

Appendix A.

Community Engagement Findings

This section reports the findings from the community engagement activities conducted to support the City of San Diego's five-year Consolidated Plan. Engagement activities were conducted to provide additional insight on San Diego's greatest housing and community development needs and included one-on-one interviews with stakeholders, a survey for city residents and stakeholders, community meetings, and public hearings.

The Root Policy team and city staff are grateful for the residents and stakeholders who shared their experiences and perspectives by participating in the survey, interviews, and attending community meetings hosted across the City of San Diego.

Summary findings from this community engagement are included in the Consolidated Plan using the IDIS eCon Plan tool. This appendix provides in-depth findings from the engagement and outreach efforts.

Community Engagement Opportunities

Community engagement for the Consolidated Plan was a multi-faceted approach to collect information from stakeholders and residents. The City of San Diego went above the standard requirements in the Consolidated Plan regulations by conducting the following engagement elements and activities:

Community survey. An online and paper multi-lingual survey was available for residents and stakeholders; the survey received approximately 800 responses.¹ The survey was available from August 21, 2023, through January 8, 2024. Paper copies were distributed throughout San Diego in high visibility locations including libraries, recreation centers, waiting areas at City Hall, and locations that provide direct resident services (e.g., permits, licenses, ticket payments). The City marketed the survey through press releases, the jurisdiction's website, social media, and emails to stakeholders.

Public forums. Eight public forums were held throughout the city during October 2023. The 120 participants included residents of LMI areas, people of color, monolingual Spanish and Vietnamese speakers, persons with disabilities, and seniors.

¹ The online survey was available in English, Arabic, Chinese (Simplified/Traditional), Filipino, Korean, Pashto, Persian, Russian, Somali, Spanish, Ukrainian, and Vietnamese. The paper survey was available in English, Spanish, and Haitian Creole.

Project kickoff. The City hosted a meeting on August 17th, 2023 to describe the study methodology and community engagement components and gather housing, community development, public service, and economic development needs. More than 80 stakeholders attended, representing the following organizations:

- Accessibility
- Alliance for Africa
- Barrio Station
- Bayside Community Center
- Casa Familiar
- Chicano Park Museum and Cultural Center
- Diversionary Theatre
- Elder Law & Advocacy
- Episcopal Community Services
- Family Health Centers of SD
- Father Joe’s Village (St. Vincent de Paul)
- Home Start
- Jacobs Center for Neighborhood Innovation
- Logan Heights CDC
- Mama’s Kitchen
- National Alliance on Mental Health (NAMI)
- Nile Sisters Development Initiative
- Partnership for the Advancement of New Americans
- San Diego LGBT Community Center
- Somali Family Service of San Diego
- The Urban Collaborative CDC
- Townspeople
- Traveler’s Aid San Diego
- TrueCare
- TURN Behavioral Health Services
- UCSD Basic Needs Hub Center
- Voices for Children

Primary Findings: Community Survey

The **700 residents who responded to the survey** for the Consolidated Plan were asked about the most critical housing, community development, public service, and economic development needs in San Diego. Residents were also asked what housing, public service, and community/economic development outcomes they would like to see from block grant investments.

For all questions, the survey asked respondents to rank the five most critical needs and, separately, the results they would like to see from the federal investments.

The findings in this section report the share of respondents who ranked answer options as “most critical” for needs or “most want to see prioritized” for results—or the share who ranked the answer options from 1-5.

Housing. Residents identified and ranked the most critical housing needs in San Diego, as well as the housing outcomes they would most like the City to prioritize with its federal funding allocation.

Needs:

- Affordable rental housing;
- Affordable homeownership opportunities;
- Accessible housing for persons with disabilities;
- Housing discrimination/fair housing resources; and
- Increase housing opportunities those experiencing/have experienced domestic violence.

Outcomes:

- Vulnerable populations have more affordable rental housing options;
- First-time homebuyers, young adults, low- to moderate-income residents, and/or large households have more opportunities to buy an affordable home;
- People with disabilities have more accessible housing options;
- People have access to more housing choice vouchers/rental subsidies; and
- Housing is more energy efficient.

Community development. Residents focused their community development priorities on community centers and parks and recreation facilities.

Needs:

- More/improved community centers;
- More/improved senior centers;
- More and/or improved public parks;
- Accessibility improvements to public buildings/community amenities; and
- Sidewalks, streetlights, and other similar neighborhood improvements.

Outcomes:

- Existing community centers improvements;
- Street and sidewalk improvements;
- Parks and recreation centers improvements;
- New community centers; and
- New parks and recreation centers.

Public services. Residents focused priority needs and outcomes on services for special needs populations, as well as childcare and transportation.

Needs:

- Homeless services;
- Affordable childcare;
- Emergency/overnight shelter services;
- Mental health care services; and
- Transportation.

Outcomes:

- Increased access to mental health care services;
- Increased access to addiction treatment services;
- Increased access to services that address food insecurity;
- Increased access to educational advocacy services; and
- Increased access to transportation.

Economic development. Residents indicated which economic development needs they felt were most critical in the City, and identified the top three outcomes for economic development that they would most like San Diego to prioritize.

Needs:

- Job training programs;
- Workforce development programs;
- More employment opportunities;
- Business assistance programs; and
- Grants for small businesses.

Outcomes:

- Revitalization of neighborhood businesses/commercial areas;
- More job training programs/job training centers; and
- Improving access to job opportunities.

The **nearly 100 stakeholders** who responded to the survey to support the Consolidated Plan were also asked which housing, community development, public service, and economic development needs were most critical in the City of San Diego, as well as the outcomes they would most like to see over the next five years.

Housing. Stakeholders identified similar critical housing needs as residents, with the exception of emergency shelters (residents identified housing opportunities for domestic violence survivors). The top housing outcomes stakeholders would most like to see San Diego prioritize focused more on energy efficiency and housing purchase alternatives; residents placed a higher priority on housing solutions for vulnerable and special needs populations.

Needs:

- Affordable rental housing;
- Affordable homeownership opportunities;
- Housing discrimination/fair housing resources;
- Accessible housing for persons with disabilities; and
- Emergency shelters or homeless shelters.

Outcomes:

- Housing is more energy efficient;
- Residents can afford to purchase an ADU/granny flat;
- People have access to more housing choice vouchers/rental subsidies;
- People with disabilities have more accessible housing options; and
- Residents can afford to purchase a du/triplex, townhome, or condo.

Community development. Stakeholders perceive San Diego’s most critical community development needs slightly differently than residents—stakeholders included help for nonprofits and childcare facilities—though they are more aligned on which outcomes the City should prioritize.

Needs:

- Help for non-profits;
- More and/or improved community centers;
- More and/or improved childcare facilities;
- More and/or improved senior center facilities; and
- Accessibility improvements to public buildings/community amenities.

Outcomes:

- Improvements to existing community centers;
- New community centers;
- More non-profit/services space;
- Street and sidewalk improvements; and
- New parks and recreation centers.

Public services. Stakeholders identified similar public service needs and outcomes for San Diego as residents with the exception of access to the internet and broadband, which was a priority for stakeholders but not for residents.

Needs:

- Affordable childcare/homeless services (tie);
- Emergency/overnight shelter services/mental health care services (tie);
- Transportation;
- Services to address food insecurity; and
- Access to internet.

Outcomes:

- Increased access to mental health care services;
- Increased access to addiction treatment services;
- Increased access to services that address food insecurity;
- Increased access to internet/broadband services; and
- More affordable childcare options.

Economic development. Stakeholders chose the same critical economic development needs as residents but prioritized outcomes for the City of San Diego slightly differently, as residents placed a greater emphasis on job opportunities.

Needs:

- Job training programs;
- Workforce development programs;
- More employment opportunities;
- Business assistance programs; and
- Grants for small businesses.

Outcomes:

- More economic development programs that strengthen small businesses;
- Revitalization of neighborhood businesses/commercial areas; and
- More opportunities for start-ups/businesses looking to expand or relocate.

Survey Methodology and Promotion

The survey was available to both residents and individuals working in the fields of housing and community development, lending, social services, and fair housing and advocacy, serving residents in San Diego. Participation was voluntary.

The purpose of the survey was to collect information on the housing and community development challenges and solutions to address those challenges in San Diego.

Explanation of terms. Terms used throughout this section include:

- “Respondent” means a person who responded to the survey fielded to support this Consolidated Plan and to gather input on housing and community development needs and allocation priorities;
- “Stakeholder” is a person who works in the housing and community development field and is responding to the survey or interviews in a professional capacity;
- “Resident” means someone living in the City of San Diego;
- “Disability” indicates that the respondent or a member in the respondent’s households has some type of disability, which can include physical, mental, intellectual, and/or developmental.

Geographic note. Survey data reported in this summary include respondents living in San Diego; and respondents serving residents in San Diego. Where possible, the appendix reports city-wide data from all residents who responded to the survey with reference to responses by Community Planning Area.

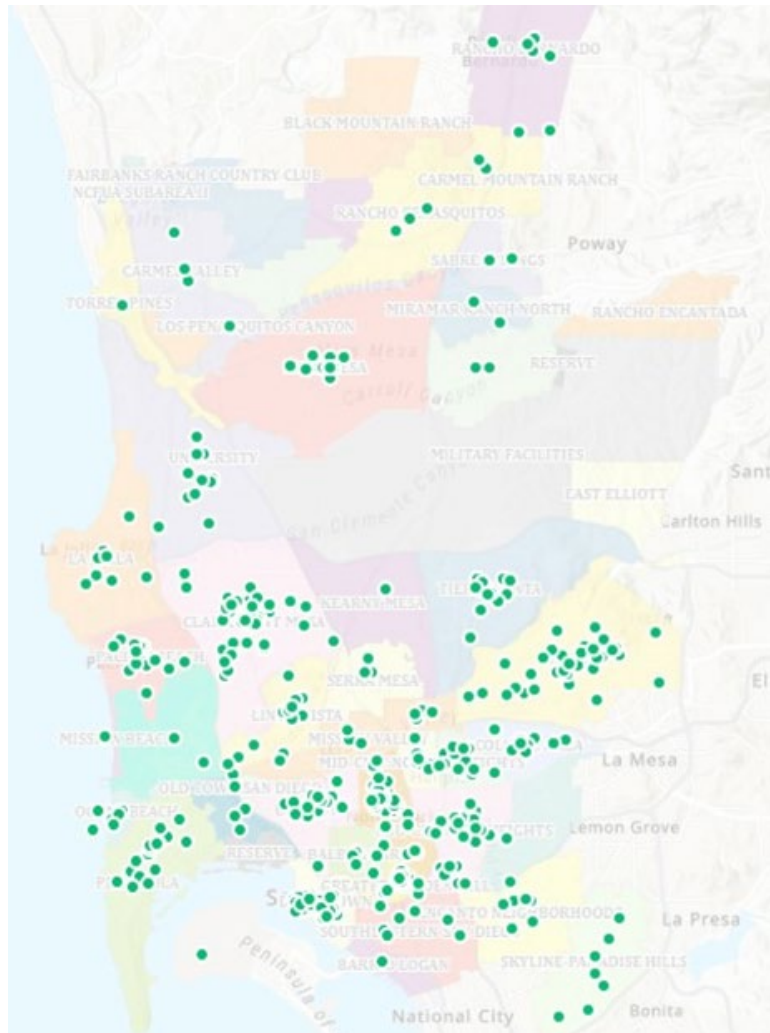
The City of San Diego is divided into 52 community planning areas, all of which have Community Plans. Community Plans support the city’s General Plan Land Use Element by providing detailed guidance on community planning activities for the next 30 years. Guidance is community-specific and focuses on planning for land use policies, mobility, urban design, public facilities and services, natural resources, historical and cultural resources, and economic development. For more information on Community Plans and plan updates, click [here](#).

Figure A-1 illustrates the community planning areas in which survey respondents live reside.

Figure A-1.
Which
neighborhood or
Community
Planning Area do
you live in?

Note:
 N = 404.

Source:
 Root Policy Research from the 2023
 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan
 Survey.



Sampling note and respondent profile. Survey respondents do not represent a random sample of residents living in the City of San Diego. A true random sample is a sample in which each individual has an equal chance of being selected for the survey. The self-selected nature of the survey prevents the collection of a true random sample. Important themes and insight are gained from the survey as it allows for a deeper understanding of resident needs as well as the differences of the sample from the larger population.

A total of 701 San Diego residents participated in survey for the Consolidated Plan. The demographics of survey respondents are shown in Figure A-2. Survey respondents were more likely to identify as White (67%) or Hispanic/Latino (19%), have above moderate incomes (57%) or Low Incomes (20%), and be employed full-time (45%) or retired (35%).

**Figure A-2.
Survey Respondent
Profile—Residents**

Note:
N = 701.

Source:
Root Policy Research from the 2023
City of San Diego Consolidated Plan
Survey.

	San Diego Survey	
	Number	Percent
Total Resident Responses	701	100%
Race		
Asian	14	3%
Black or African American	23	6%
Hispanic or Latino	78	19%
Non-Hispanic White	277	67%
Other Minority	19	5%
Age		
Under 35 years	62	14%
35 to 54 years	167	38%
54 to 64 years	83	19%
Over 65 years	129	29%
Household Income		
Extremely Low Income	45	12%
Very Low Income	43	12%
Low to Moderate Income	72	20%
Above Moderate Income	209	57%
Employment Status		
Employed full-time	209	45%
Employed part-time	21	5%
Self-employed	42	9%
Retired	159	35%
Disability benefit	12	3%
Student	17	4%

Critical Needs

This section presents the City of San Diego’s most critical housing, community development, public service, and economic development needs. Both resident and stakeholder responses are provided and reported separately.

Housing needs. Residents and stakeholders were asked to identify and rank the most critical housing needs in San Diego. The following housing needs in San Diego were considered by residents and stakeholders:

- Affordable rental housing;
- Affordable homeownership opportunities;
- Addressing housing discrimination/fair housing resources;
- Accessible housing for persons with disabilities;
- Increase housing opportunities for people or households experiencing or that have experienced domestic violence;
- Housing hazard mitigation assistance;
- Housing repair and rehabilitation for low- to moderate-income homeowners;
- Housing repair and rehabilitation for renters;
- Transitional housing for people moving to permanent housing; and
- Emergency shelters or homeless shelters for persons experiencing homelessness/housing instability.

Residents identified and ranked the top five most critical housing needs in the City of San Diego from the above options:

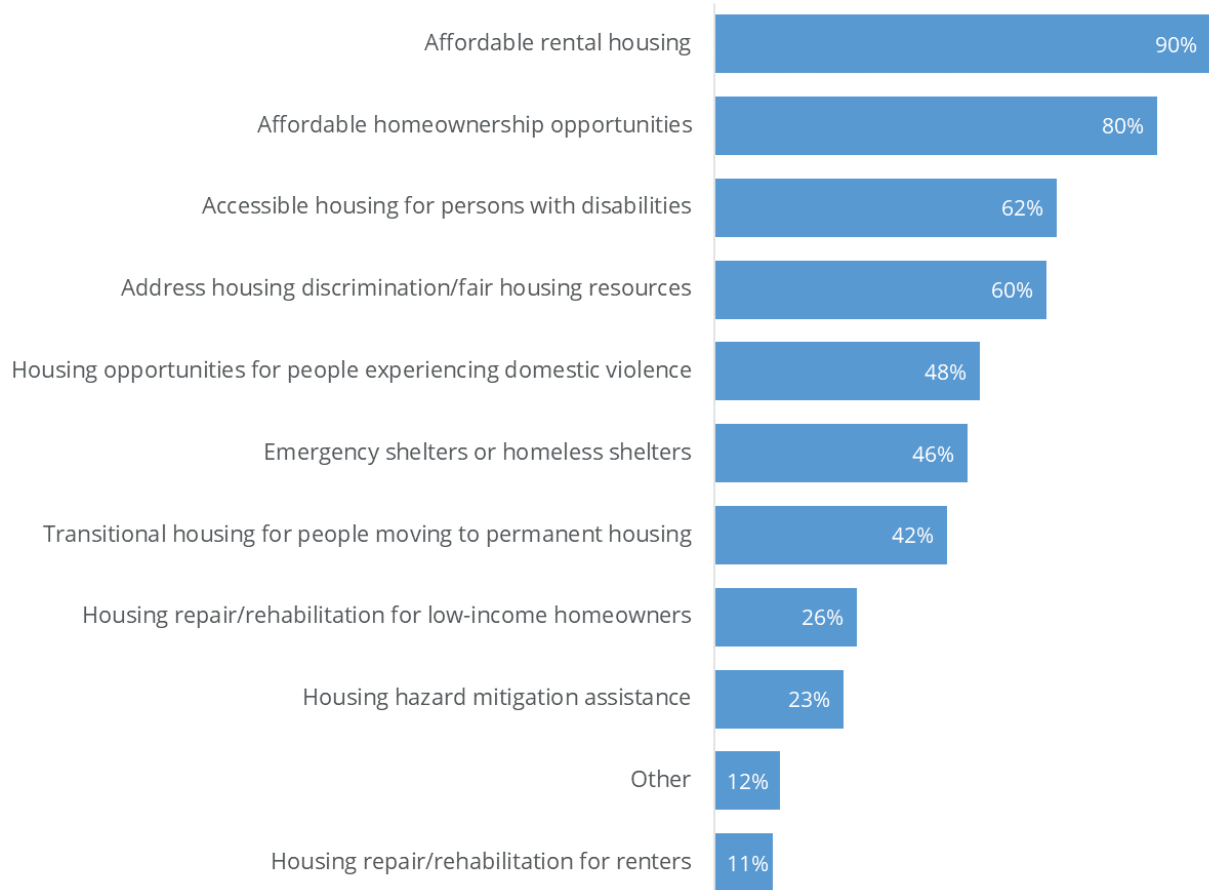
1. Affordable rental housing;
2. Affordable homeownership opportunities;
3. Accessible housing for persons with disabilities;
4. Addressing housing discrimination/fair housing resources; and
5. Increase housing opportunities for people or households experiencing or that have experienced domestic violence.

Stakeholders identified and ranked critical housing needs similarly to residents with minor exceptions:

1. Affordable rental housing;
2. Affordable homeownership opportunities;
3. Addressing housing discrimination/fair housing resources;
4. Accessible housing for persons with disabilities; and
5. Emergency shelters or homeless shelters.

Residents. Figure A-3 shows the percentage of residents who ranked each housing need as the most critical housing need in the City of San Diego. Critical housing needs are largely related to the lack of housing opportunities, availability of rental/ownership housing, fair housing barriers, and resources for persons experiencing homelessness or housing instability.

Figure A-3.
Critical Housing Needs In San Diego—Residents



Note: N = 673. Respondents ranked the most critical housing needs from 1 to 5, with 1 being the most critical housing need.
 Source: Root Policy Research from the 2023 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Survey.

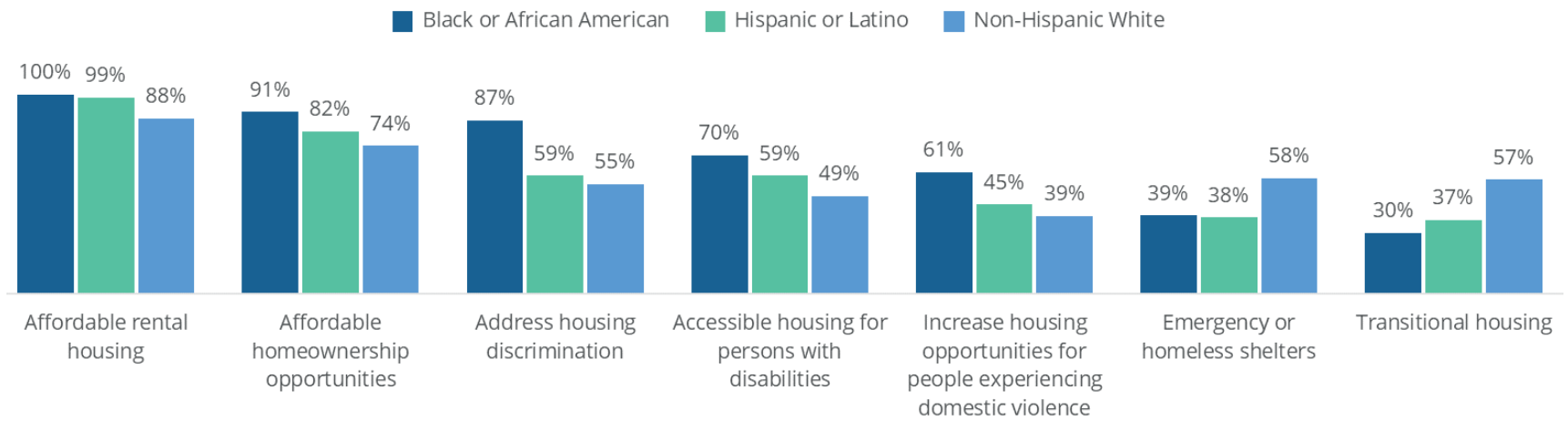
Residents were able to note other critical housing needs in San Diego including:

- *Shelters for youth turning 18 and aging out of the foster care system.*
- *Multi-family housing for all income levels.*
- *Affordable housing for students.*
- *Affordable senior housing/senior living spaces.*

Figures A-4 through A-6 show the top housing needs chosen by racial and ethnic group, household income (shown as AMI), and age. Note that the figures show more than five housing needs as groups ranked needs differently—percentages indicate the share of respondents who ranked each item from 1 to 5 (most critical). Primary findings illustrated in the figures are summarized below.

- Residents of color were more likely to identify affordable rental housing and affordable homeownership opportunities as their most critical housing needs in the City of San Diego than non-Hispanic White residents:
 - 100% of respondents identifying as Black/African American and 99% of Hispanic respondents selected “affordable rental housing” as their top housing need compared to 88% of White respondents; and
 - 91% Black and 82% Hispanic respondents identified “affordable homeownership opportunities” as their top housing need compared to only 74% of White respondents.
- Addressing housing discrimination is a disproportionate housing need for Black or African American residents: 87% identified “addressing housing discrimination/fair housing” as their top housing need in the City. This is significantly higher than other racial and ethnic groups at 59% (Hispanic) and 55% (White).
- Extremely low income residents (below 30% AMI) were the only demographic group to rank “accessible housing for persons with disabilities” over “affordable homeownership opportunities” (79% v. 74%, respectively).
- Very low income residents (31-50% AMI) expressed a critical need for housing repair/rehabilitation assistance: 44% of residents in this income group identified this as their top housing need.
- Young adults (under 35) were more likely to identify affordable rental housing as their top housing need while middle age adults (35 to 54) prioritized affordable homeownership opportunities higher than other age groups.
- Accessible housing for persons with disabilities is higher priority for older adults: 55% of residents over the age of 55 identified accessible housing as their top housing need compared to less than half of residents under 35 years.
- Middle age adults ranked “emergency shelters or homeless shelters” dramatically lower than other age groups: only 17% identified shelters as their most critical housing need.

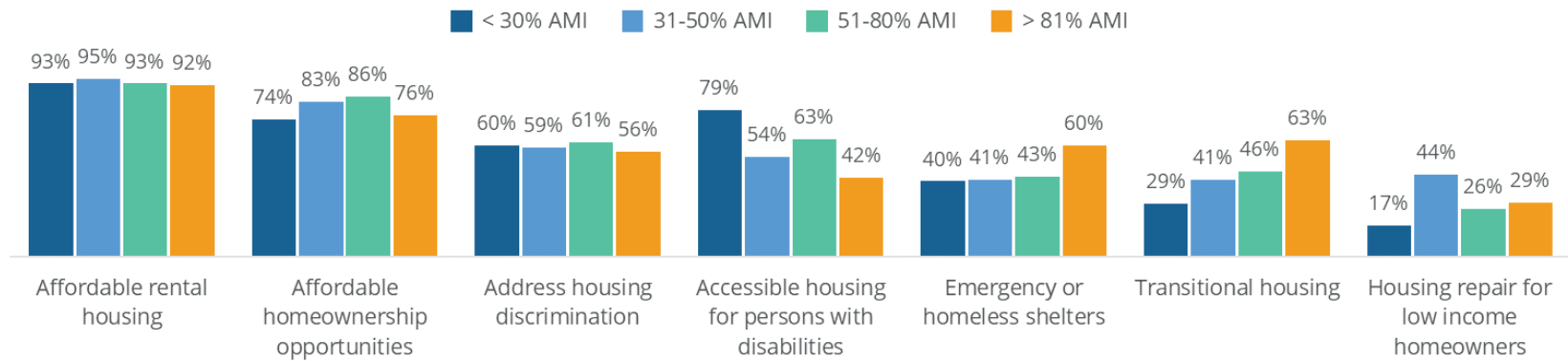
Figure A-4.
Top Housing Needs In San Diego by Race and Ethnicity



Note: N = 363.

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2023 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Survey.

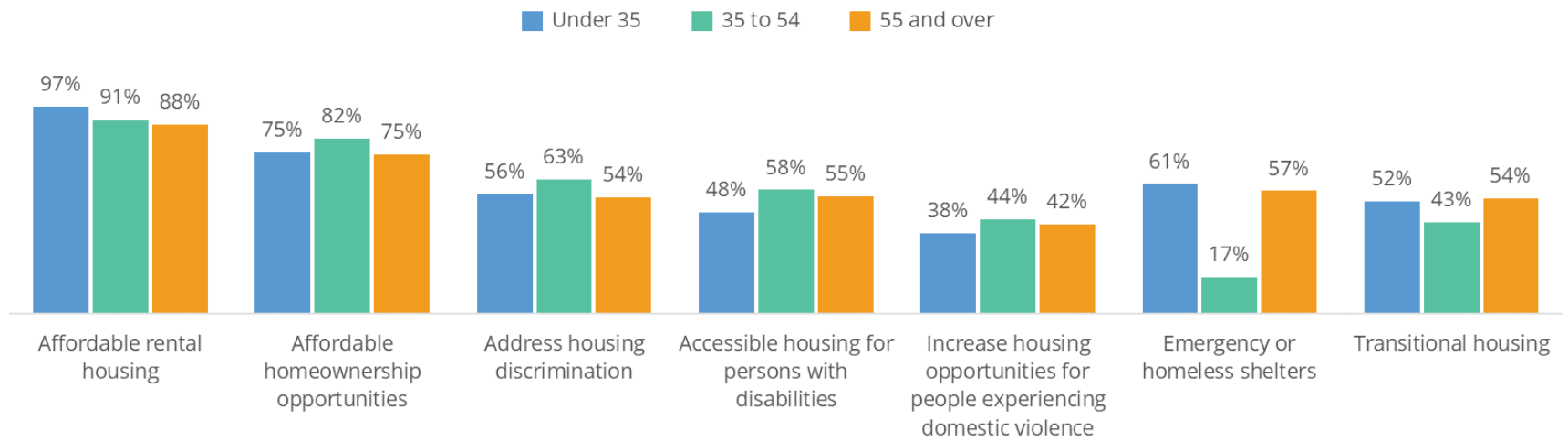
Figure A-5.
Top Housing Needs In San Diego by Household Income



Note: N = 354.

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2023 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Survey and HUD 2023 Income Limits.

Figure A-6.
Top Housing Needs In San Diego by Age



Note: N = 424.

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2023 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Survey.

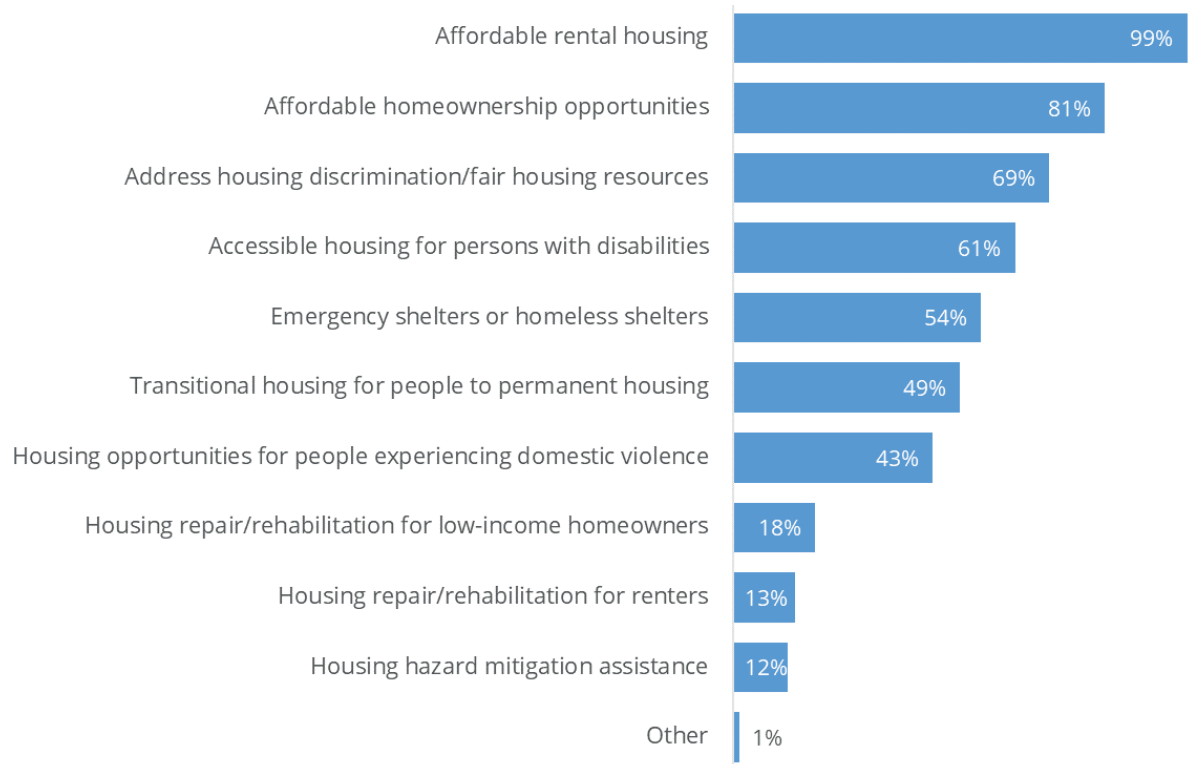
Stakeholders. Stakeholders identified and ranked housing needs in San Diego similarly to residents. Almost all (99%) stakeholders who participated in the survey identified “affordable rental housing” as the City’s most critical housing need, followed by affordable homeownership opportunities (81%), address housing discrimination/fair housing resources (69%), and accessible housing for persons with disabilities (61%).

It is important to note that stakeholders were more likely than overall residents to identify housing repair/rehabilitation for renters as a critical housing need in San Diego—12% ranked this item as the top five housing needs in the City (Figure A-7).

Stakeholders were given the opportunity to identify other critical housing needs in San Diego that were not included on the survey:

- *Housing fund for seniors and persons with disabilities.*
- *More legal protections for renters in San Diego.*
- *Child care in new housing developments!*
- *Practical costs and timely processing of ADU permits and homeownership counseling to advance homeownership opportunities.*

Figure A-7.
Critical Housing Needs In San Diego—Stakeholders



Note: N = 67. Stakeholders ranked the most critical housing needs from 1 to 5, with 1 being the most critical need.

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2023 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Survey.

Community development needs. Residents and stakeholders were asked to identify and rank the most critical community development needs in San Diego. The following community development needs were considered by residents and stakeholders:

- Accessibility (ADA) improvements to public buildings and/or community amenities;
- More and/or improved senior center facilities in my neighborhood or community;
- More and/or improved community centers in my neighborhood or community;
- Help for non-profits (e.g., identifying loan/grant opportunities, capacity building);
- More and/or improved public parks in my neighborhood or community;
- More and/or improved non-profit facilities;
- More and/or improved child care facilities in my neighborhood or community; and
- Sidewalks, streetlights, or other similar neighborhood improvements.

Residents identified the following needs as the top five most critical needs in San Diego:

1. More and/or improved community centers in my neighborhood or community;
2. More and/or improved senior center facilities in my neighborhood or community;
3. More and/or improved public parks in my neighborhood or community;
4. Accessibility (ADA) improvements to public buildings or community amenities; and
5. Sidewalks, streetlights, and other similar neighborhood improvements.

Stakeholders identified and ranked community development needs in San Diego slightly differently than residents:

1. Help for non-profits;
2. More and/or improved community centers;
3. More and/or improved child care facilities;
4. More and/or improved senior center facilities; and
5. Accessibility (ADA) improvements to public buildings and/or community amenities and more and/or improved public parks (tie).

Residents. Residents identified their most critical community development need as more and/or improved community centers (84%), senior center facilities (79%), and public parks (76%) in San Diego's neighborhoods and communities.

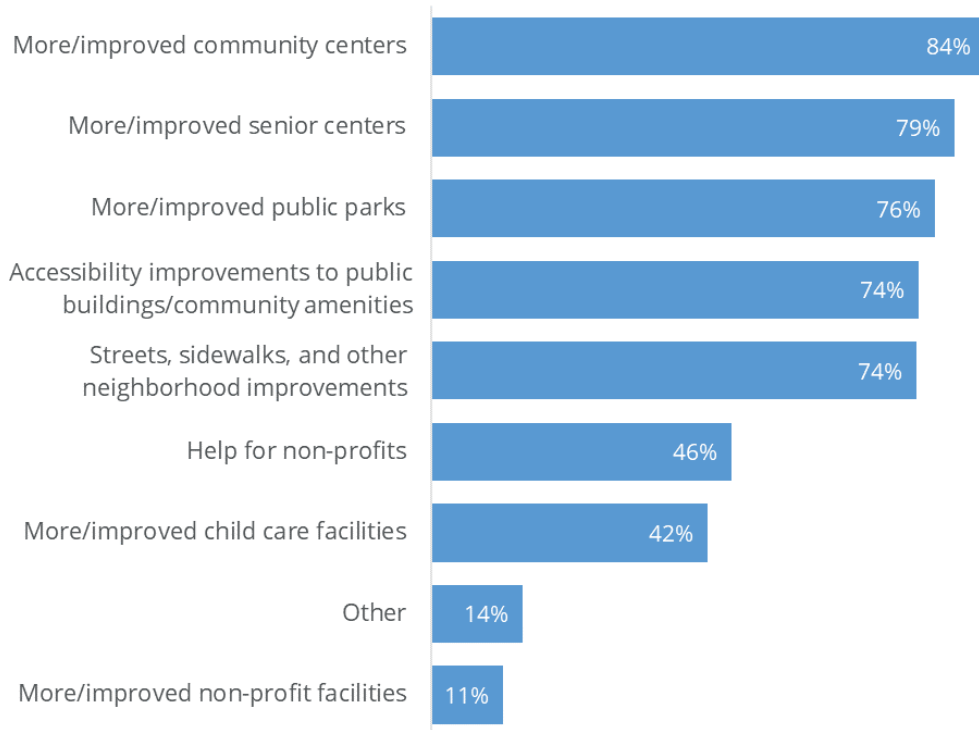
Accessibility improvements to public buildings and/or community amenities and neighborhood improvements (e.g., streets, sidewalks) were also identified as critical community development needs in the City. Figure A-8 shows the percentage of respondents who identified each community development need as their top five need in San Diego.

Residents identified other critical community development needs for the City of San Diego including library improvements, road repairs, and accessible parking. Examples include:

- *Library funding for after hour events, daytime lectures, skill building classes.*
- *Replacement or renovation of libraries that are outdated/in poor condition.*
- *Street repaving and repairs are #1 urgent priority.*
- *Repair of roadways (potholes) and more ADA parking, especially at Balboa Park.*
- *Parking at libraries. College/Rolando library doesn't have enough accessible parking.*
- *The City needs to support programs for libraries especially in communities of concern and low income districts. Ensure we have bilingual and multicultural staff in every library.*

Figure A-8.

Critical Community Development Needs in San Diego—Residents



Note: N = 612. Residents ranked the most critical community development needs from 1 to 5, with 1 being the most critical community development need.

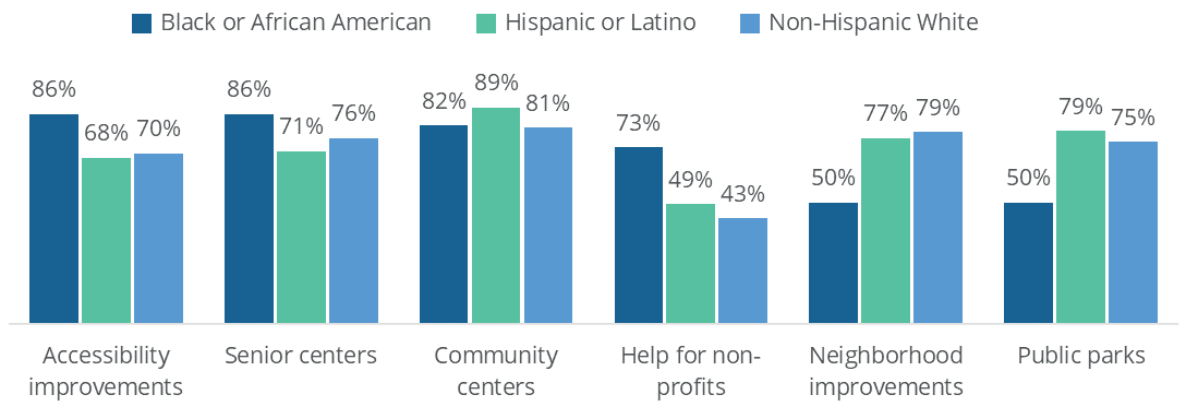
Source: Root Policy Research from the 2023 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Survey.

Community development needs vary by race and ethnicity, excluding the need for more and/or improved community centers (Figure A-9). Respondents identifying as Black or African American were more likely to report needing accessibility improvements to public buildings/community amenities (86%), as well as more and/or improved senior center facilities in their neighborhood or community (86%).

Black respondents also expressed a critical need for “help for non-profits” with 73% identifying this as their most critical community development need. It is important to note that Black respondents were the only racial/ethnic group to identify help for non-profits as their top community development need in San Diego—less than half Hispanic (49%) and White (43%) ranked non-profit help in their top five.

Hispanic and non-Hispanic White respondents were more likely to identify neighborhood improvements such as street and sidewalk improvements as their top community development needs: 77% and 79%, respectively. These findings are consistent with the need for “more and/or improved public parks” in San Diego communities and neighborhoods: 79% Hispanic and 75% non-Hispanic respondents ranked public parks as their most critical community development need.

Figure A-9.
Top Community Development Needs by Race and Ethnicity



Note: N = 367.

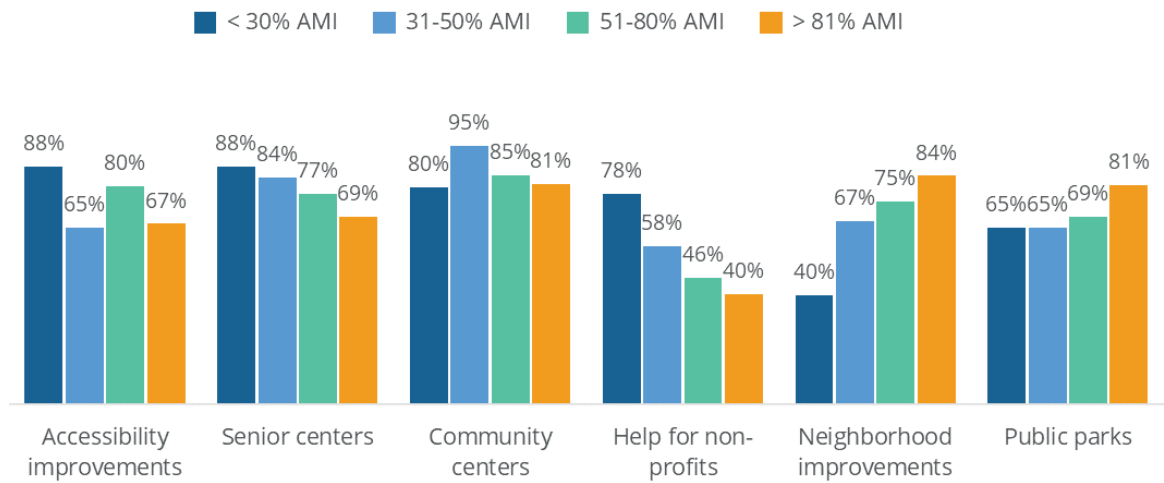
Source: Root Policy Research from the 2023 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Survey.

Community development needs also vary by household income (Figure A-10). Accessibility improvements to public buildings and/or community amenities are a critical need for residents with incomes below 30% AMI (88%) as well as residents with incomes between 31-50% AMI (80%). Compared to other income groups, very low income (31-50% AMI) residents expressed a greater need for more and/or improved community centers in their neighborhood or community while above moderate (above 80% AMI) income residents identified more and/or improved public parks in their neighborhood or community as their most critical community development need.

Importantly, needs not only vary by income group but the importance of addressing these needs shift as households incomes increase. For example, 78% of extremely low income residents identified “help for non-profits” as their most critical community development need—significantly higher than very low (58%), low to moderate (46%), and above moderate (40%) income residents.

These findings are consistent with the need for neighborhood improvements: 84% of above moderate income residents ranked neighborhood improvements as their most critical need compared to extremely low (40%), very low (67%), and low to moderate (75%) income residents.

Figure A-10.
Top Community Development Needs by Household Income



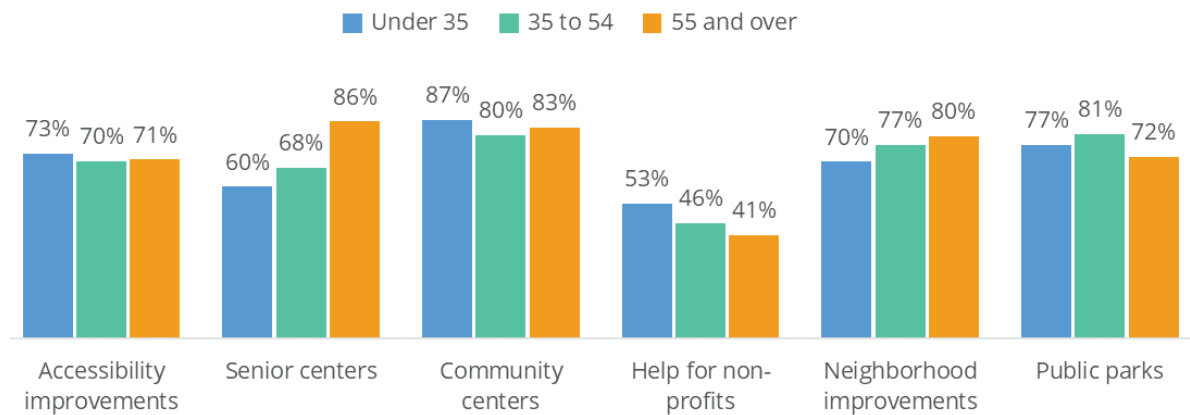
Note: N = 357.

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2023 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Survey and HUD 2023 Income Limits.

Community development needs are relatively consistent across age groups (Figure A-11). However, older adults (55+) were more likely than other groups to identify “more and/or improved senior centers” as their most critical community development need: 86% ranked senior centers as their top five need. Rates are significantly lower for young adults (60%) and middle aged adults (68%).

Young adults (under 35) were more likely to identify “help for non-profits” as their most critical need with 53% ranking this in their top five while middle aged adults (35 to 54) were more likely than other groups to rank “more and/or improved public parks in my neighborhood or community” as their top need (81%).

Figure A-11.
Top Community Development Needs by Age



Note: N = 424.

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2023 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Survey.

Stakeholders. Stakeholders identified and ranked San Diego’s critical community development needs differently than residents. Compared to overall residents, stakeholders ranked help for non-profits (88%), more and/or improved community centers (74%), and more and/or improved child care facilities (66%) as the City’s top community development needs. These findings are presented in Figure A-12.

Stakeholders identified other community development needs in San Diego. Similar to comments provided by residents, stakeholders emphasized the need for library improvements, as well as more support for non-profit and social service organizations. Notable responses provided by stakeholders are provided below.

- *More communication between public officials and small non-profit organizations.*
- *Support for food banks and non-profits providing food services to support food security.*
- *Library improvements!! City libraries offer amazing services to their communities but most of them are in desperate need of renovation.*

Figure A-12.
Critical Community Development Needs In San Diego—Stakeholders



Note: N = 58. Stakeholders ranked the most critical community development needs from 1 to 5, with 1 being the most critical community development need.

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2023 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Survey.

Public service needs. Residents and stakeholders considered the following public service needs in the City of San Diego:

- Affordable childcare;
- Access to internet;
- Emergency/overnight shelter services;
- Homeless services;
- Transportation;
- Educational advocacy services;
- Services to address food insecurity;
- Health and dental care services;
- Mental health services;
- Addiction treatment services;
- Senior services;
- Supportive services for vulnerable populations; and
- Youth activities.

Residents identified and ranked the following top five public service needs in San Diego:

1. Homeless services;
2. Affordable childcare;
3. Emergency/overnight shelter services;
4. Mental health services; and

5. Transportation.

Stakeholders identified and ranked five critical public service needs in San Diego:

6. Affordable childcare and homeless services (tie);
7. Emergency/overnight shelter services and mental health services (tie);
8. Transportation;
9. Services to address food insecurity; and
10. Access to internet.

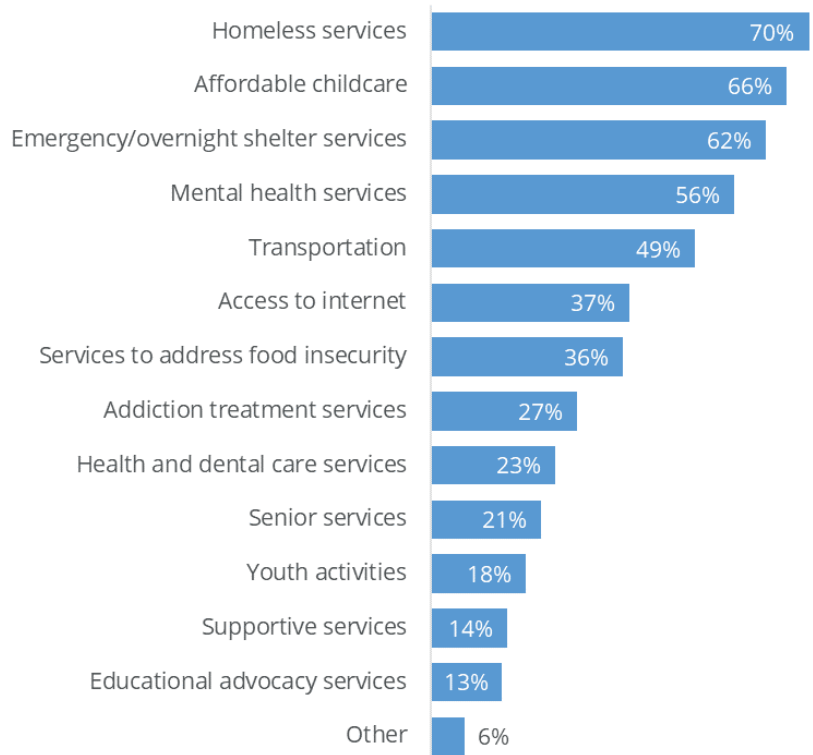
Residents. Residents feel their greatest public service needs in San Diego are homeless services (70%), affordable childcare (66%), and emergency/overnight shelter services (62%). Mental health services and transportation were also ranked highly by residents as the City's most critical public service needs (Figure A-13).

Figure A-13.
Critical Public Service Needs In San Diego—Residents

Note:
N = 588.

Residents ranked the most critical public service needs from 1 to 5, with 1 being the most critical need.

Source:
Root Policy Research from the 2023 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Survey.



Residents offered additional insight on public service needs in San Diego through survey comments:

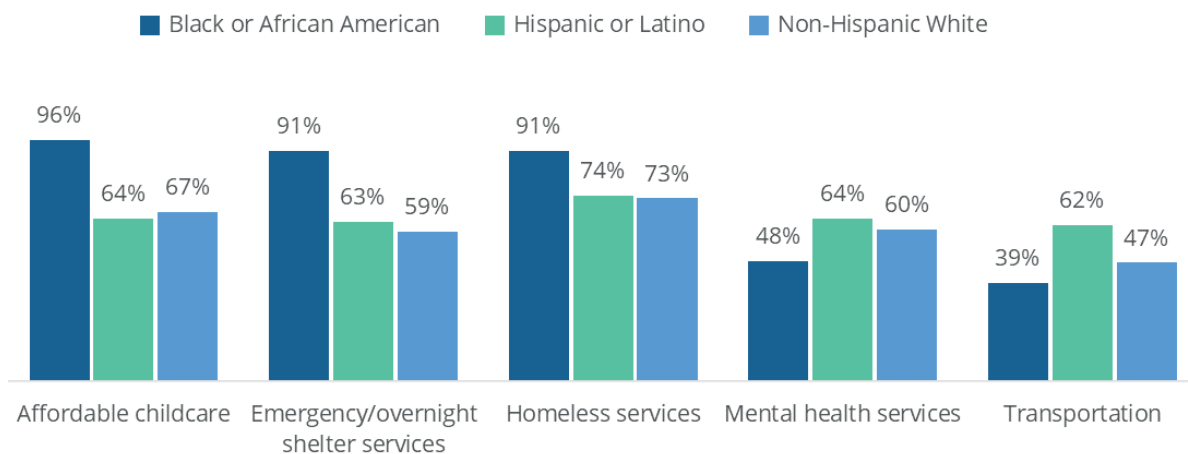
- *Long-term care for people with mental illnesses and substance use disorders.*
- *Support for persons with disabilities who want to live independently.*
- *Free transportation for seniors.*

- *LGBTQ+ services in our schools.*
- *More activities and programs for people with developmental and intellectual disabilities.*
- *More library services including free internet, education, and programs for youth/seniors.*

Public service needs vary by race and ethnicity (Figure A-14). This is particularly notable for Black or African American respondents who indicated a disproportionate need for affordable child care options: 96% ranked “affordable child care” as their most critical public service need in San Diego compared to only 64% Hispanic and 67% White residents. These findings are consistent with emergency/overnight shelter service needs and homeless service needs: 91% Black residents identified these services as their top five critical public service needs.

Hispanic respondents identified a greater need for transportation services than other racial and ethnic groups: 62% ranked “transportation” as their most critical public service need compared to less than half of both Black and non-Hispanic White respondents. Mental health services are critical needs for both Hispanic and White residents.

Figure A-14.
Top Public Service Needs In San Diego by Race and Ethnicity



Note: N = 373.

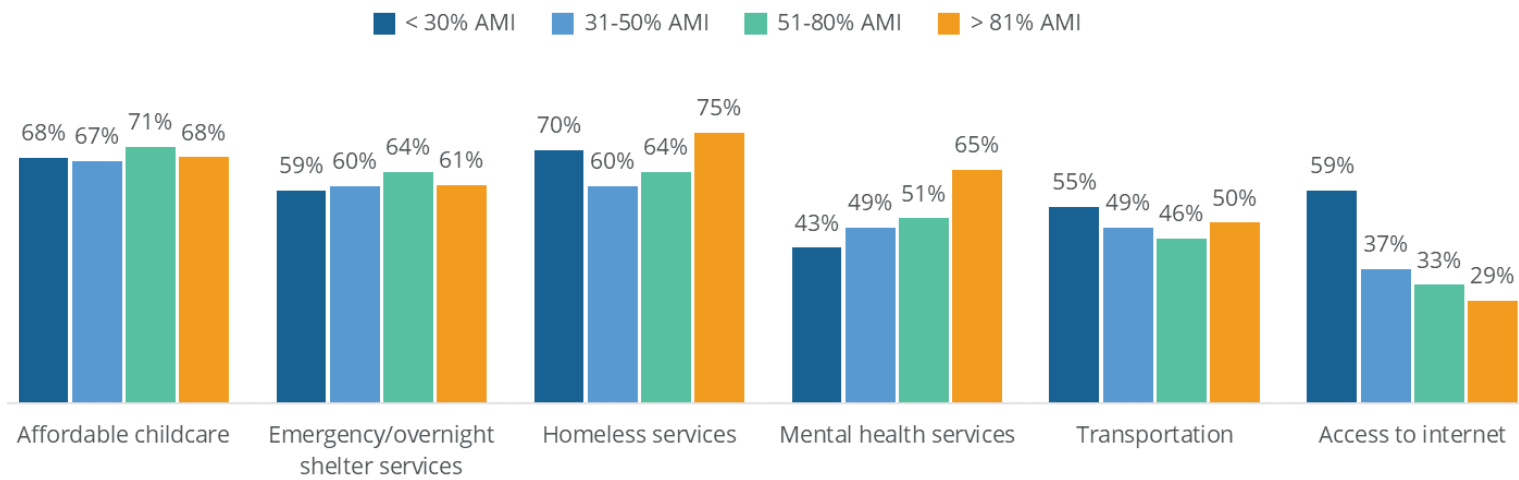
Source: Root Policy Research from the 2023 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Survey.

Figure A-15 (below) shows the top public service needs identified by household income. Affordable childcare and emergency/overnight shelter services are relatively consistent public service needs across all income groups, though low to moderate income residents demonstrated the greatest need for these services (71% and 64%, respectively).

Other differences in public service needs by household income include:

- Homeless services were identified and ranked highest by extremely low income and above moderate income residents (70% and 75%, respectively).
- Mental health services are critically needed for above moderate income residents: 65% of respondents with incomes above 80% AMI identified “mental health services” as their top public service need.
- Access to internet disproportionately impact extremely low income residents. Fifty-nine percent (59%) of respondents with incomes below 30% AMI identified internet access as their most critical need—significantly higher than other income groups.

Figure A-15.
Top Public Service Needs In San Diego by Household Income

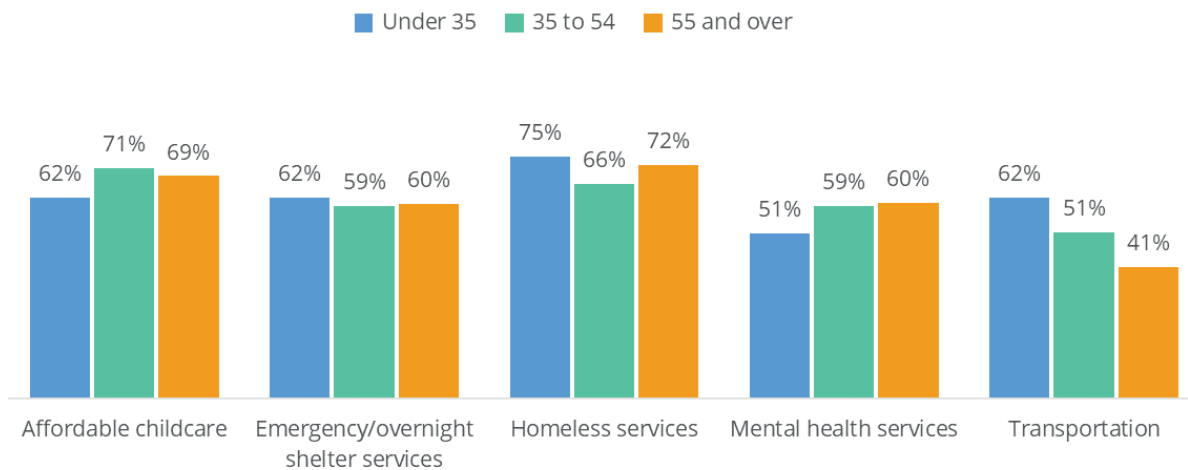


Note: N = 360.

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2023 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Survey and HUD 2023 Income Limits.

Excluding shelter services, public service needs also vary by respondent's age (Figure A-16). Differences in needs are most prominent for affordable childcare and transportation. Middle aged and older adults were more likely to indicate that they needed more affordable childcare options than young adults. Transportation services are needed for young adults: 62% ranked "transportation" as their top public service need compared to 51% of middle aged adults and 41% of older adults.

Figure A-16.
Top Public Service Needs In San Diego by Age



Note: N = 432.

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2023 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Survey.

Stakeholders. Stakeholders placed significant importance on public service needs including affordable childcare (74%), homeless services (74%), emergency/overnight shelter services (62%), and mental health services (62%).

Public services often tied to economic mobility and employment opportunities (e.g., transportation and internet access) were also ranked highly by stakeholders (Figure A-17).

Other critical public service needs in the City of San Diego include:

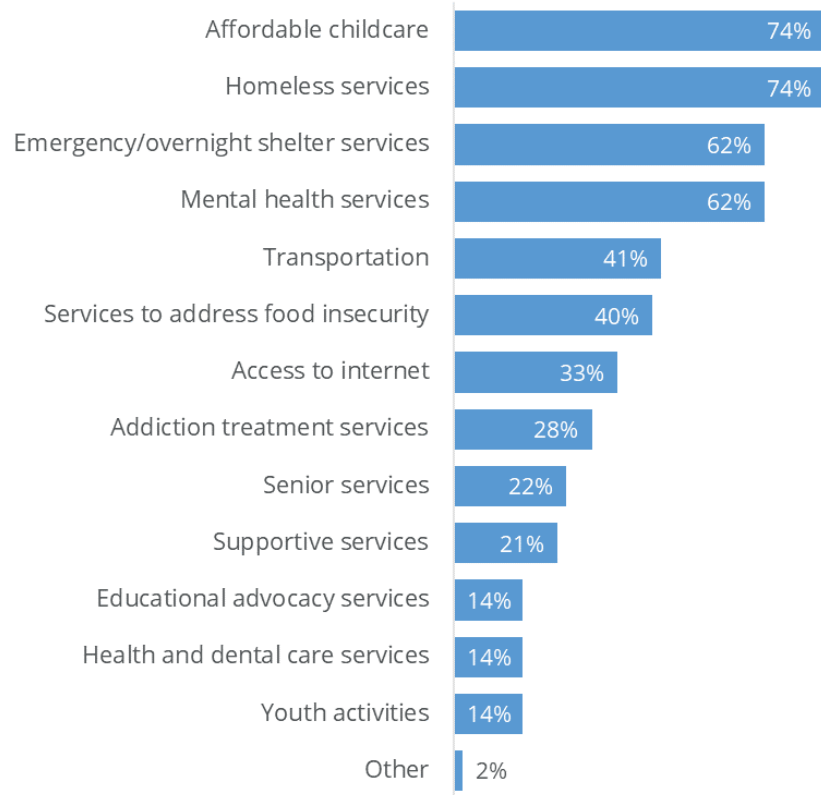
- *Mental health services for individuals with special needs, including therapy.*
- *More accessibility to legal aid for low income residents.*
- *Financial support and food subsidies for low income seniors to help them stay in their homes/apartments.*

**Figure A-17.
Critical Public
Service Needs In
San Diego—
Stakeholders**

Note:
N = 58.

Stakeholders ranked the most critical public service needs from 1 to 5, with 1 being the most critical.

Source:
Root Policy Research from the 2023 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Survey.



Economic development needs. Residents and stakeholders identified and ranked the most critical economic development needs in San Diego. Economic development needs considered by residents and stakeholders included:

- Job training programs;
- Workforce development programs;
- More employment opportunities;
- Business assistance programs;
- Microenterprise programs;
- Grants for small businesses;
- One-on-one business counseling or training for small business entrepreneurs; and
- Low-cost loans for small/start-up businesses and non-profits.

Residents identified and ranked the most critical economic development needs in the City of San Diego:

1. Job training programs;
2. Workforce development programs;
3. More employment opportunities;
4. Business assistance programs; and
5. Grants for small businesses.

Stakeholders identified and ranked the most critical economic development needs in San Diego similarly to that of residents:

1. Job training programs;
2. Workforce development programs;
3. More employment opportunities;
4. Business assistance programs; and
5. Grants for small businesses.

Residents. Residents identified an overall need for more job training and/or workforce development programs to advance economic development needs in the City—95% identified “job training programs” and 91% identified “workforce development programs” as the most critical economic development need.

More employment opportunities (79%), businesses assistance programs (69%), and grants for small businesses (62%) were also ranked highly by overall respondents. Residents expressed less of a need for economic development programming to include one-on-one business counseling or training services for small business entrepreneurs.

Other economic developments needs in San Diego include more job training programs for residents with special needs and support for neighborhood businesses. Notable survey comments provided by residents are highlighted below.

- *People with disabilities need job assistance.*
- *Retraining programs for seniors.*
- *Need more vocational training programs to prepare our youth to support themselves.*
- *Workforce development training and job placement for individuals with intellectual/developmental disabilities.*
- *Recruit businesses to fill vacant commercial spaces in neighborhoods that are losing businesses, especially in food deserts.*

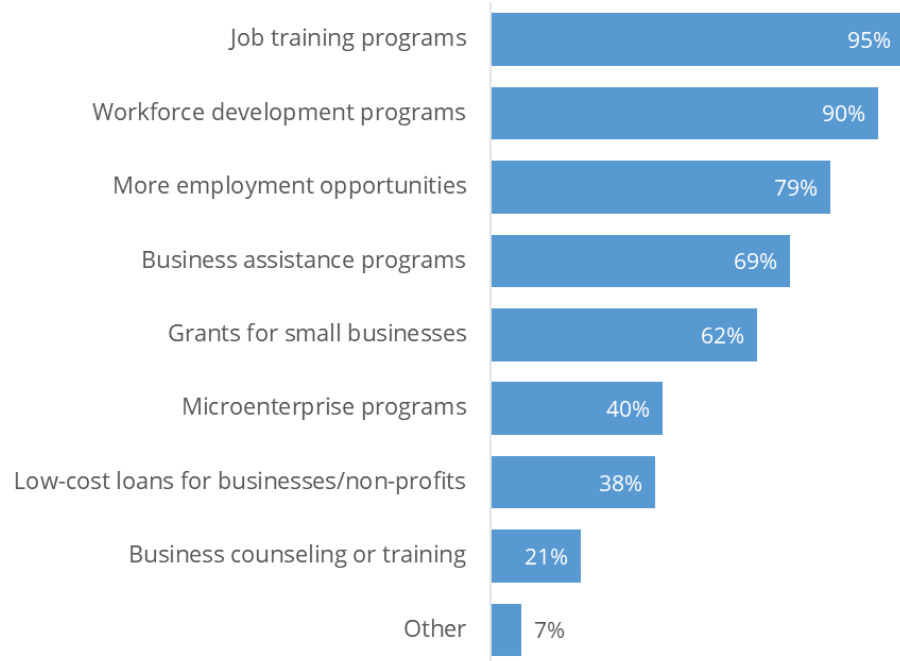
Others emphasized the importance of increasing funding and support for the city's public library system—*“The San Diego Public Library system provides job training programs, workforce development programming, and has a micro-business center.”*

**Figure A-18.
Critical
Economic
Development
Needs—
Residents**

Note:
N = 508.

Respondents ranked
critical needs from 1 to 5,
with 1 being the most
critical need.

Source:
Root Policy Research from
the 2023 City of San Diego
Consolidated Plan Survey.

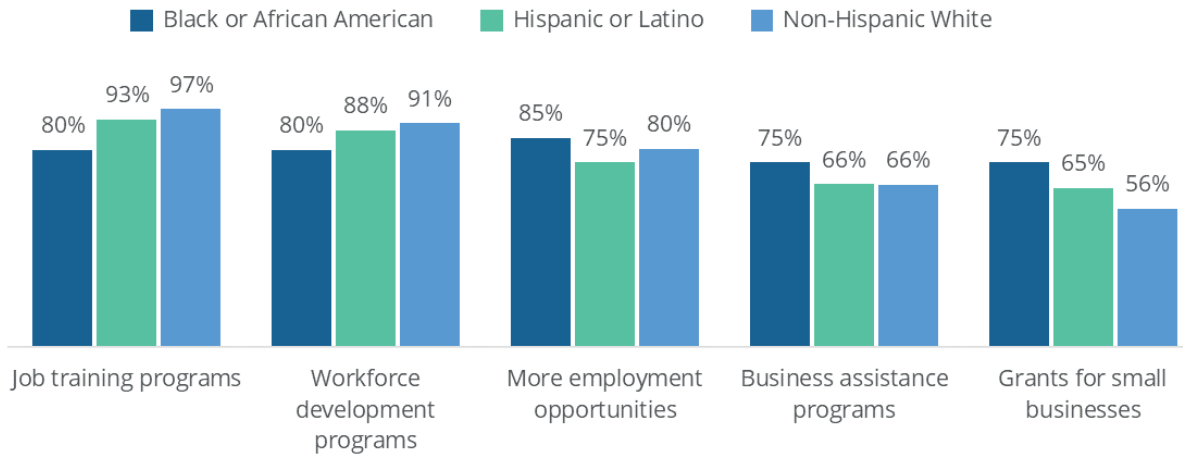


Economic development needs are relatively consistent across demographic groups with minor exceptions, as described and shown in Figures A-19 through A-21 below.

Across racial and ethnic groups, Black or African American respondents were more likely to indicate a critical need for business assistance programs and/or grants for small businesses with 75% identifying these items as their top economic development needs in the City. More employment opportunities were also ranked higher by Black respondents: 85% identified employment opportunities as their most critical economic development need in the City of San Diego.

Hispanic and non-Hispanic White residents were more likely to identify job training programs and workforce development programs as their most critical economic development needs in the City. Almost all (97%) White and 93% Hispanic respondents ranked “job training programs” as their top need.

Figure A-19.
Top Economic Development Needs by Race and Ethnicity

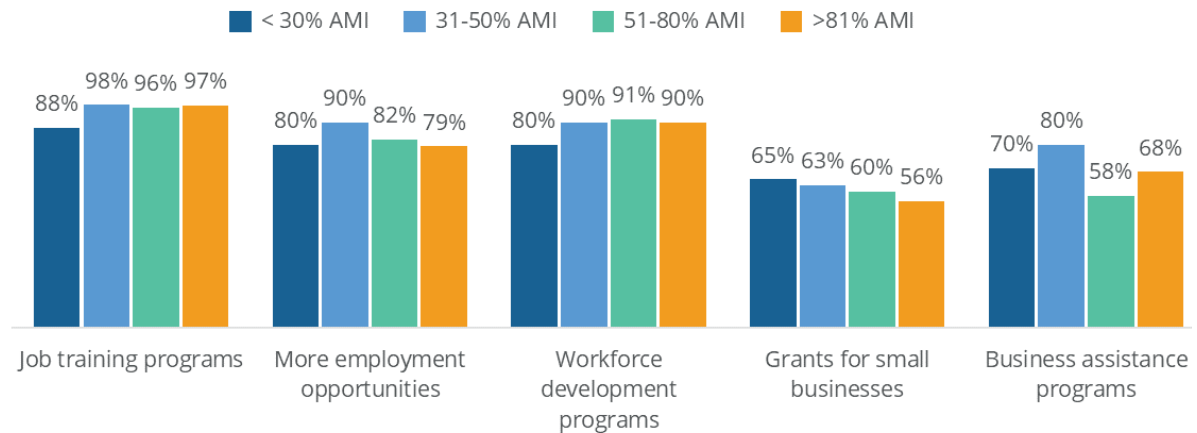


Note: N = 334.

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2023 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Survey.

Economic development needs are relatively consistent across income groups, excluding the need for more employment opportunities and/or business assistance programs (Figure A-20). Compared to other income groups, very low income residents indicated a greater need for “more employment opportunities” (90%) as well as “business assistance programs” (80%).

Figure A-20.
Top Economic Development Needs by Household Income



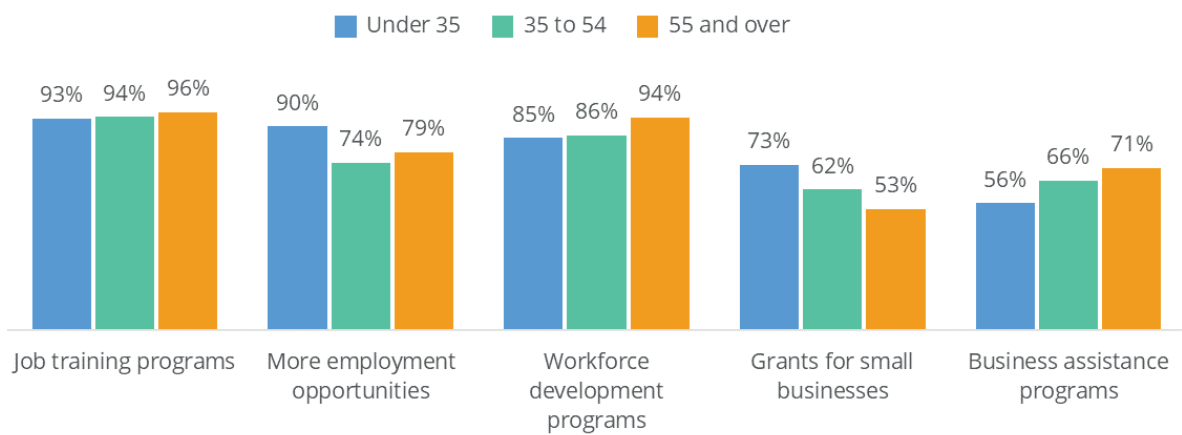
Note: N = 326.

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2023 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Survey and HUD 2023 Income Limits.

Residents under the age of 35 were more likely to identify more employment opportunities as San Diego’s most critical economic development need than other age groups with 90% ranking this item as their top five economic development need in the City. This age group was also more likely to rank “grants for small businesses” as a critical economic development need than other groups (73%).

Older adults (55+) indicated a greater need for workforce development programs (94%) and more business assistance programs (71%),

Figure A-21.
Top Economic Development Needs by Age



Note: N = 387.

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2023 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Survey.

Stakeholders. Stakeholders identified similar economic development needs as overall residents with the most critical needs identified by stakeholders as: job training programs (94%), workforce development programs (88%), more employment opportunities (76%), and business assistance programs (64%). Stakeholders placed less importance on the need for one-on-one business counseling or training (Figure A-22).

Stakeholders provided additional economic development needs in San Diego that were not included on the survey. Examples include:

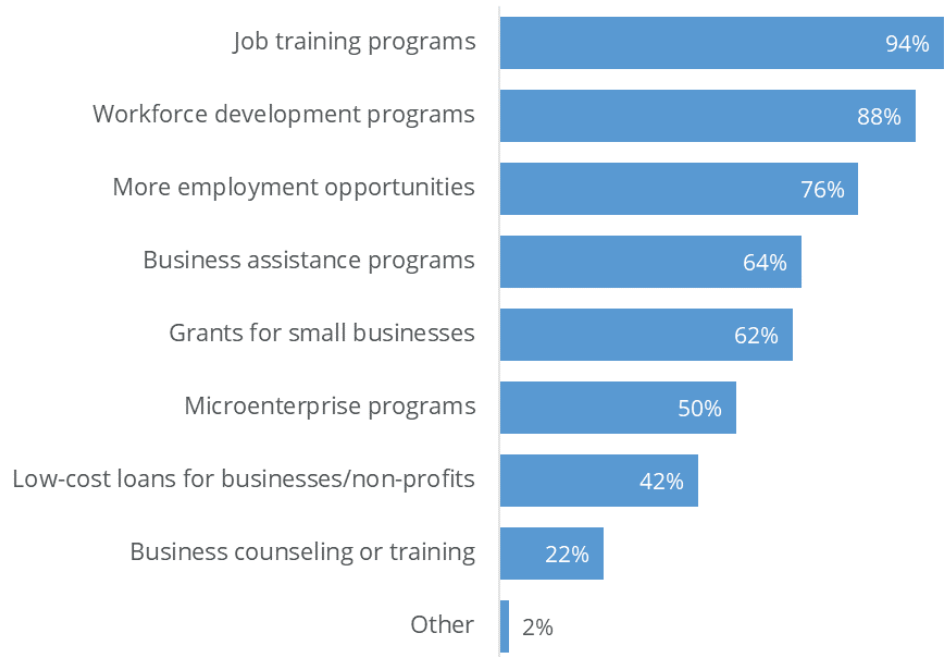
- *Greater support for non-profits providing business assistance.*
- *Workforce and employment programs for persons experiencing homelessness.*
- *Assistance for small or BIPOC non-profits in locating affordable commercial space to house our programs and services.*

**Figure A-22.
Critical
Economic
Development
Needs—
Stakeholders**

Note:
N = 50.

Stakeholders ranked
the most critical
economic development
needs from 1 to 5, with
1 being most critical.

Source:
Root Policy Research
from the 2023 City of
San Diego Consolidated
Plan Survey.



Results and Outcomes

This section of Appendix A analyzes the housing, community development, public service, and economic development outcomes residents and stakeholders would like to see funded with San Diego’s HUD funding allocation.

Housing outcomes. Residents and stakeholders who participated in the survey for San Diego’s Consolidated Plan considered the following housing outcomes that they hope to see as a result of the city’s federal funding allocation:

- Housing is more energy efficient;
- People with disabilities have more accessible housing options;
- People have access to more housing choice vouchers/rental subsidies;
- Vulnerable populations have more affordable rental housing options;
- First-time homebuyers, young adults, low- to moderate-income residents, and/or large households have more opportunities to buy an affordable home;
- Residents can afford to purchase an ADU/granny flat;
- Residents can afford to purchase a duplex/triplex townhome, or condo;
- Residents can afford to purchase a single-family home (attached or detached);
- Better distribution of affordable housing in the city;
- Seniors/persons with disabilities are able to live independently;

- Seniors have several housing options to downsize;
- There is increased shelter capacity to support persons experiencing homelessness;
- People experiencing homelessness/housing instability have more non-congregate shelter options;
- Owner occupied housing is in better condition;
- Rental housing is in better condition;
- Residents have more resources to resolve housing discrimination/better awareness of fair housing rights;
- Residents have more resources to avoid displacement; and
- Fewer affordable units are converted to market rate housing.

Residents chose the most important housing outcomes for the City of San Diego in the coming years:

1. Vulnerable populations have more affordable rental housing options;
2. First-time home buyers, young adults, low- to moderate-income residents, and/or large households have more opportunities to buy an affordable home;
3. People with disabilities have more accessible housing options;
4. People have access to more housing choice vouchers/rental subsidies; and
5. Housing is more energy efficient.

Stakeholders chose the most important housing outcomes for the City of San Diego in the coming years:

1. Housing is more energy efficient;
2. Residents can afford to purchase an ADU/granny flat;
3. People have access to more housing choice vouchers/rental subsidies;
4. People with disabilities have more accessible housing options and residents can afford to purchase a duplex/triplex, townhome, or condo (tie); and
5. Vulnerable populations have more affordable rental options.

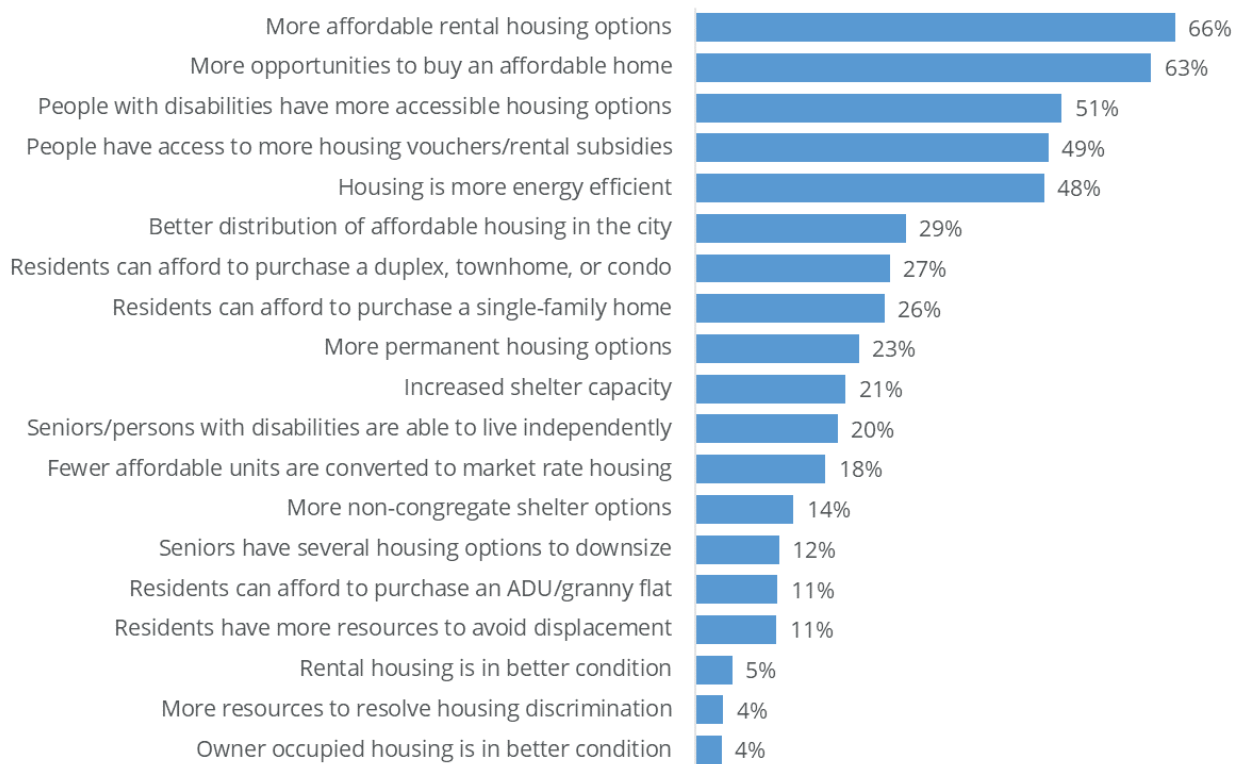
Residents. Residents emphasized the importance of allocating funding to increase rental housing opportunities for vulnerable populations (66%) and expand opportunities for affordable homeownership (63%). More accessible housing options for people with disabilities (51%), increased access to housing choice vouchers/rental subsidies (49%), and energy efficient improvements (48%) to housing were also prioritized highly by residents (Figure A-23).

Residents would also like to see the City improve residents’ ability to purchase more affordable housing types, specifically duplexes/triplexes, townhomes, condos, and single family homes (attached or detached).

Examples of other housing outcomes residents hope to see as a result of San Diego’s federal funding investments include:

- *Vouchers for motels, shelters, low-income housing.*
- *City-owned micro housing for the unhoused and people at-risk of being unhoused.*
- *Please create more housing in and along transit areas.*
- *More affordable housing for local workers/employees.*
- *Affordable housing with access to transportation and services for people with mobility issues.*
- *More coordinated support for people looking for affordable housing, up to date lists and referrals, better information on actual rents, placement services.*

Figure A-23.
Housing Results—Residents



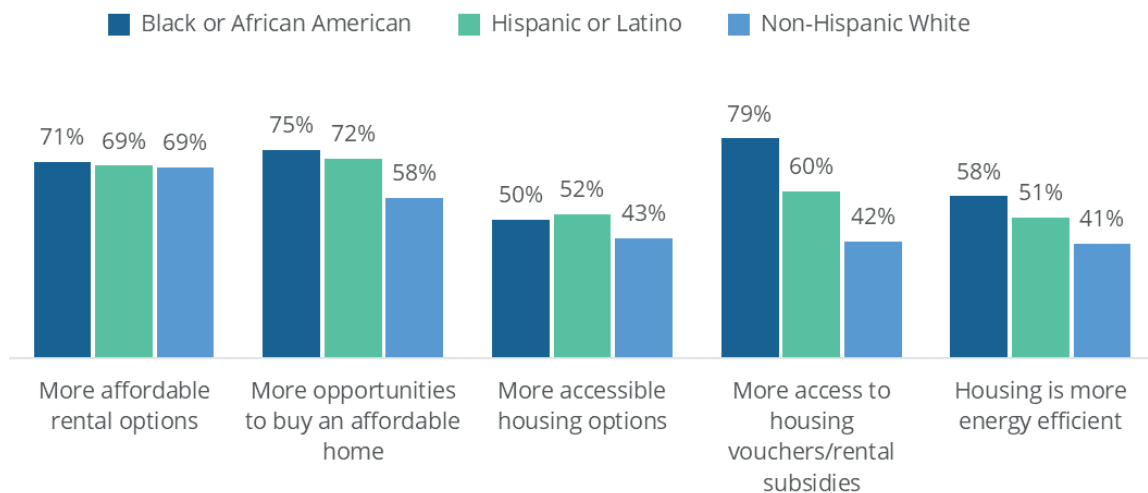
Note: N = 544.

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2023 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Survey.

Figure A-24 shows the top housing results residents would most like to see in San Diego by race and ethnicity. More affordable rental options is high priority for all racial and ethnic groups though more opportunities to buy an affordable home is more important for both Black/African American and Hispanic respondents with 75% and 72% identifying this as the housing outcome they would most like to see, respectively. This compares to only 58% of White respondents, suggesting that racial and ethnic minorities in the City likely face disparities accessing homeownership.

Access to housing choice vouchers/rental subsidies is a significantly higher priority for Black or African American respondents than other racial and ethnic groups: 79% identified increasing the number of people with access to vouchers and subsidies as the top housing outcome they hope to see in San Diego. Rates are lower for both Hispanic (60%) and White (42%) residents.

Figure A-24.
Top Housing Results by Race and Ethnicity



Note: N = 365.

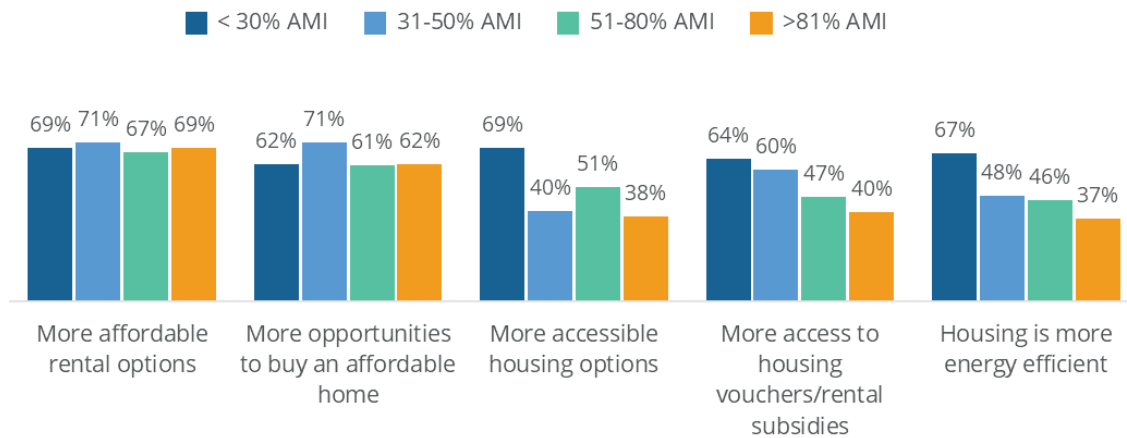
Source: Root Policy Research from the 2023 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Survey.

Housing outcomes by income show lower income residents prioritizing more opportunities for affordable homeownership, more accessible housing options, and more access to vouchers/rental subsidies higher than residents with higher household incomes. As shown in Figure A-25:

- More opportunities to buy an affordable home was prioritized highest by very low income respondents with 71% identifying this outcome as the housing result they would like the City to prioritize compared to around 60% for all other income groups.

- More accessible housing options is significantly more important for extremely low income residents: 69% identified this as the top outcome for housing.
- More access to housing choice vouchers/rental subsidies is high priority for residents with incomes below 50% AMI.
- Energy efficient improvements to housing was prioritized highest by extremely low income residents with 67% identifying this outcome compared to less than half for other groups.

Figure A-25.
Top Housing Results by Household Income



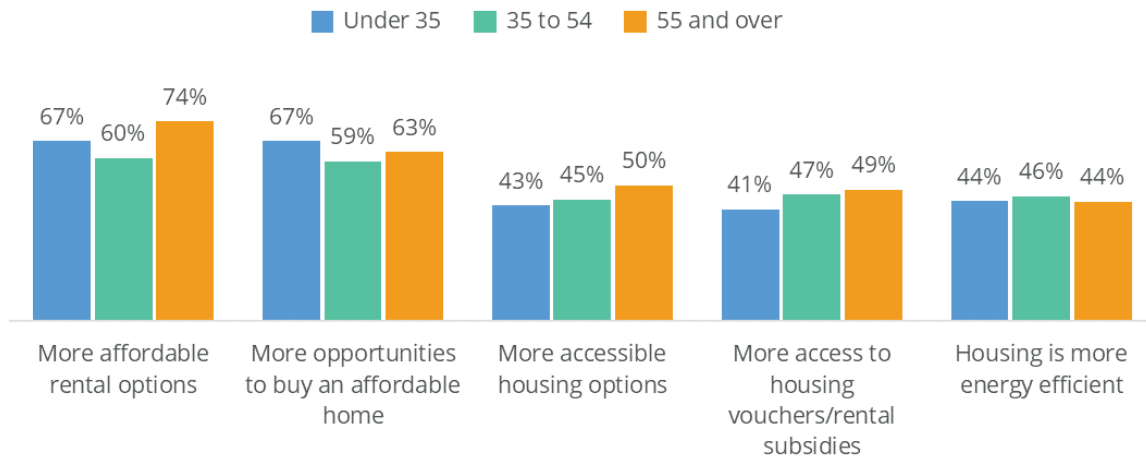
Note: N = 355.

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2023 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Survey and HUD 2023 Income Limits.

Figure A-26 shows the top housing results residents would most like the City to prioritize by respondent’s age. Older adults (55+) were more likely to prioritize more affordable rental options (74%) and more accessible housing options (50%) than other age groups.

Young adults (under 35) indicated a preference for the City to increase opportunities for residents to buy an affordable home: 67% identified this as the housing outcome they would most like to see as a result of San Diego’s funding allocation.

Figure A-26.
Top Housing Results by Age



Note: N = 428.

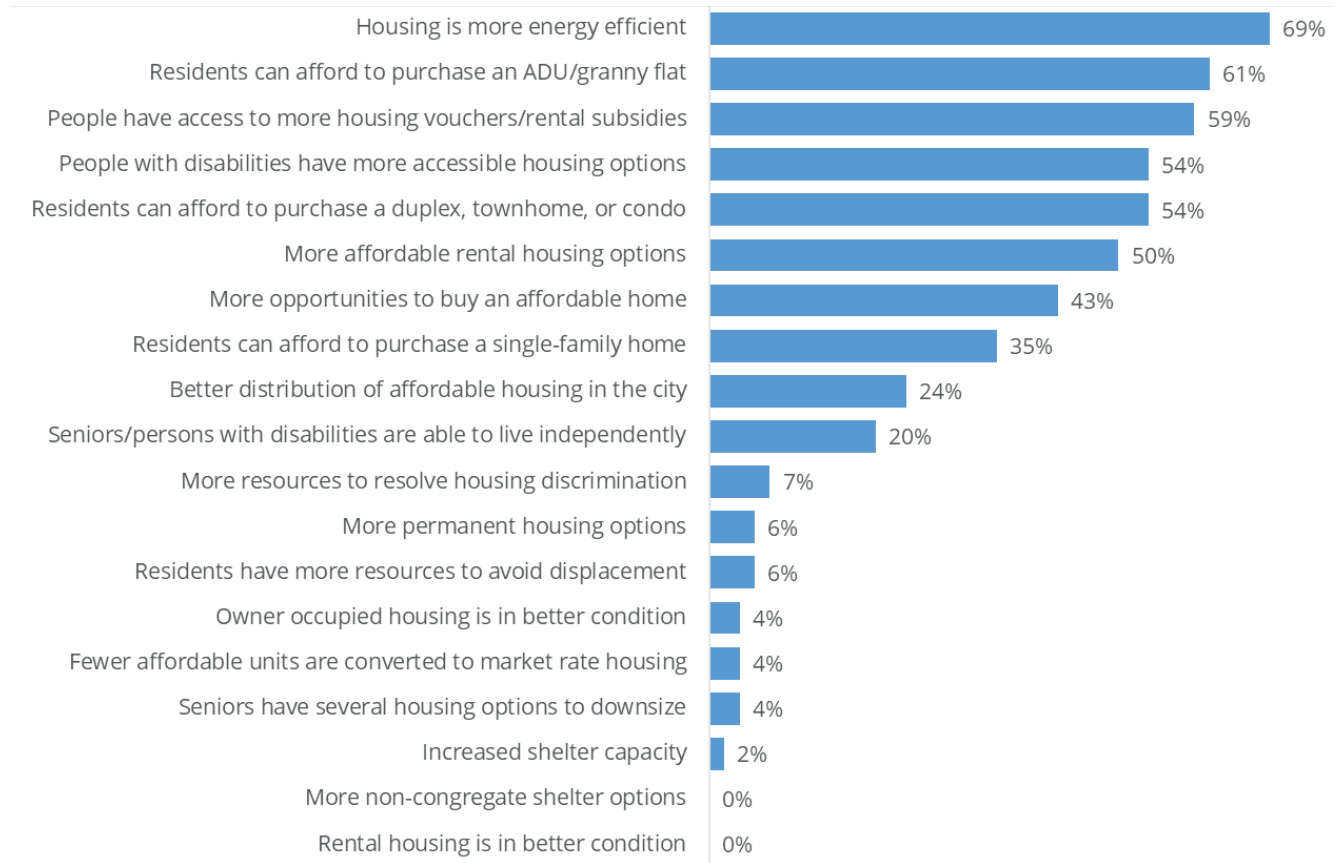
Source: Root Policy Research from the 2023 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Survey.

Stakeholders. Stakeholders would most like to see San Diego make housing more energy efficient and/or improve the affordability of Accessory Dwelling Units/granny flats with 69% and 61% stakeholders identifying these housing outcomes, respectively. More access to housing choice vouchers/rental subsidies was also highly prioritized by stakeholders, as shown in Figure A-29.

Stakeholders provided additional housing outcomes not listed by the survey that they would like to see as a result of the City's federal funding investments, including:

- *Updated zoning and housing laws to allow for more housing construction, particularly multi-family housing in historically exclusive neighborhoods.*
- *More opportunities for first generation homebuyers.*
- *Updated, safe, affordable senior housing in diverse neighborhoods.*
- *Micro apartments for individuals transitioning from homelessness into the workforce.*

Figure A-29.
Housing Results—Stakeholders



Note: N = 54.

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2023 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Survey.

Community development outcomes. Residents and stakeholders indicated which community development outcomes they would most like to see as a result of the City of San Diego’s federal funding allocation. Community development outcomes considered by residents and stakeholders included:

- New community centers;
- Improvements to existing community centers;
- More non-profit/services space;
- Improvements to non-profit/services space;
- New parks and recreation centers;
- Improvements to parks and recreation centers;
- New senior centers;
- Improvements to existing senior centers;
- More recreation opportunities for youth and other special populations;

- Street and sidewalk improvements; and
- Accessibility improvements to existing public buildings and/or community amenities.

Residents identified and ranked the top community development outcomes they would most like to see in San Diego:

1. Improvements to existing community centers;
2. Street and sidewalk improvements;
3. Improvements to parks and recreation centers;
4. New community centers; and
5. New parks and recreation centers.

Stakeholders identified and ranked the following community development outcomes they would most like to see in San Diego:

1. Improvements to existing community centers;
2. New community centers;
3. More non-profit/services space;
4. Street and sidewalk improvements; and
5. New parks and recreation centers.

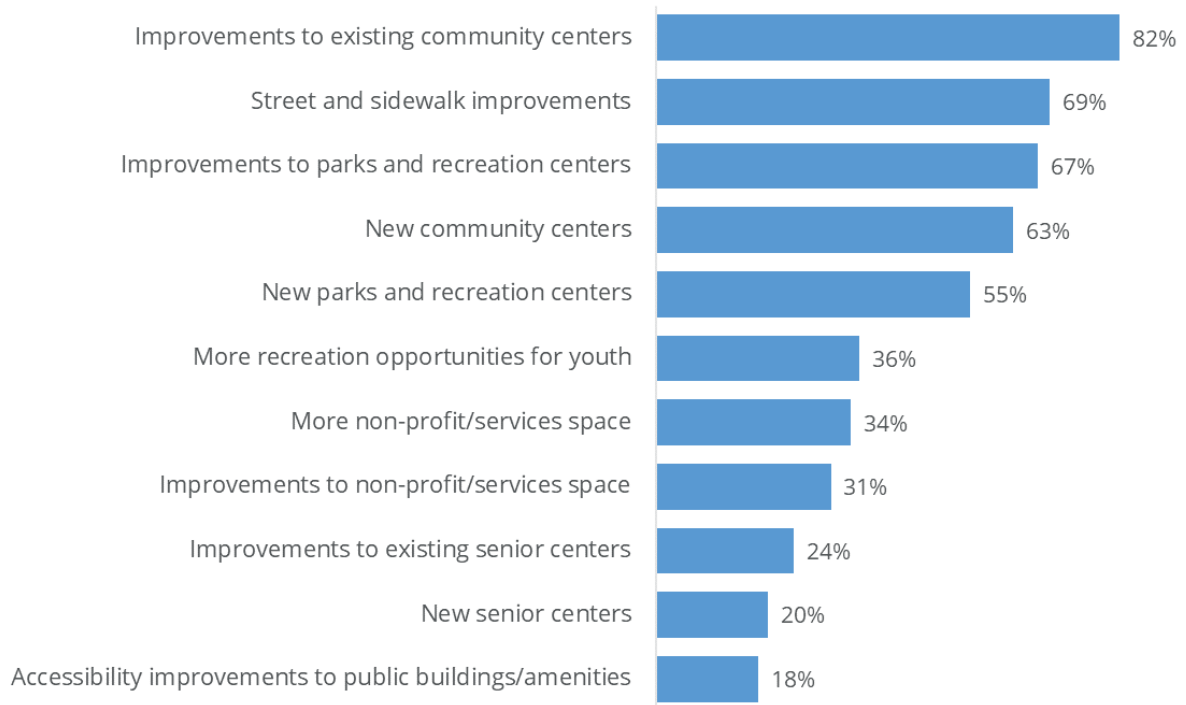
Residents. Residents chose community development results in line with the most critical community development needs in San Diego including improvements to existing community centers (82%), streets and sidewalks (69%), and/or parks and recreation centers (67%). Residents would also like to see the City’s funding allocation result in new community centers and/or new parks and recreation centers (Figure A-30).

In addition to the above community development results, residents would also like to see San Diego’s funding allocation result in more support for libraries (e.g., funding, more programming, and repairs):

- *Expansion of library space, increased library staff and programs, renovation of existing libraries.*
- *Top of the list should be maintenance and improvement of existing libraries. Community development must include free access to information and educational opportunities via public libraries.*
- *Repairs to existing library buildings. Replace light bulbs, repair sidewalks, and resurface parking lots that are dangerous for the public and staff who utilize these buildings.*

Figure A-30.

Community Development Results—Residents



Note: N = 515. Residents ranked the top five community development outcomes from 1 to 5, with 1 being the community development outcome they would most like prioritized.

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2023 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Survey.

Residents also left location-specific comments for the City to focus its community development initiatives over the next five years. For example:

- *Campland by the Bay in Mission Bay needs parks/recreation centers.*
- *We need Mount Hope Community Center!!!*
- *Protected bike lanes, especially in the Pacific Highway corridor.*
- *Improvements spaces in City Heights Urban Village.*
- *Please tour the parks and make equity-based decisions for the location of new parks (versus upper income areas). For example, downtown San Diego.*
- *Improvements to arts and culture facilities particularly in Balboa Park and other cultural districts that have been under-resourced, such as the Black Arts and Culture District.*

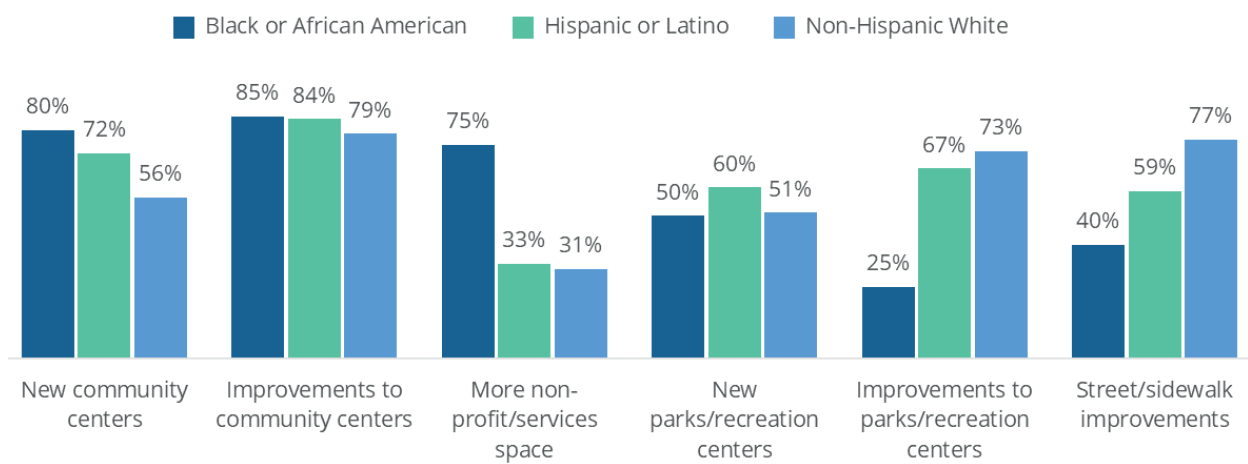
Figure A-31 shows the top community development results residents would most like to see in San Diego by race and ethnicity. Community centers are high priority for all racial and ethnic groups—however, it is important to note that while there is more consistency for prioritizing “improvements to existing community centers” across racial and ethnic groups, minorities were significantly more likely to prioritize “new community centers” than

White respondents. Eighty percent (80%) of Black and 72% of Hispanic respondents identified new community centers as the community development outcome they would most like to see compared to only 56% of White respondents.

In line with the community development needs identified by Black respondents, 75% prioritized “more non-profit/services space” as the community development outcome they would most like prioritized by the City. Rates are notably lower for other groups at 33% for Hispanic and 31% for White respondents.

Hispanic or Latino residents showed a greater preference for the City to create new parks/recreation centers (60%) and/or make improvements to parks/recreation centers (67%). Non-Hispanic White residents also prioritized improvements to parks/recreation centers (73%) as well as street and sidewalk improvements (77%).

Figure A-31.
Top Community Development Results by Race and Ethnicity



Note: N = 359.

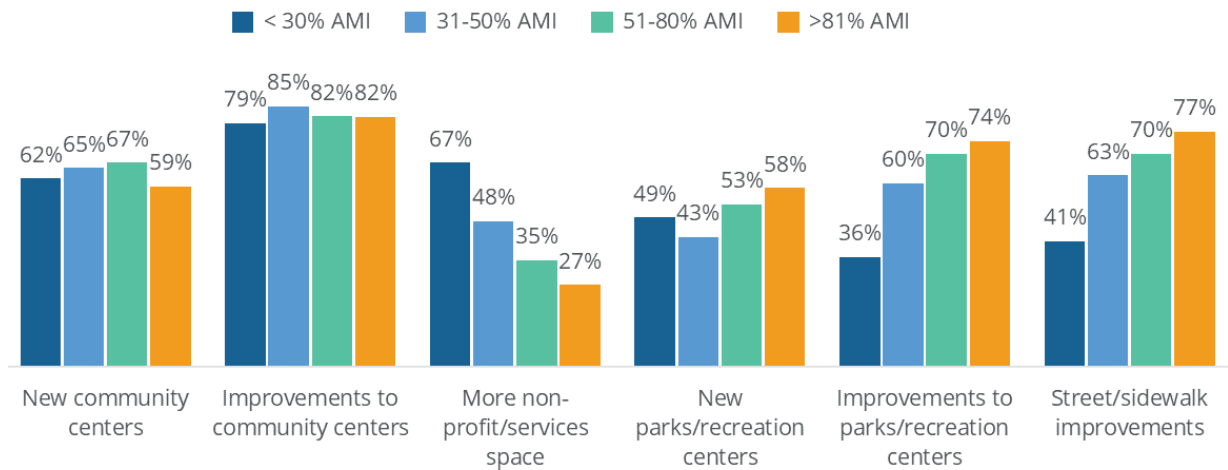
Source: Root Policy Research from the 2023 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Survey.

Community centers and new parks/recreation centers are high priority for residents of all incomes (Figure A-32). Extremely low income residents were more likely to prioritize “more non-profit/services space” as the community development outcome they would most like to see: 69% of residents with incomes below 30% AMI selected this outcome compared to less than half of all other income groups.

Improvements to existing parks/recreation centers and street and sidewalk improvements were prioritized the highest by residents with higher incomes, particularly low to moderate income residents and above moderate income residents.

Figure A-32.

Top Community Development Results by Household Income



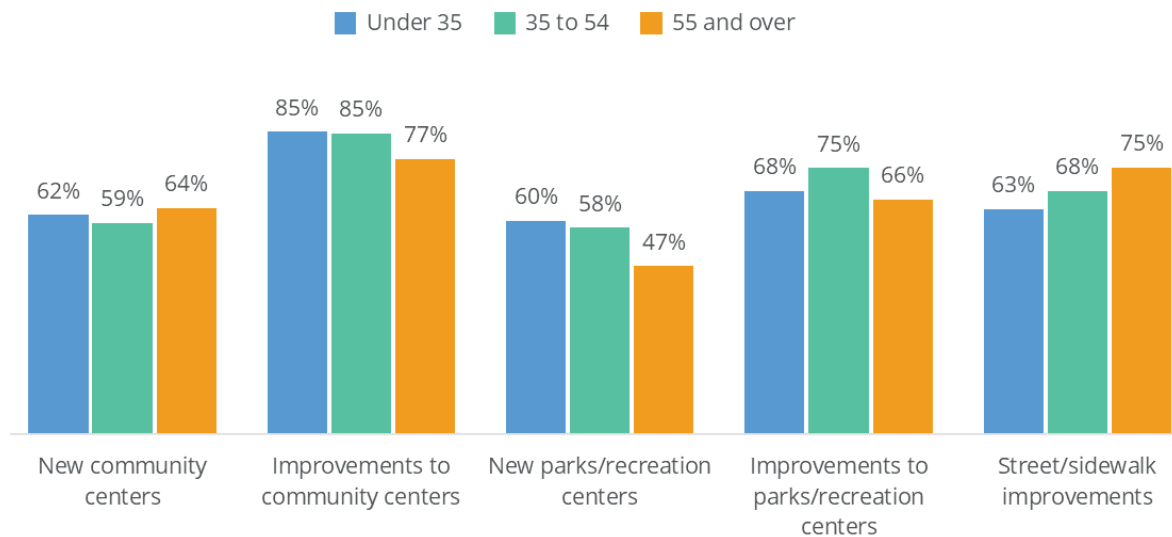
Note: N = 347.

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2023 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Survey and HUD 2023 Income Limits.

Community development results are more consistent across age groups though older adults prioritized outcomes differently than other groups (Figure A-33). Adults over the age of 55 were more likely to want to see San Diego’s funding allocation result in street/sidewalk improvements (75%) and new community centers (64%). However, they were less likely to prioritize new or improvements to parks/recreation centers than other age groups.

Middle aged adults (35 to 54) indicated a greater preference for improvements to existing parks/recreation centers with 75% identifying this outcome as the community development result they would most like to see.

Figure A-33.
Top Community Development Results by Age



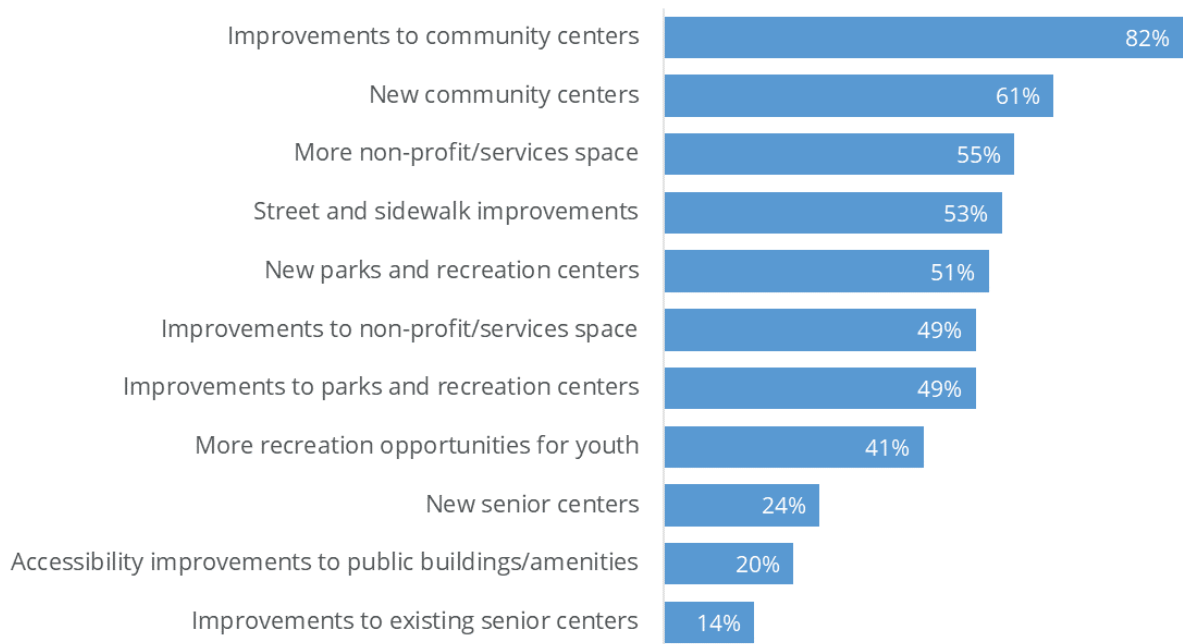
Note: N = 418.

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2023 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Survey.

Stakeholders. Stakeholders would most like to see the City of San Diego make improvements to existing community centers (82%) followed by new community centers (61%), more non-profit/services space (55%), and street and sidewalk improvements (53%).

Stakeholders were less likely to prioritize accessibility improvements to public buildings/community amenities and improvements to existing senior centers as the community development outcomes they hope to see from the City's federal funding allocation (Figure A-34).

Figure A-34.
Community Development Results—Stakeholders



Note: N = 58. Stakeholders ranked the top five community development outcomes from 1 to 5, with 1 being the community development outcome they would most like prioritized.

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2023 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Survey.

Public service outcomes. Public service outcomes considered by residents and stakeholders who participated in the survey for San Diego's Consolidated Plan included:

- Increased access to mental health care services;
- Increased access to addiction treatment services;
- Increased access to internet/broadband services;
- Increased access to educational advocacy services;
- Increased access to services that address food insecurity;
- Increased access to transportation;
- Increased access to health and dental care services;
- Increased access to supportive services for vulnerable populations (e.g., low-income residents, persons with disabilities, LGBTQIA+ communities);
- Increased access to/more senior services;
- Increased access to/more youth services and activities; and
- More affordable childcare options.

Residents identified and ranked the most important public service outcomes for the City of San Diego over the next five years:

1. Increased access to mental health care services;
2. Increased access to addiction treatment services;
3. Increased access to services that address food insecurity;
4. Increased access to educational advocacy services; and
5. Increased access to transportation.

Stakeholders identified and ranked similar public service outcomes for the City of San Diego—however, stakeholders prioritized increased access to internet/broadband services and more affordable childcare options. The top five public service outcomes identified by stakeholders include:

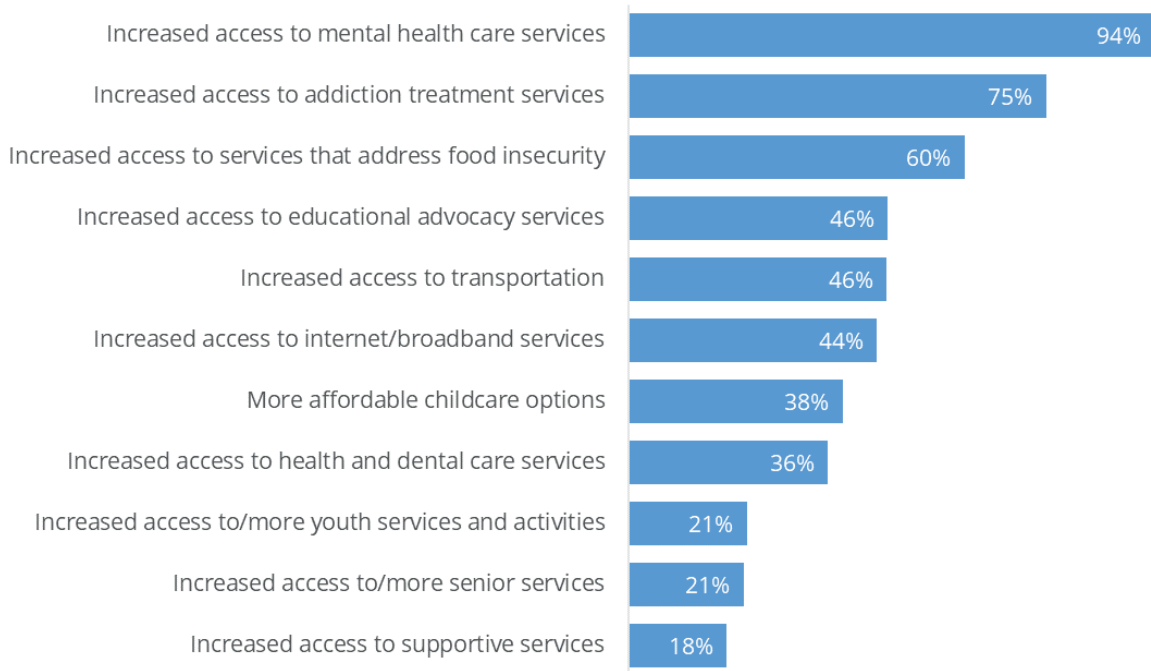
1. Increased access to mental health care services;
2. Increased access to addiction treatment services;
3. Increased access to services that address food insecurity;
4. Increased access to internet/broadband services; and
5. More affordable childcare options.

Residents. Residents would most like to see increased access to mental health care services with 94% of respondents identifying mental health care services as the public service outcome they would most like to see from the City of San Diego. Increased access to addiction treatment services (75%) and services to address food insecurity (60%) were also highly prioritized by residents.

Residents offered additional insight on the public service outcomes they hope to see as a result of the City's federal funding allocation and block grant investments. Other outcomes include:

- *More accessible transportation and internet.*
- *More playgrounds for children.*
- *More food banks throughout the city.*
- *Increase the frequency of public transit.*
- *San Diego needs more public transportation, not just access to it. Make it so that driving a car is less convenient.*

Figure A-35.
Public Service Results—Residents



Note: N = 495.

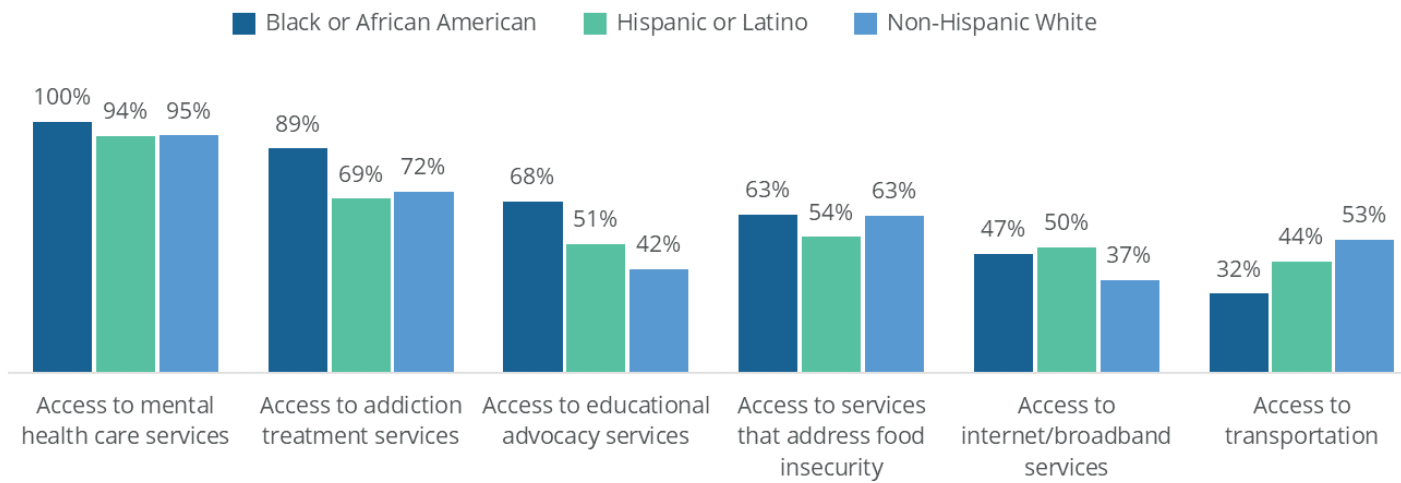
Source: Root Policy Research from the 2023 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Survey.

Figures A-36 through A-38 show the public service results residents would most like to see by race and ethnicity, household income, and age. Primary findings illustrated in the figures are summarized below.

- Black or African American respondents were significantly more likely to prioritize “increased access to addiction treatment services” (89%) and/or “increased access to educational advocacy services” (68%) than other racial/ethnic groups.
- Hispanic (50%) and Black (47%) respondents prioritized “increased access to internet/broadband services” as the top public service outcome they hope to see compared to only 37% of White respondents.
- Extremely low income residents were more likely to prioritize “increased access to services that address food insecurity” (69%) and “increased access to internet/broadband services” (67%) than other income groups.
- Above moderate income residents prioritized “increased access to transportation” higher than residents of other incomes: 56% identified access to transportation as the public service outcome they would most like to see.

- Residents under 35 were more likely to identify “increased access to educational advocacy services” (50%) and “increased access to transportation” (53%) as the top public service outcomes they hope to see.

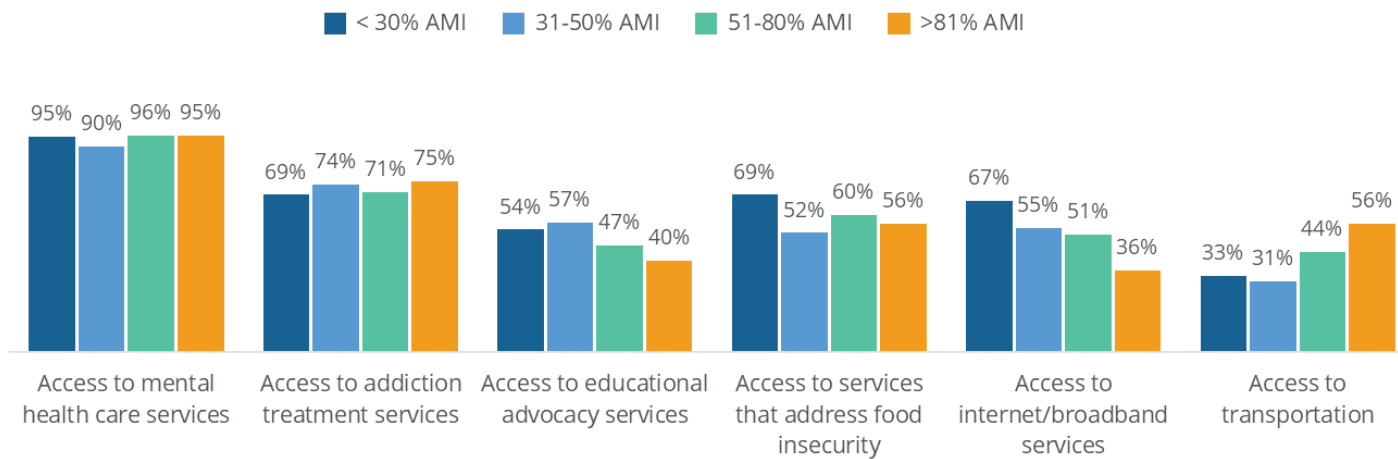
Figure A-36.
Top Public Service Results by Race and Ethnicity



Note: N = 351.

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2023 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Survey.

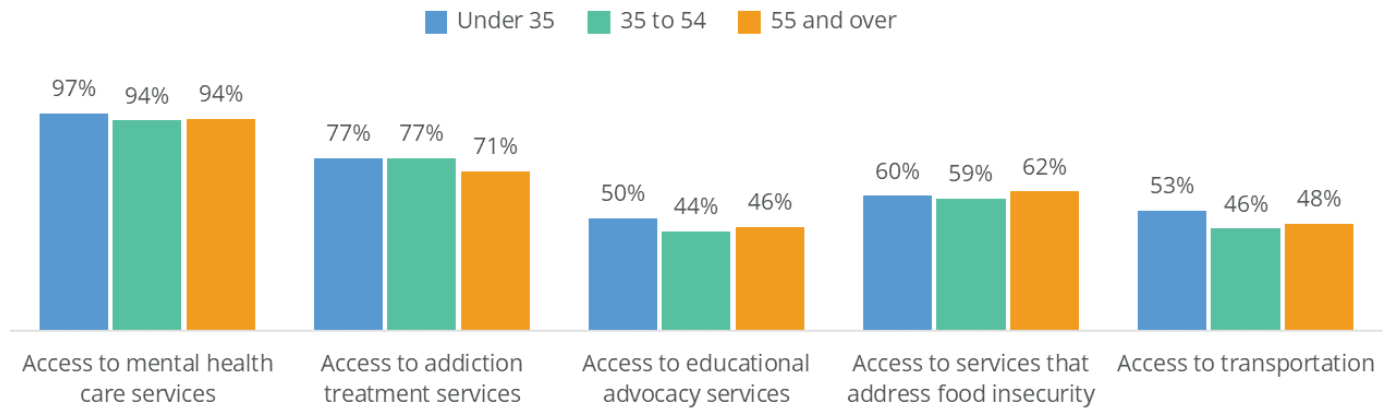
Figure A-37.
Top Public Service Results by Household Income



Note: N = 344.

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2023 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Survey and HUD 2023 Income Limits.

Figure A-38.
Top Public Service Results by Age



Note: N = 413.

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2023 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Survey.

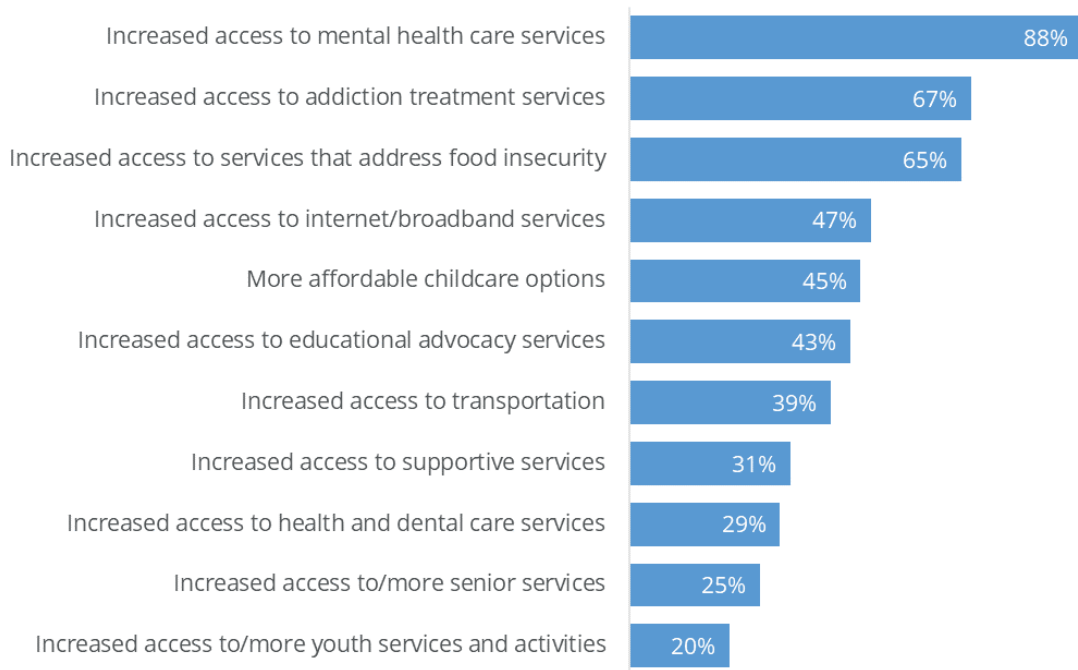
Stakeholders. Stakeholders would most like the City to prioritize increasing access to mental health services—88% of stakeholders ranked “increased access to mental health services” as the most important public service outcome for San Diego. Increased access to addiction treatment services and services to address food insecurity are also high priority outcomes for stakeholders (67% and 65%, respectively).

Only 20% prioritized “increased access to/more youth services and activities” as the public service outcome they would most like to see as a result of San Diego’s funding allocation.

Other public services outcomes stakeholders prioritized for the City of San Diego include:

- *Transitional services for seniors and persons experiencing homelessness.*
- *More contracts offered to community-based nonprofits for mental health services.*
- *Increased access to and availability of food distribution sites.*
- *More after school programs for kids.*

Figure A-39.
Public Service Results—Stakeholders



Note: N = 51. Stakeholders ranked the public service results from 1 to 5, with 1 being the result they would most like prioritized.
Source: Root Policy Research from the 2023 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Survey.

Economic development outcomes. Residents and stakeholders considered which economic development outcomes they would most like to see as a result of San Diego’s funding allocation over the next five years, including:

- More job training programs or job training centers;
- Revitalization of neighborhood businesses/commercial areas;
- More opportunities for start-up businesses or businesses looking to expand/relocate;
- More economic development programs that strengthen small businesses; and
- Improving access to job opportunities.

The economic development outcomes identified and ranked by residents and stakeholders who participated in the survey are provided here and reported separately. Note that only the **top three economic development outcomes** are presented as the survey provided five outcomes for participants to identify and rank.

Residents prioritized the following economic development outcomes for the City of San Diego to prioritize:

1. Revitalization of neighborhood businesses/commercial areas;
2. More job training programs or job training centers; and
3. Improving access to job opportunities.

Stakeholders identified economic development outcomes for the City of San Diego differently than residents, emphasizing the need for more economic development programs and opportunities for businesses:

1. More economic development programs that strengthen small businesses;
2. Revitalization of neighborhood businesses/commercial areas; and
3. More opportunities for start-up businesses or businesses looking to expand/relocate.

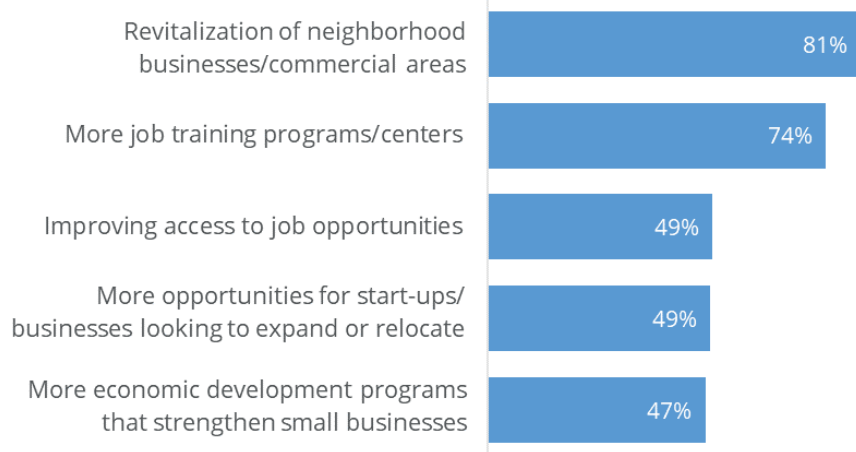
Residents. Residents identified the “revitalization of neighborhood businesses/commercial areas” (81%) and “more job training programs or job training centers” (74%) as the most important economic development outcomes for the City of San Diego to prioritize.

Access to job opportunities, opportunities for start-ups and/or businesses looking to expand or relocate, and economic development programs are equally important to residents’ overall economic development (Figure A-40).

Figure A-40.
Economic Development Results—Residents

Note:
 N = 449.

Source:
 Root Policy Research from the 2023 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Survey.

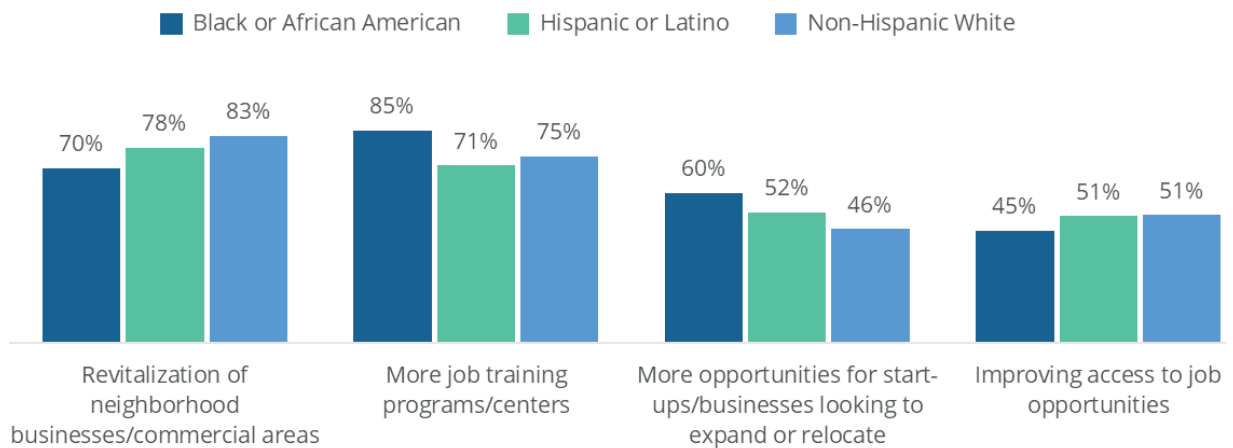


Figures A-41 through A-43 show the top economic development outcomes residents would most like to see as a result of San Diego’s federal funding allocation by respondent demographics. Note that only four outcomes are reported here as the survey listed five economic development outcomes for residents to rank.

Across racial and ethnic groups, Black or African American respondents were more likely to prioritize more job training programs/centers and/or opportunities for businesses as the most important economic development outcomes for San Diego (85% and 60%, respectively).

Hispanic and non-Hispanic White residents were more likely to prioritize the revitalization of neighborhood businesses/commercial areas, as well as improving access to job opportunities (Figure A-41).

Figure A-41.
Top Economic Development Results by Race and Ethnicity



Note: N = 337.

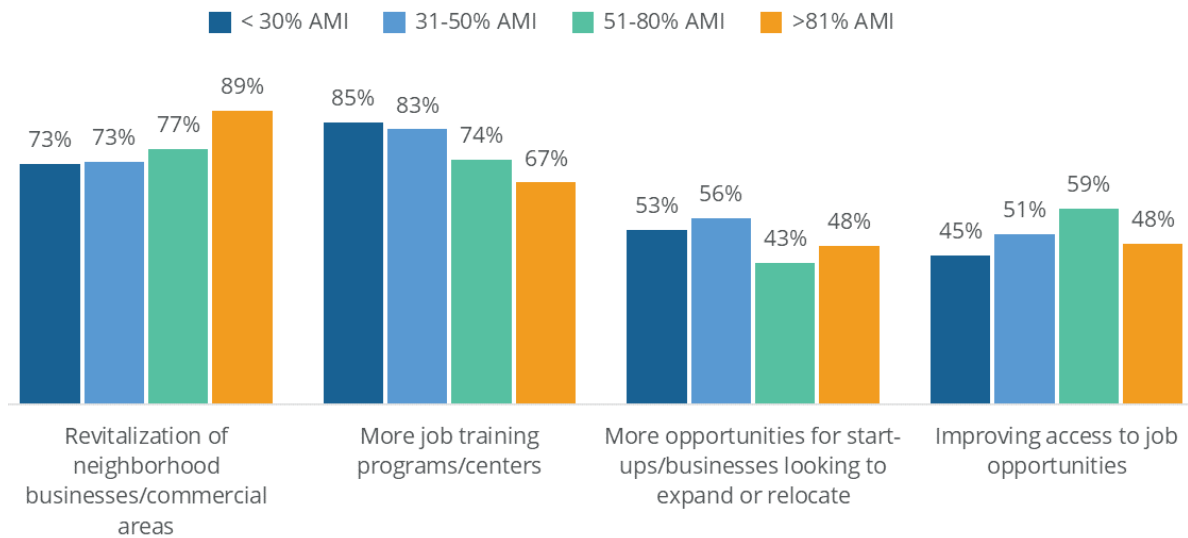
Source: Root Policy Research from the 2023 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Survey.

Overall, economic development outcomes are consistent across income groups though lower income residents indicated a greater preference for the City to introduce more job training programs and centers and increase opportunities for start-up businesses/businesses looking to expand or relocate. These findings could suggest that low income residents experience disparities in developing the skills they need to access the job market and/or high paying jobs.

Conversely, higher income residents were more likely to emphasize the need for San Diego to revitalize neighborhood businesses and commercial areas. Eighty-nine percent (89%) of residents with incomes above 80% AMI identified revitalization efforts as the top economic development outcome they hope to see.

Improving access to job opportunities is most important for very low income (51%) and low to moderate income residents (59%), indicating that these households likely need higher paying jobs to keep up with the City's high cost of living (Figure A-42).

Figure A-42.
Top Economic Development Results by Household Income



Note: N = 326.

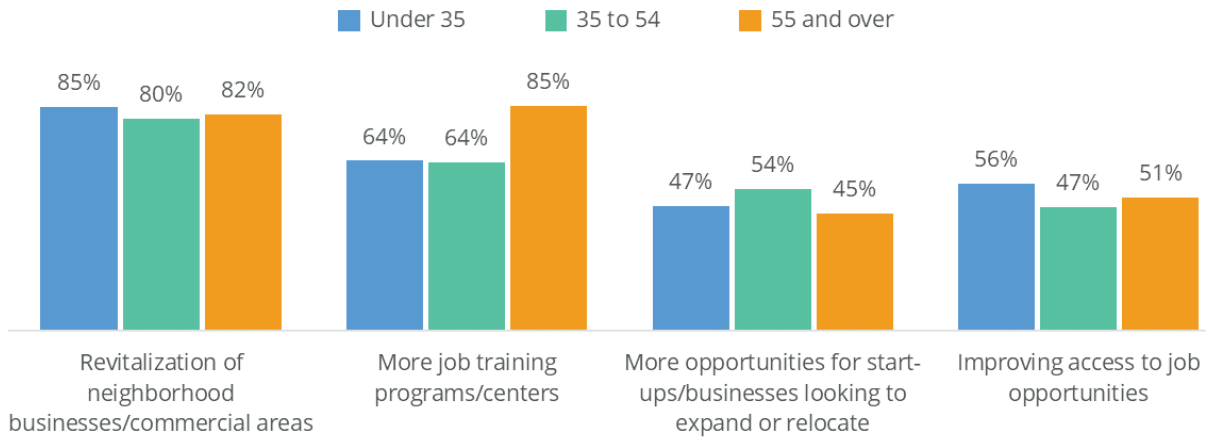
Source: Root Policy Research from the 2023 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Survey and HUD 2023 Income Limits.

Revitalizing neighborhood businesses and commercial areas are high priority for all age groups with over 80% identifying this outcome as the economic development result they would most like to see prioritized (Figure A-43).

Older adults would most like to see the City of San Diego increase job training programs/job training centers (85%) while young adults would like the City to prioritize improving access to job opportunities (56%). Middle-aged adults (35 to 54) were more likely to emphasize “more opportunities for start-ups/businesses looking to expand or relocate”

(54%) as the economic development outcome they would most like to see as a result of San Diego’s federal block grant investments.

Figure A-43.
Economic Development Results by Age

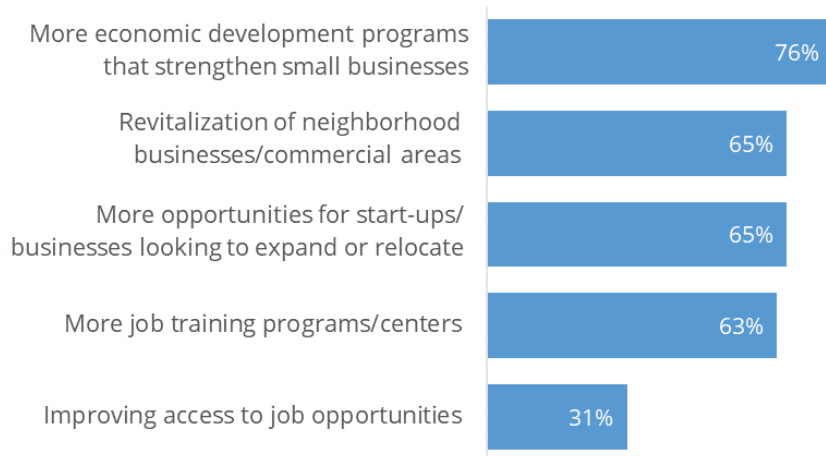


Note: N = 388.

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2023 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Survey.

Stakeholders. Excluding revitalization activities, stakeholders ranked economic development outcomes for San Diego differently than residents. Stakeholders instead prioritized “more economic development programs that strengthen small businesses” (76%) and “more opportunities for start-up businesses and/or businesses looking to expand or relocate” (65%) over job training and access to job opportunities (Figure A-44).

Figure A-44.
Economic Development Results—Stakeholders



Note: N = 49.

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2023 City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Survey.

Other economic development outcomes stakeholders would like to see the City of San Diego accomplish over the next five years include:

- *More true entry-level positions. Requirements for experience are a MAJOR barriers to employment for people who have no advanced education or are changing professions.*
- *Increased funding for WIC or SNAP to help residents use more income for training and transportation to get to work.*

Primary Findings: Public Forums

Approximately 120 San Diegans participated in eight public forum events during the month of October to inform the Consolidated Plan.

Consolidated Plan Public Forums

Public Forum Area	Date/Time	Location
City Heights	Mon., October 2 6 - 7:30 p.m.	City Heights Library 3795 Fairmount Avenue, San Diego CA 92105
Skyline	Tues., October 3 5:30 - 7 p.m.	Skyline Library 7900 Paradise Valley Rd, San Diego CA 92139
Linda Vista	Wed., October 4 6 - 7:30 p.m.	Bayside Community Center 2202 Comstock St, San Diego CA 92139
Valencia Park	Thurs., October 5 1 - 2:30 p.m.	Malcolm X Library, Performing Arts Ctr. and Multi-Purpose Room 5148 Market Street, San Diego, CA 92114
Downtown	Mon., October 9 6 - 7:30 p.m.	Central Library, Shiley Room 330 Park Blvd., San Diego, CA 92101
Logan Heights	Tues., October 10 6 - 7:30 p.m.	Logan Heights Library 567 S. 28th Street, San Diego, CA 92113
San Ysidro	Thurs., October 12 6 - 7:30 p.m.	Colonel Irving Salomon San Ysidro Community Activity Center 179 Diza Road, San Ysidro, CA 92173
Mountain View	Sat., October 21 Noon - 2:30 p.m.	Educational Cultural Complex, San Diego College of Continuing Ed. 4343 Ocean View Blvd., San Diego, CA 92113

General Themes

This section is organized around the general themes expressed in the forums for housing, community development, public services, and economic development. This section is followed by a discussion of neighborhood-specific needs.

Housing

Affordable housing. The most common need heard throughout the public forums was the need for more affordable housing. Overall, commenters had more to express about the need for affordable housing than on any other topic. Common sentiments included:

- “The top need is affordable housing.”
- “[We need] housing for low-income families.”
- “I wish landlords would stop raising rents each month.”

- “We need more housing options and assistance for families/households that make too much money to qualify for subsidized, affordable housing but too little money to afford market rate housing.”

Many participants specified the need for more affordable rental housing for low-income households, as well as more long-term housing options for homeless residents. Participants generally felt that the cost of housing far outpaces the income a household makes. Some participants offered solutions including:

- “[Tying] minimum wage to rental housing market rates.”
- “Limiting how much rent can go up each month.”
- “Control del cobro de aplicaciones para rentar viviendas/Limiting the number of rental applications a property owner can take.”

Other participants expressed a desire to see more affordable homeownership options, as well as more programs to assist low-income families to purchase a home. Suggestions included implementation of a “rent to own” program, increasing the eligibility of the first-time homebuyer program (e.g., allowing for larger downpayment assistance, grant assistance), and financial literacy programs for prospective homebuyers.

Special needs populations. Several participants highlighted specific populations in need of housing, including housing built to universal design standards for seniors and people living with disabilities, more housing for seniors (and to be prioritized for housing waitlists), and emergency housing options for residents with cancer or terminal illnesses.

One resident commented that adult children with disabilities should be eligible for Section 8 housing vouchers without consideration of their parents’ income; this would facilitate more independent housing choice for young adults with disabilities.

Homelessness. Participants also shared ideas to help address homelessness in the city of San Diego. Common themes included:

- “Spread safe parking lots to all districts, [not just to] lower income areas.”
- “[We need more] non-congregate shelters for homeless [populations].”
- “Long-term housing for homeless residents.”

Housing rehabilitation and energy efficiency. Several public forum participants highlighted the need for improved housing stock throughout the city and programs that provide owners and renters with housing rehabilitation assistance. Other participants wanted to see more energy efficiency and sustainably built housing developments. Additional suggestions include implementation of residential programs for “green” and

modernization improvements (e.g., windows, solar), as well as grants for low-income households to install solar panels on their housing units.

Community Development

Street, sidewalk, and infrastructure improvements. One of the top community development needs expressed throughout the public forums was for improvements to street and sidewalk infrastructure throughout the city .

Many participants felt there needed to be more emphasis on street maintenance, noting there are many unimproved, unrepaired, or cracked streets in their neighborhoods. Participants also spoke of the need to not only construct new sidewalks, but also maintain existing sidewalk infrastructure. A handful of participants also wanted to see better “walkability” and bike infrastructure in their neighborhoods. Specific feedback included:

- “We need walkable and accessible sidewalks.”
- “The sidewalks in this area are also broken in some parts and [makes it difficult for] people in wheelchairs and those pushing strollers [to walk around].”
- “Add sidewalks to District 4, District 8, and District 9 that are missing. Same for dirt roads.”
- “Restore and connect trails for active transportation in dense housing areas.”
- “Get tree canopy increased by planning, including 3-year watering and maintenance by the City.”

Other common issues related to streets, sidewalks, and other infrastructure included water and sewer system improvements, traffic calming measures in neighborhoods and narrower streets, more trees/expanded tree canopy, and alleviating traffic congestion and parking.

Parks and recreation. Participants also expressed a significant need for more investment in parks and recreation center facilities, particularly in low income areas. Many residents asked for better community facilities and programs for youth and seniors. Residents expressed concerns that playgrounds in some areas have outdated equipment, some of which is unsafe (e.g., metal seats that can get very hot, materials with sharp corners). Common needs identified included more and improved parks and gyms/recreation centers (particularly in older and lower income neighborhoods), more youth activity programming, and more thoughtful integration of parks with housing, schools, and other infrastructure.

Safety improvements. Another significant need heard throughout the public forums was the need for more safety measures in neighborhoods, specifically for children going to and from school, and more lighting in general.

- “Mas seguridad para cuando los niños van camino a la escuela no todos son acompañados por sus padres/More security when children are on their way to school, not all of them are accompanied by their parents.”

Community facility and other neighborhood improvements. Public forum participants also spoke about the need for improvements to existing community facilities, as well as suggestions on other facilities that would make neighborhoods safer and more livable. A handful of participants also spoke about trash accumulation in their neighborhoods:

- “Reinstate community service centers in low- to moderate-income [LMI] communities.”
- “Many community centers are in need of roof/tile repairs.”
- “Public bathrooms for the homeless population [are needed].”
- “Need better trash [infrastructure] and bags on streets.”

Library improvements. Several participants wanted to see improvements made to/more investment in libraries throughout the city. A few participants acknowledged that while they wanted to see more investment, they know there is no direct funding source for city libraries.

Transportation improvements. Public forum participants also expressed a need for better transportation routes, as well as better bus stop facilities. Specifically, participants expressed a need for better separation of transportation modes, as well as the need for more covered bus stops.

Arts and culture programming. A handful of participants expressed a desire to see more spaces and/or programs available for residents to get involved with the arts. Specific feedback included:

- “[We need] space for people to come together and create community.”
- “[We need] arts and culture gathering spaces.”
- “[More] community arts programs/funding (creative and performing)...”
- “Extend art district to honor veterans and residents that were redlined.”

Public Services

Housing services. Participants expressed a desire to see federal funds put towards a variety of housing-related services, including rental assistance programs, more resources to help find housing (e.g., help to be placed on a waitlist), and assistance with navigating how to apply for and use a federal housing voucher.

Childcare and youth services. Several participants described a significant need for more affordable childcare options. Additionally, participants felt that the City could support

more programming or services for youth populations, counseling for higher-risk children, and improving the quality of education for children. For improving quality of education, participants suggested increased pay for teachers, more resources for schools, and STEM/K-12 after school enrichment programs.

Food services. Participants described a significant need for more grocery/food stores that are accessible to low income communities, as well as food assistance for low-income households and easier access for homeless meal deliveries (e.g., having specific areas, such as parking lots for vehicles/tents, where food can be dropped off/delivered). A few participants also wanted to see more dedicated space for community gardens and growing food. One participant suggested investment in farm cooperatives and agreements to distribute food to local residents.

Senior services. Several participants wanted to see more services made available to senior residents, specifically for medical and health-related services. A different participant wanted to see a new community service center built that was a “one-stop shop” for older residents to address all of their needs in one place. Another participant wanted to see more clinics extend their weekday hours and be open for the weekend for residents that live south of Highway 94.

Mental health services. Mental health services were called out by several participants as a significant service needed throughout the city. Participants wanted to see more access to mental health services available for all residents, particularly for residents experiencing homelessness. Another participant wanted to see preventative mental health services and programs made available to both youth and adults (e.g., goal setting, stress management, etc.).

Other public services. Participants also expressed a desire to see investment in the following public services:

- More transportation options/funding sources for certain populations (e.g., low-income older adults, residents living with disabilities, job seekers).
- Extended library hours.
- Dedicated public places/services to better maintain hygiene (e.g., showers, bathrooms) for residents experiencing homelessness and keep streets cleaner and safer.
- Pollution reduction.
- Better access to technology information (e.g., how to use the internet, how to set up an email).
- In-person outreach by City staff with residents who aren't engaged through/don't want to engage through technology.

Economic Development

Employment services and job preparedness. Participants throughout the public forums expressed a significant need for education, training, and skills development to enhance residents' ability to find employment, open up different career pathways, and increase their economic opportunities. Participants' priorities were assisting youth and small businesses and BIPOC residents—for example:

- Provide more youth economic opportunities (e.g., job training, internships, apprenticeships, assistance with resumes, interview prep, filling out applications)
- Partner with local businesses to help youth (ages 14-18) get employment and gain job experience.
- Provide more opportunities for economic improvement for the BIPOC community.
- More education/job training for adults in IT/different programming languages.

Business development and assistance. Several participants throughout the public forums expressed a desire to see incentives, assistance, and/or other resources to help small business grow and to support entrepreneurship. One participant wanted to see the City support an internship program that not only provided “on the job” training for residents but also assisted small businesses grow their capacity.

Other economic development services. Participants also expressed a desire to see investment in the following economic development policies:

- Several participants wanted to see the City increase contracting opportunities for Section 3 workers, MBEs, DBEs, and WBEs for city-supported development projects.
- One participant advocated for supporting the economic growth of low-income residents that don't have access to capital.
- One participant wanted to see the minimum wage increased to \$25.

Public Forum -Specific Feedback

This section summarizes comments specific to housing, community development, public services, and economic development for each public forum.

Housing

City Heights. In City Heights, multiple residents spoke about the need for affordable housing, particularly larger units for low-income families and renters. The cost of living has outpaced wages earned for residents, even impacting those who reside in units set aside as affordable housing. The lack of affordable housing has resulted in long wait times for Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers, to the point where many pursue affordable housing in areas outside of San Diego—forcing them to move into communities without support and their children to move schools

One renter reported that it seems like rent is getting raised for no reason and another said they just want the price to be fair. One resident felt the City should institute rent control. Another resident wanted to see the City invest in community land trusts to help make housing more affordable for existing residents.

Housing conditions were also mentioned frequently. One resident mentioned that there needs to be more proactive code enforcement and greater consequences of landlords who let units fall into poor condition. They suggested that government follow through on inspections, higher fees for landlords with violations, and more renter protections against habitability issues would help to facilitate rehabilitation. A resident added that new buildings and modifications to existing units should be more energy efficient and sustainable.

- “Combining rental rehabilitation with energy efficiency improvements (windows, solar, etc) would be a ‘win win’—property owners would receive a benefit and tenants would realize savings through less expensive utility costs.”

Several residents in attendance at the meeting were homeless and in need of accessible housing. They expressed the critical need for accessible, affordable housing and supportive services. They also noted that residents in their situation would benefit from better government sites to navigate housing and services.

One resident wanted to see the City invest in “rent-to-own” programs for low-income families.

Skyline/Paradise Hills. In Skyline/Paradise Hills, residents’ desired housing solutions focused on financial literacy, homeownership counseling, and down payment to build the ability for ownership, as well as rental assistance. As with City Heights, residents emphasized that even units set aside as affordable were need meeting needs of low-income residents as the cost of living outpaced wages. Even those with higher incomes

reported that finding an affordable home was difficult. One resident wrote that they earn \$200,000 a year and were only able to find a small condo in their price range.

- “I make \$200K a year and I can only get a condo.”
- “Affordable” housing [as defined by HUD regulations] is not affordable for people in District Four.

Linda Vista. This community had the most Spanish speakers and Vietnamese speakers; thus, summaries of needs and desires are partially from translations. Housing needs in this community focused on more affordable rents, especially for households with lower incomes, and anti-displacement initiatives to help stem the loss of naturally occurring affordable housing from investor purchases:

- “Investors are snapping up homes in single family neighborhoods, redeveloping sites, and not providing adequate parking, resulting in very crowded streets and congestion. Existing residents in these neighborhoods are impacted by this and investors are not held accountable—and these units are not affordable.”

Valencia Park/Emerald Hills. At the Malcolm X Library, residents also reported a lack of affordable housing in their neighborhood and noticeable homelessness. A resident envisioned more affordable housing accompanied by parks and eateries, while another resident expressed concern that new housing stock would make road conditions and traffic congestion worse. Residents suggested that there should be better monitoring of affordable housing projects to ensure units stay affordable. Another suggestion was to increase income eligibility for the first time buyer program and offer larger down payment/grant assistance. As for homelessness, a resident commented that safe parking lots should be spread over all districts in San Diego, not just the southeastern portion of the city.

Downtown. Several residents expressed a need for more affordable housing, with one resident noting a desire to see more public housing. A handful of residents advocated for increasing the number of shelters and/or shelter beds for residents experiencing homelessness in the downtown area. One resident suggested offering more shelter beds off of Imperial Avenue. Another resident wanted to see more ADA accessible beds available in shelters, noting that “not everyone can go into/onto a top bunk.” Another resident wanted to see more non-congregate shelters made available.

One resident wanted to see more housing options built to universal design standards that were prioritized for senior residents and other special populations. They noted that in their building, it is difficult for residents using wheelchairs or scooters to navigate around their units (e.g., accessing the bathroom without having to get out of their chair at the doorway). They added that it would be great to have City resources available for housing rehabilitation for large apartment complexes for basic rehabilitation and to make accessibility improvements.

One resident expressed a desire to see the City explore innovative solutions to increase housing options for specific populations including seniors and people living with disabilities. Another resident wanted to see incentives made available for landlords to take renters with housing subsidies.

Logan Heights. Residents spoke of rising housing costs and the lack of affordable housing available in their neighborhood. One resident wanted to see resources made available to implement community land trust and housing cooperatives in the neighborhood to provide for more affordable housing options.

San Ysidro. Several residents expressed a need for more affordable housing for low- and moderate-income households throughout San Ysidro. A handful of residents advocated for housing for special populations, including long-term housing for residents experiencing homelessness, more housing for senior residents (and prioritization on housing waitlists), and emergency housing options for residents with cancer/terminal illnesses. Other housing needs articulated by residents included housing rehabilitation programs/assistance to improve existing housing stock, as well as grants being made available for low-income families to install solar panels on their homes.

Mountain View. Residents spoke mainly about reducing homelessness, primarily on 15th and 16th streets. Residents also wanted to see more housing options made available. One resident advocated for social housing developments with (and without) wraparound services. Another resident wanted to see areas of southeast San Diego and Skyline Hills rezoned for mixed uses (both residential and commercial).

Community Development

City Heights. The resident discussion at this meeting focused on more recreation centers, gyms, and programs for their community to gather, exercise, and recreate. Many residents reported that there are always waitlists for classes at existing centers. The United Women of East Africa, a nonprofit providing services to the East African community, desires more funding and support to build a gym, learning center, and sports fields. One resident expressed frustration about the demolition of an old YMCA in the neighborhood, given the benefits of the gym for kids after school, and felt that the community should have had a say in the decision.

Beyond gyms, residents also requested upgrades to parks and libraries, street improvements, residential programs that incorporate “green” modifications (i.e. solar), and more grocery stores. Walkability was also highlighted as a potential improvement.

Specific comments included:

- “More gym places for youth and women and college graduates.”
- “Space for people to come together and create community.”

- “More sites for sports (e.g., basketball gyms).”
- “Chollas Creek Watershed Regional Park—buy land for trains, parks, and green infrastructure.”
- “Redo Emerald Hills Park and add senior center/teen center using universal design principles.”

Skyline/Paradise Hills. Residents frequently mentioned that education facilities and programs could be improved. This included increased funding for art and creative programming, preventive mental health services for youth, STEM programs, afterschool enrichment, and enhanced teacher pay and resources. Outside of schools, residents desired more funding for senior citizen services, bike lanes, community arts programs, and libraries.

One resident requested an upgrade to the Spring Valley Library to make it on par with Skyline (or better!).

Linda Vista. Residents in Linda Vista commonly reported the need for an increase in lighting in their communities to feel safer. Some said the darkness allowed for gangs to operate more easily. Specific streets in need of better lighting were Kelly and Tait Streets, Linda Vista Road between Comstock and Kramer Streets, and El Cajon Boulevard. One resident commented that security lights do not need to flood the street and that they could have safer streets without light pollution. Many comments focused on this need:

- “Los aumetos de luz en Linda Vista/[We need] increased lighting in Linda Vista.”
- “Between Comstock and Kramer Street, the lights are off.”
- “El Cajon has very dim lighting. It is very dark and unsafe to walk.”
- “Residents use flood or security lights to brighten areas which make driving less safe. We need to create staff streets and reduce light pollution.”

Second to lighting, residents commented frequently about road conditions and safety. Cracked streets and uneven sidewalks were reported by residents, disrupting the paths of those in wheelchairs or with strollers. Along with repairs to streets and sidewalks, residents desired bus covers and traffic calming measures:

- “Road calming is needed on Linda Vista Road, Abbey Street, and Ulric.”
- “The bus stops near the community center, especially along Linda Vista Road, are heavily used yet have no cover to protect from the sun or rain.”
- One participant who takes Bus 916/917 noted it only comes once an hour and does not run on Sunday, which makes it difficult to go to church and go shopping.

Suggestions for a safer community also included more funding for libraries, parks, youth activities and police officers.

Residents also noted the need for more trash receptacles (especially near College Avenue and Alvarado Road); repairs to aging sewer and water lines; and the conversion of vacant lots to community spaces, such as vegetable gardens where residents can grow food and distribute it to the community. One resident specifically pointed to the land across from the community center that is an “eyesore” and should be repurposed for community benefit—a garden, or park.

One resident was concerned that new multifamily developments were increasing traffic congestion, disrupting parking, and preventing sun from reaching gardens while remaining unaffordable.

Valencia Park/Emerald Hills. Residents in Valencia Park/Emerald Hills highlighted the need for park improvements and additional/improved recreation centers. Existing recreation centers had missing lights in the facilities and gopher holes in recreation fields. Residents desired parks outlined in increased tree cover and intertwined with eateries, accessible transportation, dense housing, and schools. Some residents suggested that Emerald Hills Park be upgraded with a senior and teen center or recreation center. One resident was disappointed with the current condition of the park and graffiti.

Residents commented that many streets and sidewalks needed repair to improve safety. Specifically, traffic calming efforts on 60th Street from Federal to Market Street, and safe routes to schools on 47th Street from Imperial to Hilltop and Market Street.

- “The area along 60th Street between Federal and Market Street is unsafe—drivers speed, make illegal turns, and lanes are crowded. New housing developments will make it worse.”

Other needs included more senior centers to accommodate the area’s large and growing senior population and more food stores that are accessible to the community.

- One participant wanted to see more resources available for the George Stevens Senior Center to provide services and programs.

Downtown. Residents wanted to see more public places for hygiene (e.g., showers, restrooms) made available to residents experiencing homelessness. A handful of residents said this would not only be a dignified approach to providing a basic need but would also help make public streets safer and cleaner (another articulated resident need). One resident advocated for public bathrooms being made available at every bus stop.

Logan Heights. Residents expressed a desire for more street and sidewalk improvements, as well as more overall neighborhood investment. A couple residents wanted the City to build community service centers in low- to moderate-income

communities, particularly for aging individuals to access in-person services. Another resident wanted to see more bike lanes in the neighborhood, as well as better separation of transportation modes. One resident also wanted to see more community-owned space available in the neighborhood. Specifically, residents wanted to see:

- A crosswalk put in at Harrison Avenue and 28th Street across from the Logan Heights Library;
- Speed bumps installed on N 28th Street between Island Avenue and K Street;
- Investment at the intersection of Commercial Street and 22nd Street; and
- Support for the Imperial Avenue Business parking and beautification effort.

San Ysidro. Residents expressed a significant need for improved street and sidewalk infrastructure throughout the entire area. One resident noted that because there are no sidewalks in most of the poorer areas of San Ysidro, children and seniors must either walk on dirt or on the streets. One resident advocated for narrower streets and more traffic calming infrastructure (e.g., traffic circles) and another wanted to see less parking and traffic congestion in the neighborhood.

Another resident advocated for more lighting in their neighborhood, specifically at S. Vista Avenue and Cottonwood Road. One resident expressed safety concerns about their children walking to school without parental supervision. Additionally, one resident wanted to see more security measures around Smythe School and the Vista Terrace pool, noting that people did drugs around the area.

Related to community facilities, residents reported that many community centers in the area are in need of roof/tile repairs. Residents also advocated for improvements to existing community recreation centers and libraries (one resident noted that the Balboa Branch library needs a new A/C system), as well as new play structures around the area.

- “El parking es problema todos los dias [en San Ysidro]/The parking is a problem everyday [in San Ysidro].”
- “[We need] parks and recreation facilities for 92154 and 92173 (zip codes) [southern San Diego].”
- “We need more afterschool programming available for Smythe School in San Ysidro.”

Mountain View. Residents shared several significant community development needs, including improved sidewalk, street, and lighting infrastructure; more community parks, community gardens, and tree plantings; improved (and sheltered) bus shelters, especially

in southeast San Diego; more trash, recycle, and composting receptacles around the neighborhood; and improved libraries.

- “[We need] street improvements on Imperial Avenue from 61st to 69th (Encanto and Skyline neighborhoods).”
- “Improve potholes and sidewalks on Imperial Avenue.”
- “Brighter lights along 32nd Street.”
- “Sidewalks are needed on Alta Vista Ave. for kids and elderly attending Nye Elementary School.”
- “[We need] better sidewalks on Beverly Street (zip code 92114).”
- “[We need] an upgraded or modern park in Emerald Hills.”

Public Services

City Heights. City Heights has many immigrant and refugee community members that do not speak English. Given the diversity, some residents face language access barriers in city departments and have difficulty finding, understanding, and obtaining housing resources. A resident suggested that a Language Access Plan would address some of these barriers. Residents also recommended that services to help navigate government housing and assistance programs would be useful. One resident suggested that there should be a hotline within every community to fix issues on City owned property, such as street repairs, as they felt the 211 line was too broad.

Valencia Park/Emerald Hills. Residents recommended more diversion programs and services for Black youth and an expanded rental assistance program. The main suggestion was for improved transportation services, especially for older adults and individuals with disabilities. One resident reported that the bus they rely on for grocery shopping and church only comes once an hour on weekdays. On Saturday, a shorter bus comes that cannot accommodate their small cart and there is no bus on Sunday for additional shopping or church.

Downtown. Residents articulated a need for more access to mental health services in the downtown area, as well as extended library hours. Another resident advocated for easier access for homeless meal deliveries (e.g., having specific areas (parking lots for vehicles/tents) where food can be dropped off/delivered).

Logan Heights. Residents articulated several services they would like to see the City invest in, including more services and programs for both seniors and youth, childcare, and education. One resident wanted to see more services available related to pollution reduction, while another resident advocated for the City to create avenues for residents to engage in-person on plans, programs, and other City issues, not just through technology.

San Ysidro. Residents advocated for services related to basic needs, including resources to help find housing (e.g., how to get on a housing wait list), food, and medical services. A couple residents also wanted to see more medical and health services available for seniors and people living with disabilities. Other needed services articulated by residents included mental health services, counseling services for children, and more programs/activities for youth populations, specifically at Smythe School.

Mountain View. Residents described several public services needed in their community, including paratransit services to get to medical appointments (especially in southeast San Diego), as well as more medical/health clinics, healthy food options (including both stores and restaurants), and local pharmacies. Residents also wanted to see more community beach cleanups, as well as more trash, recycling, and compost receptacles in their neighborhood and public areas (i.e., beaches, parks). One resident wanted to see more wraparound services (e.g., in-home support services) available for senior and disabled individuals.

Note that residents in Linda Vista and Skyline/Paradise Hills did not explicitly report service needs and focused more on community development needs.

Economic Development

City Heights. Residents wanted to see more programs focused on youth development, specifically investing in education and career development services.

Skyline/Paradise Hills. Residents pointed to entrepreneurship development as a key to expanding small businesses. Ideas to expand job opportunities included workshops or programs that offer resume building, interview preparation, and application assistance and youth employment programs that partner with local businesses. Some residents specified programs and activities they felt are most needed in the community:

- Job skills (resumes building, interviews, application assistance) for youth (teens 14-18 years old), partnering with local businesses.
- Financial literacy and homeownership counseling.

Valencia Park/Emerald Hills. To expand job opportunities and improve business development, residents suggested that small businesses could offer apprenticeships and more job training opportunities, especially for youth. A resident also suggested that there be more contracting opportunities for Section 3, Disadvantaged Business Enterprises, and Minority-Owned Business Enterprises. Another resident noticed that there are job training programs for ex-felons and would like to see similar programs expanded for the general

public. Another resident felt that jobs and job training was needed for many, not just for justice involved residents, in the area.

Logan Heights. Similar to City Heights, residents in Logan Heights wanted to see more investment in education and career development services for the neighborhood's younger population. Residents also wanted to see more economic improvement opportunities for the BIPOC community, such as making small business tax credits available for brick and mortar businesses. Other residents wanted to see incentives and assistance available for small businesses, more employment opportunities, and career pathway opportunities. One resident wanted to see more education and/or job training for adults in IT and other programming languages.

Mountain View. Residents in Mountain View articulated a need for more funding for local, small businesses, as well as more environmentally-friendly ("green") jobs and more services made available for job development and career training.

Note that residents in Linda Vista, Downtown, and San Ysidro did not offer comments related to economic development needs and focused more on housing, service, and community development needs.