Potrero Terrace & Annex
Data Brief 2017

DEMOGRAPHICS

Understanding who lives at Potrero Terrace and Annex (PTA) is critical in ensuring Rebuild Potrero responds to the needs of the community. For example, knowing how many single-person households versus families with children helps us design the right mix of one-bedroom and multiple-bedroom units. Similarly, knowing the ages of residents as well as the primary languages spoken among residents informs which social services partners to engage and resources to bring on site.

1318 Residents

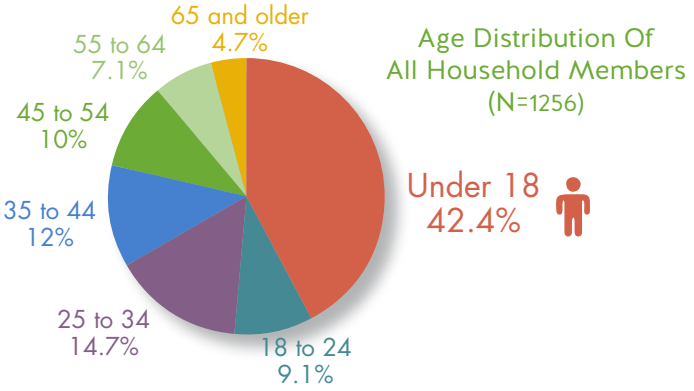
769 Adults 549 Children

Below is a snapshot of PTA residents, based on data we gathered from a household survey conducted from March to July 2016. 483 households (or 84%), participated in the survey, and here's what we learned:

Resident Ages

More than 42% of the PTA population is 18 years old or younger. The average age of:

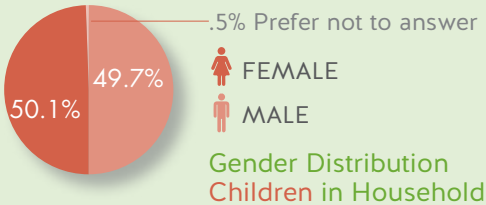
- All residents is **27 years old.**
- Adults is **41 (18+) years old.**
- Children (under 18) is **9 years old.**



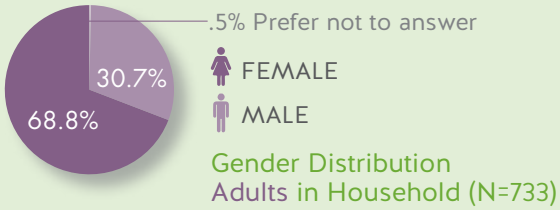
Age Distribution Of All Household Members (N=1256)

Resident Genders

While children are equally split between boys and girls, women make up most of the adult population (70%)



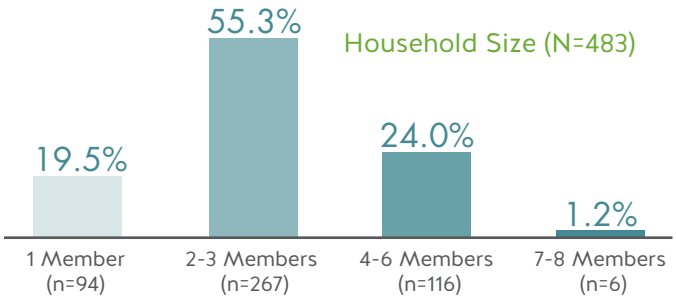
Gender Distribution Children in Household (N=529)



Gender Distribution Adults in Household (N=733)

More than half of respondents identify themselves as Black/African American.

Household Size

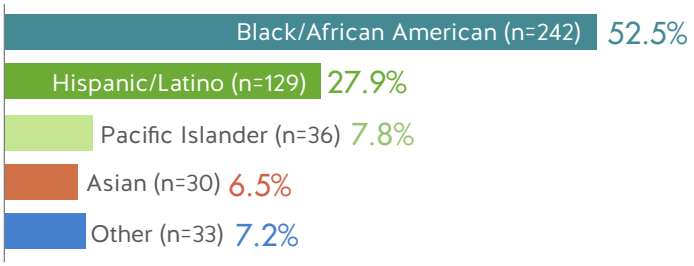


Average household size is 3 people.

Larger households (4-8 people) tend to be among Hispanic/ Latino and Pacific Islander families (41% and 32%, respectively).

Race and Ethnicity

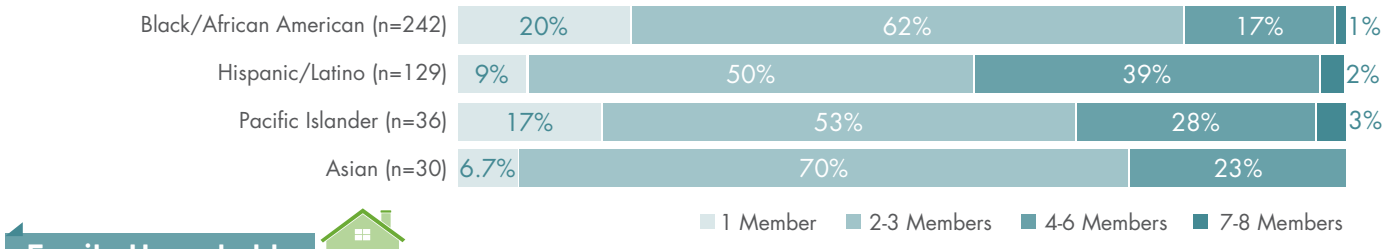
Race/Ethnicity of Respondents (N=461)*



*Respondents could select more than one option. Percentages will not sum to 100%.

DEMOGRAPHICS (cont.)

Household Size by Race/Ethnicity (N=461)



Family Households

Among family households,

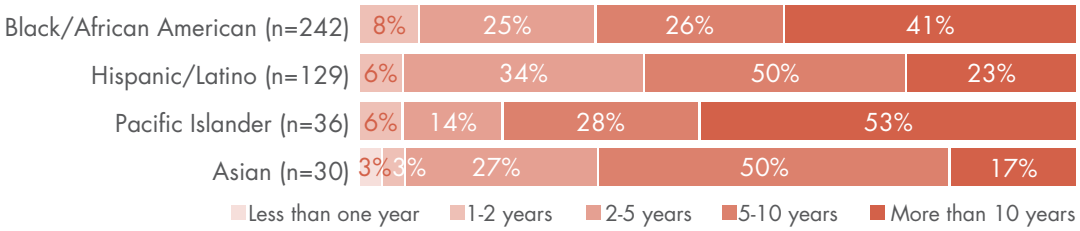
- On average there are **2 adults** in the households.

Among family households,

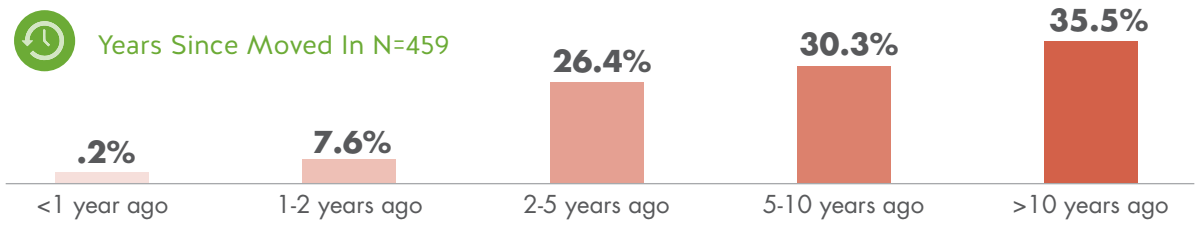
- Half have **one child**; 1/3 have two children and the remaining 1/5 have 3-5 children.

Tenure

Respondent Tenure by Race/Ethnicity (N=466)



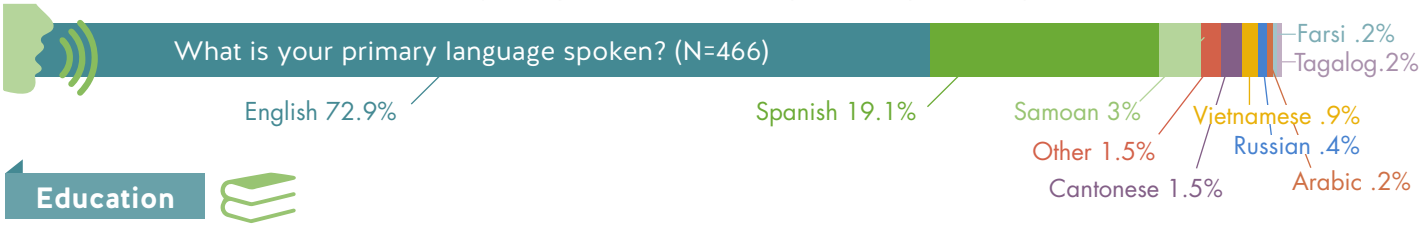
Years Since Moved In N=459



Over 35% of households have been long-time residents of Potrero Terrace and Annex. 100 Black/African American households have lived at Potrero for more than 10 years.

Languages

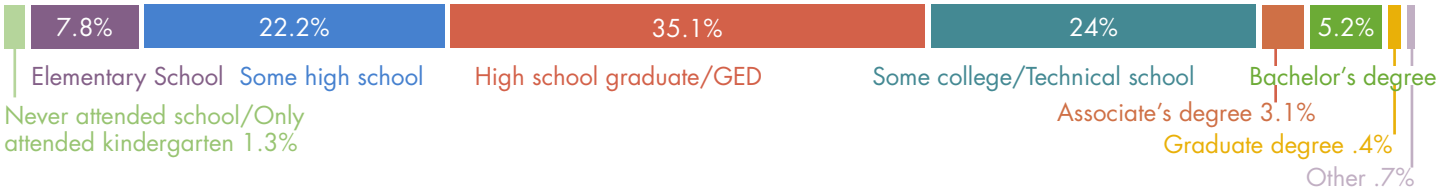
PTA residents predominantly speak English; Spanish is the second dominant language; the remaining speak 11 other languages. For whom English is not their primary language, 57% reported they do not speak English well or at all.



Education

Over 30% of respondents cited the highest level of school completed by themselves or a household member was high school or lower.

What is the highest level of school you or someone in your household has completed? (N=459)



Household survey data were collected and analyzed through the collaborative efforts of BRIDGE Housing Corporation, Harder+Company Community Research, Overland, Pacific & Cutler, Inc., and Shanti Project.

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EARLY EDUCATION

Establishing the foundation for educational success begins with early childhood care and education. Investing in our youngest residents is critical for their academic success and economic and social well-being. On our resident survey, we asked Potrero Terrace and Annex (PTA) residents if they have children 0-5 years old and if their children are enrolled in early education programs.

Total Children 0-5

147 Children
0-5 years old (excluding 5-year olds enrolled in kindergarten)

Preschool Enrollment

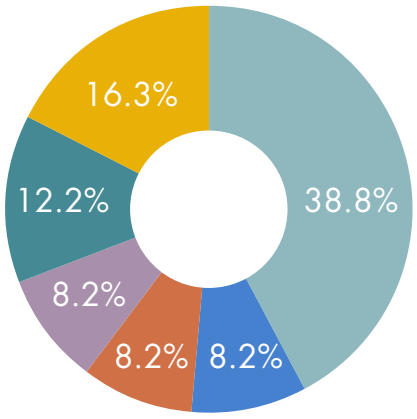
Research consistently shows children's brains develop rapidly during their youngest stages. When children are enrolled in high-quality early education programs, they build the cognitive skills that are vital for learning reading, math and science as well as the socio-emotional skills that teach children how to interact with one another.

- **48% of 3-4 year-olds** are enrolled in preschool/pre-k
- **All 5-year-olds** are enrolled in preschool/pre-k or kindergarten
- **15% of 2-year-olds** are enrolled in preschool/pre-k

Unfortunately, there are still **33 3-4 year-olds who are not enrolled in preschool/pre-k.**

PTA preschoolers attend **26** different preschools/pre-k programs across the City. The highest number of preschoolers attend:

- Starr King ES
- Potrero Kids Preschool at Daniel Webster ES
- Charles Drew College Preparatory Academy
- Cleo Wallace Child Development Center
- One Purpose School
- Other schools with fewer than 4 Potrero children enrolled



Primary Early Childcare Providers

We asked respondents who primarily watches their children under 2 years old.

- **83% said family members** i.e., majority parents, some grandparents, and a few friends
- **17% bring their children to childcare centers** across the City.

By instilling the joy and importance of learning and fostering a caring, supportive school culture, we can be certain our children have a strong and healthy beginning—ready for kindergarten, graduating on time and going on to pursue higher education.

Household survey data were collected and analyzed through the collaborative efforts of BRIDGE Housing Corporation, Harder+Company Community Research, Overland, Pacific & Cutler, Inc., and Shanti Project.

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EDUCATION K–12

This data brief presents education data collected from a 2016 survey of residents, along with data from San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD), to understand how children in Potrero Terrace & Annex (PTA) are performing in school and where they need additional support.

The PTA Student Population

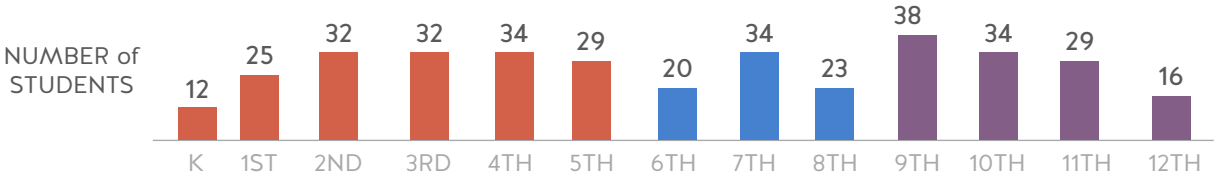
358 PTA children enrolled in K-12

164 ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

77 MIDDLE SCHOOL

117 HIGH SCHOOL

ENROLLMENT BY GRADE



PTA Students' Schools

PTA students attend **87** different schools across the San Francisco Bay Area. To the right are the five schools the highest number of PTA students attend.

SCHOOLS

30% of ES students attend:

- Starr King ES — 37 Students — GREATSCHOOLS RATINGS (1-10) **7**/10
- Daniel Webster ES — 31 Students — **4**/10

27% of MS students attend

- Aptos MS — 21 Students — **8**/10

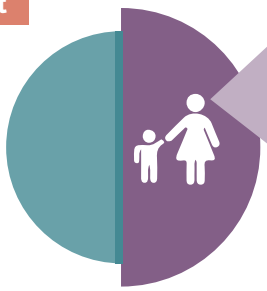
26% of HS students attend

- Lincoln HS — 16 Students — **8**/10
- Mission HS — 14 Students — **3**/10

High-quality schools set students up for success and stable futures. The five schools many PTA children attend range from below average to above average, based on the GreatSchools Rating, which indicates how students perform academically compared to other students in the state.

Parent Educational Attainment

Half of PTA children live in households where their parents did not complete high school.



Most PTA parents want their children to complete 4-year college **(70%)** and advanced degrees **(27%)**.

Studies have shown that parents' expectations of how far their children will go in their education predict educational outcomes. For example, students who reported their parents expected them to go to college reported better attendance and more positive attitudes towards school.[1]

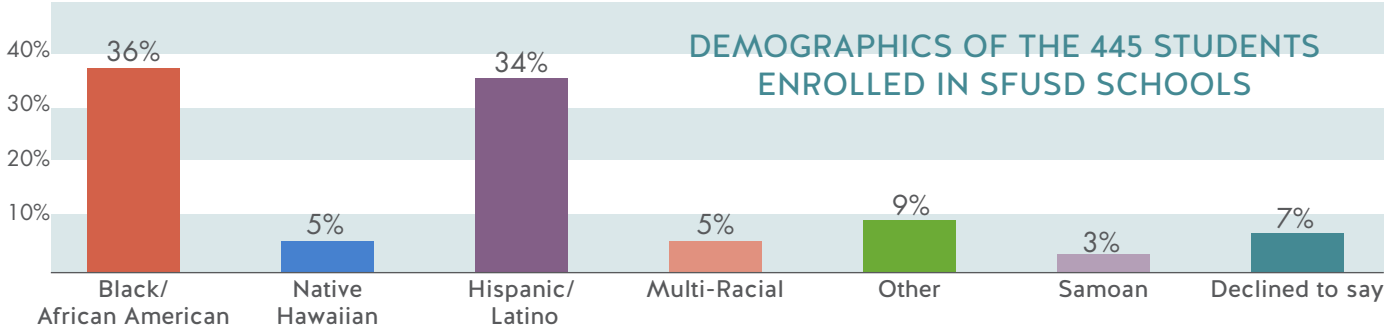
Higher levels of parental educational attainment are strongly associated with school readiness and educational achievement for children. Children with more educated parents are also more likely to have better health outcomes.[2]

Data from resident survey, where 84% of PTA households were reached

[1] Child Trends Data Bank (2015). Parental Expectations for their children's academic attainment. Indicators on Children and Youth.
[2] GreatSchools Ratings, 2015. Child Trends Data Bank (2015). Parental Education. Indicators on Children and Youth.

This next section includes data obtained from SFUSD for School Year 2015-2016. Data are only of PTA students enrolled in SFUSD schools and does not account for students enrolled in private or non-SFUSD public schools. Additionally, our resident survey did not capture every student enrolled, hence the difference in enrollment numbers–i.e., 358 vs 445.

DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE 445 STUDENTS ENROLLED IN SFUSD SCHOOLS



English Language Arts & Math Proficiency

Proficiency in reading and mathematics are strong predictors of graduating on time.[1]

94% (nearly all) PTA 3rd graders were below the proficient level for ELA.

95% (nearly all) PTA 4th graders were below the proficient level for math.

Discipline & Behavior

- **26.3%** or 117 PTA students received referrals.
- **5.6%** or 25 PTA students received suspensions.

Graduation Rates

Students who graduate from high school on time are more likely to:

- Pursue postsecondary education and training
- Attain employment
- Have higher incomes than students who do not graduate[2]

Graduation rates for top 2 PTA-attended high schools are **92%** and **80%** for Lincoln and Mission High School, respectively.[3]

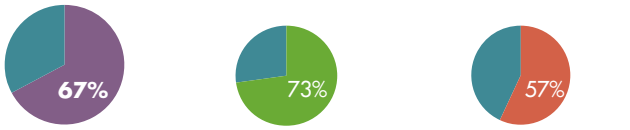
Attendance

Chronic absenteeism and truancy are common among PTA children.

1 in 4 PTA students were chronically absent.*

*Students who are considered "chronically absent" miss an extended amount of school for any reason and includes excused and unexcused absences and suspensions.

TRUANCY RATES*



Per California Legislature, a student is truant if he/she misses more than 30 minutes of instruction without an excuse three times during the school year.

Chronic absences can have detrimental effects on students' academic achievement. Students who are chronically absent are more likely to have lower ELA and Math scores and drop out of school.[4]

Language & Special Education

- **1 in 4** are enrolled in special education.
- **1 in 4** are learning English.
- **2 in 5** do not speak English as their primary language.

After-School Programs

>50%

More than half of PTA students participated in after-school programs.

Students who start school strong and graduate on time are better prepared for higher education and the workforce. Understanding how our children are doing in school and where they need additional support will help us craft an educational strategy that ensures our children have the necessary resources to be successful and economically prosperous as they transition into adulthood.

Data obtained from SFUSD for School Year 2015-2016

Household survey data were collected and analyzed through the collaborative efforts of BRIDGE Housing Corporation, Harder+Company Community Research, Overland, Pacific & Cutler, Inc., and Shanti Project.

1 Annie E. Casey Foundation (2016). KIDS COUNT Data Book. 2 Annie E. Casey Foundation (2016). KIDS COUNT Data Book. 3 California Department of Education DataQuest (2014-2015). 4 CORE District Reports (2015). Social-Emotional & Culture-Climate Domain

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EMPLOYMENT

Potrero Terrace and Annex (PTA) residents remain economically isolated from residents in the broader Potrero Hill neighborhood and the City. In 2014-2015, Potrero Terrace and Annex residents had average annual earnings of $16,557—well-below the neighborhood and City averages—$152,431 and $125,474, respectively[1]-— and below both the federal poverty level of $23,850 and self-sufficiency standard[2] of $63,979.

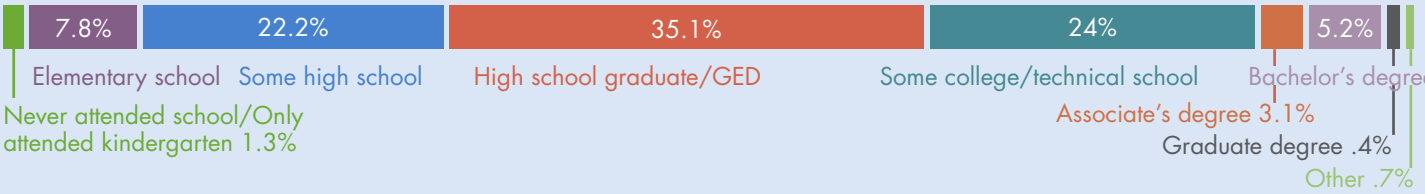
Adult Educational Attainment

Research says educational attainment has a significant impact on an individual's employment opportunities and earnings.

- Individuals with just a high school diploma have higher unemployment rates than individuals with college degrees.[3]
- **$678** was the weekly median earner income for individuals with a high school diploma in 2015 AS TO > **$798** (or 20% more) for individuals with an Associate's degree AS TO > **$1,137** (or 68% more) for individuals with a Bachelor's degree.[4]

66.4% of respondents cited that the highest level of school completed by themselves or a household member was high school or lower.

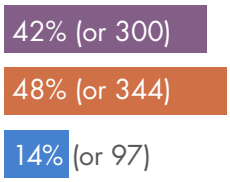
Highest level of school respondent or someone in household has completed (N=459)



Status of Employment and Enrollment in School/Training Program

Of the **769** PTA adults in the household...we received employment information for 94% (or 721) of them.

Of the 721 PTA adults*:



Employed

Not employed, not enrolled in school or training program

Enrolled in school or training program

*Percents will not add up to 100% as residents could select multiple options.

Employment by Sector

Of those employed, many (61%) are in the service industry, working in In-Home Support Services, home cleaning and security jobs.

- Service 61%
- Production, Transportation and Material Moving 8%
- Sales and Office 2%
- Management, Business, Science and Arts 23%
- Natural Resources, Construtions and Maintenance 6%

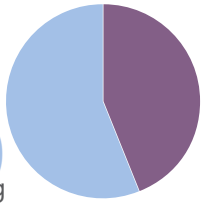
For those in management, business, science and arts, residents work for employers such as SFUSD, Advantage Realty, YMCA and Jobs Now. For those in production, transportation and material moving, employers include SFMTA, SF Department of Public Works and USPS/UPS.

The majority of employed residents work in the service sector, which according to the 2014 American Community Survey data earns the lowest pay among all sectors.

[1]2014 American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau). [2]2014 Self-sufficiency standard in San Francisco County for 2-adult household with 2 school-aged children, Insight Center for Community Economic Development [3]https://www.bls.gov/emp/ep_education_training_system.htm [4]https://www.bls.gov/emp/ep_education_training_system.htm

Status of Employment

Of the **483** survey respondents we received employment information for 94% (or 453) of them.



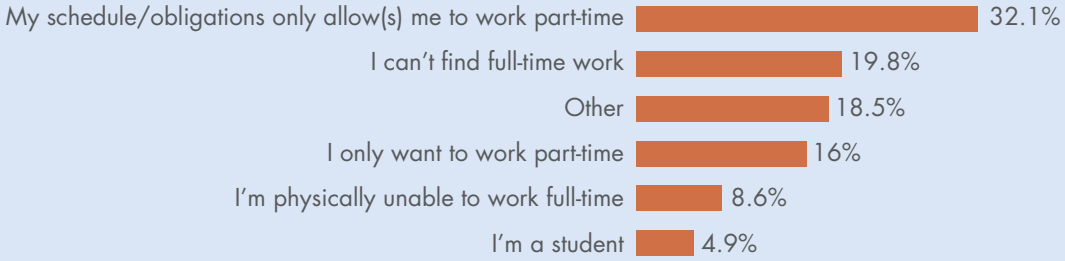
56% (or 254) are not working

44% (or 200) are employed

- Of which, more than half (or 106 adults) work full-time jobs
- The remaining 94 adults work part-time jobs
- None are self-employed or have their own businesses

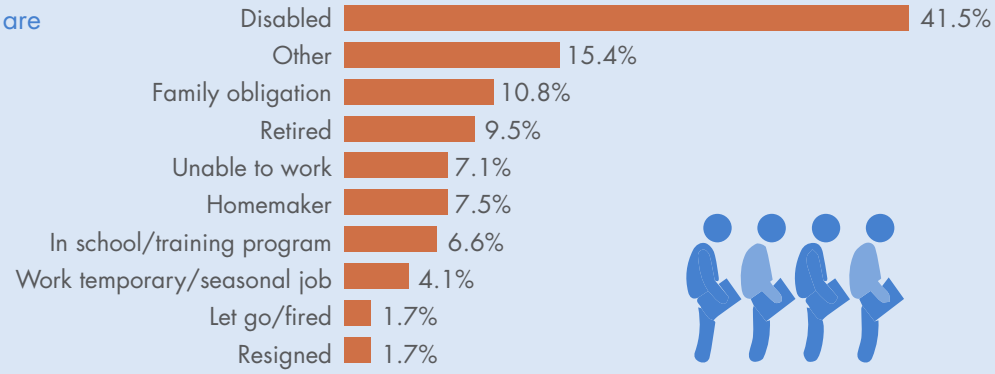
One in five part-time workers cannot find full-time work.

Primary Reason of Respondents Working Part-Time (N=81)



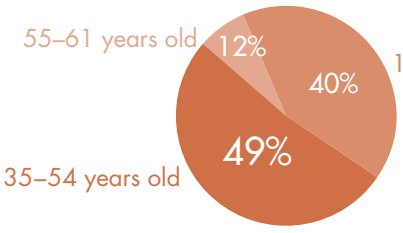
Many are out of work because of a disability.

Primary Reason Respondents are Unemployed (N=242)



PART TIME WORK & UNEMPLOYMENT

Of the **94** unemployed residents who are able to work*:



- Close to 60% are looking for work
- 3 in 4 are eager to change their employment status

*"Unemployed residents who can work" includes: homemakers, individuals with family obligations workers with seasonal/temporary jobs, workers who resigned or were fired, individuals who cited they could not work because of documentation status and "other" reasons.
*"Unemployed residents who can't work" includes: individuals with a disability, retired workers, "unable to work", individuals in a school/training program,

Our redevelopment efforts seek to ensure residents can be economically secure. This includes connecting residents to higher education and training programs and access to good jobs—i.e., jobs that pay a living wage, have benefits and opportunities for upward mobility.

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HEALTH & WELL-BEING

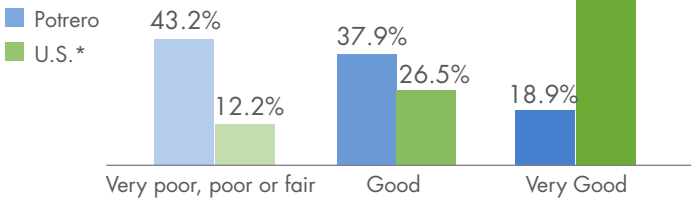
Our health and well-being is greatly influenced by the quality and affordability of our housing, access to quality healthcare and employment opportunities, and the safety of neighborhoods for exercising and socializing among neighbors and friends.

Recognizing that health is multi-dimensional, we asked Potrero Terrace and Annex residents about their physical, mental, social and spiritual health. This includes identifying what, if any, disabilities people have or care-giving-support they benefit from, how they rank their stress levels and the extent to which they feel supported in times of need.

Overall Health and Well-Being

Research consistently shows how people rate their health and well-being is strongly predictive of long-term health outcomes such as mortality.[1] We asked residents to rate their health and well-being using a scale from "very poor" to "very good."

Respondent Perceptions of Health and Well-being Compared to U.S.[3] (N=449)



43% of respondents rated their health and well-being as "very poor," "poor," or "fair."

When compared to adults nationwide, Potrero survey participants have higher-than-average rates of "fair" or "poor" health.[2]

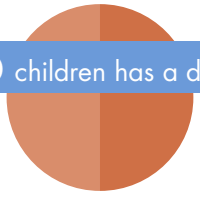
SPIRITUAL	MENTAL	PHYSICAL
82% of respondents reported "good" or "very good" spiritual health.	**76%** of respondents reported "good" or "very good" mental health.	**62%** of respondents reported "good" or "very good" physical health

The majority of respondents believe all three health components were interrelated and important in order to live a healthy life.

Disabilities

1 in 10 children has a disability

Half of children with a disability have asthma or other physical disabilities (e.g., heart problems and hearing impairments)



The other half have learning and speech disorders, ADD/ADHD, autism and PTSD.

3 in 10 adults have a disability

- A large number reported diabetes, histories of strokes, and physical impairments (e.g., hearing and vision loss, epilepsy).
- Many cited high blood pressure, heart complications and kidney and liver problems.
- One quarter have mental disabilities, specifically depression, anxiety, schizophrenia and PTSD.
- A modest share have cancer or HIV.

In-Home Caregivers

1 in 5 households have caregivers who help them in their homes.

2/3 are private caretakers, the majority (89%) of whom are family members or friends.

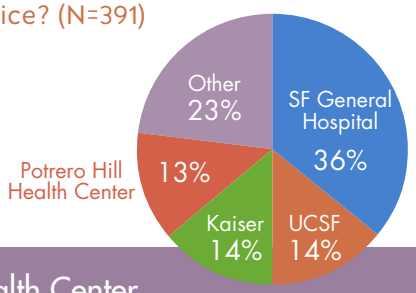
1/3 are caregivers from outside agencies.

[1] McDowell, I. (2006). Measuring health: a guide to rating scales and questionnaires. Oxford University)ress. [2] 12.2% of adults aged 18 and over rated their health as fair or poor according to the National Health Interview Survey (2015). [3] The 2015 National Health Interview Survey response categories were slightly different: "Poor", "Fair", "Good", "Very good", and "Excellent".

Medical Use

- **Over 81%** of respondents said they have a regular primary care doctor. However, 24.2% of Hispanic/Latino participants reported that they do not have a regular primary care doctor, in comparison to 15.3% of Black/African American participants and 15.4% of Asian participants.
- **More than 35%** of respondents said they would go to San Francisco General Hospital if they needed to go to the doctor and had a choice.

If you needed to go to the doctor, where would you go if you had a choice? (N=391)



Only 13% of participants said they would choose to go to Potrero Hill Health Center to see a doctor. Of those who do not use it, many said they are unaware of the Center's services.

Stress Levels

We asked residents to rate their stress levels in the last 2 weeks, using a scale of 1 to 5, with "1" being always stress-free and "5" being always stressed-out:

63% of respondents rated their stress level 3 or above.

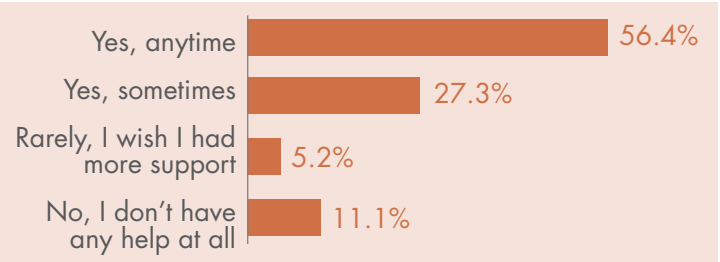
Residents attributed their "stressors" to:

- Family obligations (e.g., balancing work and family, coping with recent deaths in the family, family members who have been incarcerated, and dealing with children's behavioral issues)
- Unsafe neighborhood conditions (e.g., persistent crime and violence, specifically gun violence, drugs, and home burglaries)
- Poor housing conditions (e.g., mold and broken appliances)
- Financial obligations (e.g., stressing over paying bills, rents, childcare and meeting family's basic needs)
- Health problems (e.g., coping with own depression, back pain, disabilities as well as caring for sick parents and children's asthma and disabilities)

Support System

When asked if they feel supported in times of need, 84% of residents responded "yes, anytime" or "yes, sometimes." Sixteen percent reported having no support or wishing they had more support. Most respondents said they call family members when they are not feeling well.

When you are in need, do you have people you can talk to or who support you? (N=461)



We examined specific subgroups and found:

- Hispanic/Latino households felt the least supported: 1 in 4 households felt they had no or very little support.
- More than 4 in 5 single, female-headed households with children felt very supported (58% can talk to people "anytime," 25% can talk to people "sometimes").[2]

Promoting and supporting a healthy culture and neighborhood is essential for residents to pursue healthy, satisfying and prosperous lives.

Household survey data were collected and analyzed through the collaborative efforts of BRIDGE Housing Corporation, Harder+Company Community Research, Overland, Pacific & Cutler, Inc. and Shanti Project.

2 We define single, female-heads of household as individuals who do not have a partner currently living with them, but might have other adults [e.g., adult child/children, parent(s), etc.] living in the household.

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SAFETY

Potrero Terrace and Annex residents consistently point to community violence as their chief concern and stressor. Research tells us continual exposure to and experiences of community violence can have adverse mental health effects—e.g., PTSD, depression, anxiety and fear. It can also lead to longer-term behavioral problems and lower levels of physical activity, particularly in youth, for example, if parents do not allow their children to walk to school or play outside due to safety concerns. Lastly, community violence can negatively impact social interactions and community cohesion, inhibiting residents from gathering together.

We asked residents about their perceptions of safety—in their apartments and their neighborhoods and at different times of the day—both daytime and nighttime. Here's what they've shared:

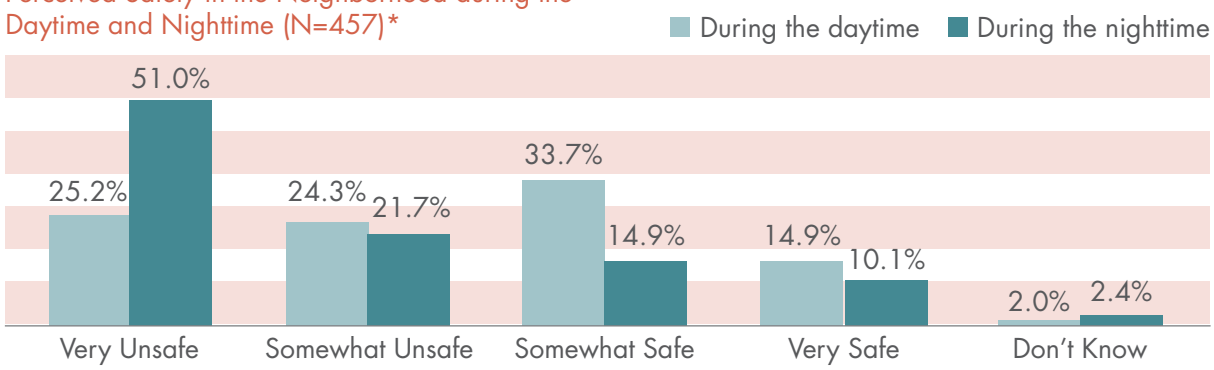
Perceptions of Safety

Overwhelmingly, 80% of residents reported their housing conditions were unsafe due to issues with overcrowding, mold, roach infestation, vermin, hazards, plumbing and sewage, etc.

Some residents were concerned their poor living conditions were negatively impacting their health and the health of their children, especially those with asthma.

Similarly, 72% reported feeling the neighborhood is "unsafe" during the nighttime with 51% reporting feeling "very" unsafe and 22% reporting feeling "somewhat" unsafe. During the daytime, however, concerns of neighborhood safety come down to an equal 50/50 split of residents feeling safe and unsafe.

Perceived Safety in the Neighborhood during the Daytime and Nighttime (N=457)*



*Missing=26

We analyzed residents' perception of safety during the nighttime by race/ethnicity, age, gender, household composition, and tenure. Here's what we found:

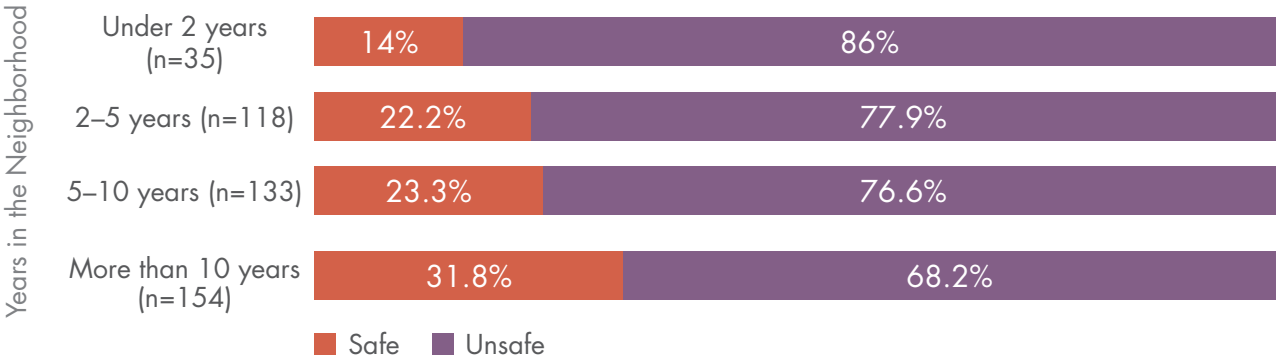
Residents of all races/ethnicities reported high levels of feeling unsafe in their neighborhood. Most affected were Hispanic/Latino and Black/African American residents.

More than 75% of 18–34 year olds and 35–54 year olds said they feel unsafe in the neighborhood at night. Residents over 55 years reported slightly lower levels of feeling unsafe (68%).

Examined by gender, female and male residents reported nearly equal, high levels of unsafety (both over 70%).

Nearly all households with children reported feeling unsafe in the neighborhood

Perceived Safety in Neighborhood during the Nighttime by Tenure (N=440)



Interestingly, the longer residents live in the neighborhood, the safer they feel. Or put another way, newer residents tended to report higher levels of unsafety compared to residents who have been living at Potrero longer.

When we asked residents about what stresses them out and why they would consider moving out of Potrero Terrace and Annex, there was a resounding concern around safety—whether it be unsafe housing conditions due to mold, vermin, sewage issues or because of persistent neighborhood violence, specifically gun violence, drugs and burglaries in Potrero and the surrounding areas.

"I would love to live where my son can grow without crime"
– PTA resident

"I only live here because I have no other choice, but hearing gun shots is very scary" – PTA resident

Crime

SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA

According to data from the San Francisco Police Department, from 2010-2012, the rate of violent crime per capita in the Potrero Terrace and Annex census tract was higher than the City rate:

- **68.2 vs. 53.1 per 1,000 people**

Similarly, the property crimes rate per capita in the Potrero Terrace and Annex census tract was even higher than the City rate:

- **290.3 vs. 162.6 per 1,000 people**

Safety is critical to community health and wellbeing. Creating a safer Potrero Hill will require citywide as well as neighborhood-level resources from SFPD, service providers, community members and more.

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SOCIAL COHESION

Communities with high levels of collective efficacy, have residents who are trusting of one another, willing to step in for the common good and capable of organizing themselves to address issues in their neighborhoods.

We asked residents about their neighborhood relationships and ability to resolve community problems. Then, we scored the Potrero Terrace and Annex (PTA) community on three measures: social cohesion, social control and collective efficacy.

Social Cohesion

Social cohesion measures the connectedness and support people have within their community. High social cohesion means residents trust one another and experience a sense of belonging in their neighborhood.[1] We asked respondents 7 questions to measure social cohesion. A composite score of 5 indicates the highest level of social cohesion.

3.0/5

AVERAGE SCORE ACROSS ALL RESPONDENTS

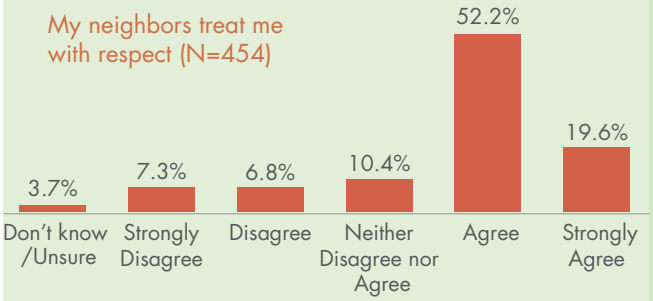
The Potrero Terrace and Annex community scored just above the median—**3 out of 5 for social cohesion.**

Looking at some respondents' comments, it is clear residents are divided—i.e., some feel more connected with and trusting of their neighbors; others feel more distant and distrustful of their neighbors.

ON THE POSITIVE SIDE

More than **70% of respondents** said their neighbors treat them with respect.

"All [residents] have mutual respect for each other." – PTA resident



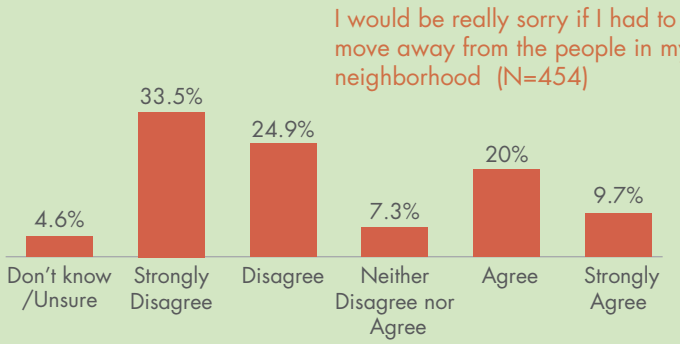
Over 56% of respondents like living at Potrero Terrace and Annex because of its location, views, affordability, but also for its "sense of community."

Over 40% of respondents said their neighbors—primarily immediate neighbors or neighbors living in their building—are very willing to help each other.[2]

ON THE CONTRARY

Close to **60% of respondents** said they would not be sorry if they had to move away.

Some of the reasons include: not having many friends, not knowing many neighbors, not feeling safe in their community.



50% of respondents felt they do not have a lot in common with their neighbors.[3] Besides sharing the same economic status, residents felt they did not have much in common with neighbors. Examples included different outlooks, cultures and languages.

Close to half of respondents said they do not trust their neighbors to look out for their homes.[4] Some shared having a few close friends or family members at Potrero who they trust; others don't feel like they know their neighbors well enough and that home burglaries have hampered their trust.

Respondents were evenly split—agreed and disagreed—when asked if they are good friends with many people in Potrero Terrace and Annex. Some mentioned having a few people they considered "friends," others felt their neighbors were simply "acquaintances" who they said hello and goodbye to on occasion.

[1] We used a 5-point scale: strongly agree, agree, neither disagree nor agree, disagree, strongly disagree and don't know/unsure.
[2] 27% disagreed, 15% neither disagree nor agree, 16% don't know/unsure.
[3] 32% agreed, 9% neither disagree or agree, 10% don't know/unsure. [4] 41% agreed, 6% neither disagree or agree, 4% don't know/unsure

Social Control

Informal social control measures the strength of a community's control and willingness of local residents to intervene for the common good.[1] We asked respondents 5 questions to measure social control.[6] A composite of 5 indicates the highest level of social control.[2]

2.5/5

AVERAGE SCORE ACROSS ALL RESPONDENTS

The Potrero Terrace and Annex community scored the median for **social control—2.5 out of 5.**

Looking at the reasons why respondents answered "very unlikely" or "unlikely" to the series of social control questions, it is evident residents are afraid and feel it is not their place to intervene in situations.

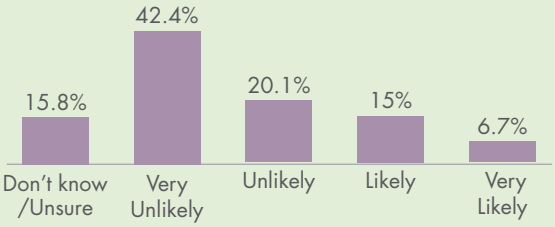
For example:

- Many residents shared it is the culture of the neighborhood to "mind your own business."
- Others shared how intervening in situations could lead to a larger problem within the Potrero community.

"I stay away, for my security. If I see anything I don't talk because of the consequences." – PTA resident

When asked if they would intervene if they saw children skipping school, **over 60% of residents** said it's unlikely they would step in.

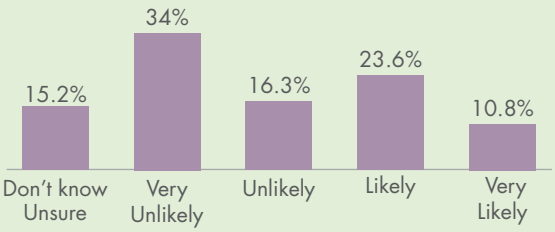
- A few residents said neighbors would not care if they saw children skipping school because it is a "norm" in the community.
- One resident said, "if you say something you'll find yourself in big trouble with people in the neighborhood."



If a group of neighborhood children were skipping school and hanging out on a street corner, how likely is it that your neighbors would do something about it? (N=448)

When asked if they would intervene if they saw a child showing disrespect to an adult, the following sentiments were shared:

- "[people] mind their own business"
- "[people are] worried about their personal safety"
- "[there's a] fear of being targeted"
- "nobody seems to care"
- "I've seen it happen, and no one does anything"



If a child was showing disrespect to an adult, how likely is it people in your neighborhood would scold that child? (N=453)

Collective Efficacy

Collective efficacy is the collective ability of residents to produce social action to meet common goals and preserve shared values. It is measured by combining the scores for social control and social cohesion.[1] A composite of 10 indicates the highest level of collective efficacy.

The Potrero Terrace and Annex community scored just above the median for **collective efficacy—5.5 out of 10.**

5.5/10

AVERAGE SCORE ACROSS ALL RESPONDENTS

Higher levels of social cohesion, social control and collective efficacy were found among long-time residents (10+ years), older residents (55+ years) and residents who feel safe. Compared to other races/ethnicities, Pacific Islanders had the highest social cohesion score.

[1] Uchida, Craig D., Mark L. Swatt, Shellie E. Solloman, and Sean Varano. "Neighborhoods and Crime: Collective Efficacy and Social Cohesion in Miami-Dad County" March 2014. Accessed November 17, 2016. https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/245406.pdf.
[2] We used a 4-point scale: very likely, likely, unlikely, very unlikely and included don't know/unsure.

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TRANSPORTATION

A neighborhood's transportation access and walkability is crucial to the health and economic mobility of residents. A well-connected community ensures residents have access to jobs and schools and the ability to carry out important everyday tasks like grocery shopping, going to doctor appointments, attending religious activities or visiting family and friends.

We asked Potrero Terrace and Annex (PTA) residents how they navigate their communities and the kinds of transportation they use for various tasks. We also analyzed publicly-available data to better understand the neighborhood's transportation landscape and its distinct challenges.

Overview

According to resident respondents, to carry out everyday tasks like going to work, school and completing errands:

- Most households (65%) rely on public transit
- 52% rely on driving cars
- A small number use car share services like Paratransit & Health Net Bus
- Very few walk or ride their bikes

When it comes to running errands like grocery shopping and doing laundry, or visiting the doctor or family and friends, more households rely on borrowing a family member's or friend's car or using a taxi or car share service (as opposed to public transit).

What is affecting residents' ability to complete tasks on foot? We could point to any of the following:

- Incredibly steep topography of the Potrero hills
- Narrowed or lack of sidewalks
- Lack of public spaces and infrastructure, like bench seating or tables, for residents to take breaks and rest
- Unsafe pedestrian crosswalks, particularly for our youngest residents, due to rampant traffic and unmarked crossings
- Lack of affordable destinations within walking distance

Walkability

While walkscore.com rates Potrero as "very walkable," the tool does not account for many of the barriers (noted above) that make this community not pedestrian- or bike-friendly, and equally important, inaccessible for people bound by wheelchairs or with physical hardships.

Transit-friendly

While walkscore.com rates Potrero as having "excellent transit" access, the tool overlooks the Annex's transit isolation–i.e., it does not have a bus line that serves its area.

If the neighborhood is not walkable or bike- or transit-friendly, do PTA residents have other options, specifically access to their own personal cars?

Only 38% of households reported having their own personal car. The rest who drive cars borrow from friends or family.

Walkscore.com is a tool that rates neighborhoods' Walk Scores (defined as distance to nearby places and pedestrian friendliness) and Transit Scores (defined as distance and type of nearby transit lines). Potrero's scores are:

Transit Score: 78 out of 100, has excellent transit where transit is convenient for most trips. The closest bus line is <0.1 miles away and the closest rail line is 0.4 miles away.

Walk Score: 81 out of 100, very walkable with the ability to accomplish most errands on foot

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