, and ethnicity. Republicans and Democrats have similar views about the measure (53% and 49% opposed) and are slightly more likely than Independents (44%) to oppose the county split proposal. Homeowners are much more likely to oppose the County Split than are renters (54% compared to 34%), while renters are considerably more likely than homeowners to express indecision about the matter (53% compared to 38%). Likely voters (52%) show levels of opposition similar to all Santa Barbara County residents (49%).

### If familiar with the county split proposal: “Would you say you favor, oppose or are undecided on it?”

	All Adults	Likely Voters	Region		Ethnicity		Household Income			Housing Tenure	
			North	South	Whites	Latinos	Under \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$80,000	More than \$80,000	Own	Rent
<b>Favor</b>	9%	9%	9%	9%	8%	10%	11%	8%	9%	8%	13%
<b>Opposed</b>	49	52	53	46	52	49	43	46	58	54	34
<b>Undecided</b>	42	39	38	45	40	41	46	46	33	38	53

## Central Coast Demographics

As the preceding sections demonstrate, answers to many of our survey questions vary across subgroups of the population. This section provides more demographic information about those subgroups. This information is also interesting in its own right because it portrays the diversity of households and individuals living in Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties.

One of the key components of that portrait is the composition of households. Most households have one or two adults. Only 29 percent of households have more than two adults. Latino households are much more likely than White households to have three or more adults. Nearly half of Latino households (48%) have three or more adults. Latino households are also much more likely to have children. Sixty-eight percent of Latino households have a least one child under the age of 18. Only 37 percent of White households have children.

**Number of Adults and Children in the Household**

	All Adults	County		Ethnicity		Household Income		
		Santa Barbara	Ventura	Whites	Latinos	Under \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$80,000	More than \$80,000
<b>1 adult</b>								
No children	15%	16%	14%	18%	6%	23%	17%	6%
1 child	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	2
2 children	1	1	2	1	4	3	1	1
3 or more children	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>2 adults</b>								
No children	26	32	22	33	8	17	29	26
1 child	9	10	9	11	7	5	8	13
2 children	11	9	13	10	12	6	11	17
3 or more children	6	5	7	4	11	8	6	6
<b>3 or more adults</b>								
No children	15	13	15	13	18	15	11	18
1 child	6	3	7	3	11	7	7	4
2 children	5	4	5	3	10	6	5	5
3 or more children	3	3	3	1	9	6	2	1



Most survey respondents have lived on the Central Coast for many years. Forty-five percent have lived in their current county for 21 years or more. This percentage is slightly higher in Santa Barbara County (47 %) than in Ventura County (43%).

**Length of Residence in Current County**

	All Adults	County		Ethnicity		Household Income		
		Santa Barbara	Ventura	Whites	Latinos	Under \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$80,000	More than \$80,000
<b>Less than 1 year</b>	4%	3%	5%	4%	4%	7%	3%	5%
<b>1 - 4 years</b>	11	11	10	10	14	18	7	9
<b>5 - 10 years</b>	16	13	17	17	14	16	13	20
<b>11 - 20 years</b>	24	24	24	23	28	20	22	29
<b>21 or more years</b>	45	47	43	46	40	39	55	37

Central Coast residents are highly educated, though there is a large gap in educational attainment between Whites and Latinos. Thirty-one percent of Whites have a four-year degree; an additional 24 percent have some graduate education. In contrast, only 12 percent of Latinos have graduated from a four-year college. For 9 percent of Latinos, the highest level of education completed is a four-year degree. Another 3 percent have some graduate education.

**Highest Level of Education Completed**

	All Adults	County		Ethnicity		Household Income		
		Santa Barbara	Ventura	Whites	Latinos	Under \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$80,000	More than \$80,000
<b>Less than high school</b>	11%	11%	11%	1%	39%	33%	5%	0%
<b>High school</b>	15	16	14	11	23	21	17	7
<b>Vocational school</b>	4	3	4	3	4	6	3	3
<b>Community college</b>	9	8	10	10	10	10	13	6
<b>Some college</b>	18	17	19	20	13	16	19	20
<b>Four year college</b>	24	24	24	31	9	12	25	32
<b>Graduate school</b>	18	19	18	24	3	4	16	30

## Central Coast Demographics

Household income differs by ethnicity, as well. Sixty-three percent of Latino households earn less than \$45,000 per year. In contrast, 74 percent of White households earn more than \$45,000.

### Annual Household Income

	All Adults	County		Ethnicity		Household Income		
		Santa Barbara	Ventura	Whites	Latinos	Under \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$80,000	More than \$80,000
Less than \$15,000	8%	9%	8%	4%	17%	31%		
\$15,000 - \$25,000	8	12	7	4	17	33		
\$25,000 - \$35,000	9	10	9	6	18	36		
\$35,000 - \$45,000	10	10	10	9	12		30%	
\$45,000 - \$65,000	13	15	12	15	8		40	
\$65,000 - \$80,000	10	9	11	12	7		31	
\$80,000 - \$100,000	11	8	12	14	6			29%
\$100,000 - \$125,000	9	9	9	11	2			25
\$125,000 - \$150,000	5	3	7	7	1			15
More than \$150,000	11	11	11	15	3			31
Don't know	5	5	5	2	10			

Homeownership follows the same general pattern. Seventy-eight percent of White households own their own homes. Only 43 percent of Latinos households are homeowners. Eighty-nine percent of households with annual incomes over \$80,000 own their homes, as compared to only 33 percent of those with incomes of less than \$35,000.

### Housing Tenure

	All Adults	County		Ethnicity		Household Income		
		Santa Barbara	Ventura	Whites	Latinos	Under \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$80,000	More than \$80,000
Own	67%	62%	70%	78%	42%	33%	67%	89%
Rent	32	37	29	21	56	66	32	11
Don't know	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0



A final characteristic concerns the political ideology of respondents. With the sole exception of low-income households, respondents are more likely to identify themselves as conservatives than as liberals. Overall, 36 percent of Central Coast residents identify themselves as conservatives as opposed to 26 who identify themselves as moderate, and 30 percent who identify themselves as liberal.

**Political Ideology**

	<b>All Adults</b>	<b>County</b>		<b>Ethnicity</b>		<b>Household Income</b>		
		<b>Santa Barbara</b>	<b>Ventura</b>	<b>Whites</b>	<b>Latinos</b>	<b>Under \$35,000</b>	<b>\$35,000 to \$80,000</b>	<b>More than \$80,000</b>
<b>Conservative</b>	36%	35%	36%	38%	33%	27%	35%	40%
<b>Moderate</b>	26	22	28	26	24	28	27	25
<b>Liberal</b>	30	34	29	31	30	31	33	32
<b>Don't know</b>	8	9	7	4	12	15	5	3

**Central Coast Survey**  
**January 9—January 31, 2006**  
**1,008 Santa Barbara County and Ventura County adult residents:**  
**ENGLISH and SPANISH**

MARGIN OF ERROR +/-3% AT 95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL FOR TOTAL SAMPLE

**PRESCR6 . Can I verify that you live in Santa Barbara/Ventura County?**

**¿Puedo verificar que usted vive en el condado de Santa Barbara/Ventura?**

35% Santa Barbara County

65 Ventura County

First, I am going to read you a list of problems that could potentially affect your community. For each one, please tell me if you think this is a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or not a problem in your community.

Primero, voy a leerle una lista de problemas que podrían afectar a su comunidad. Para cada uno, por favor dígame si piensa que es un gran problema, algo problemático, o no es un problema en su comunidad.

*[rotate questions C\_QL1 to C\_QL7]*

**C\_QL1. How about traffic congestion on freeways and major roads?**

**¿Qué le parece la congestión de tráfico en las autopistas y las carreteras principales?**

48% big problem

36 somewhat of a problem

14 not a problem

2 don't know

*Refusal rate: <1%*

**C\_QL2. How about the lack of affordable housing for working families?**

**¿Qué le parece la falta de viviendas a precios económicos para familias trabajadoras?**

68% big problem

19 somewhat of a problem

9 not a problem

3 don't know

*Refusal rate: <1%*

**C\_QL4. How about the availability of recreational parks and open space?**

**¿Qué le parece la disponibilidad de parques de recreación y espacios abiertos?**

9% big problem

22 somewhat of a problem

66 not a problem

3 don't know

*Refusal rate: 0%*

**C\_QL5. How about the lack of opportunities for well-paying jobs?**

**¿Qué le parece la falta de oportunidades de trabajos con buenos sueldos?**

31% big problem

35 somewhat of a problem

23 not a problem

12 don't know

*Refusal rate: <1%*

**C\_QL7. Overall, do you think growth and development in your area is happening too fast, too slow, or just about right?**

**En general, ¿piensa usted que el crecimiento y desarrollo de su zona está ocurriendo demasiado rápido, demasiado lento, o de buen ritmo?**

45% too fast

8 too slow

45 just about right

2 don't know

*Refusal rate: <1%*

**H\_POL3. Some people believe that a more rapid increase in housing construction would decrease housing prices; others believe it would have little or no effect. How about you--do you think that a more rapid increase in housing construction would decrease housing prices or have little or no effect?**

**Algunos piensan que un crecimiento más rápido de la construcción de viviendas bajaría el precio de las viviendas; otros creen que habría un efecto mínimo o ningún efecto. ¿Qué piensa usted--cree que un crecimiento más rápido de la construcción de viviendas bajaría los precios de las viviendas o habría poco o no habría efecto alguno?**

19% decrease housing prices

68 have little or no effect

7 other (*volunteered*)

5 don't know

*Refusal rate: <1%*



**C\_N2. Please tell us if you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would feel safe walking in my neighborhood at night. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree?**  
**Por favor díganos si está de acuerdo o no con el siguiente comentario: Yo me sentiría seguro(a) caminando por mi vecindad de noche. ¿Está usted muy de acuerdo, algo de acuerdo, algo en desacuerdo, o muy en desacuerdo?**

- 54% strongly agree
- 25 somewhat agree
- 9 somewhat disagree
- 10 strongly disagree
- 1 don't know

*Refusal rate: 0%*

**C\_N3. Are you a member of any neighborhood associations?**

**¿Es usted miembro(a) de alguna asociación de vecindad?**

- 10% yes (specify)
- 90 no

*Refusal rate: 0%*

**C\_N4. Generally speaking, how satisfied are you with the quality of schools in your neighborhood? Are you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?**

**En términos generales, ¿hasta qué punto está usted satisfecho con la calidad de las escuelas en su vecindad?**

**¿Está muy satisfecho, algo satisfecho, no muy satisfecho, o nada satisfecho?**

- 33% very satisfied
- 31 somewhat satisfied
- 11 somewhat dissatisfied
- 7 very dissatisfied
- 18 don't know

*Refusal rate: 1%*

**POSTHS. In your opinion, should more people be going to college, or should more people be going to trade and vocational schools, or should more people be going directly to work after high school?**

**En su opinión, ¿debería más gente ir a la universidad, debería más gente ir a escuelas de artes y oficios y de vocaciones, o debería más gente ir a trabajar directamente después de la preparatoria?**

- 61% more people should be going to college
- 25 more people should be going to trade and vocational schools
- 3 more people should be going directly to work after high school
- 11 don't know

*Refusal rate: 1%*

**C\_V1. Do you do any community service or volunteer work? If yes: On average, how frequently do you volunteer? ¿Participa en servicios para la comunidad o se ofrece como voluntario? If yes: En promedio, ¿con cuánta frecuencia trabaja como voluntario?**

- 4% yes, daily
- 20 yes, weekly
- 14 yes, monthly
- 9 yes, less often
- 53 no

*Refusal rate: 0%*

**Next I'm going to read you statements about immigration in your local community. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree. Ahora le voy a leer declaraciones sobre la inmigración en su comunidad local. Por favor dígame si está muy de acuerdo, algo de acuerdo, algo en desacuerdo, o muy en desacuerdo.**

*[C\_IM1 and C\_IM2 asked of random half sample of respondents]*

**C\_IM1. Immigration enriches local culture and communities.**

**La inmigración enriquece la cultura local y las comunidades.**

- 27% strongly agree
- 37 somewhat agree
- 17 somewhat disagree
- 12 strongly disagree
- 7 don't know

*Refusal rate: 1%*

**C\_IM2. Immigration takes away jobs from people who are already here.**

**La inmigración quita los trabajos de los que ya están aquí.**

- 16% strongly agree
- 17 somewhat agree
- 28 somewhat disagree
- 34 strongly disagree
- 5 don't know

*Refusal rate: 1%*

## Survey Questions

[C\_IM3 and C\_IM4 asked of half sample not asked C\_IM1 and C\_IM2]

**C\_IM3. Immigration poses an unreasonable burden on services in our community.**

La inmigración presenta una carga innecesaria en los servicios de nuestra comunidad.

- 23% strongly agree
- 32 somewhat agree
- 21 somewhat disagree
- 18 strongly disagree
- 6 don't know

Refusal rate: 1%

**C\_IM4. Immigration provides essential labor for our economy.**

La inmigración provee mano de obra esencial para nuestra economía.

- 38% strongly agree
- 38 somewhat agree
- 10 somewhat disagree
- 11 strongly disagree
- 3 don't know

Refusal rate: <1%

**Next, I would like to ask you some questions about where you live and work.**

A continuación me gustaría hacerle algunas preguntas acerca de dónde vive y trabaja.

**D\_8. What is your current work status?**

¿Cuál es el estado de su empleo en la actualidad?

- 53% full-time employed [ask D\_COM2]
- 13 part-time employed [ask D\_COM2]
- 3 not employed, student [skip to D\_H1]
- 7 not employed, homemaker [skip to D\_H1]
- 19 not employed, retired [skip to D\_H1]
- 2 not employed, looking for work [skip to D\_H1]
- 2 not employed, not looking for work [skip to D\_H1]
- 2 not employed, on disability [skip to D\_H1]

Refusal rate: 1%

**D\_COM2. How do you usually commute to work?**

¿Cómo viaja usted normalmente hasta su lugar de trabajo? [read list]

- 72% drive alone [ask D\_COM2a]
- 13 carpool [ask D\_COM2a]
- 2 take public bus or transit [skip to D\_COM3]
- 4 walk [skip to D\_COM3]
- 2 bicycle [skip to D\_COM3]
- 7 work at home (volunteered)[skip to D\_H1]

1 other (volunteered) [skip to D\_H1]

Refusal rate: 0%

**D\_COM2a. Would you say that, on average, you encounter significant delays due to traffic congestion on your way to work?**

¿Diría usted que en general, cuando va al trabajo, encuentra retrasos causados por la congestión de tráfico?

- 38% yes
- 62 no

Refusal rate: 0%

**D\_COM3. About how many miles is it from your home to work?**

¿Aproximadamente cuántas millas hay entre su casa y su trabajo?

- 27% fewer than 5 miles
- 19 five to under 10 miles
- 23 10 to under 20 miles
- 31 20 miles or more

Refusal rate: <1%

**D\_COM4. About how many minutes does it take to get from your home to work?**

¿Cuántos minutos tarda en llegar al trabajo desde su casa?

- 18% fewer than 10 minutes
- 33 ten to under 20 minutes
- 17 20 minutes to under 30 minutes
- 33 30 minutes or more

Refusal rate: <1%

**D\_COM5. What city do you commute to?**

¿A qué ciudad viaja para trabajar?

Marginals not displayed

**D\_H1. Do you own or rent your primary residence?**

¿Su residencia primaria es propia o alquilada?

- 67% own
- 32 rent
- 1 don't know

Refusal rate: 1%

**H\_PC1. Is the place you currently live a single-family detached home; an attached home such as a condo, duplex, or town home; an apartment; or another type of dwelling?**

¿El lugar donde usted vive actualmente es una casa de familia separada de otras casas, una casa pegada a otra como un condominio, un "duplex" o un "townhouse", un apartamento, u otro tipo de vivienda?

- 70% single-family detached home
- 14 attached home
- 11 apartment
- 5 other (specify)

Refusal rate: <1%



## Survey Questions

**H\_PC2. Overall, how satisfied are you with the home you live in?**

**En general, ¿cuán satisfecho está usted con la casa en la que vive?**

- 69% very satisfied
- 23 somewhat satisfied
- 6 somewhat dissatisfied
- 2 very dissatisfied
- 1 don't know

*Refusal rate: <1%*

**H\_PC3. And how satisfied are you with the amount of living space in the home you live in?**

**¿Y cuán satisfecho está usted con la cantidad de espacio de convivencia en la casa en la que vive?**

- 62% very satisfied
- 25 somewhat satisfied
- 9 somewhat dissatisfied
- 4 very dissatisfied
- 1 don't know

*Refusal rate: <1%*

**H\_PC4. How satisfied are you with the amount of privacy that your home has from neighbors?**

**¿Cuán satisfecho está usted con la cantidad de privacidad que tiene su casa con las de sus vecinos?**

- 63% very satisfied
- 24 somewhat satisfied
- 7 somewhat dissatisfied
- 6 very dissatisfied

*Refusal rate: <1%*

**H\_PC5. [If employed and does not work at home] How satisfied are you with the proximity of your home in relation to your workplace?**

**¿Cuán satisfecho está usted con la proximidad de su casa en relación a su trabajo?**

- 62% very satisfied
- 23 somewhat satisfied
- 8 somewhat dissatisfied
- 6 very dissatisfied
- 1 don't know

*Refusal rate: 0%*

**H\_PC7. How long have you lived at your current address?**

**¿Cuántos años lleva usted viviendo en su hogar actual?**

- 50% less than 5 years
- 17 6-10 years
- 9 11-15 years
- 24 more than 15 years

*Refusal rate: <1%*

**H\_PC9. Does the cost of your housing place a financial strain on you and your household today? If yes: Is that a lot of financial strain or only a little?**

**¿Le causa el costo de su vivienda una restricción económica a usted y a su familia hoy en día? If yes: ¿Es esta restricción grande o mínima?**

- 16% yes, a lot
- 16 yes, a little
- 67 no
- 1 don't know

*Refusal rate: <1%*

**H\_MP1. In the next two years, do you think that average home values are likely to increase a lot, increase a little, stay the same, decrease a little, or decrease a lot?**

**En los próximos dos años, ¿piensa usted que el valor promedio de las viviendas aumentará mucho, aumentará un poco, quedará igual, bajará un poco, o bajará mucho?**

- 27% increase a lot
- 39 increase a little
- 14 stay the same
- 13 decrease a little
- 3 decrease a lot
- 4 don't know

*Refusal rate: <1%*

**H\_MP2. And in the next two years, do you think that mortgage interest rates are likely to increase a lot, increase a little, stay the same, decrease a little, or decrease a lot?**

**En los próximos dos años, ¿cree usted que es probable que los impuestos hipotecarios aumentarán mucho, aumentarán un poco, se quedarán igual, bajarán un poco, o bajarán mucho?**

- 22% increase a lot
- 52 increase a little
- 13 stay the same
- 5 decrease a little
- 0 decrease a lot
- 7 don't know

*Refusal rate: <1%*

## Survey Questions

**H\_MP4. (if renter) For what reasons have you decided not to purchase a home?**

¿Por qué razones ha decidido usted no comprar una casa?

[read list]

- 3% I think interest rates are going to increase
- 49 My income is insufficient
- 5 My job is unstable
- 3 I think housing prices are going to fall
- 14 I might move out of the area
- 25 another reason (specify)
- 2 don't know

Refusal rate: <1%

**C\_EC1. Would you say you and your household are financially better off, worse off, or just about the same as you were a year ago?**

¿Diría usted que en su casa están mejor económicamente, peor económicamente, o más o menos igual que un año atrás?

- 32% financially better off
- 10 financially worse off
- 57 just about the same as a year ago

Refusal rate: <1%

**C\_EC2. Now looking ahead, do you think that a year from now you and your household will be financially better off, worse off, or just about the same as now?**

Mirando al futuro, ¿cree usted que dentro de un año en su casa estarán mejor económicamente, peor económicamente, o más o menos igual que ahora?

- 39% financially better off
- 5 financially worse off
- 53 just about the same as a year ago
- 3 don't know

Refusal rate: <1%

**C\_HC1. Do you presently have any kind of health insurance?**

¿Tiene usted actualmente un seguro de salud?

- 81% yes
- 19 no

Refusal rate: <1%

**C\_HC2. In the past year, did you or anyone in your household put off medical or dental treatment because you didn't have the money?**

En el último año, ¿usted o alguien de su casa se ha demorado en conseguir tratamiento médico o dental por falta de dinero?

- 21% yes
- 79 no

Refusal rate: <1%

**H\_POL5. [If Santa Barbara County resident] Have you heard about the proposal for the North/South County split?**

¿Se ha enterado de la propuesta de separar el condado en norte y sur?

- 70% yes [ask H\_POL5a]
- 30 no [skip to D\_3]

Refusal rate: 0%

**H\_POL5a. Would you say you favor, oppose or are undecided on the North/South County split?**

: ¿Diría usted que está a favor de, en contra de, o no está decidido acerca de la separación del condado en norte y sur?

- 9% favor
- 49 oppose
- 42 undecided

Refusal rate: 0%

**Finally, we have a few questions just for confidential classification purposes.**

**Finalmente tenemos algunas preguntas confidenciales con motivos de clasificación solamente.**

**D\_3. What is the zip code where you live?**

¿Cuál es su código postal?

Marginals not displayed

**D\_4. How long have you lived in Santa Barbara/Ventura County?**

¿Por cuánto tiempo ha vivido en el condado de Santa Barbara/Ventura?

- 4% less than 1 year
- 11 1 to 4 years
- 16 5 to 10 years
- 24 11 to 20 years
- 45 21 years or more

Refusal rate: 0%

**D\_5. What is your age?**

¿Qué edad tiene usted?

- 9% 18 to 24 years
- 13 25 to 34 years
- 21 35 to 44 years
- 22 45 to 54 years
- 10 55 to 59 years
- 6 60 to 64 years
- 6 65 to 69 years
- 9 70 to 79 years
- 5 80 years and over

Refusal rate: 1%



**D\_6. Which of the following best describes your ethnic group?**

De los siguientes grupos étnicos, ¿cuál describe mejor al suyo?

[read list]

- 62% White
- 25 Latino
- 1 Native American
- 2 African American
- 3 Asian
- 4 Multi-racial
- 3 other (*specify*)

Refusal rate: 1%

**D\_H2. Including yourself, how many people live in your household?**

Incluyendo a usted mismo, ¿cuántas personas viven en su casa?

- 15% respondent only [skip to D\_10]
- 28 2 (including respondent) [ask D\_H3]
- 20 3 (including respondent) [ask D\_H3]
- 18 4 (including respondent) [ask D\_H3]
- 20 5 or more (including respondent) [ask D\_H3]

Refusal rate: 1%

**D\_H3. How many of these people are NOT related to you? Note that related includes blood relatives and relatives by marriage.**

De estas personas, ¿cuántas NO son familiares de sangre o por matrimonio

- 88% zero
- 6 1
- 3 2
- 3 3 or more

Refusal rate: <1%

**D\_7. How many of the people in your household are wage earners over the age of 18?**

De estas personas, ¿cuántas son trabajadores y mayores de 18 años?

- 14% zero
- 28 1
- 39 2
- 20 3 or more

Refusal rate: <1%

**D\_H4. How many children under the age of 18 live with you?**

¿Cuántos niños menores de 18 viven con usted?

- 47% zero [skip to D\_10]
- 20 1 [ask D\_H4a]
- 21 2 [ask D\_H4a]
- 12 3 or more [ask D\_H4a]

Refusal rate: <1%

**D\_H4a. Are you the parent or legal guardian of any of these children?**

¿Es usted el padre o guarda legal de alguno de estos niños?

- 84% yes [ask D\_H5]
- 16 no [skip to D\_10]

Refusal rate: 0%

**D\_H5. How many of these children are in public school?**

De estos niños, ¿cuántos van a una escuela pública?

- 75% in public school

25 not in public school

Refusal rate: <1%

**D\_H6. What do you hope will be the highest level of education that your child [children] will achieve?**

¿Cuál es el nivel educativo más alto que usted espera que su hijo o hijos alcancen:

[read list]

- 0% some high school
- 3 high school graduate
- 2 trade school or vocational training
- 4 community college graduate
- 44 four-year college graduate
- 44 postgraduate degree
- 2 don't know

Refusal rate: <1%

**D\_H7. How confident are you that you have adequate access to information and services to help your child [children] to reach that level of education--very confident, somewhat confident, or not too confident?**

¿Cuán seguro está usted de tener acceso adecuado a la información y servicios para ayudar a su hijo [hijos] a alcanzar ese nivel de educación: muy seguro, algo seguro, o no muy seguro?

- 56% very confident
- 31 somewhat confident
- 12 not too confident

Refusal rate: <1%

## Survey Questions

**D\_10. What is the highest level of education that YOU have completed?**

¿Cuál es el nivel educativo más alto que USTED ha completado?

[read list]

- 1% no formal education
- 5 elementary school
- 5 junior high school
- 15 high school
- 4 vocational or trade school
- 9 community college or junior college
- 18 some college
- 24 four-year college
- 18 graduate school

Refusal rate: 1%

**D\_P1. When it comes to politics, do you usually think of yourself as extremely liberal, liberal, slightly liberal, moderate or middle of the road, slightly conservative, conservative, or extremely conservative?**

En cuánto a la política, ¿se considera usted muy liberal, liberal, algo liberal, moderado, algo conservador, conservador, o muy conservador?

- 5% extremely liberal
- 17 liberal
- 9 slightly liberal
- 26 moderate or middle of the road
- 14 slightly conservative
- 18 conservative
- 4 extremely conservative
- 8 don't know

Refusal rate: 3%

**D\_P2. Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as a Republican, a Democrat, an independent or what?**

¿Se considera usted Republicano, Demócrata, Independiente, u otra cosa?

- 31% Republican [ask D\_P3a]
- 35 Democrat [skip to D\_P3b]
- 25 independent [skip to D\_P5]
- 9 other (specify) [skip to D\_P7]

Refusal rate: 11%

**D\_P3a. Would you call yourself a strong Republican or not a very strong Republican?**

¿Se considera usted un Republicano firme o no muy firme?

- 49% strong
- 48 not very strong
- 3 don't know

Refusal rate: 0%

[go to D\_P7]

**D\_P3b. Would you call yourself a strong Democrat or not a very strong Democrat?**

¿Se considera usted un Demócrata firme o no muy firme?

- 55% strong
- 43 not very strong
- 3 don't know

Refusal rate: 0%

[go to D\_P7]

**D\_P5. Do you think of yourself as closer to the Republican or the Democratic Party?**

¿Se considera usted más cercano al partido republicano o al partido demócrata?

- 27% Republican Party
- 39 Democratic Party]
- 28 neither (volunteered)
- 6 don't know

Refusal rate: 1%

**D\_P7. Did you vote in the Special Election on November 7th, 2005?**

¿Votó usted en las elecciones especiales del siete de noviembre del dos mil cinco?

- 61% yes
- 39no

Refusal rate: <1%

**D\_9. Finally, which of the following categories best describes your total annual household income before taxes, from all sources?**

Y finalmente ¿cuál de las siguientes categorías describe mejor el total de los ingresos percibidos anualmente, antes de pagar impuestos, por todas las personas de su hogar?

[read list]

- 8% less than \$15,000
- 8 \$15,000 to under \$25,000
- 9 \$25,000 to under \$35,000
- 10 \$35,000 to under \$45,000
- 13 \$45,000 to under \$65,000
- 10 \$65,000 to under \$80,000
- 11 \$80,000 to under \$100,000
- 9 \$100,000 to under \$125,000
- 5 \$125,000 to under \$150,000
- 11 \$150,000 or more
- 5 don't know

Refusal rate: 10%

**D\_P6. (not asked) Interview conducted in:**

- 87% English
- 13 Spanish

**PRESCR5. (not asked) Respondent's gender:**

- 46% Male
- 54 Female

