

City of Vancouver

2005 Budget Allocation Study Wave 7

January 2005

Presented to:

City of Vancouver
Vancouver, BC

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Executive Overview

Introduction

In each year since 1997 that the City of Vancouver has faced a budget shortfall, the opinions of adult City residents have been surveyed to assess attitudes toward service priorities and funding alternatives. This year, a total of 636 random telephone interviews were completed between January 26 and February 13, 2005. Key findings are summarized briefly in this *Executive Overview*. Further details are presented in the *Detailed Findings* section.

Key Findings

Top Issues of Concern

This year three themes share the forefront of the public agenda. The issues that the public wishes to see given greatest attention by Vancouver City Council are

- public safety (crime, thefts/break-ins)
- social issues (homelessness, poverty)
- transportation (inadequate/poor public transit, congestion)

Public safety and transportation have traditionally been and continue to be among the key issues that Council should address. But this year once again social issues are equally dominant. It appears that homelessness and poverty and the related issue of affordable housing have captured the public's attention. These concerns have risen notably in prominence over the past two years and show signs of being sustained on a more long-term basis as a top issue of concern.

Satisfaction with Quality and Value of Services from the City of Vancouver

Residents are generally satisfied with the services provided by the City.

- In total, over eight-in-ten (83%) are very or somewhat satisfied with the quality of City services.
- Among homeowners, the majority (62%) perceive good value for their tax dollars (very or fairly good value).

In terms of the level of taxation, homeowners are mainly divided between considering the tax level "too high" (51%) and "about right" (42%).

Support for Revenue Options to Deal with Shortfall

User fees for *some* City services continue to be the most popular alternative for recovering budget shortfalls. A majority of residents (about two thirds) support this approach, similar to previous waves of tracking. The second most favoured option appears to be service cuts to *some* areas, receiving approval from just over half of residents.

If choosing between property taxes, service cuts and a mix of the two, the mixed approach continues to be the preferred option. Assuming the mixed approach, on average, people would like to see tax-hikes almost equally balanced with service cuts.

Price Sensitivity to Property Tax Increases

This year, sensitivity to tax increases is at a typical level compared to past tracking. In total, a majority of homeowners are willing to pay a 6% increase in property taxes (59%), but the proportion grows to larger majorities at a 4% increase (72%) or a 2% increase (86%). On the whole, renters are also agreeable to a \$3 per month increase in rent in order to maintain the current level of city services (83%).

Priority Issues for Budget Allocation

The top service priority—the last area for making cuts—is policing. While it remains, by far, the top priority, it has slipped somewhat from a high-point last year. Next highest priority once again is support for community organizations helping needy people and then fire protection. Other services next in order of importance include as well as planning for Vancouver’s future, garbage collection and recycling, management of traffic in the city itself, libraries and sewage/drainage maintenance and repair. Slightly lower in priority are street/sidewalk maintenance/ upgrading, maintaining/developing city parks and beaches, community recreation facilities and lowest is support for arts and cultural organizations. Nevertheless, keep in mind that cutting services continues to be a less favoured fiscal management option.

Allocation of Additional Revenues and Cost Savings

Residents support using additional gaming revenues that come from casino operations for in any area – basic municipal services *or* existing community services and cultural programs *or* enhancing or adding new community services and cultural programs. Higher priority, however, is given to ways that reduce taxes with basic municipal services leading the list.

Applying GST cost savings toward *both* maintenance and repair of existing infrastructure *and* building new infrastructure is the preference for the large majority of residents.

Priorities and Support for Increased Policing

Public priorities, in terms of the type of policing needed, are highest for more street-level patrol. Next, about equal priority ranking, is more support for community policing centres and for improved criminal investigation.

A large majority of residents (72%) support increased police staffing, along with the associated civilian support staff. If additional expenditures were required to increase staffing, most residents (86%) would support the spending for at least 25 new officers and related support staff and over half (57%) would support 50 new officers.

Conclusions

- Overall, sensitivity to higher taxation is similar to that found last year. Acceptance is very broad for a 2% increase (over eight-in-ten), declining somewhat at 4% (to three-quarters acceptance) and dropping further with a 6% increase (less than two-thirds support).
- User fees continue to be an acceptable alternative as a way to raise some revenues and maintain services; as in the past, user fees are generally preferred to cutting services and raising taxes.
- The public does not object to use of additional gaming revenues in any of the service areas and would most like to see GST savings applied to reduce their taxes.
- The vast majority support extra spending for increased policing, including costs for associated civilian support staff. The research reveals very high support for 25 additional police officers and a smaller majority supporting the tax increase needed for 50 officers. Street-level policing has highest priority.

Foreword

Background and Research Objectives

The City of Vancouver has been tracking public opinion on budget allocation priorities and on various methods of meeting shortfalls. Each year the City is legally required to maintain a balanced budget. Fiscal pressures facing the City in this endeavour include increased cost of existing services, cost of new programs and services demanded by the public, downloading of responsibilities from senior governments and changes in anticipated revenues. To develop the most acceptable course of action in these circumstances, the City wishes to understand the public views on how to collect additional revenue and how to allocate funds available.

Since 1997, the City has commissioned research to gather input from residents in years where a budget shortfall is projected. In 1997 the shortfall totalled \$26 million dollars. The first budget allocation study was conducted among City of Vancouver residents that year. In 1999 a budget shortfall of \$16 million was anticipated and between 2001 and 2004 budget shortfalls were \$20 million. This year the shortfall is expected to reach \$25 million. The same core measures have been surveyed in each study, monitoring public attitudes for shifts in and/or confirmation of priorities and opinion.

Accordingly, the research objectives are to track changes in residents' attitudes on the following:

- Main local issues of concern
- Perceptions of City of Vancouver services
- Reactions to fiscal options for management of the City's budget
- Services/funding initiative priorities
- Reaction to taxation alternatives

This year public opinions on some additional issues are included:

- Expenditure of additional gaming revenue
- Application of GST cost savings and
- Type of policing services and extent of staffing most supported

Methodology

The methodology of past budget allocation surveys was replicated. Random telephone interviews conducted among residents of the City of Vancouver 18 years of age and over. This year, a total of 636 interviews were completed, distributed about equally across five regions of interest (Downtown/West End plus the rest of the City divided into four quadrants with 16th Avenue defining the north/south boundaries and Main Street the east/west boundaries).

The regions were geo-mapped to match the area boundaries and random samples of households were drawn for each area, using the regularly up-dated database of Telus' published, residential telephone listings. Within each household the eligible respondent was chosen at random (next birthday method). Up to five calls were made in attempting to complete an interview with each household/respondent selected, a measure to minimize potential non-response bias.

At the data processing stage the data was weighted back into proper proportion by region, as well as matching 2001 census statistics for the City on age within gender. The final sample is distributed as follows:

Sample Distribution		
	<u>Actual</u> (636) %	<u>Weighted</u> (636) %
Gender		
Male	49	48
Female	51	52
Age		
18-24	10	12
25-34	22	23
35-44	24	21
45-54	18	18
55-64	12	10
65 and over	14	15
Region		
Southwest	22	21
Southeast	18	30
Northwest	19	16
Northeast	21	20
Downtown/West End	19	13

A copy of the questionnaire used in this study is appended. Interviewing was offered to respondents in English and three alternative languages Chinese, Punjabi and Vietnamese. The language of interview was distributed as follows:

English	546
Chinese	88
Punjabi	0
Vietnamese	2

All interviewing was conducted from the Mustel Group CATI (computer assisted telephone interviewing) facility in the City of Vancouver, where telephone interviewing staff is supervised and monitored. Fieldwork was completed January 26 through February 13, 2004 on weekdays between 4 and 9 p.m. and on weekends between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Results

The results are presented here in the format of an *Executive Overview*, summarizing the key findings, and a more comprehensive *Detailed Findings* section.

Statistical tolerance limits (or sampling margin of error) for a simple random sample of 600 interviews are +/- 5.0% at the 95% confidence level (or 19 times out of 20, if the study were to be repeated). In comparing the tracking results, the following table details a guideline for differences required to be significant on the total samples.

% of Answer:	Difference Required Between	
	1997 and 1999-2005	1999-2005 (Base n=600)
50:50	5.0%	5.7%
60:40	4.9%	5.6%
70:30	4.6%	5.2%
80:20	4.0%	4.6%
90:10	3.0%	3.4%

For example, if the result to a question in 2003 resulted in 70% support and this same question resulted in 73% support in 2005, this would not be considered statistically significant because the increase of 3% is within the 5.2% difference required.

Throughout the report, comments on subgroup differences are statistically significant at the 95% level of confidence.

Detailed Findings

1. Most Important Issues Facing Vancouver

1.1 *Top-of-Mind Issues*

This year three issues stand out equally as the leading local issues that City of Vancouver residents believe should receive the greatest attention from City Council: crime, transportation and social issues. Note that responses are not aided, but named unprompted by the survey respondents.

After rising significantly last year, crime has returned to a more typical level. Specific crime issues mainly focus on theft or break-ins, but also include personal safety, drugs and crime prevention. In particular, concerns about theft/break-ins continue to be higher than average, especially among the Chinese community, those residing on the East side and homeowners.

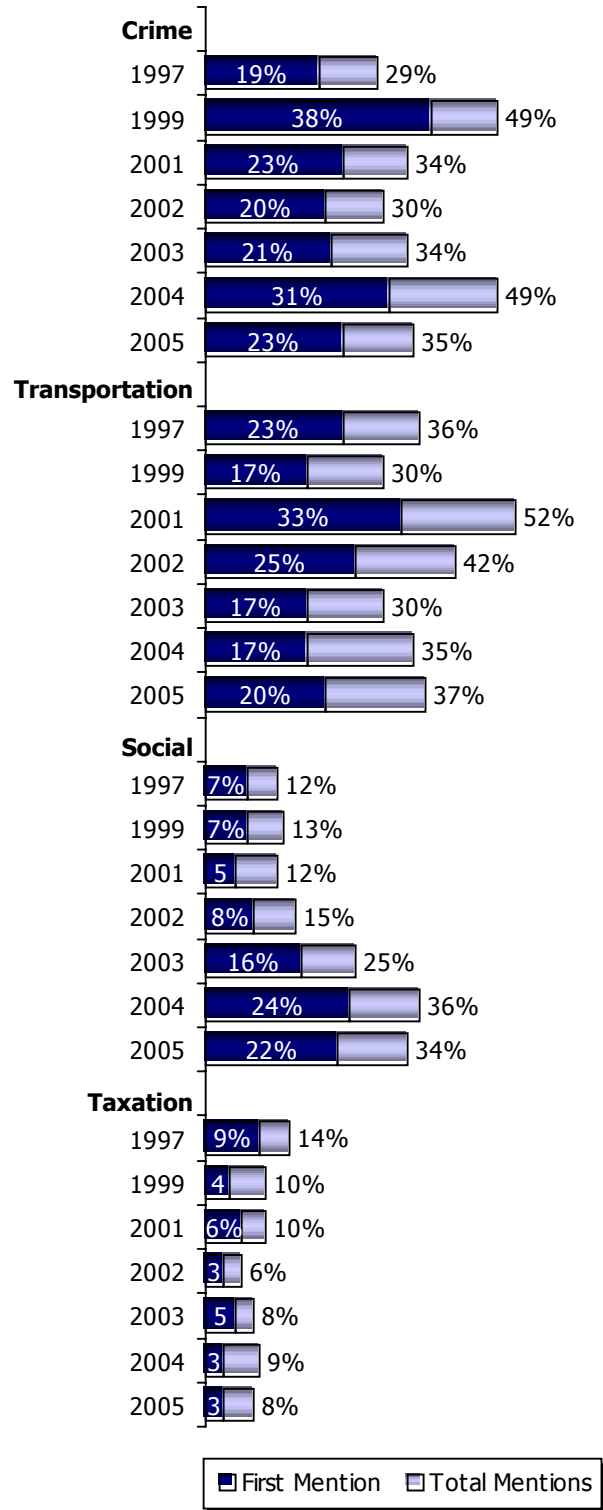
Social issues, focusing on homelessness, poverty and the related issue of a lack of affordable housing, continue to be another top concern among residents across the City. The emphasis on this issue is similar to last year and notably higher than seen in previous years.

Transportation continues to be a prominent issue in the minds of residents throughout the City. As found in the past, specific mentions are mainly divided between a lack of/poor quality transportation and traffic congestion. Lack of/poor quality transportation is at a typical level relative to earlier findings and considerably lower than in 2001 and 2002 when concerns about insufficient transportation peaked. Comments about traffic congestion are essentially stable, and mentions about the poor condition of streets remain at lower levels.

There is no change in the attention given to taxation, currently mentioned by 8% and generally comparable to earlier years. Other changes this year include somewhat less mention of education and schools (now 4%) and hospitals and healthcare (4%) and the Olympics as an issue for Council's attention (down from 9% in 2003 to 2% currently). Other issues, such as the environment (5%), remain largely unchanged.

Compared to renters, homeowners still tend to be more concerned about theft or break-ins and property taxes.

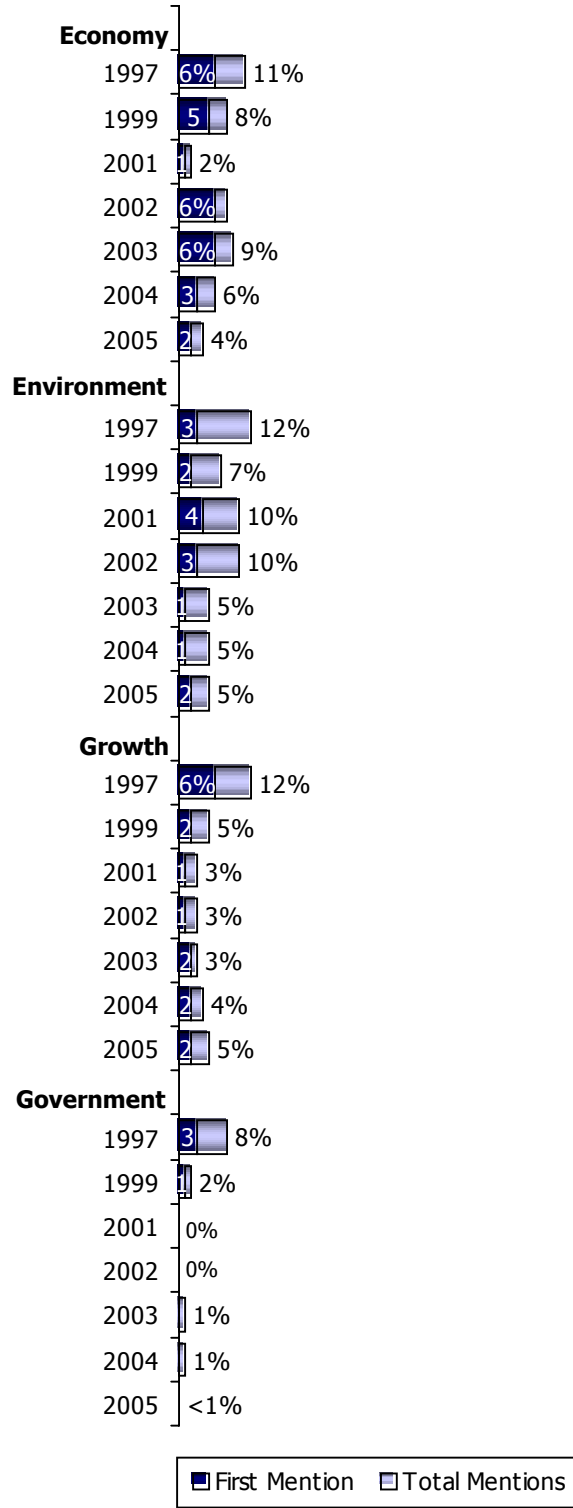
Most Important Issues Facing Vancouver - Major Mentions Only -



Base: 1997 (n=1,000)
 Base: 1999 (n=605)
 Base: 2001 (n=602)
 Base: 2002 (n=600)
 Base: 2003 (n=608)
 Base: 2004 (n=602)
 Base: 2005 (n=636)

Reference: Q.1a)

**Most Important Issues Facing Vancouver - Major Mentions Only -
(continued)**



Base: 1997 (n=1,000)
 Base: 1999 (n=605)
 Base: 2001 (n=602)
 Base: 2002 (n=600)
 Base: 2003 (n=608)
 Base: 2004 (n=602)
 Base: 2005 (n=636)

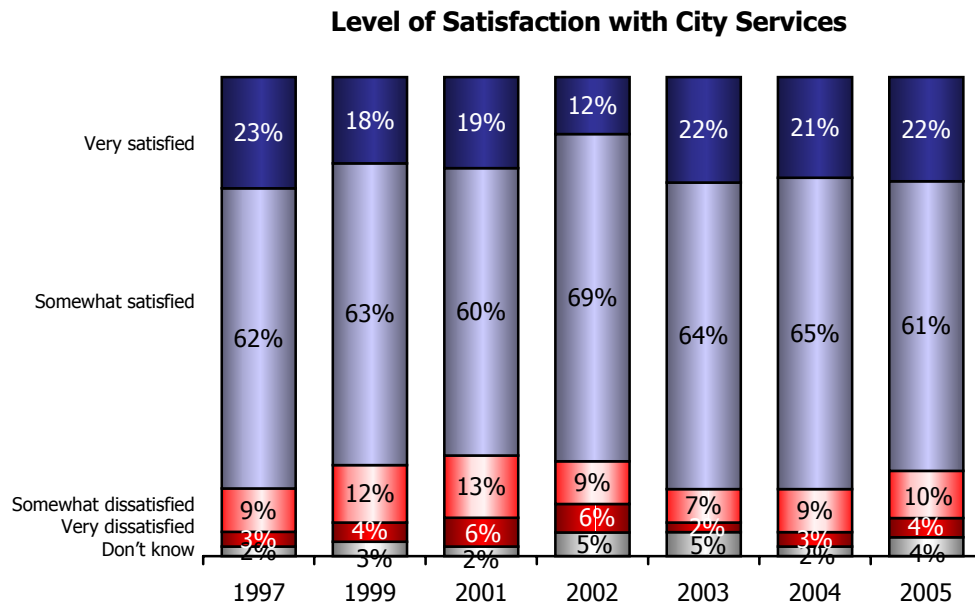
Reference: Q.1a)

2. Perceptions of City Services

2.1 Level of Satisfaction with City Services

Satisfaction with the overall quality of services provided by the City of Vancouver is consistent with previous years. Currently, 83% in total are “very or somewhat satisfied” with the quality of services and over one-in-five are “very satisfied”. Dissatisfaction also remains low (currently 14% in total).

Opinion is largely similar among owners and renters and across demographic sub-groups.



Base: 1997 (n=1,000)

Base: 1999 (n=605)

Base: 2001 (n=602)

Base: 2002 (n=600)

Base: 2003 (n=608)

Base: 2004 (n=602)

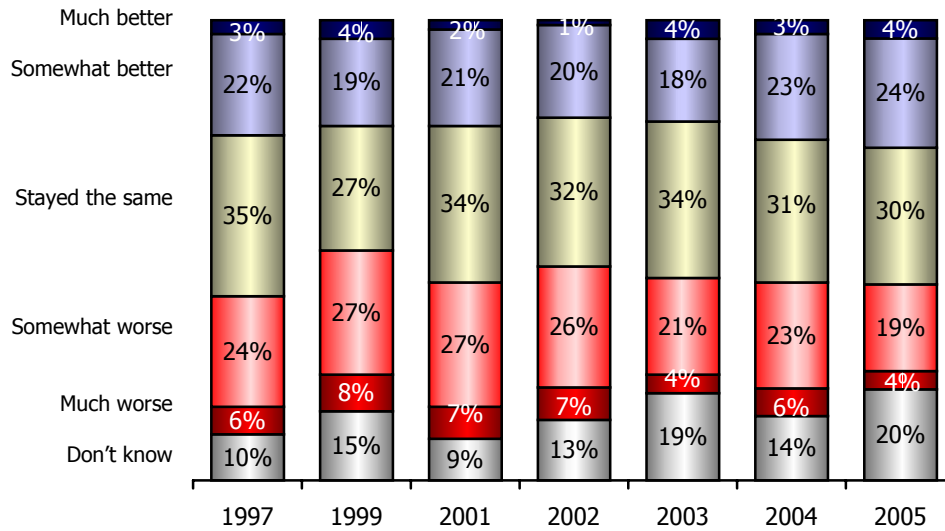
Base: 2005 (n=636)

Reference: Q.2)

2.2 Perceived Change in Quality of City Services over Past Few Years

Perceptions of change in the quality of city services remain quite balanced with about the same proportion noticing an improvement (28%) as those perceiving deterioration (23%). There is also little change from last year in the proportion of residents who believe the quality has stayed the same (30%). These findings are consistent across all demographic segments.

Perceived Change in Quality of City Services Over Past Few Years



Base: 1997 (n=1,000)

Base: 1999 (n=605)

Base: 2001 (n=602)

Base: 2002 (n=600)

Base: 2003 (n=608)

Base: 2004 (n=602)

Base: 2005 (n=636)

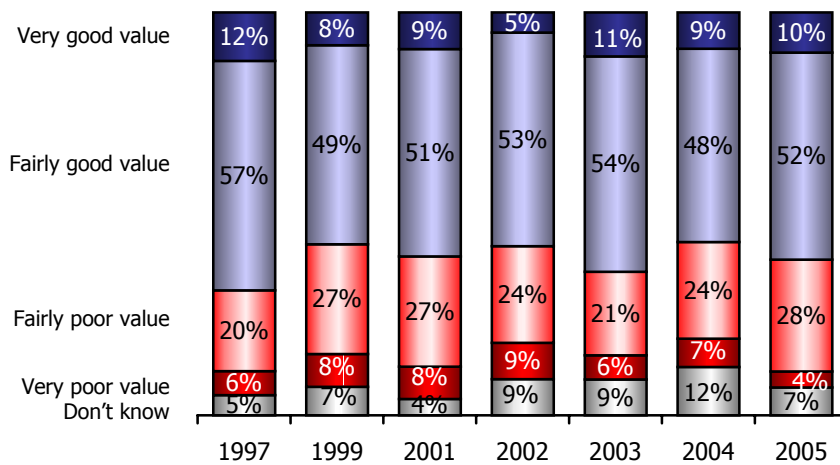
Reference: Q.3)

2.3 Perceived Value of Services

Homeowners were asked their perception of the value they receive from City services for their tax dollars. Overall there is majority agreement that they receive very or fairly good value (62%), a slight improvement over last year.

Opinion tends toward the favourable view across all sub-groups examined, except as in the past those in the northeast and southeast are somewhat less likely to feel they receive good value (41-53% versus 74-84% in the west side and Downtown areas).

**Perceived Value of City Services
- Among Homeowners -**



Base: 1997 (n=463)

Base: 1999 (n=261)

Base: 2001 (n=270)

Base: 2002 (n=292)

Base: 2003 (n=240)

Base: 2004 (n=268)

Base: 2005 (n=299)

Reference: Q.4)

3. Reactions to Fiscal Options for Managing City's Budget

3.1 Reactions to Broad Fiscal Management Options

Resident opinion was probed regarding various options available to balance the City budget and deal with shortfalls. The options presented include charging users fees for some city services, making service cuts, increasing property taxes or using a combination of service cuts and property tax increases.

User fees for some City services continue to be the most popular alternative for recovering shortfalls, if needed, to balance the City's budget. Almost two-thirds (65%) support the user fee approach, consistent with previous years. About one-in-five (21%) strongly supports this option, similar to last year. Although a majority in all sub-groups favour user fees, greater support is found among more affluent households (over \$50,000 income per year). There also appear to be some regional differences, with East Vancouver and Downtown residents favouring user fees somewhat less than those on the Westside (57-63% Eastside/Downtown support versus 71-73% on the Westside).

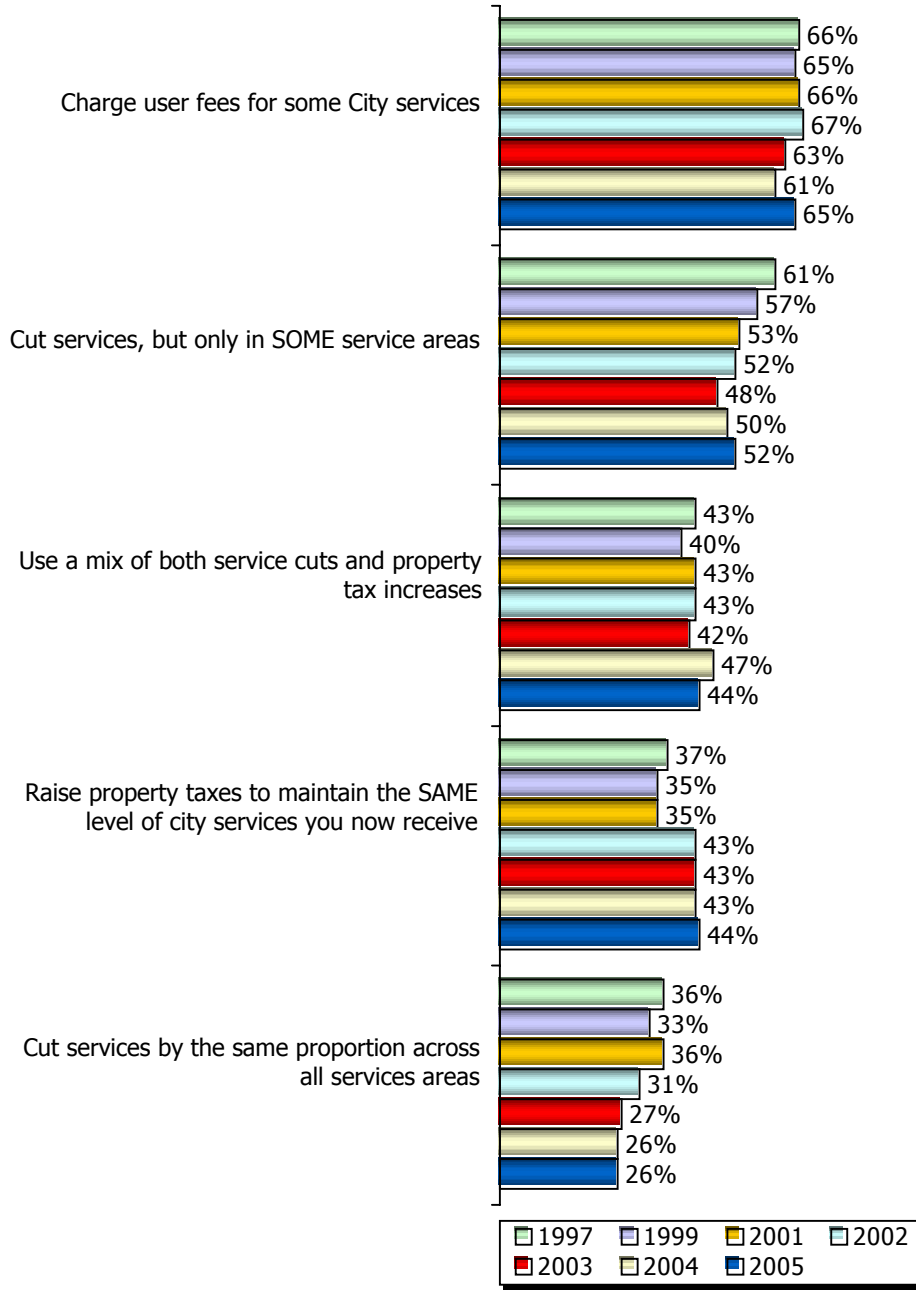
The second most favoured alternative is to **cut services in some areas** only. Again this year about half of residents support this option (52%), while just under half oppose it (41%). Sub-groups with slightly higher support for service cuts in some areas include males and those in more affluent households (over \$50,000 annually).

Overall support for using a **mix of both service cuts and property tax increases** has been stable throughout the tracking research. Currently, 44% favour this option, while half (50%) oppose it. Support is slightly higher among residents of the northwest area of the City, more affluent households and males.

Raising property taxes to maintain the current level of services garners a similar range of support as found for the mixed approach of service cuts and increased property taxes. The level of endorsement for this alternative is the same as last year (44%), but somewhat higher than seen in measures before 2002. Note, however, that homeowners tend to oppose this option (59%) and renters are more split in opinion (49% support, 45% oppose). More opposition to raising property taxes is seen in the southwest and among those in detached houses.

As found last year, the least favoured of the options presented is **cutting by the same proportion across all services**. A majority opposes using this strategy and a trend of diminishing support in recent years for this manner of service reduction continues (remains at 26%, as last year).

**Support for Broad Fiscal Management Options
- % Who Strongly/Moderately Support -**



Base: 1997 (n=1,000)
 Base: 1999 (n=605)
 Base: 2001 (n=602)
 Base: 2002 (n=600)
 Base: 2003 (n=608)
 Base: 2004 (n=602)
 Base: 2005 (n=636)

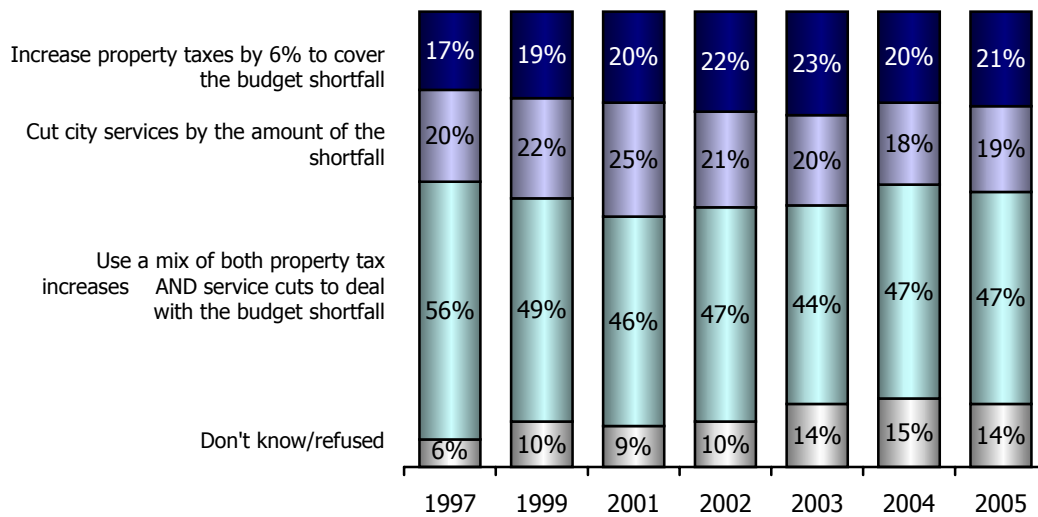
Reference: Q.7)

3.2 Preferred Fiscal Management Option

Residents were asked their preference among three specific management options for dealing with a budget shortfall: a 6% property tax increase, cutting City services to offset the amount of the shortfall or using a mix of both property tax increases and service cuts. Note that in this scenario, user fees were not presented as an option.

Consistent with past opinion tracking, more residents favour a mix of both property tax increases and service cuts than either of the other alternatives. This year the mixed-method strategy again leads by a ratio of more than two to one — 47% of residents select this mix-method option, compared to 20% choosing a 6% property tax increase and 19% of residents opting for service cuts only .

Preference for Dealing with the Budget Shortfall



Note: In 1997, the proposed increase was worded as an increase of "8% to get \$26 Million." In 1999, 6% and \$16 Million were used. Meanwhile in 2001, 2002 and 2003 the shortfall was described as \$20 Million, requiring an increase of 6%.

Base: 1997 (n=1,000)

Base: 1999 (n=605)

Base: 2001 (n=602)

Base: 2002 (n=600)

Base: 2003 (n=608)

Base: 2004 (n=602)

Base: 2005 (n=636)

Reference: Q.8)

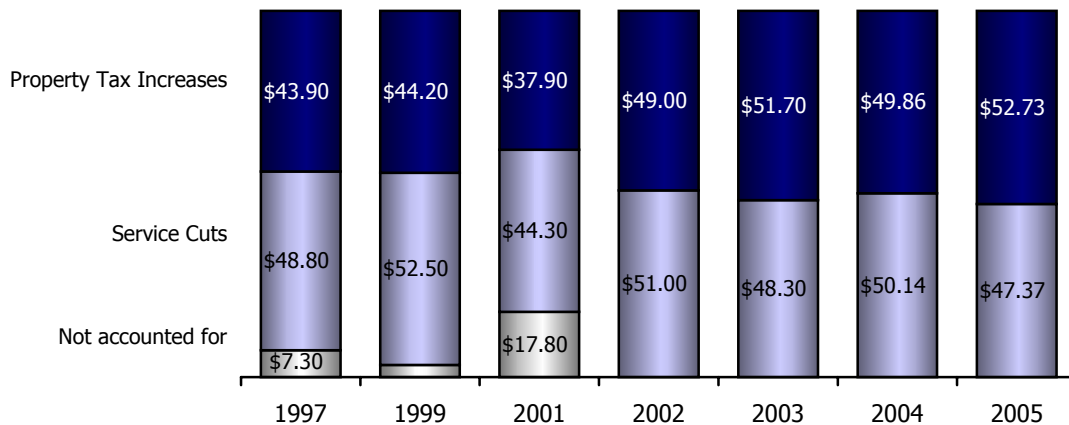
3.3 Mixing Service Cuts and Property Tax Increases

Assuming a mixed approach using both service cuts and property tax increases to deal with a budget shortfall, respondents were asked what proportion of funds should come from each source. For every \$100 shortage, they were to divide the source of funds according to their preference.

Given this scenario, on average, residents would like to see about equal funding to come from service cuts as from property tax increases. The results have been fairly consistent for the past four years.

While the averages for owners and renters are not significantly different in total, homeowners with properties valued at around \$600K seem to prefer more of the allocation to come from service cuts (about \$59, on average).

**Suggested Mix of Service Cuts and Property Tax Increases
(Average \$ Out of \$100 From Each Source)**



Base: 1997 (n=1,000)

Base: 1999 (n=605)

Base: 2001 (n=602)

Base: 2002 (n=600)

Base: 2003 (n=608)

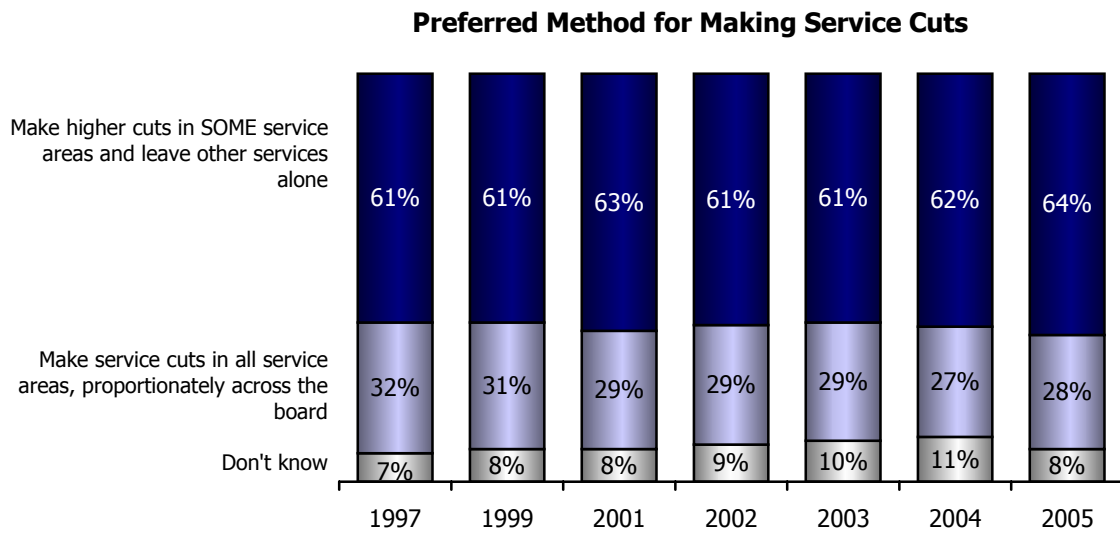
Base: 2004 (n=602)

Base: 2005 (n=636)

Reference: Q.9)

3.4 Approach to Service Cuts

Given the scenario where service cuts were to be implemented in order to help make up the budget shortfall, the majority of residents prefer to see cuts only in *some* areas, rather than making cuts proportionately across *all* service areas. Over six-in-ten (64%) prefer this approach if making service cuts. The findings this year are unchanged from previous tracking and the general pattern is similar across the population sub-groups examined.



Base: 1997 (n=1,000)

Base: 1999 (n=605)

Base: 2001 (n=602)

Base: 2002 (n=600)

Base: 2003 (n=608)

Base: 2004 (n=602)

Base: 2005 (n=636)

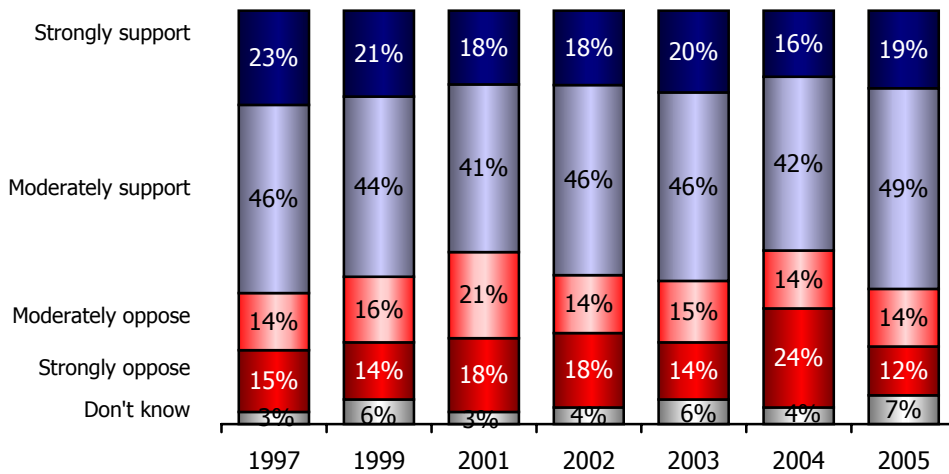
Reference: Q.10)

3.5 Attitudes toward User Fees

Respondents were told that user fees are currently used to help recover the cost of providing certain city services, such as permits and licenses, recreation programs or sewer and water fees. When asked if they would support higher user fees in order to help pay for **other** city services, a majority (68%) claims to favour this approach, as found in past measures.

Opposition to this idea has dropped back to a more typical level, after a sign of greater sensitivity last year. Note that, while in total residents tend to support the idea of higher user fees to fund other city services, since specific amounts have not been tested, the findings can only offer a general indication of opinion, but not necessarily acceptance at specific dollar amounts.

Support for Charging Higher User Fees to Pay for Other City Services



Base: 1997 (n=1,000)

Base: 1999 (n=605)

Base: 2001 (n=602)

Base: 2002 (n=600)

Base: 2003 (n=608)

Base: 2004 (n=602)

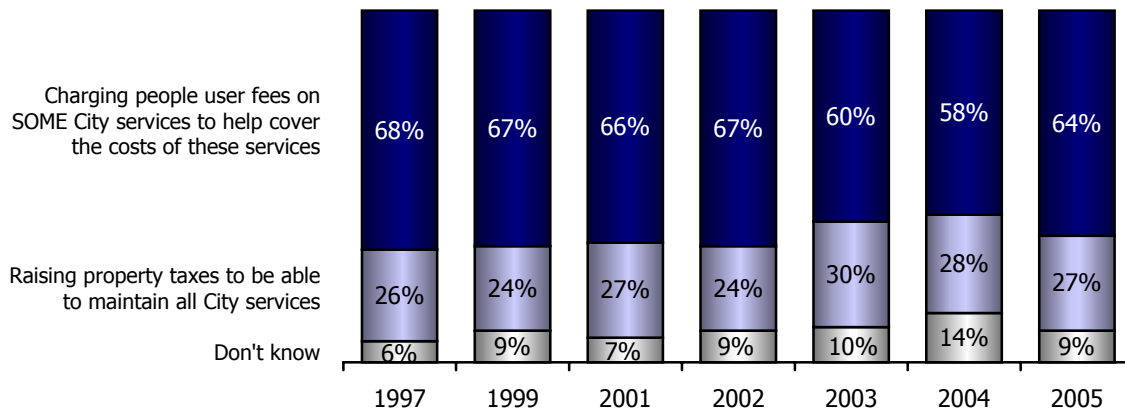
Base: 2005 (n=636)

Reference: Q.19)

User fees continue to be the preferred option when asked to choose between ***user fees on some services*** and ***increased property taxes***. This year nearly two-thirds of residents choose the idea of user fees over a property tax increase, by a ratio of two to one.

While both renters and owners tend to favour the idea of user fees, homeowners are more likely to choose this option (70% versus 59% among renters).

**Preference for User Fees vs. Raising Property Taxes
- % Preferring Each Option -**



Base: 1997 (n=1,000)

Base: 1999 (n=605)

Base: 2001 (n=602)

Base: 2002 (n=600)

Base: 2003 (n=608)

Base: 2004 (n=602)

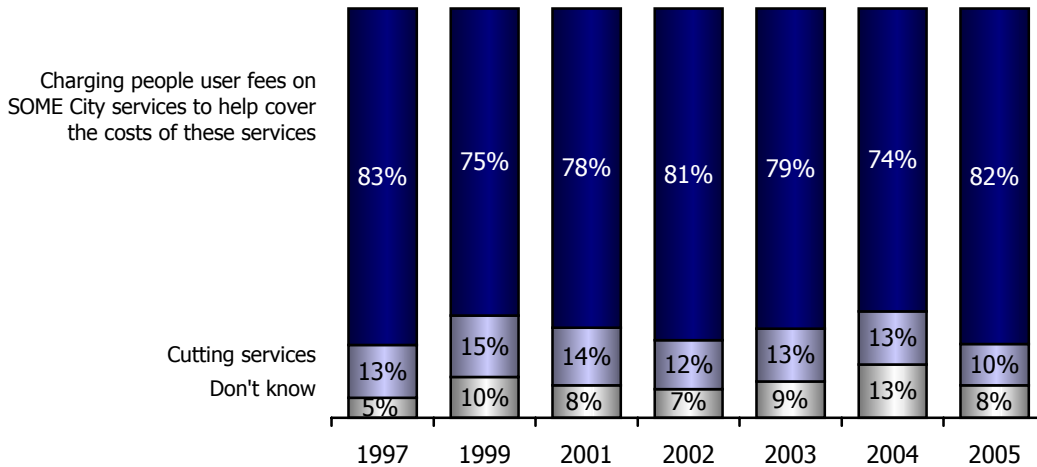
Base: 2005 (n=636)

Reference: Q.20a)

When asked to choose between **user fees on some services** and **cutting services**, residents again favour user fees, but even more than when trading off against tax hikes. The vast majority of residents, over eight-in-ten, would prefer to see user fees rather than cutting of services. Note once again that no specific amounts were tested, so these results indicate general direction only.

Those households without children are more in favour of user fees (85% versus 77% for those with children), as well as households with incomes of \$50K or more (88% versus 77% for those with under \$30,000 annual income).

Preference for User Fees vs. Cutting Services
 - % Preferring each Option -



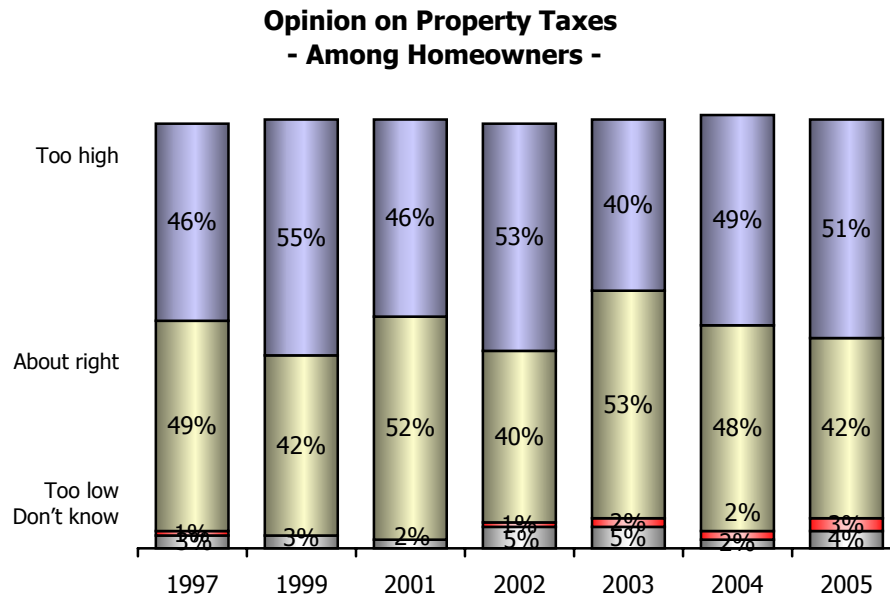
Base: 1997 (n=1,000)
 Base: 1999 (n=605)
 Base: 2001 (n=602)
 Base: 2002 (n=600)
 Base: 2003 (n=608)
 Base: 2004 (n=602)
 Base: 2005 (n=636)
 Reference: Q.20b)

4. Taxation Alternatives

4.1 Assessment of Current Level of Taxes Paid

Similar to previous years, homeowners opinions remain divided about the current level of property taxation. Opinions appear to change each year with somewhat more or somewhat fewer considering the level “too high” versus “about right”, but this year opinion is balanced equally.

Not surprisingly, those with higher property values are somewhat more apt to consider their property taxes “too high” (54-61% of \$400K - \$600K homeowners, versus 30% of \$200K homeowners).



Base: 1997 (n=463)

Base: 1999 (n=261)

Base: 2001 (n=270)

Base: 2002 (n=292)

Base: 2003 (n=240)

Base: 2004 (n=268)

Base: 2005 (n=299)

Reference: Q.5)

4.2 Acceptability of Different Levels of Property Tax Increases

Homeowners were divided into three groupings based on the approximate self-reported value of their home (closest to \$200K, \$400K or \$600K). Then the acceptability of property tax increases was assessed at three levels: 6%, 4% and 2% in the context of maintaining the current level of services provided by the City. In each case, depending on the property value, an actual dollar value corresponding to each level of increase was tested.

Current tracking results are presented first for each homeowner group and then for all homeowners combined. Due to the rising housing prices in the past few years, the proportion with homes at the \$200K range has dropped, as the other two groups have increased their market share.

At the sample sizes in this study for each of the property value groupings, there are no statistically significant differences relative to last year.

Among \$200K homeowners, the proportion who would accept a tax hike to maintain present service levels is:

- About seven-in-ten (71%) for a **6%** tax hike (or \$37 per year)
- Increasing to eight-in-ten (80%) for a **4%** hike (or \$24 per year)
- And growing to 87% for a **2%** hike (or \$12 per year)

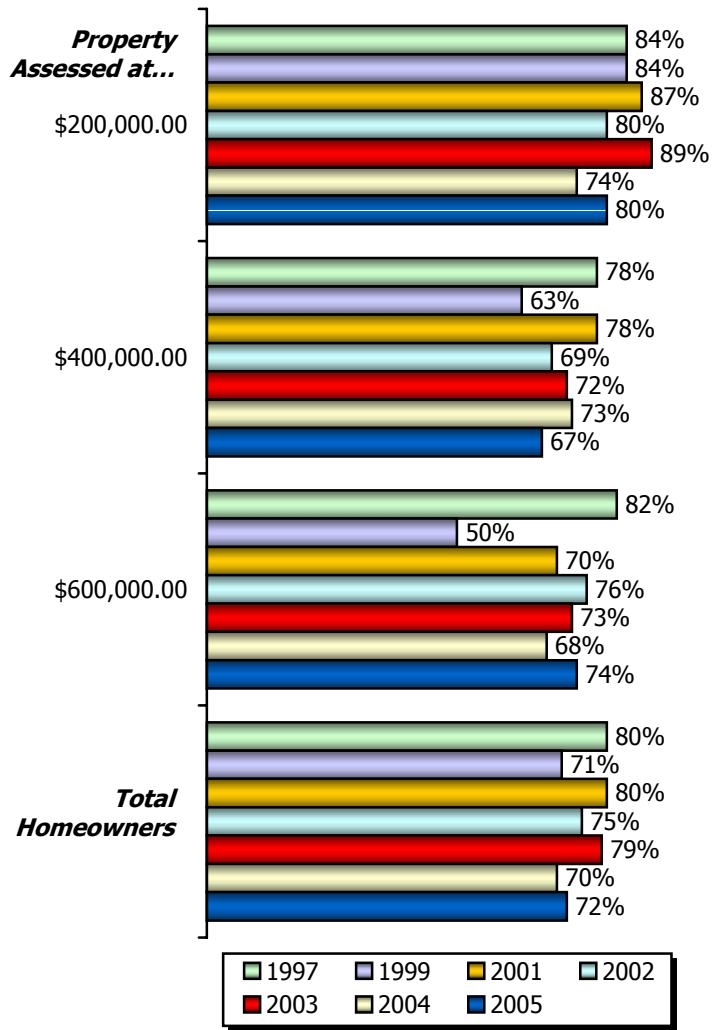
Homeowners who value their homes at the \$400K level continue to hold similar attitudes about tax increases as in the past. To maintain the same level of City services:

- 52% of these homeowners agree to a **6%** tax hike (or \$73 per year)
- Growing to 67% for a **4%** tax hike (or \$49 per year)
- And rising to 84% if the tax increased by **2%** (\$24 per year)

Those with \$600K homes also display similar attitudes about willingness to pay as seen in the past. The proportion willing to support an increase among this group is:

- 60% willing to pay a **6%** increase (or \$110 per year)
- 74% agreement to a **4%** tax hike (or \$73 per year)
- And 90% acceptance of a **2%** tax increase (or \$37 per year)

Percent Willing to Pay a 4% Property Tax Increase



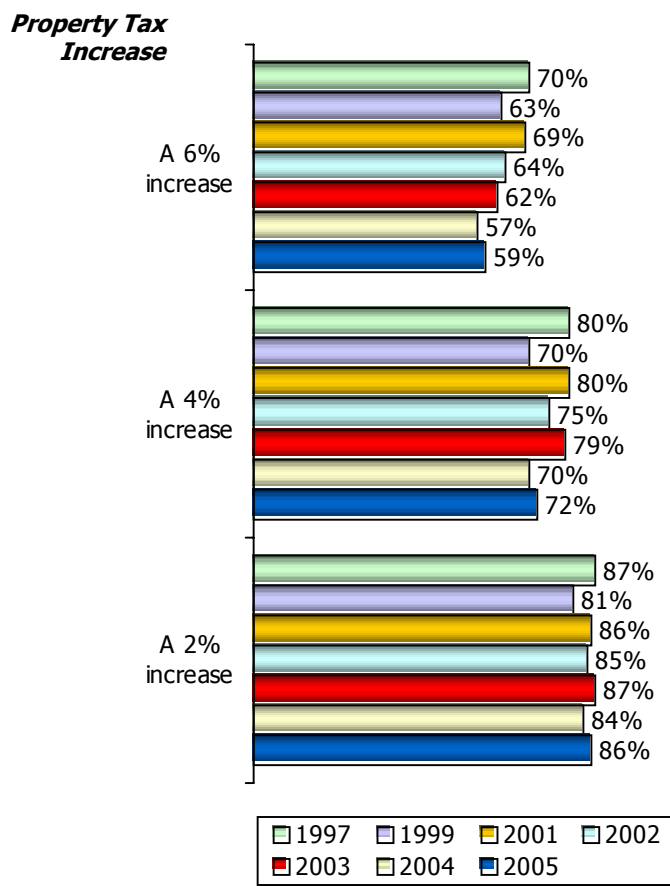
Total Homeowners
 Base: 1997 (n=463)
 Base: 1999 (n=261)
 Base: 2001 (n=270)
 Base: 2002 (n=292)
 Base: 2003 (n=240)
 Base: 2004 (n=268)
 Base: 2005 (n=299)

Reference Q.14/15/16)

Examining the willingness to pay increases for all homeowners combined, we find that in order to maintain the same level of City services, acceptance among homeowners is quite typical – that is, similar to the average across the tracking at each proposed increase. This indicates that a majority of municipal residential taxpayers are not averse to the possible municipal tax changes proposed.

- With a 6% increase -- almost 6-in-10 homeowners are willing
- With a 4% tax increase – just over 7-in-10 are in acceptance and
- With a 2% hike -- the vast majority (86%) would be willing to pay the increase in order to maintain the current level of services

**Willingness to Pay Property Tax Increases
- Summary of all Homeowners -**

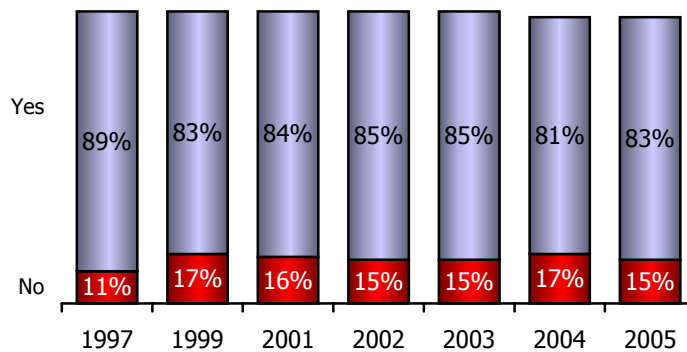


Base: 1997 (n=463)
 Base: 1999 (n=261)
 Base: 2001 (n=270)
 Base: 2002 (n=292)
 Base: 2003 (n=240)
 Base: 2004 (n=268)
 Base: 2005 (n=299)

Reference: Q.14/15/16/17)

The vast majority of renters consistently support paying an extra \$3 per month in rent in order to maintain the current level of service provided by the City of Vancouver. Willingness to pay the extra rent is higher among those in the middle and upper income brackets (range of 90%) and those with no children in the home (86%).

Willing to Pay Extra \$3/ Monthly Rent to Maintain Current level of City Services - Among Renters -



Base: 1997 (n=573)
 Base: 1999 (n=342)
 Base: 2001 (n=331)
 Base: 2002 (n=304)
 Base: 2003 (n=355)
 Base: 2004 (n=324)
 Base: 2005 (n=323)

Reference: Q.18)

5. Service Priorities: Choosing Areas for Service Cuts

5.1 Most Important City Services

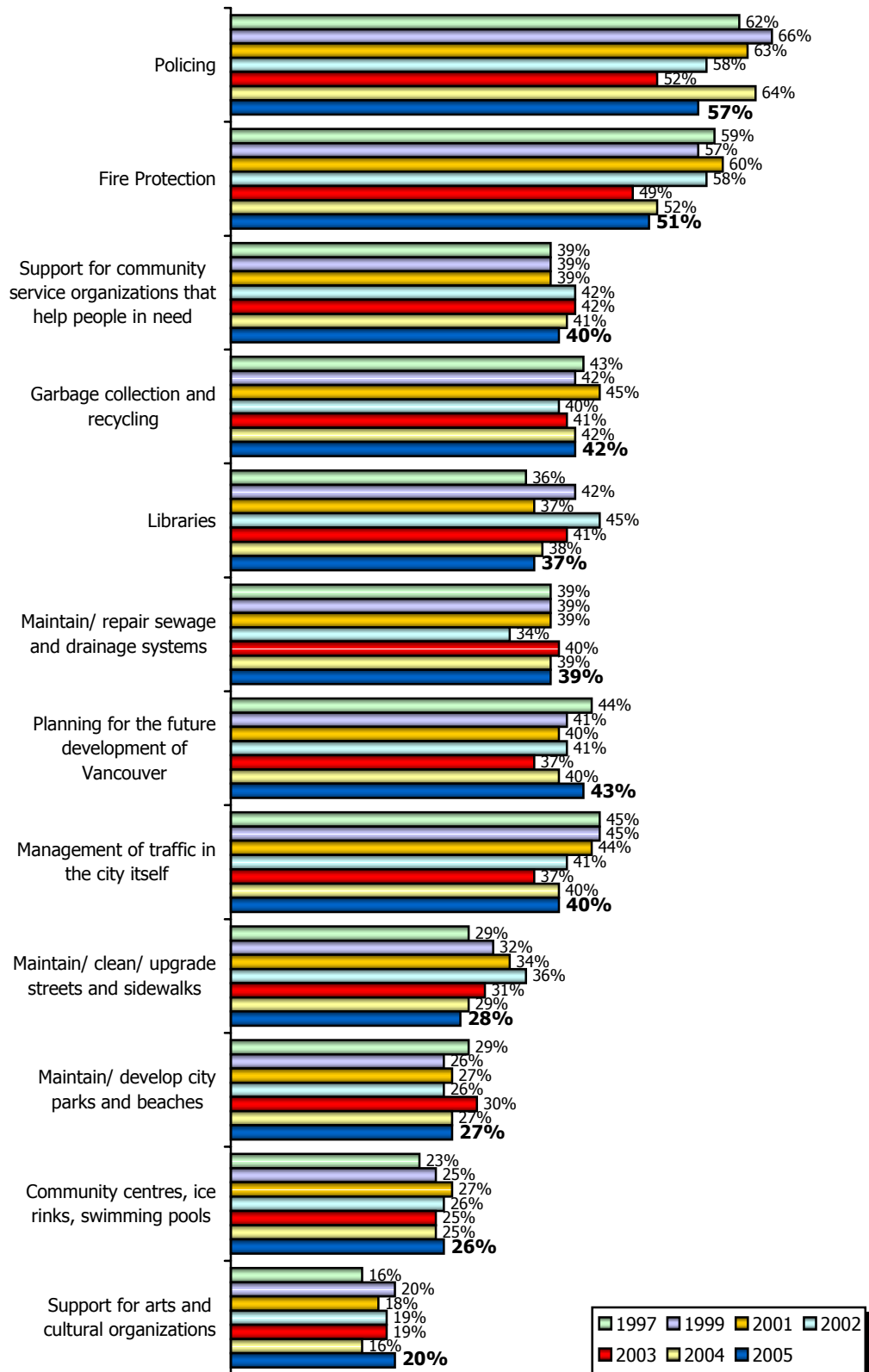
Residents were asked to rate twelve categories of service provided by the City in terms of their importance for City Council's greatest attention. These ratings yield a relative ordering from which three tiers of importance emerge. Each tier is composed of the same services as found last year, indicating that, relatively speaking, residents' priorities are largely unchanged.

Policing and **fire protection** continue to be rated the top two most important services to City of Vancouver residents. Despite consistently being the number one service, policing has dropped off somewhat from a high-point last year. Currently, a majority of City residents (57%) give police services the highest importance ratings ("9 or 10" out of 10), but this is lower than last year (64%). The fire protection service received this high rating from just over half of residents (52%, about the same as last year but also not as high as earlier measures. Nevertheless, both police and fire protection clearly remain the top tier services that the public expect City Council to give greatest attention .

A second tier of City services is highly important for sizeable segments that consider such services and budget initiatives worthy of a "9 or 10" rating (given by about 37-43% of residents for each service). This second "most important" tier consists of the same services noted last year: planning for the City's future development, garbage collection and recycling, support for community service organizations that help people in need, management of traffic in the city itself, maintenance and repair of sewage and drainage systems, and libraries.

Third in order of importance to the public are maintaining, cleaning and upgrading streets and sidewalks, as well as recreational facilities, such as maintaining and developing City parks and beaches and community centres, ice rinks and swimming pools. Last is support for arts and cultural organizations. (These third tier services are given top ratings by 20-28% of residents).

% Considering City Services Very Important (% Rating "9 or 10" out of 10)



Base: 1997 (n=1,000)
 Base: 1999 (n=605)
 Base: 2001 (n=602)
 Base: 2002 (n=600)
 Base: 2003 (n=608)
 Base: 2004 (n=602)
 Base: 2005 (n=636)

Reference: Q.6)

5.2 Top Priority Service Areas (Last Areas in Which to Make Cuts)

To confirm and further distinguish the areas of greatest importance to residents, respondents ranked their top three service priorities. These findings once again confirm that **policing** is by far the foremost priority for the public, as found in all previous measures of tracking. Ranking second once again this year are **support for community service organizations**, and followed by **fire protection**.

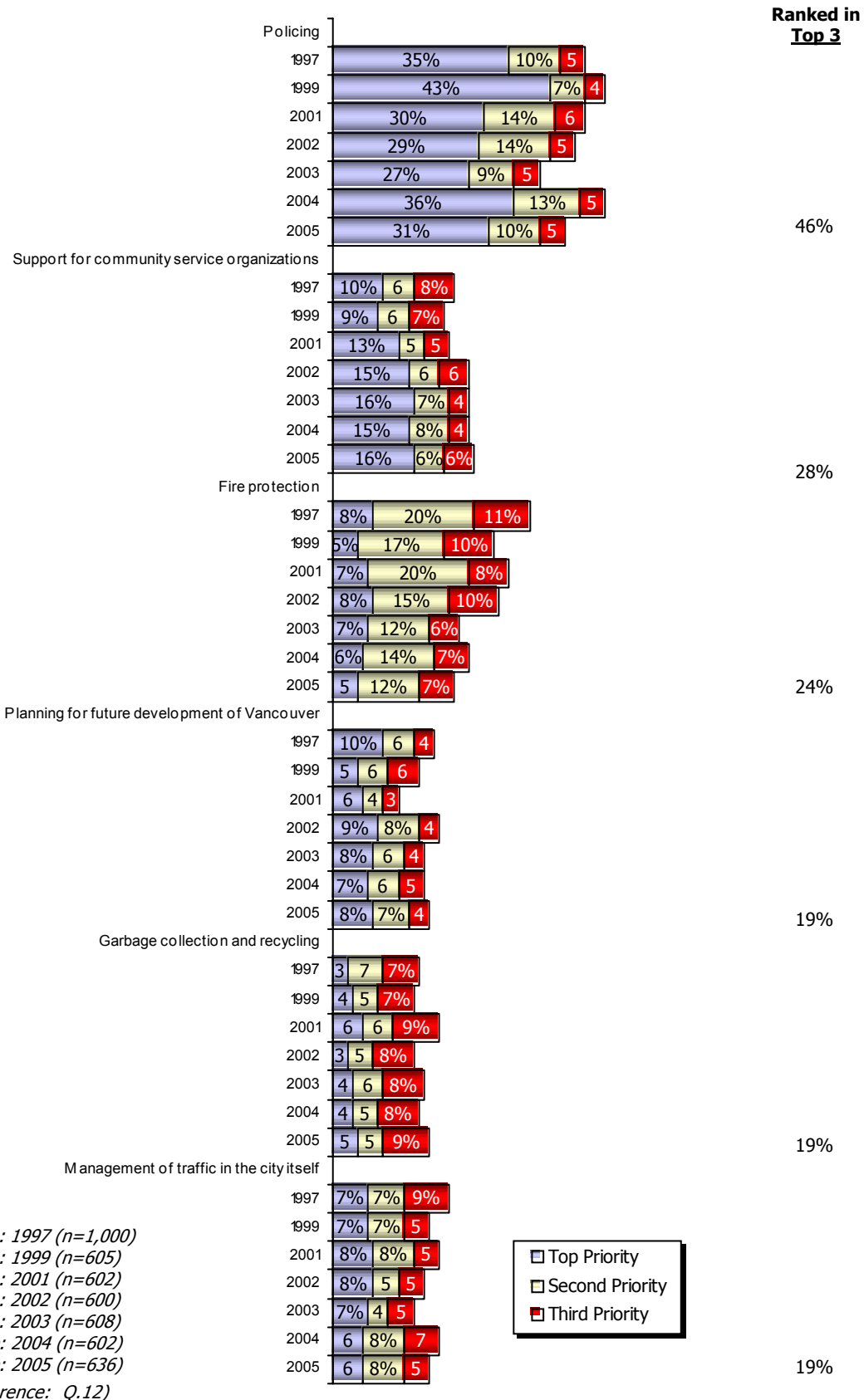
We see that residents continue to express a desire to help those that are needy through community service organizations. Support for these organizations is one of the top three priorities for 28% of residents (compared to 46% for policing and 24% for fire protection). On-going concerns about social issues, such as homelessness, poverty and affordable housing, have kept this priority among the top three.

A number of service areas follow next in the priority ranking, with 19% of residents selecting these as one of their top three choices:

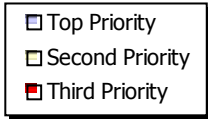
- planning for the future development of Vancouver
- management of traffic in the city itself
- garbage collection and recycling

The remaining services tested garner in the range of 10-14% of residents voting them in the top three and then support for arts and cultural organizations with 6%.

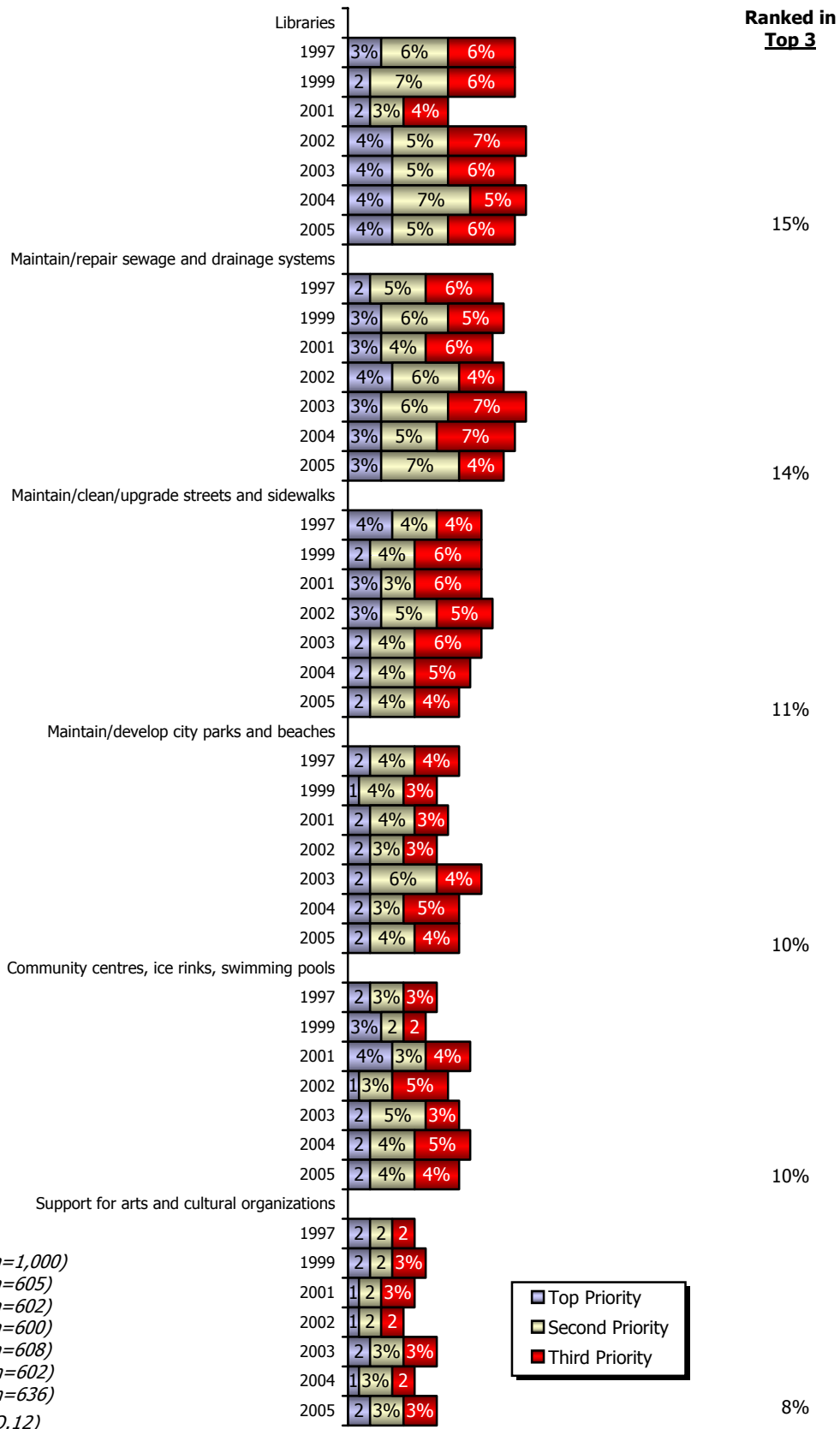
% Ranking Services as Top Priorities



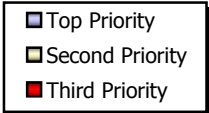
Base: 1997 (n=1,000)
 Base: 1999 (n=605)
 Base: 2001 (n=602)
 Base: 2002 (n=600)
 Base: 2003 (n=608)
 Base: 2004 (n=602)
 Base: 2005 (n=636)
 Reference: Q.12)



% Ranking Services as Top Priorities (continued)



Base: 1997 (n=1,000)
 Base: 1999 (n=605)
 Base: 2001 (n=602)
 Base: 2002 (n=600)
 Base: 2003 (n=608)
 Base: 2004 (n=602)
 Base: 2005 (n=636)
 Reference: Q.12)



5.3 Low Priority Service Areas (First Areas In Which To Make Cuts)

Probing for the three lowest priorities assists in confirming the least ranked services. *“Support of arts and cultural organizations”*, continues to have lowest overall priority, as one-third of residents ranks it among the three areas where they believe cuts could be made first (34%). Once again this year *“community centres, ice rinks, and swimming pools”* ranks next lowest for 20% of residents.

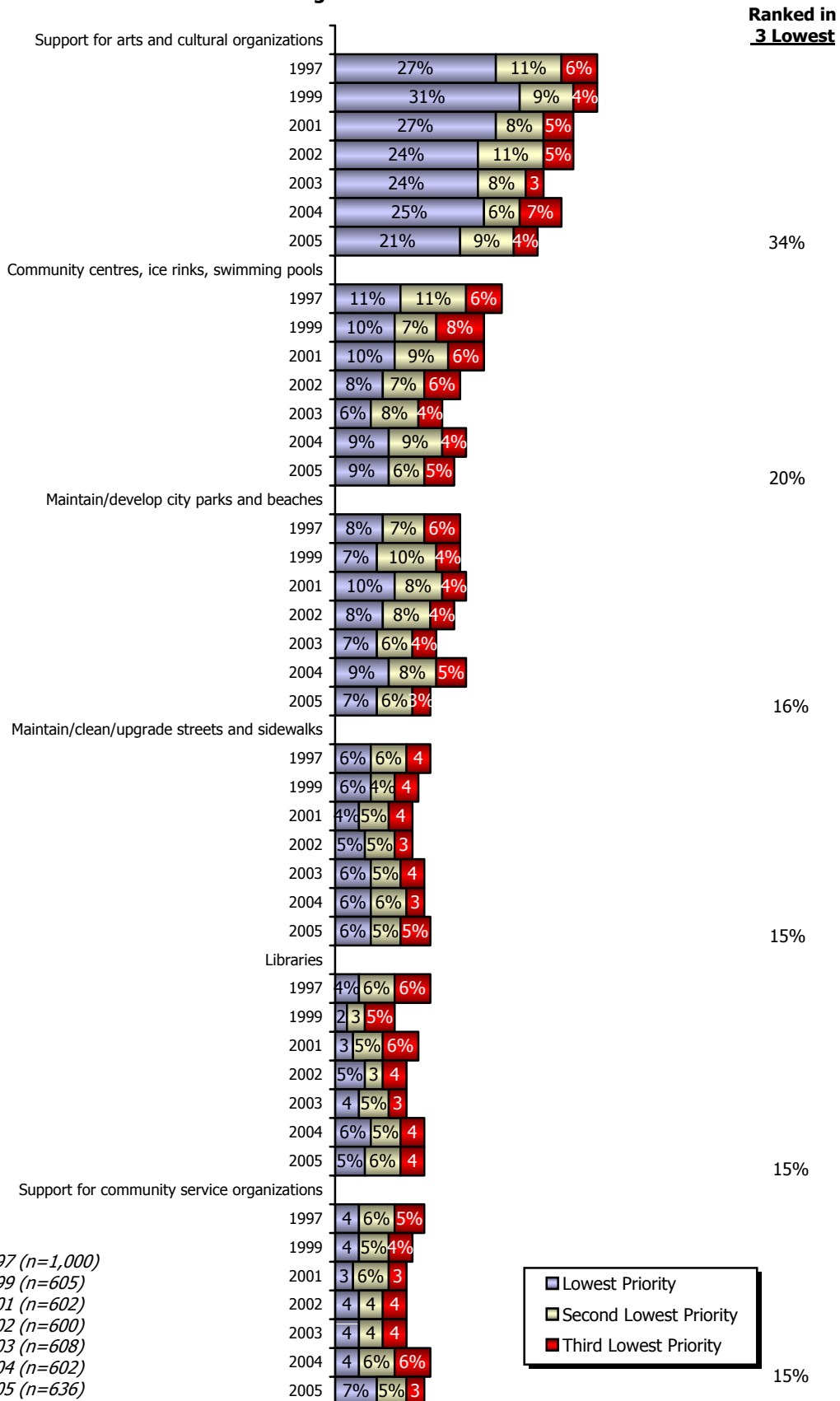
About half of the remaining services are voted among the three lowest priority by 13-16% of Vancouver residents, including *park/beach maintenance, street/sidewalk maintenance/clean/upgrade, libraries, support for community service organizations, traffic management*.

The rest are least likely to fall into the lowest priority grouping, each being selected by 6-8% or less.

Almost one-quarter residents (23%) cannot choose the three lowest areas of service, indicating the difficulty people have in deciding where to make cuts.

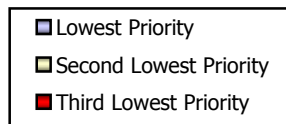
It is important to note again that service/ initiative cuts are a less desirable alternative.

% Ranking Services as Low Priorities

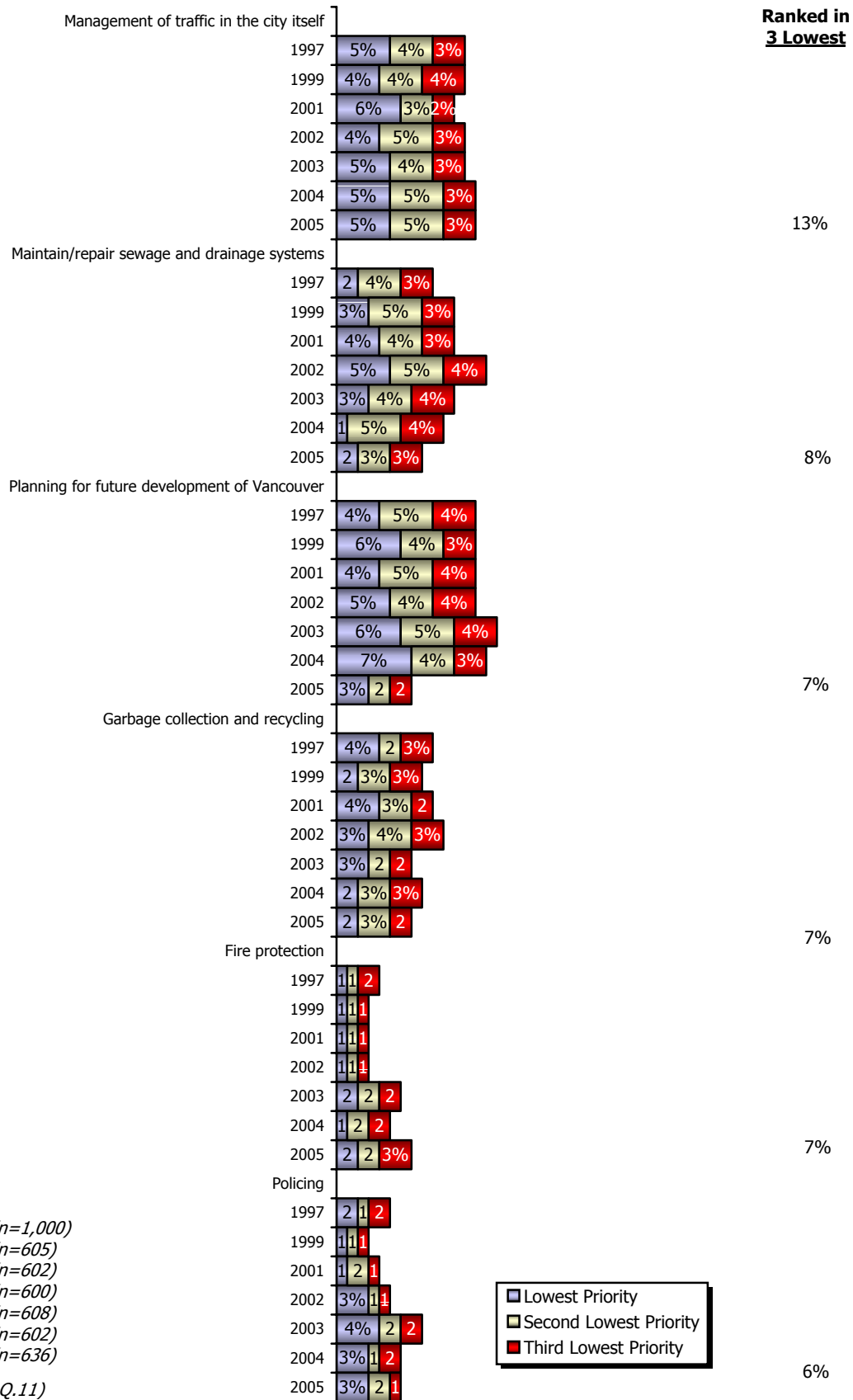


Base: 1997 (n=1,000)
 Base: 1999 (n=605)
 Base: 2001 (n=602)
 Base: 2002 (n=600)
 Base: 2003 (n=608)
 Base: 2004 (n=602)
 Base: 2005 (n=636)

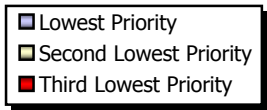
Reference: Q.11)



% Ranking Services as Low Priorities (continued)



Base: 1997 (n=1,000)
 Base: 1999 (n=605)
 Base: 2001 (n=602)
 Base: 2002 (n=600)
 Base: 2003 (n=608)
 Base: 2004 (n=602)
 Base: 2005 (n=636)
 Reference: Q.11)



6. Application of Additional Revenue and Cost Savings

6.1 Additional Gaming Revenue

This year the City will have some funding from additional gaming revenues, that is Casino operations. Respondents were asked whether they support using these gaming revenues to be used in each of three specific ways or in some other way, as follows:

- on basic municipal services, such as library, parks, fire, public works , thus reducing taxes
- on existing community services and cultural programs also reducing taxes, such as grants to community service organizations, Downtown Eastside Support (e.g., Carnegie), operating grants to cultural organizations such as the Vancouver Art Gallery
- for enhancing or adding new community services and cultural programs, such as programs that deal with homelessness and drug reduction, partnering with others to provide new cultural programs, community sustainability measures, and library outreach services for children (which would not change taxes)
- or on other priorities

Support for use of funds: There is widespread support for using gaming revenues in all of these ways. People offer minimal other suggestions (e.g., stop raising taxes, pay down debt).

Top priority for use of funds: In terms of which of these has top priority, using the funds toward basic municipal services and thereby reducing taxes is the most popular choice (42%), followed then by existing community services and cultural programs (30%), also to reduce taxes. Enhancing or adding services/programs is the least favoured (chosen by just 16%).

Overall, 72% of residents surveyed placed their first priority on reducing taxes rather than enhancing programs.

Preference for How to Spend Additional Gaming Revenue: On Basic, Existing or New/Enhanced Services		
	<u>Total Support</u> (636) %	<u>First Priority</u> (636) %
Basic municipal services, such as library, parks, fire, public works, thus reducing taxes	89	42
Existing community services and cultural programs also reducing taxes such as grants to community service organizations, Downtown Eastside Support (e.g. Carnegie), operating grants to cultural organizations such as the Vancouver Art Gallery	80	30
Enhancing or adding new community services and cultural programs, such as programs that deal with homelessness and drug reduction, partnering with others to provide new cultural programs, community sustainability measures, and library outreach services for children	79	16
Are there any other priorities on which you'd like to see additional gaming revenues spent	4	5
None/ no priority	n/a	3
Miscellaneous	-	4
Don't know	-	4
<i>Reference: Q.12a, 12b</i>		

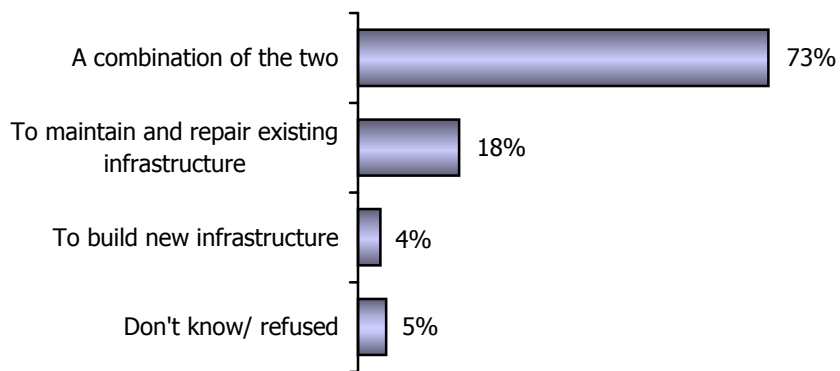
6.2 GST Cost Savings

Residents were also asked their preference of how GST cost savings should be applied. They were given a choice of:

- building new infrastructure (such as roads, bridges, facilities such as libraries, daycare centres and technology projects), or
- maintaining and repairing existing infrastructure, or
- a combination of the two

By far the majority would like to see a combination of the two uses, as both are appealing to most people.

GST Cost Savings Applied to Infrastructure



Base: 2005 (n=636)

Reference: Q.22

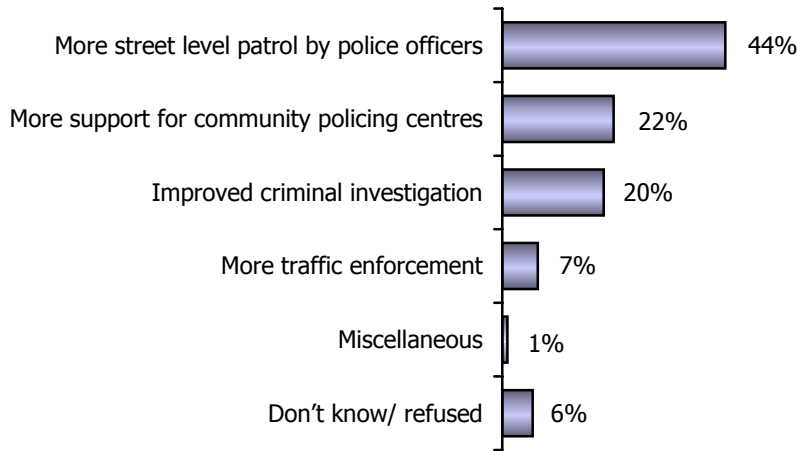
7. Policing Services Priorities

7.1 Type of Policing Services: Top Priority

When selecting the type of policing service that is the top priority to residents, increasing street level patrol by police officers is the most favoured (44%, and particularly among Downtown residents 54%, middle-aged people 51%, women 48% and Chinese residents 51%).

At some distance, but equal in priority, is support for community policing centres *and* improved criminal investigation (22% and 20%, respectively). Increasing traffic enforcement is generally not considered a top priority.

Policing Services that are Top Priority



Base: 2005 (n=636)

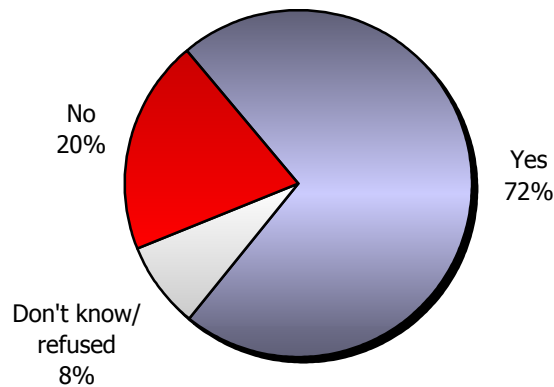
Reference: Q.23

7.2 Support for Increased Police Staffing

Residents surveyed were told that an increase in police staffing levels also involves associated civilian support costs. Asked about increased police department staffing, over seven-in-ten adult residents of the City of Vancouver (72%) say they support such increased staffing.

Support is greater among Downtown residents (84%), apartment/condo dwellers (77%), the more affluent households (81% of those with \$50K plus per annum) and households without children (78%).

Support for Increased Police Staffing Levels Plus Civilian Support Staff



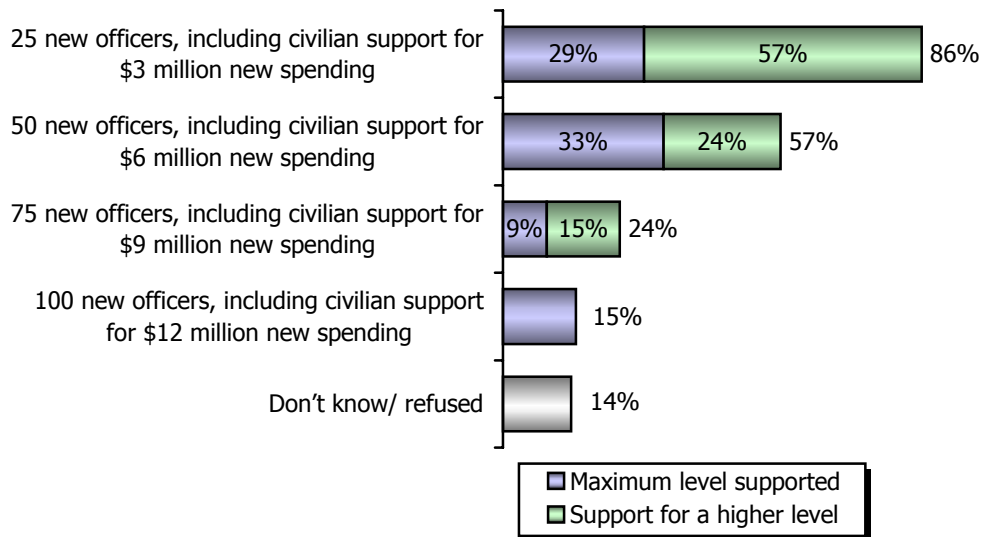
Base: 2005 (n=636)

Reference: Q.24

7.3 Police Staffing Levels Supported

Most residents (86%) say they would like to see *at least* 25 new police officers, including the associated civilian support staff needed, amounting to \$3 million in new spending. A majority (57% in total) would also support new expenditure of \$6 million for 50 new police officers and related civilian staff. When reaching the level of 75 new officers for a total new expenditure of \$9 million, the public support drops to 24% in total. Finally, only 16% of residents are in favour of acquiring 100 new officers plus the associated support staff, which would cost the City \$12 million in new spending.

Increased Policing Levels Would Support



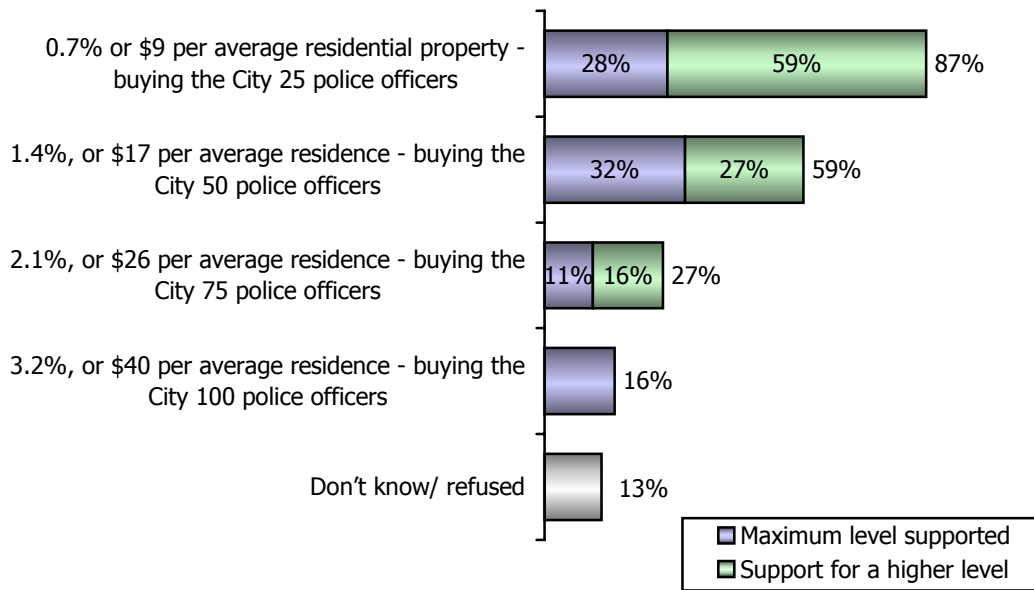
Base: Respondents who would support increased police staffing levels, including the associated support staff that would also be needed (n=466)

Reference: Q.25

7.4 Support for Additional Municipal Taxes to Achieve Specific Police Staffing Levels

Most residents (87%) find a cost of \$9 in additional municipal tax per average residential property to be acceptable, buying the City *at least* 25 new police officers, including the associated civilian support staff needed. As well, a majority (59%) would support an additional \$17 in municipal tax per residence on average to acquire 50 new police officers and related civilian staff. When reaching the level of 75 new officers, the public support drops to 27% in total. And even fewer, only 16% of residents, would agree to acquiring 100 new officers plus the associated support staff, which would cost the average residence \$40 more in municipal tax.

Additional Municipal Tax Increase Would Support



Base: Respondents who would support increased police staffing levels, including the associated support staff that would also be needed (n=466)

Reference: Q.26

Appendix

Top Line Results Questionnaire

**City Of Vancouver
- 2005 Residents Survey -
Weighted Top-Line Results**

- 1a. Now, to begin our questions, in your view as a resident of Vancouver, what is the most important local issue facing the City of Vancouver, that is the one issue you feel should receive the greatest attention from Vancouver's City Council?
- 1b. Are there any other important local issues?

	First Mention							Total Mentions						
	<u>1997</u> (1,000) %	<u>1999</u> (605) %	<u>2001</u> (602) %	<u>2002</u> (600) %	<u>2003</u> (608) %	<u>2004</u> (602) %	<u>2005</u> (636) %	<u>1997</u> (1,000) %	<u>1999</u> (605) %	<u>2001</u> (602) %	<u>2002</u> (600) %	<u>2003</u> (608) %	<u>2004</u> (602) %	<u>2005</u> (636) %
Total Transportation	23	17	33	25	17	17	20	36	30	52	42	30	35	37
Lack of/poor quality of public transit	6	7	21	13	8	5	7	12	13	33	24	15	13	16
Traffic congestion	9	8	10	8	5	8	9	15	15	20	14	12	15	14
Poor condition of streets	2	2	3	3	1	1	2	5	4	6	8	3	5	5
Other transportation	5	-	-	-	2	2	1	9	-	-	-	3	3	3
Issues Re: RAV Line	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Total Crime	19	38	23	20	21	31	23	29	49	34	30	34	49	35
Theft/break-ins	5	12	7	6	1	7	11	10	17	11	9	2	14	17
Personal safety	3	5	2	6	4	8	5	6	10	7	8	7	13	9
Drugs/drug related problems	-	6	8	4	5	6	4	1	11	12	7	10	12	7
Crime/drugs in Downtown East Side/Crime/Crime prevention	8	11	3	3	5	8	3	14	15	5	5	10	14	6
Downtown East Side problems	-	-	4	2	6	1	2	-	-	7	4	7	2	2
Home invasions	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Youth problems/gangs	2	-	-	-	-	<1	<1	5	1	-	-	<1	1	<1
Total Social	7	7	5	8	16	24	22	12	13	12	15	25	36	34
Homeless/poverty	1	5	4	6	10	19	18	2	9	8	12	16	28	26
Lack of affordable housing	4	2	2	2	4	4	4	7	5	4	4	9	9	9
Other social issues	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	5	-	-	-	3	2	3
Total Taxation	9	4	6	3	5	3	3	14	10	10	6	8	9	8
Property tax increases	5	2	3	2	3	2	2	7	5	5	5	5	6	5
Taxes (general)	2	1	2	-	1	1	-	4	4	4	1	2	3	<1
Inefficient government	-	1	1	1	<1	-	<1	1	1	2	1	1	<1	1
Government spending/overspending	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Deficits	1	-	-	-	<1	<1	<1	2	-	-	-	1	<1	<1
Total Government	3	1	-	-	<1	<1	<1	8	2	-	-	1	1	<1
Provision of municipal services	2	1	-	-	-	-	<1	4	2	-	-	1	<1	<1
Government (gen)	2	-	-	-	<1	<1	<1	2	-	-	-	1	1	<1
Total Growth	6	2	1	1	2	2	2	12	5	3	3	3	4	5
Over development/growth	5	2	-	1	1	1	1	9	3	2	1	2	2	3
Too many subdivisions/housing developments	1	-	-	-	1	<1	<1	2	-	1	1	1	1	1
Poor planning	1	-	-	-	<1	1	<1	2	1	-	1	<1	1	1

1a,b (con't)

	First Mention							Total Mentions						
	1997 (1,000) %	1999 (605) %	2001 (602) %	2002 (600) %	2003 (608) %	2004 (602) %	2005 (636) %	1997 (1,000) %	1999 (605) %	2001 (602) %	2002 (600) %	2003 (608) %	2004 (602) %	2005 (636) %
Total Environment	3	2	4	3	1	1	2	12	7	10	10	5	5	5
Pollution/air quality	1	1	2	1	1	<1	1	5	3	4	4	2	2	2
Parks/greenspace	1	1	1	1	<1	-	-	4	2	3	4	2	1	1
Garbage/recycling/waste management	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	3	3	4	3	1	2	2
Environment (general)	1	-	-	-	<1	<1	<1	3	-	-	-	<1	<1	1
Total Economy	6	5	1	6	6	3	2	11	8	2	8	9	6	4
The economy	2	2	1	3	4	2	1	5	4	1	5	6	4	3
Employment/jobs	4	4	1	3	2	1	<1	8	5	2	4	4	2	1
Other														
Education/schools	5	2	2	3	3	3	1	10	7	4	6	7	9	5
Hospitals/healthcare	1	1	3	3	4	3	2	2	3	5	4	8	7	5
No fun in Vancouver/lack of night life/ early club hours/restrictive liquor licensing	-	-	-	2	1	<1	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-
Parking	-	-	-	1	<1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	<1	<1
Leaky condos	-	-	-	1	<1	<1	-	-	1	-	1	<1	<1	-
Losing Grizzlies/Indy/Symphony of Fire/public events/loss of fun	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Lack of funding from provincial to municipal government	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	<1	-
The Olympics (financing/want more input, etc.)	-	-	-	-	4	1	<1	-	-	-	-	9	2	2
Implementation of a Ward System	-	-	-	-	-	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	1	<1
Miscellaneous Other	9	9	7	9	5	1	8	15	20	15	19	9	8	13
Nothing in particular/don't know	12	11	13	16	16	10	15	12	11	13	16	16	10	15

2. Generally speaking, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the overall quality of services provided to you by the City of Vancouver? Would that be very/somewhat satisfied/dissatisfied?

	<u>1997</u> (1,000) %	<u>1999</u> (605) %	<u>2001</u> (602) %	<u>2002</u> (600) %	<u>2003</u> (608) %	<u>2004</u> (602) %	<u>2005</u> (636) %
Very satisfied	23	18	19	12	22	21	22
Somewhat satisfied	62	63	60	69	64	65	61
Somewhat dissatisfied	9	12	13	9	7	9	10
Very dissatisfied	3	4	6	6	2	3	4
Don't know	2	3	2	5	5	2	4

3. And would you say that the overall quality of services provided by the City of Vancouver has got better or worse over the past few years? Would that be much/somewhat better/worse?

	<u>1997</u> (1,000) %	<u>1999</u> (605) %	<u>2001</u> (602) %	<u>2002</u> (600) %	<u>2003</u> (608) %	<u>2004</u> (602) %	<u>2005</u> (636) %
Much better	3	4	2	1	4	3	4
Somewhat better	22	19	21	20	18	23	24
Stayed the same	35	27	34	32	34	31	30
Somewhat worse	24	27	27	26	21	23	19
Much worse	6	8	7	7	4	6	4
Don't know	10	15	9	13	19	14	20

4. As you may be aware, about one-half of your property taxes goes to the City of Vancouver and the other half goes to the GVRD and the provincial government. Thinking about all the programs and services you receive from the City of Vancouver, would you say that overall you get good value or poor value for your tax dollars? Would that be very/fairly good/poor value?

	<u>1997</u> (463) %	<u>1999</u> (261) %	<u>2001</u> (270) %	<u>2002</u> (292) %	<u>2003</u> (240) %	<u>2004</u> (268) %	<u>2005</u> (299) %
Base (Owners)							
Very good value	12	8	9	5	11	9	10
Fairly good value	57	49	51	53	54	48	52
Fairly poor value	20	27	27	24	21	24	28
Very poor value	6	8	8	9	6	7	4
Don't know	5	7	4	9	9	12	7

5. And, in general, would you say that the property taxes you currently pay on your residence are too high, too low or about right? Would that be much too high/low?

	<u>1997</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
Base (Owners)	(463)	(261)	(270)	(292)	(240)	(268)	(299)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Much too high	-	13	14	11	6	9	11
Too high	46	42	32	42	34	39	40
About right	49	42	52	40	53	48	42
Too low	1	-	-	1	2	1	2
Much too low	-	-	-	-	-	<1	1
Don't know	3	2	2	5	5	2	4

Note: It is likely that in 1997, respondents were not probed further on whether they felt their current property taxes were too high or much too high.

6. As you may or may not know, the City of Vancouver is responsible for providing a variety of different services to you as a resident of the city. I'm going to read you a list of some of these services, and I'd like you to tell me how important each service is to you as a resident of Vancouver, that is something you feel City Council should pay a great deal of attention to.

Let's use a scale from 0 to 10, where "0" means the service is "not at all important" to you and should not be given any priority at all by City Council, "10" means the service is "extremely important" to you, and should be given top priority, and a "5" means the service is neither important or unimportant to you. Remember, you can pick any number between 0 and 10. The first service is **(READ ITEM AND RANDOMIZE)**. How important is this to you as a resident of the City of Vancouver? What about **(READ NEXT ITEM)**?

	<u>0-6</u>	<u>7-8</u>	<u>9-10</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>Avg.</u>
	%	%	%	%	#
a) Policing					
1997 (n=1,000)	12	26	62	1	8.6
1999 (n=605)	11	23	66	-	8.8
2001 (n=602)	11	25	63	1	8.7
2002 (n=600)	13	28	58	1	8.5
2003 (n=608)	14	32	52	2	8.4
2004 (n=602)	9	27	64	<1	8.8
2005 (n=636)	12	30	57	1	8.5
b) Maintenance and repair of sewage and drainage systems					
1997 (n=1,000)	21	40	39	1	7.9
1999 (n=605)	24	36	39	1	7.8
2001 (n=602)	23	37	39	1	7.9
2002 (n=600)	25	39	34	2	7.7
2003 (n=608)	22	36	40	3	8.0
2004 (n=602)	19	42	39	<1	7.9
2005 (n=636)	18	39	39	4	8.0

6. (con't)

	<u>0-6</u> %	<u>7-8</u> %	<u>9-10</u> %	<u>DK</u> %	<u>Avg.</u> #
c) Maintenance and development of city parks and beaches					
1997 (n=1,000)	31	41	29	-	7.4
1999 (n=605)	32	41	26	1	7.3
2001 (n=602)	28	44	27	1	7.4
2002 (n=600)	27	46	26	1	7.4
2003 (n=608)	25	42	30	3	7.6
2004 (n=602)	28	45	27	<1	7.4
2005 (n=636)	24	47	27	2	7.5
d) Community centres, ice rinks, swimming pools					
1997 (n=1,000)	35	40	23	1	7.0
1999 (n=605)	36	39	25	-	7.1
2001 (n=602)	35	38	27	1	7.2
2002 (n=600)	32	42	26	1	7.3
2003 (n=608)	28	44	25	3	7.4
2004 (n=602)	33	41	25	1	7.2
2005 (n=636)	30	42	26	2	7.3
e) Libraries					
1997 (n=1,000)	26	39	36	-	7.6
1999 (n=605)	21	36	42	-	7.9
2001 (n=602)	23	40	37	1	7.7
2002 (n=600)	20	35	45	1	8.0
2003 (n=608)	19	39	41	1	8.0
2004 (n=602)	24	38	38	-	7.7
2005 (n=636)	22	40	37	1	7.8
f) Fire protection					
1997 (n=1,000)	13	28	59	1	8.6
1999 (n=605)	12	30	57	1	8.6
2001 (n=602)	12	27	60	1	8.7
2002 (n=600)	10	31	58	-	8.6
2003 (n=608)	15	34	49	2	8.3
2004 (n=602)	12	35	52	1	8.5
2005 (n=636)	15	32	51	3	8.4
g) Maintenance, cleaning and upgrading of streets and sidewalks					
1997 (n=1,000)	28	42	29	-	7.5
1999 (n=605)	28	40	32	-	7.5
2001 (n=602)	21	45	34	-	7.8
2002 (n=600)	23	41	36	-	7.8
2003 (n=608)	25	43	31	1	7.6
2004 (n=602)	26	45	29	-	7.6
2005 (n=636)	25	46	28	<1	7.6

6. (con't)

	<u>0-6</u> %	<u>7-8</u> %	<u>9-10</u> %	<u>DK</u> %	<u>Avg.</u> #
h) Support for arts and cultural organizations					
1997 (n=1,000)	52	32	16	1	6.2
1999 (n=605)	52	26	21	1	6.2
2001 (n=602)	46	34	18	2	6.5
2002 (n=600)	47	34	19	1	6.5
2003 (n=608)	44	35	18	3	6.6
2004 (n=602)	45	38	16	1	6.6
2005 (n=636)	42	36	20	3	6.7
i) Support for community service organizations that help people in need					
1997 (n=1,000)	27	34	39	1	7.6
1999 (n=605)	25	34	39	1	7.7
2001 (n=602)	21	39	39	1	7.9
2002 (n=600)	23	34	42	1	7.8
2003 (n=608)	21	35	42	2	7.9
2004 (n=602)	24	33	41	2	7.8
2005 (n=636)	23	34	40	3	7.7
j) Planning for the future development of Vancouver					
1997 (n=1,000)	23	34	44	1	8.0
1999 (n=605)	26	31	41	2	7.8
2001 (n=602)	21	37	40	2	7.8
2002 (n=600)	24	34	41	1	7.8
2003 (n=608)	21	37	37	4	7.8
2004 (n=602)	23	36	40	2	7.8
2005 (n=636)	16	37	43	4	8.1
k) Management of traffic in the city itself					
1997 (n=1,000)	21	33	45	-	7.9
1999 (n=605)	23	31	45	1	7.9
2001 (n=602)	21	34	44	1	8.0
2002 (n=600)	22	36	41	1	7.9
2003 (n=608)	21	41	37	1	7.8
2004 (n=602)	23	36	40	1	7.9
2005 (n=636)	20	39	40	2	7.9
l) Garbage collection and recycling					
1997 (n=1,000)	20	36	43	-	8.0
1999 (n=605)	22	36	42	-	7.9
2001 (n=602)	17	37	45	-	8.0
2002 (n=600)	21	38	40	1	7.9
2003 (n=608)	19	40	41	1	8.0
2004 (n=602)	19	39	42	1	7.9
2005 (n=636)	17	41	42	1	8.1

7. Currently, the city is legally required to maintain a balanced budget. However, in developing the budget from year to year, the City faces pressures from:

- increasing costs of existing services;
- costs of new programs and services demanded by the public;
- downloading of responsibilities from senior governments; and
- changes in anticipated revenues.

These pressures often result in a shortfall in the amount of money the City has to spend on the services it provides to you as a resident. Finding a balance between adding these new costs to the budget and holding tax increases to reasonable levels means finding ways to fill the shortfall.

There are a number of different options the City has in order to deal with this situation. I'm going to read you a few of these options, and I'd like to know whether you support or oppose each option. What about (EACH ITEM)? Would you support or oppose Vancouver City council taking this action? Would that be strongly or moderately support/oppose?

	<u>Strongly Support</u> %	<u>Moderately Support</u> %	<u>Moderately Oppose</u> %	<u>Strongly Oppose</u> %	<u>Don't know</u> %
a) Raise property taxes to maintain the SAME level of city services you now receive					
1997 (n=1,000)	9	28	25	36	2
1999 (n=605)	9	27	27	36	2
2001 (n=602)	9	26	27	36	2
2002 (n=600)	8	35	25	29	3
2003 (n=608)	10	33	29	25	3
2004 (n=602)	11	32	26	28	3
2005 (n=636)	9	35	27	25	5
b) Cut services, but only in SOME service areas					
1997 (n=1,000)	18	43	18	15	6
1999 (n=605)	14	43	19	15	8
2001 (n=602)	13	40	23	16	8
2002 (n=600)	13	39	24	17	8
2003 (n=608)	9	39	23	20	9
2004 (n=602)	13	37	23	19	9
2005 (n=636)	13	40	21	19	7
c) Cut services by the same proportion across all services areas					
1997 (n=1,000)	9	27	30	32	2
1999 (n=605)	7	26	29	33	5
2001 (n=602)	8	28	30	32	2
2002 (n=600)	8	23	33	32	4
2003 (n=608)	5	23	30	38	4
2004 (n=602)	6	20	30	41	3
2005 (n=636)	6	20	33	36	5

7. (con't)

	Strongly Support %	Moderately Support %	Moderately Oppose %	Strongly Oppose %	Don't know %
d) Use a mix of both service cuts and property tax increases					
1997 (n=1,000)	11	32	25	29	3
1999 (n=605)	9	31	27	30	3
2001 (n=602)	9	34	24	30	3
2002 (n=600)	10	33	27	25	5
2003 (n=608)	10	32	31	23	5
2004 (n=602)	13	34	24	25	5
2005 (n=636)	10	35	27	24	6
e) Charge user fees for some City services					
1997 (n=1,000)	24	42	15	15	4
1999 (n=605)	22	43	14	15	6
2001 (n=602)	21	45	11	20	2
2002 (n=600)	24	43	13	15	5
2003 (n=608)	22	41	16	15	6
2004 (n=602)	19	42	13	22	5
2005 (n=636)	21	44	15	14	6

8. Now thinking about the budget shortfall, if it came right down to it, would you prefer that the City...

	<u>1997</u> (1,000) %	<u>1999</u> (605) %	<u>2001</u> (602) %	<u>2002</u> (600) %	<u>2003</u> (608) %	<u>2004</u> (602) %	<u>2005</u> (636) %
Increase property taxes by 6% to cover the budget shortfall	17	19	20	22	23	20	21
Cut city services by the amount of the shortfall	20	22	25	21	20	18	19
Use a mix of both property tax increases AND service cuts to deal with the budget shortfall	56	49	46	47	44	47	47
Don't know/refused	6	10	9	10	14	15	14

Note: In 1997, the proposed increase was worded as an increase of "8% to get \$26 Million." In 1999, 6% and \$16 Million were used. Meanwhile in 2001, 2002 and 2003 the shortfall was described as \$20 Million, requiring an increase of 6%.

9. Suppose Vancouver's City Council were to use a mix of service cuts and property tax increases in order to make up the budget shortfall. If this were the case, how much do you think the City should raise from property taxes and how much from service cuts? For example, out of every \$100 the City needs to find to make up the shortfall, how much would you want the City to get through (READ FIRST ITEM - RANDOMIZE) and how much through (READ SECOND RESPONSE) (RECORD \$ AMOUNT FOR EACH).

	Property Tax Increases							Service Cuts						
	<u>1997</u> (1,000) %	<u>1999</u> (605) %	<u>2001</u> (602) %	<u>2002</u> (600) %	<u>2003</u> (608) %	<u>2004</u> (602) %	<u>2005</u> (636) %	<u>1997</u> (1,000) %	<u>1999</u> (605) %	<u>2001</u> (602) %	<u>2002</u> (600) %	<u>2003</u> (608) %	<u>2004</u> (602) %	<u>2005</u> (636) %
\$0	5	8	12	6	3	6	3	3	3	8	4	5	4	3
\$1-\$10	8	7	12	3	3	3	3	5	5	9	2	2	2	2
\$11-\$20	5	4	6	2	2	2	2	4	3	6	3	4	5	5
\$21-\$30	10	6	6	6	6	6	3	10	8	7	8	6	8	9
\$31-\$40	7	5	5	6	7	6	4	7	8	5	6	5	8	9
\$41-\$50	26	24	22	26	24	24	27	26	24	22	26	24	24	27
\$51-\$60	6	7	4	6	5	7	7	5	4	4	6	6	5	4
\$61-\$70	5	5	4	7	4	5	7	5	5	5	5	6	5	3
\$71-\$80	7	6	6	5	7	7	9	8	6	6	3	3	4	3
\$81-\$90	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	4	2	1	1	2	2
\$91-\$100	4	3	4	5	6	5	3	5	9	7	8	4	7	5
Don't know	16	21	18	27	31	27	30	17	21	18	27	31	27	29
Average	\$43.9	\$44.2	\$37.9	\$49.0	\$51.7	\$49.9	\$52.73	\$48.8	\$52.5	\$44.3	\$51.0	\$48.3	\$50.14	\$47.4

10. Suppose Vancouver's City Council were to implement service cuts to help make up the budget shortfall. Thinking about service cuts, would you want City Council to...

	<u>1997</u> (1,000) %	<u>1999</u> (605) %	<u>2001</u> (602) %	<u>2002</u> (600) %	<u>2003</u> (608) %	<u>2004</u> (602) %	<u>2005</u> (636) %
Make higher cuts in SOME service areas and leave other services alone	61	61	63	61	61	62	64
Make service cuts in all service areas, proportionately across the board	32	31	29	29	29	27	28
Don't know	7	8	8	9	10	11	8

11. Now I'm going to read back to you those services which you felt were NOT very important to you as a resident of the city. The services are (READ ONLY ITEMS FROM Q.6 WHICH SCORED 6 OR LESS). Which ONE of these is least important to you, that is something you feel Vancouver City Council should make its lowest priority and be the FIRST area to make cuts in? And which one should be its second lowest priority, and be the SECOND area to make cuts in? And which one should be its third lowest priority and be the THIRD area to make cuts in?

Note: The 1997 results have been adjusted to reflect the total population of Vancouver residents.

	<u>Lowest Priority</u> %	<u>Second Lowest Priority</u> %	<u>Third Lowest Priority</u> %	<u>Total</u> %
Policing				
1997 (n=1,000)	2	1	2	5
1999 (n=605)	1	1	1	3
2001 (n=602)	1	2	1	4
2002 (n=600)	3	1	1	6
2003 (n=608)	4	2	2	7
2004 (n=602)	3	1	2	5
2005 (n=636)	3	2	1	6
Maintain/repair sewage and drainage systems				
1997 (n=1,000)	2	4	3	9
1999 (n=605)	3	5	3	11
2001 (n=602)	4	4	3	11
2002 (n=600)	5	5	4	14
2003 (n=608)	3	4	4	11
2004 (n=602)	1	5	4	10
2005 (n=636)	2	3	3	8
Maintain/develop city parks and beaches				
1997 (n=1,000)	6	7	6	21
1999 (n=605)	7	10	4	21
2001 (n=602)	10	8	4	22
2002 (n=600)	8	8	4	21
2003 (n=608)	7	6	4	17
2004 (n=602)	9	8	5	22
2005 (n=636)	7	6	3	16
Community centres, ice rinks, swimming pools				
1997 (n=1,000)	11	11	6	28
1999 (n=605)	10	7	8	25
2001 (n=602)	10	9	6	25
2002 (n=600)	8	7	6	21
2003 (n=608)	6	8	4	18
2004 (n=602)	9	9	4	22
2005 (n=636)	9	6	5	20

11. (con't)

	Lowest Priority %	Second Lowest Priority %	Third Lowest Priority %	Total %
Libraries				
1997 (n=1,000)	4	6	6	18
1999 (n=605)	2	3	5	10
2001 (n=602)	3	5	6	14
2002 (n=600)	5	3	4	12
2003 (n=608)	4	5	3	12
2004 (n=602)	6	5	4	15
2005 (n=636)	5	6	4	14
Fire protection				
1997 (n=1,000)	1	1	2	4
1999 (n=605)	1	1	1	3
2001 (n=602)	1	1	1	4
2002 (n=600)	1	1	1	3
2003 (n=608)	2	2	2	6
2004 (n=602)	1	2	2	5
2005 (n=636)	2	2	3	7
Maintain/clean/upgrade streets and sidewalks				
1997 (n=1,000)	6	6	4	16
1999 (n=605)	6	4	4	14
2001 (n=602)	4	5	4	12
2002 (n=600)	5	5	3	13
2003 (n=608)	6	5	4	15
2004 (n=602)	6	6	3	15
2005 (n=636)	6	5	5	15
Support for arts and cultural organizations				
1997 (n=1,000)	27	11	6	44
1999 (n=605)	31	10	4	44
2001 (n=602)	27	8	5	40
2002 (n=600)	24	11	5	41
2003 (n=608)	24	8	3	36
2004 (n=602)	25	6	7	37
2005 (n=636)	21	9	4	34
Support for community service organizations				
1997 (n=1,000)	4	6	5	15
1999 (n=605)	4	5	4	13
2001 (n=602)	3	6	3	12
2002 (n=600)	4	4	4	11
2003 (n=608)	4	4	4	11
2004 (n=602)	4	6	6	16
2005 (n=636)	7	5	3	14

11. (con't)

	<u>Lowest Priority</u> %	<u>Second Lowest Priority</u> %	<u>Third Lowest Priority</u> %	<u>Total</u> <u>%</u>
Planning for future development of Vancouver				
1997 (n=1,000)	4	5	4	13
1999 (n=605)	6	4	3	13
2001 (n=602)	4	5	4	13
2002 (n=600)	5	4	4	13
2003 (n=608)	6	5	4	15
2004 (n=602)	7	4	3	14
2005 (n=636)	3	2	2	7
Management of traffic in the city itself				
1997 (n=1,000)	5	4	3	12
1999 (n=605)	4	4	4	12
2001 (n=602)	6	3	2	11
2002 (n=600)	4	5	3	13
2003 (n=608)	5	4	3	13
2004 (n=602)	5	5	3	13
2005 (n=636)	5	5	3	13
Garbage collection and recycling				
1997 (n=1,000)	4	2	3	9
1999 (n=605)	2	3	3	8
2001 (n=602)	4	3	2	9
2002 (n=600)	3	4	3	10
2003 (n=608)	3	2	2	8
2004 (n=602)	2	3	3	8
2005 (n=636)	2	3	2	7
None/don't know				
1997 (n=1,000)	4	3	3	10
1999 (n=605)	5	8	9	22
2001 (n=602)	4	4	4	12
2002 (n=600)	3	5	6	14
2003 (n=608)	4	7	8	19
2004 (n=602)	4	2	1	7
2005 (n=636)	5	2	1	8
No low/2nd /3rd priority				
1997 (n=1,000)	17	32	48	
1999 (n=605)	18	36	49	
2001 (n=602)	20	38	54	
2002 (n=600)	21	37	52	
2003 (n=608)	22	37	54	
2004 (n=602)	19	40	54	
2005 (n=636)	23	46	61	

12. Now, I'm going to read back to you those services you felt were VERY important to you as a resident of the city. The services are **(READ ONLY ITEMS FROM Q.6 WHICH SCORED 9 OR 10)**. Which ONE of these is most important to you as a resident of Vancouver, that is something you feel Vancouver City Council should make its top priority and be the LAST area to make cuts in? And which one should be its second priority and the SECOND last area to make cuts in? And which one should be its third priority, and the THIRD last area to make cuts in?

	<u>Top Priority</u> %	<u>Second Priority</u> %	<u>Third Priority</u> %	<u>Total</u> %
Policing				
1997 (n=1,000)	35	10	5	50
1999 (n=605)	43	7	4	54
2001 (n=602)	30	14	6	50
2002 (n=600)	29	14	5	48
2003 (n=608)	27	9	5	41
2004 (n=602)	36	13	5	54
2005 (n=636)	31	10	5	46
Maintain/repair sewage and drainage systems				
1997 (n=1,000)	3	6	6	15
1999 (n=605)	2	7	6	15
2001 (n=602)	3	4	6	12
2002 (n=600)	4	6	4	14
2003 (n=608)	3	6	7	16
2004 (n=602)	3	5	7	15
2005 (n=636)	3	7	4	14
Maintain/develop city parks and beaches				
1997 (n=1,000)	2	4	4	10
1999 (n=605)	1	4	3	8
2001 (n=602)	2	4	3	9
2002 (n=600)	2	3	3	7
2003 (n=608)	2	6	4	12
2004 (n=602)	2	3	5	10
2005 (n=636)	2	4	4	11
Community centres, ice rinks, swimming pools				
1997 (n=1,000)	2	3	3	8
1999 (n=605)	3	2	2	7
2001 (n=602)	4	3	4	11
2002 (n=600)	1	3	5	10
2003 (n=608)	2	5	3	10
2004 (n=602)	2	4	6	12
2005 (n=636)	2	4	4	10

12. (con't)

	Top Priority %	Second Priority %	Third Priority %	Total %
Libraries				
1997 (n=1,000)	2	5	6	13
1999 (n=605)	3	6	5	14
2001 (n=602)	2	3	4	9
2002 (n=600)	4	5	7	17
2003 (n=608)	4	5	6	15
2004 (n=602)	4	7	5	16
2005 (n=636)	4	5	6	14
Fire protection				
1997 (n=1,000)	8	20	11	39
1999 (n=605)	5	17	10	32
2001 (n=602)	7	20	8	35
2002 (n=600)	8	15	10	33
2003 (n=608)	7	12	6	24
2004 (n=602)	6	14	7	27
2005 (n=636)	5	12	7	24
Maintain/clean/upgrade streets and sidewalks				
1997 (n=1,000)	4	4	4	12
1999 (n=605)	2	4	6	12
2001 (n=602)	3	3	6	12
2002 (n=600)	3	5	5	13
2003 (n=608)	2	4	6	12
2004 (n=602)	2	4	5	11
2005 (n=636)	2	4	5	11
Support for arts and cultural organizations				
1997 (n=1,000)	2	2	2	6
1999 (n=605)	2	2	3	7
2001 (n=602)	1	2	3	7
2002 (n=600)	1	2	2	6
2003 (n=608)	2	3	3	8
2004 (n=602)	1	3	2	6
2005 (n=636)	2	3	3	8
Support for community service organizations				
1997 (n=1,000)	10	6	8	24
1999 (n=605)	9	6	7	22
2001 (n=602)	13	5	5	22
2002 (n=600)	15	6	6	27
2003 (n=608)	16	7	4	27
2004 (n=602)	15	8	4	27
2005 (n=636)	16	6	6	27

12. (con't)

	Top Priority %	Second Priority %	Third Priority %	Total %
Planning for future development of Vancouver				
1997 (n=1,000)	10	6	4	20
1999 (n=605)	5	6	6	17
2001 (n=602)	6	4	3	14
2002 (n=600)	9	8	4	21
2003 (n=608)	8	6	4	18
2004 (n=602)	7	6	5	17
2005 (n=636)	8	7	4	19
Management of traffic in the city itself				
1997 (n=1,000)	7	7	9	23
1999 (n=605)	7	7	5	19
2001 (n=602)	8	8	5	20
2002 (n=600)	8	5	5	18
2003 (n=608)	7	4	5	16
2004 (n=602)	6	8	7	21
2005 (n=636)	6	8	5	19
Garbage collection and recycling				
1997 (n=1,000)	3	7	7	17
1999 (n=605)	4	5	7	16
2001 (n=602)	6	6	9	21
2002 (n=600)	3	5	8	16
2003 (n=608)	4	6	8	17
2004 (n=602)	4	5	8	17
2005 (n=636)	5	5	9	19
None/don't know				
1997 (n=1,000)	4	4	3	4
1999 (n=605)	5	7	7	5
2001 (n=602)	5	7	6	6
2002 (n=600)	5	5	7	4
2003 (n=608)	4	4	5	4
2004 (n=602)	4	1	1	6
2005 (n=636)	5	1	1	6
No top/2nd/3rd priority				
1997 (n=1,000)	9	18	29	
1999 (n=605)	9	19	31	
2001 (n=602)	10	19	31	
2002 (n=600)	9	18	29	
2003 (n=608)	13	23	34	
2004 (n=602)	9	21	34	
2005 (n=636)	11	24	36	

Note: The 1997 results have been adjusted to reflect the total population of Vancouver residents.

13. What is the approximate assessed value of your current place of residence? Would it be closer to ...

	<u>1997</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
Base (owners)	(463) %	(261) %	(270) %	(292) %	(240) %	(278) %	(299) %
\$200,000	37	44	44	49	37	36	20
\$400,000	37	38	32	28	32	30	44
\$600,000	21	13	19	19	20	26	30
Don't know/refused	5	5	5	4	11	9	7

14. Thinking about tax increases for the moment. In order for the City of Vancouver to cover the budget shortfall without any cuts in service, it could mean increasing the amount you pay in property taxes each year by 6%, or an additional \$35 per year. Would you be willing to pay this amount in order to maintain the current level of services provided by the City?

	Willing To Pay						
	<u>1997</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
Base (owners claiming their home is worth \$200,000)	(193) %	(127) %	(131) %	(146) %	(95) %	(99) %	(65) %
An 8% increase which is about \$40 per year	69	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
A 6% increase which is about \$37	74	76	78	71	79	64	71
A 4% increase which is about \$24 per year	84	84	87	80	89	74	80
A 2% increase which is about \$12 per year	88	87	89	87	93	90	87

Note: An 8% increase was only asked in 1997. Estimated dollar amounts for increases shown in table for current year.

15. Thinking about tax increases for the moment. In order for the City of Vancouver to cover the budget shortfall without any cuts in service, it could mean increasing the amount you pay in property taxes each year by 6%, or an additional \$70 per year. Would you be willing to pay this amount in order to maintain the current level of services provided by the City?

	Willing To Pay						
	<u>1997</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
Base (owners claiming their home is worth \$400,000)	(156) %	(89) %	(75) %	(78) %	(73) %	(83) %	(120) %
An 8% increase which is about \$85 per year	61	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
A 6% increase which is about \$73 per year	71	54	63	53	58	59	52
A 4% increase which is about \$49 per year	78	63	78	69	72	73	67
A 2% increase which is about \$24 per year	89	80	89	85	84	84	84

Note: An 8% increase was only asked in 1997. Estimated dollar amounts for increases shown in table for current year.

16. Thinking about tax increases for the moment. In order for the City of Vancouver to cover the budget shortfall without any cuts in service, it could mean increasing the amount you pay in property taxes each year by 6%, or an additional \$105 per year. Would you be willing to pay this amount in order to maintain the current level of services provided by the City?

	Willing To Pay						
	<u>1997</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
Base (owners claiming their home is worth \$600,000)	(96) %	(34*) %	(53) %	(56) %	(50) %	(72) %	(94) %
An 8% increase which is about \$130 per year	60	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
A 6% increase which is about \$110	65	48	57	67	53	54	60
A 4% increase which is about \$73 per year	82	50	70	76	73	68	74
A 2% increase which is about \$37 per year	88	71	79	87	88	81	90

Note: An 8% increase was only asked in 1997. Estimated dollar amounts for increases in 1997 and 1999 were \$100 at a 6% increase, \$65 at 4%, and \$30 at 2%.

* Caution: small base size.

17. Would you be willing to pay...

	Willing To Pay						
	<u>1997</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
Base (those not sure/willing of the value of their home)	(18*) %	(11*) %	(11*) %	(12*) %	(22) %	(24) %	(20) %
An 8% increase which is about \$85 per year	41	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
A 6% increase which is about \$70 per year	41	62	65	51	35	31	62
A 4% increase which is about \$48 per year	52	66	65	59	74	52	71
A 2% increase which is about \$25 per year	70	66	65	59	77	70	82

Note: An 8% increase was only asked in 1997. Estimated dollar amounts for increases in 1997, 1999 & 2001 were \$65 at a 6% increase, \$45 at 4% and \$20 at 2%.

* Caution: very small base size

**Willingness to pay property tax increases
- Summary of all Homeowners -**

	Willing To Pay						
	<u>1997</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
	(463) %	(261) %	(270) %	(292) %	(240) %	(278) %	(299) %
An 8% increase	62	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
A 6% increase	70	63	69	64	62	57	59
A 4% increase	80	70	80	75	79	70	72
A 2% increase	87	81	86	85	87	84	86

Note: An 8% increase was only asked in 1997.

18. Now in order for the City of Vancouver to cover the budget shortfall without any cuts in service, it could need to raise the level of taxes your property owner pays by up to 6%. Your property owner could in turn decide to pass on to you SOME OR ALL of the cost of a tax increase by raising the amount you pay in rent. For the average renter, this could mean an increase in rent of about \$3 per month. Thinking about this, would you be willing to pay \$3 more per month in order to maintain the current level of services provided by the City of Vancouver?

	<u>1997</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
Base (renters)	(537) %	(342) %	(331) %	(304) %	(355) %	(312) %	(323) %
Yes	89	83	84	85	85	81	83
No/don't know/refused	11	17	16	14	15	17	17

19. As you may or may not know, user fees are currently used to help recover the costs of providing certain City services such as permits and licenses, recreation programs, or sewer and water fees. Would you support or oppose the City charging higher user fees for this type of service and using the extra money raised to help pay for other city services? Would that be strongly or moderately support/oppose?

	<u>1997</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
Base	(1,000) %	(605) %	(602) %	(600) %	(608) %	(602) %	(636) %
Strongly support	23	21	18	18	20	16	19
Moderately support	46	44	41	46	46	42	49
Moderately oppose	14	16	21	14	15	14	14
Strongly oppose	15	14	18	18	14	24	12
Don't know	3	6	3	4	6	4	7

- 20a. When it comes right down to it, which would you prefer?

	<u>1997</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
	(1,000) %	(605) %	(602) %	(600) %	(608) %	(602) %	(636) %
Charging people user fees on SOME City services to help cover the costs of these services	68	67	66	67	60	58	64
Raising property taxes to be able to maintain all City services	26	24	27	24	30	28	27
Don't know	6	9	7	9	10	14	9

- 20b. When it comes right down to it, which would you prefer?

	<u>1997</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
	(1,000) %	(605) %	(602) %	(600) %	(608) %	(602) %	(636) %
Charging people user fees on SOME City services to help cover the costs of these services	83	75	78	81	79	74	82
Cutting services	13	15	14	12	13	13	10
Don't know	5	10	8	7	9	13	8

NEW SECTION FOR 2005: (Q21-26)

This year the City will have some funding from additional gaming revenues, that is, Casino operations.

21a) Would you support additional gaming revenues being spent on...

	<u>Total Support</u> (636) %
Basic municipal services, such as library, parks, fire, public works, thus reducing taxes	89
<u>Existing</u> community services and cultural programs also reducing taxes such as grants to community service organizations, Downtown Eastside Support (e.g. Carnegie), operating grants to cultural organizations such as the Vancouver Art Gallery	80
Enhancing or adding <u>new</u> community services and cultural programs, such as programs that deal with homelessness and drug reduction, partnering with others to provide new cultural programs, community sustainability measures, and library outreach services for children	79
Are there any other priorities on which you'd like to see additional gaming revenues spent	4

21b) And which would be your first priority?

	<u>Total</u> (636) %
Basic municipal services, such as library, parks, fire, public works, thus reducing taxes	42
<u>Existing</u> community services and cultural programs also reducing taxes such as grants to community service organizations, Downtown Eastside Support (e.g. Carnegie), operating grants to cultural organizations such as the Vancouver Art Gallery	30
Enhancing or adding <u>new</u> community services and cultural programs, such as programs that deal with homelessness and drug reduction, partnering with others to provide new cultural programs, community sustainability measures, and library outreach services for children	16
None/ no priority	5
Miscellaneous	3
Don't know	4

22. How would you like to see GST cost savings applied to infrastructure spending, such as for roads, bridges, facilities such as libraries, daycare centres and technology projects? Would you say:

	<u>Total</u> (636) %
A combination of the two	73
To maintain and repair existing infrastructure	18
To build new infrastructure	4
Don't know/ refused	5

23. Which type of policing services is the top priority to you?

	<u>Total</u> (636) %
More street level patrol by police officers	44
More support for community policing centres	22
Improved criminal investigation	20
More traffic enforcement	7
Miscellaneous	1
Don't know/ refused	6

24. Do you support increased police staffing levels including the associated civilian support staff that would also be needed?

	<u>Total</u> (636) %
Yes	72
No	20
Don't know/ refused	8

25. Every 25 new police officers including civilian support staff means \$3 million new spending. What increased policing levels for 2005 would you support? READ

	<u>Total</u> (466) %
25 new officers, including civilian support for \$3 million new spending	29
50 new officers, including civilian support for \$6 million new spending	33
75 new officers, including civilian support for \$9 million new spending	9
100 new officers, including civilian support for \$12 million new spending	15
Don't know/ refused	14

Base: Respondents who would support increased police staffing levels, including the associated support staff that would also be needed

26. If increased taxes are required in order to pay for these additional policing services including civilian support staff, what additional municipal tax increase would you support? READ

	<u>Total</u> (466) %
0.7% (READ AS "7-tenths of a percent") or \$9 per average residential property - buying the City 25 police officers	28
1.4%, or \$17 per average residence - buying the City 50 police officers	32
2.1%, or \$26 per average residence - buying the City 75 police officers	11
3.2%, or \$40 per average residence - buying the City 100 police officers	16
Don't know/ refused	13

Base: Respondents who would support increased police staffing levels, including the associated support staff that would also be needed

Demographics

	<u>1997</u> (1,000) %	<u>1999</u> (605) %	<u>2001</u> (602) %	<u>2002</u> (600) %	<u>2003</u> (608) %	<u>2004</u> (602) %	<u>2005</u> (636) %
Gender							
Male	49	48	50	49	49	49	49
Female	51	52	50	51	52	52	52
Home Ownership							
Rent	50	52	50	47	55	52	50
Own	50	48	50	52	43	46	47
Age							
18 - 24	13	10	10	10	12	12	12
25-34	26	23	23	23	23	23	23
35-44	20	23	23	23	21	21	21
45 - 54	13	16	16	16	18	18	18
55-64	11	11	11	11	10	10	10
65+	16	17	17	17	15	15	15
Ethnic Background							
Chinese (Hong Kong, China, Taiwan, or other)	22	22	19	31	26	21	23
British	36	35	39	29	29	36	34
East European	8	8	9	9	12	8	9
Canadian	7	7	7	6	9	7	6
German	6	4	7	5	6	6	4
East Indian	3	3	4	5	3	4	3
French	4	3	3	4	5	4	4
Scandinavian	1	2	3	2	2	2	2
Italian	2	3	2	2	1	1	1
First Nations	1	1	2	2	1	2	2

	<u>1997</u> (1,000) %	<u>1999</u> (605) %	<u>2001</u> (602) %	<u>2002</u> (600) %	<u>2003</u> (608) %	<u>2004</u> (602) %	<u>2005</u> (636) %
Ethnic Background (cont'd)							
European (unspecified)	1	3	2	1	2	2	1
Asian - Other (e.g. Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand)	2	2	1	-	3	3	2
Filipino	1	1	2	1	2	2	1
Dutch	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
African	1		1	1	1	2	2
Japanese	1	2	-	1	1	1	1
American	1	1	-	1	1	2	1
Korean	-	-	-	1	-	<1	<1
Middle East (unspecified)	-	-	1	-	1	1	1
Greek	-	1	-	-	1	1	1
Spanish	-	1	-	-	1	1	1
Other	2	3	2	1	1	1	7
Refused/don't know	2	2	1	2	2	3	3
Children in Household							
Yes	31	34	30	32	33	31	35
No	69	66	70	67	66	69	65
Refused	-	1	-	1	-	<1	1
% with Children							
Over 19 years of age	12	11	12	8	12	9	34
Between 12 and 18	13	15	11	11	13	9	32
Under 12	16	18	18	20	17	19	54
# of Years Been Resident of Vancouver							
0-9	33	34	32	34	41	41	41
10 - 19	17	21	20	23	23	20	17
20-29	16	16	18	16	16	14	14
30+	24	29	29	26	20	25	28
Whole life	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Don't know/ refused	1	1	-	1	-	<1	<1
Avg. # of Years	20	22	21	21	18	19	19
Type of Dwelling							
Single, detached house	51	48	48	49	46	44	48
Duplex or townhouse	9	8	9	8	8	8	9
Apartment or condo	38	41	40	40	44	43	42
Other/refused	1	3	2	3	2	6	1

	1997 (1,000) %	1999 (605) %	2001 (602) %	2002 (600) %	2003 (608) %	2004 (602) %	2005 (636) %
Person Responsible For Paying The Property Taxes or Rent							
Yes - pay property taxes	41	40	43	42	36	43	43
Yes - pay rent	42	46	45	41	49	44	44
No	16	14	11	16	15	13	12
# of Working Adults Contributing to Household Income							
0	13	16	14	14	10	12	12
1	41	42	42	39	42	41	38
2	36	36	36	37	41	40	41
3	7	3	5	5	5	3	4
4+	2	3	2	3	1	2	2
Refused	1	1	1	2	1	2	3
Household Income							
Under \$10,000	6	5	4	7	6	5	7
\$10,000 - \$19,999	12	10	8	8	11	11	9
\$20,000 - \$29,999	16	13	10	12	13	12	12
\$30,000 - \$39,999	13	14	11	13	10	10	11
\$40,000 - \$49,999	11	9	11	8	9	8	9
\$50,000 - \$59,999	8	8	9	7	7	7	7
\$60,000 - \$69,999	6	6	6	8	4	7	6
\$70,000 - \$79,999	4	4	5	3	4	6	6
\$80,000 - \$99,999	5	4	6	5	6	8	7
\$100,000+	7	7	10.	9	9	11	10
Don't know/refused	11	18	21	18	22	16	16