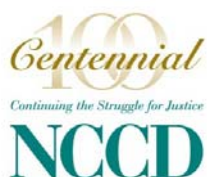


SAFETY NETWORK



COMMUNITY SURVEY ON PUBLIC SAFETY
Developed and Implemented by the
SAN FRANCISCO SAFETY NETWORK
Analysis provided by the
National Council on Crime and Delinquency



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Executive Summary

Crime in the United States has significant impacts on the health and well-being of individuals. Adults and children, who live in unsafe neighborhoods, whether this sense is perceived or actual, are less likely to engage in social activities in their neighborhoods thus increasing their levels of isolation; they are also less likely to participate in physical activities such as walking in their neighborhoods or enjoying their parks. Thus it is not surprising to find that communities with high crime rates also suffer from disproportionate higher rates of premature mortality due to chronic conditions such as obesity, high blood pressure and diabetes among others. Promoting public safety is an important factor in securing the well-being of communities.

To understand the extent to which individuals and their families feel safe in their neighborhoods, the San Francisco Safety Network, a citywide partnership that utilizes district-based Community Organizers to build the capacity of neighborhoods to reduce crime and increase public safety, organized, and implemented a comprehensive survey of community perceptions of safety in San Francisco. The survey was implemented in April 2006 by organizers throughout the different neighborhoods. Additionally, an on-line version of the survey was launched to reach out to the diverse community sectors throughout San Francisco. A total of 2,379 surveys were completed by individuals throughout San Francisco over a one month period (March-April 2006).

Public Safety Perception Survey Highlights

- Forty-three percent (43.8%) of survey respondents report feeling somewhat unsafe or unsafe in their neighborhood.
- About a third of the survey respondents had either experienced or had been exposed to some type of unsafe event in their neighborhoods including: verbal harassment, robbery, drug use or sell.
- 58% reported feeling unsafe riding public transportation throughout the City.
- Over two-thirds of the total sample reported feeling unsafe on the streets around their neighborhood; and
- Over half report feeling unsafe in their local parks.

Survey participants were asked to list the issues they believe contributed to their feeling unsafe in their neighborhoods. While these categories varied across districts in the order they were mentioned, the issues listed below represent the main issues identified by the respondents as a whole. As the box below shows, the majority of respondents believe the availability of drugs, presence of gangs and lack of employment were the three primary issues contributing to feeling unsafe in San Francisco.

- Top factors that contribute to the sense of feeling *unsafe* in the neighborhood (in order of frequency)
Citywide**
- Drugs
 - Gangs
 - Unemployment
 - Lack of police
 - Gun availability
 - Traffic & speeding cars

As shown in the table below, respondents’ suggestions as to ways to improve the safety in their neighborhoods were innovative, emphasized community engagement, and supported youth development strategies.

- Suggestions provided by survey respondents on ways to improve public safety in their neighborhoods**
- Better Interaction with Police:
 - Periodic community town hall meetings with police and City officials
 - Increased police patrolling on bikes, and foot.
 - Police integration with schools, community centers
 - ‘Buddy system’ where police officers are mentors to young people in the community
 - Provision of self-defense classes in community settings
 - Police patrolling in public transportation
 - Youth Services:
 - Cultural and arts programs
 - Sports programs
 - Affordable entertainment for youth
 - Employment training and development
 - Professional development (vocational and career)
 - Affordable housing
 - Improved Physical Environment:
 - Traffic calming strategies
 - Cleaner, safer parks
 - Opportunities for family and community interaction
 - Wider sidewalks
 - More bike lanes
 - Community Services:
 - Language education
 - Immigration services
 - Services for seniors
 - Promotion of faith groups and services

This survey provides an initial look into individual’s perception of public safety in their neighborhoods. While a great effort was undertaken to ensure representation of all community sectors, undoubtedly some sectors and neighborhoods are under-represented. Despite this limitation, this survey offers a clear snapshot of individuals’ fears, but most importantly, it offers innovative strategies to address these concerns.

Introduction and Background

Crime in the United States has significant impacts on the health of individuals. Evidence from published literature shows that ‘Fear of crime erodes quality of life and is associated with poorer health.’

A brief review of the published literature shows that:

- Feelings of safety in own homes allows residents to sleep better;
- Peace of mind at leaving property unattended allows individuals to go to work, exercise, engage in community activities, visit family, etc.,
- More confidence in leaving the house making it easier for people to arrange visits to facilities and services they need or would like.

For adolescents, the published research suggest that neighborhood safety is important in terms of influencing adolescents; risk behaviors, educational outcomes, and their integration within their families, schools, and churches.

To address individuals’ and community sense of safety throughout San Francisco, The Safety Network, a coalition of nine community-based organizations in San Francisco, implemented a community survey on perception of, experiences with and recommendations to improve public safety. This community survey was implemented in April 2006.

About the Safety Network

In 1990, a coalition of twelve community-based organizations in San Francisco came together to respond to the issues of crime, public safety, substance abuse, and other critical needs in neighborhoods that lacked sufficient civic engagement and public resources. Out of this process, a partnership was established called Neighborhoods in Transition – A Multicultural Partnership (NIT-AMP). In 1991, NIT-AMP was awarded a Community Partnership Grant from the Federal Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) to increase community involvement and empower local residents to organize, plan, and implement strategies to address issues related to substance abuse such as crime and violence. The success of NIT-AMP led to the Partnership obtaining funding in 1996 from what was then the Mayor’s Criminal Justice Council (MCJC) to launch Safety Network.

Safety Network (SNet) is a citywide partnership that utilizes district-based Community Organizers to build the capacity of neighborhoods to reduce crime and increase public safety. The goals of Safety Network are to: 1) Build Capacity; 2) Advocate for Communities 3) Prevent Violence; and 4) Improve Community Access to Services. Each of these goals are achieved through strategies such as engaging residents in community coalitions and problem solving activities, increasing the effectiveness of community policing efforts, and supporting community response networks.

Safety Network is implemented by a coalition of 12 community-based partners, which serve neighborhoods throughout San Francisco. The members of the Safety Network Partnership include the following:

Bayview Beacon Center: Bayview District
Bernal Heights Neighborhood Center (BHNC): Ingleside District
Haight Ashbury Free Clinic Inc (HAFCI): Park District
Horizons Unlimited (HU): Mission District
International Institute of San Francisco (IISF): Southern and Tenderloin Districts
Japanese Community Youth Council (JCYC): Fiscal Agent
OMI/Excelsior Beacon Center: Outer Taraval/Ingleside Districts
Richmond Area Multi Services (RAMS): Richmond District
Sunset Neighborhood Beacon Center (SNBC): Taraval District
Telegraph Hill Neighborhood Center (Tel-Hi): Central District
Urban Services YMCA/Western Addition Beacon Center: Northern District
Visitacion Valley Beacon Center: Visitacion Valley/Ingleside District

Each member of the Safety Network Partnership (with the exception of JCYC) employs a Community Organizer who is dedicated to supporting the public safety/community policing efforts in their designated police districts. Community Organizers serve as catalysts in organizing and motivating residents, merchants, City departments, and other community groups to work in partnership with the police to collectively identify and implement public safety strategies in their respective neighborhoods.

Methods

This report intends to provide an overview of the issues collected in the community assessment on individuals' safety experiences and perceptions. The survey was developed by the Safety Network Program organizers and staff. The National Council on Crime and Delinquency provided feedback on the content and was responsible for the production of the survey. The survey was translated into three additional languages: Spanish, Chinese (NCCD) and Tagalog (Safety Network organizer). Additionally, a web-based version was developed by NCCD and hosted by the Japanese Community Youth Council.

Surveys were either self-administered or read aloud by the organizers throughout community centers and agencies. Detailed documentation describing implementation procedures are presented in the Appendices. The survey was launched in March 2006 and surveys were collected through the end of April 2006. The finalized survey was formatted into a scantron version by NCCD. This technology allows for easier data entry and clean up process. A survey sample is provided in the appendices.

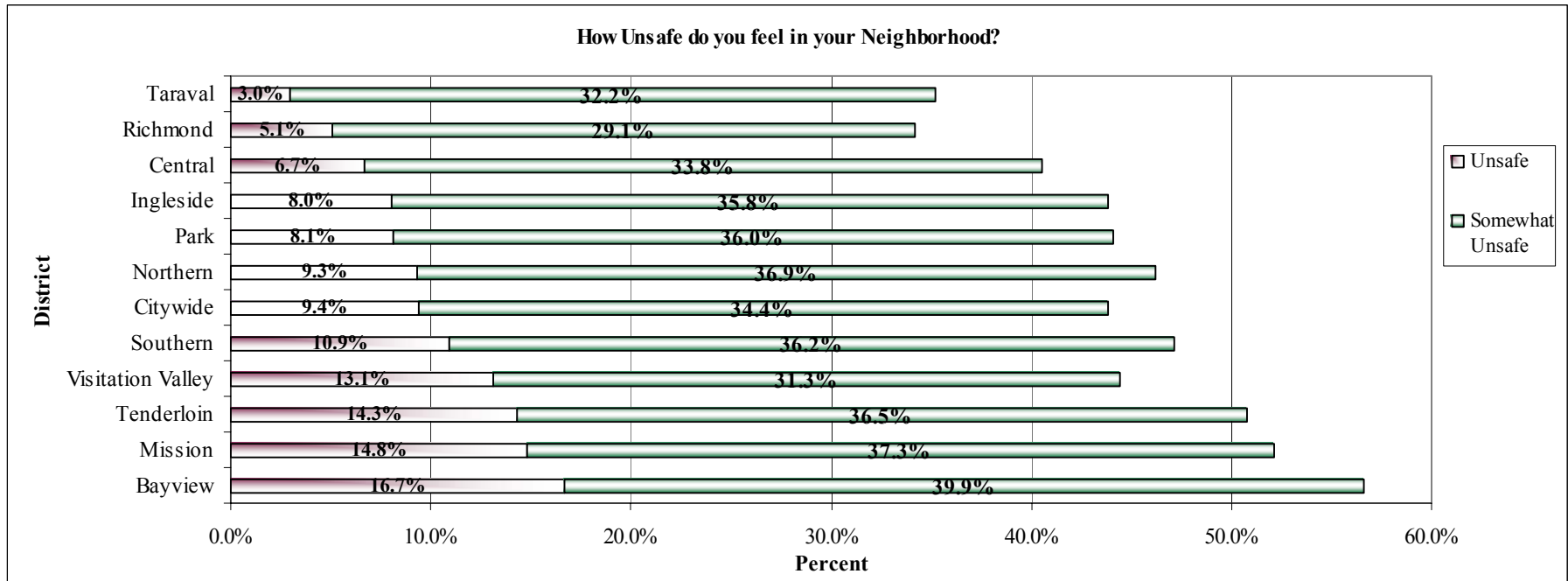
All analysis was completed by NCCD staff with guidance from the Safety Network staff. Basic statistical analysis including frequencies, cross tabulations and re-coding of variables were completed. Analysis is presented for the aggregate sample as well as by individual districts. The number of respondents included in a cross-tabulation will often be less than the overall number of respondents who completed the survey as missing values have been excluded from the data presented to ensure data stability. That is, only those respondents for whom we have information on the variable of interest are able to be included. For example, if a respondent does not provide his/her age; we could not include this person in our age cross-tabulation. Data tables with the original data are available from the Safety Network upon request.

Study Limitations

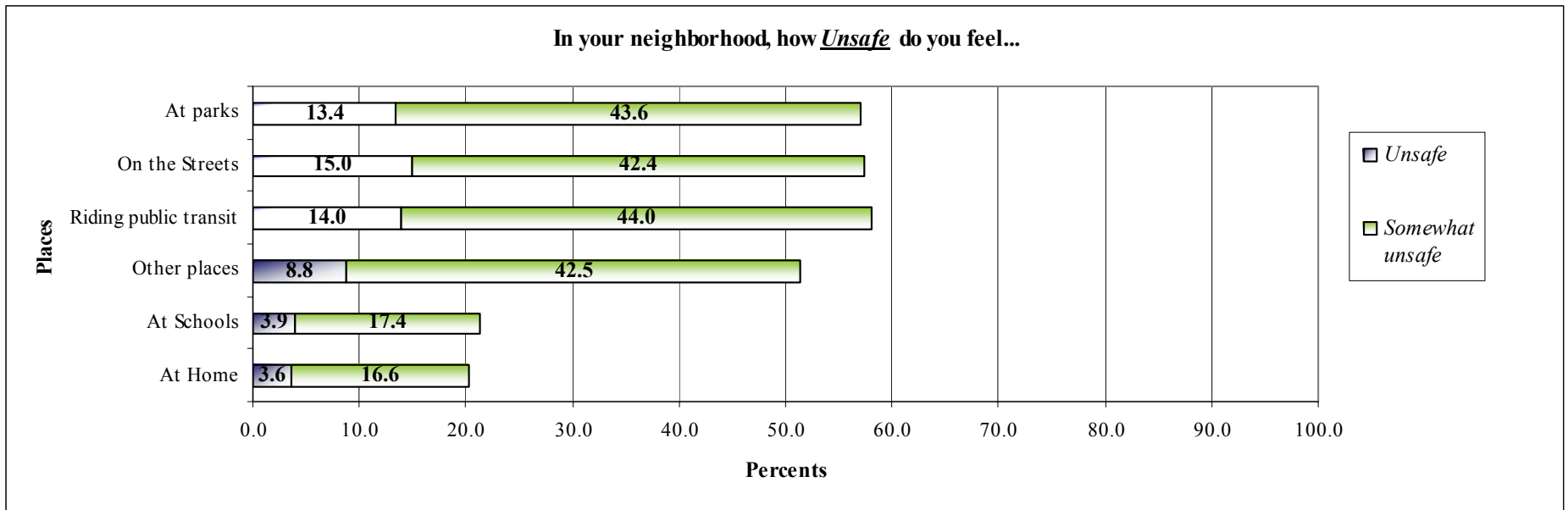
As with most community surveys, this study is limited by selection and response biases. Responses across districts varied, with some having a much larger and therefore more representative sample than others. For districts with a smaller number of respondents, the data should be reviewed with caution as it may not necessarily be representative of the general community in the area.

Results

Findings from the survey show the sense of feeling unsafe among San Franciscans is quite common. Forty-three percent (43.8%) of the total sample report feeling somewhat or unsafe in their neighborhood. Furthermore, about a third of the survey respondents had either experienced or been exposed to an unsafe event in their neighborhood including verbal harassment, robbery, loitering, drug use or sell. Over two-thirds of the total sample reported feeling unsafe on the streets and parks around their neighborhood, and an almost equal proportion reported feeling unsafe riding public transportation throughout the City. Detailed summaries of the survey items follow. The results are presented first for the City as a whole (aggregate results) and then by individual district.



Over forty percent of all survey respondents throughout San Francisco reported feeling somewhat or unsafe in their neighborhood. While the majority of survey respondents feel safe in their own homes, they reported high levels of insecurity in the streets or in the local parks. The highest area of fear for survey respondents was riding public transportation. Given that over a third of San Franciscans report riding public transportation as their sole means to get to and from work, this is an area deserving attention.



Respondents' opinion on the top factors that contribute to their sense of feeling *unsafe* in their neighborhood (in order of frequency):

- Drugs
- Gangs
- Unemployment
- Lack of police
- Gun availability
- Traffic & speeding cars

R e s p o n d e n t s E x p e r i e n c e s w i t h a n d E x p o s u r e s t o U n s a f e c o n d i t i o n s i n t h e i r N e i g h b o r h o o d s	
	%
H a r a s s m e n t	3 7 . 2 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	2 6 . 3 %
A s s a u l t o n s t r e e t	3 3 . 9 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	1 9 . 2 %
R o b b e r y	2 8 . 1 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	1 5 . 0 %
S h o p l i f t i n g	2 2 . 0 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	1 4 . 2 %
A s s a u l t a t h o m e	1 0 . 1 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	5 . 1 %
D V / S e x u a l A s s a u l t	1 8 . 9 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	1 1 . 1 %
P e d e s t r i a n i n j u r e d	2 7 . 7 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	1 4 . 2 %
S p e e d i n g c a r s	6 1 . 5 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	4 5 . 6 %
H i t a n d r u n	1 9 . 8 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	9 . 8 %
G u n v i o l e n c e	2 5 . 8 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	1 5 . 7 %
D r u g v i o l e n c e	4 7 . 0 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	3 4 . 6 %

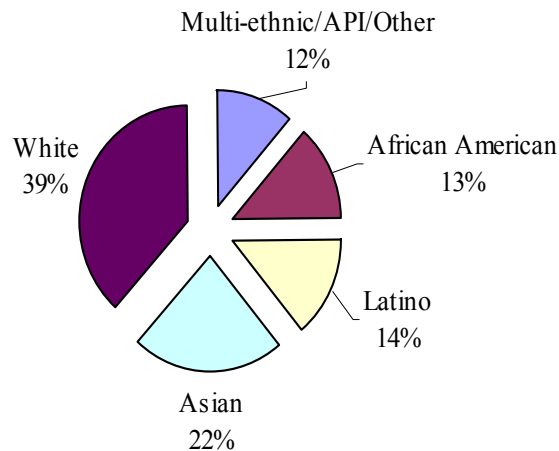
The Basics...

- A total of 2,379 surveys were completed by individuals living, working, studying or recreating throughout San Francisco.
- Of these, 56% were female respondents and 44% were male respondents.
- The largest age group among survey respondents was those aged 40 and over (44%), next, those ages 18 and under made up 30% of the sample, and 26% were ages 21-39.
- Surveys were implemented in two ways. Some were read aloud, as the target population may have been low literacy or monolingual in other language than English. The rest of the surveys were self-administered either via hard paper or via a website.

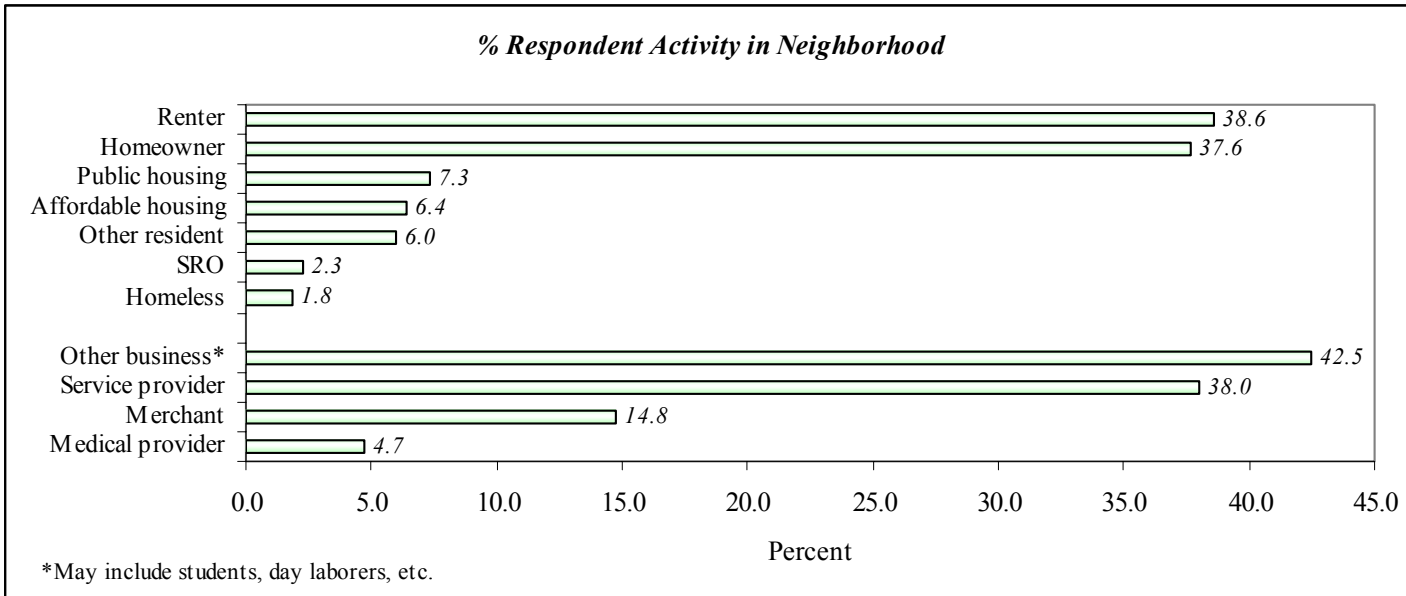
Survey Source and Languages

Type	Frequency	%
Paper Survey	1,516	63.7
English	1,270	53.4
Spanish	130	5.5
Chinese	116	4.9
Online Survey	863	36.3
Total	2,379	100.0

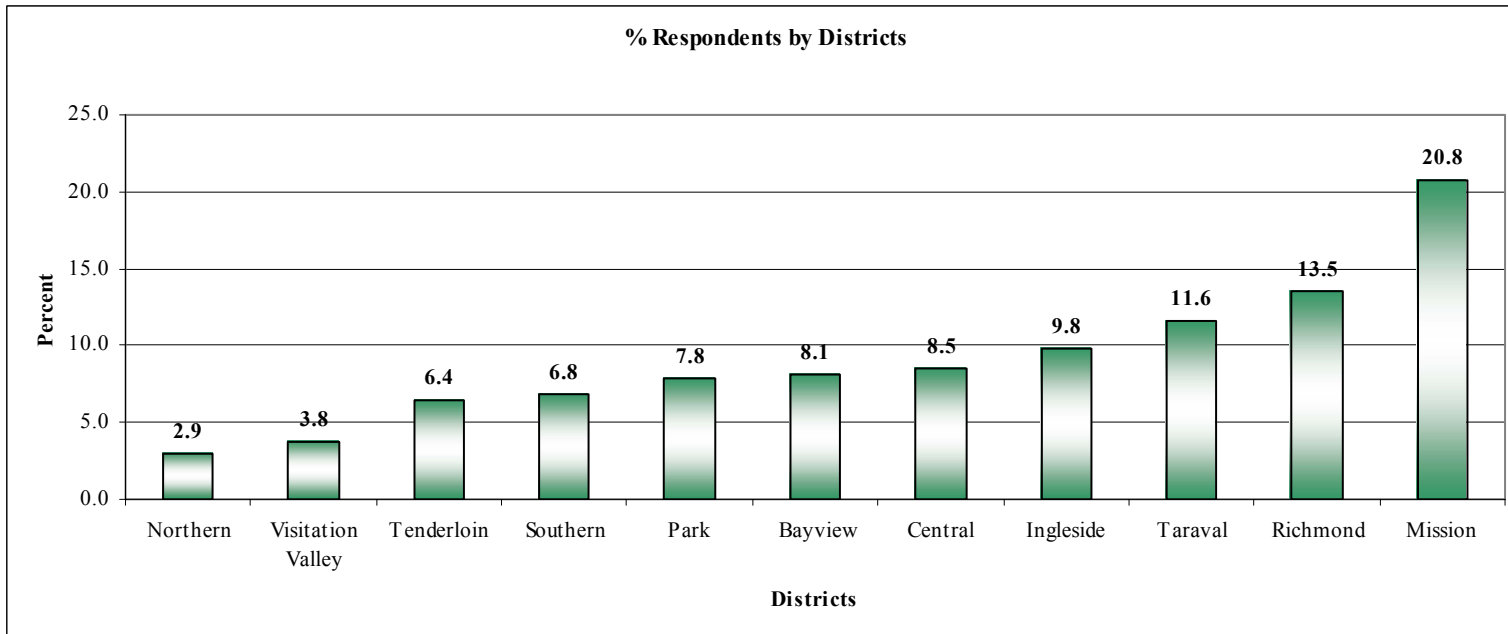
% Race/Ethnicity of Survey Respondents



While San Francisco’s African American population is only about 7%. The safety survey however, reached out 13% African American respondents, providing the Safety Network with a broad representation of this group’s issues and needs in relation to community safety.



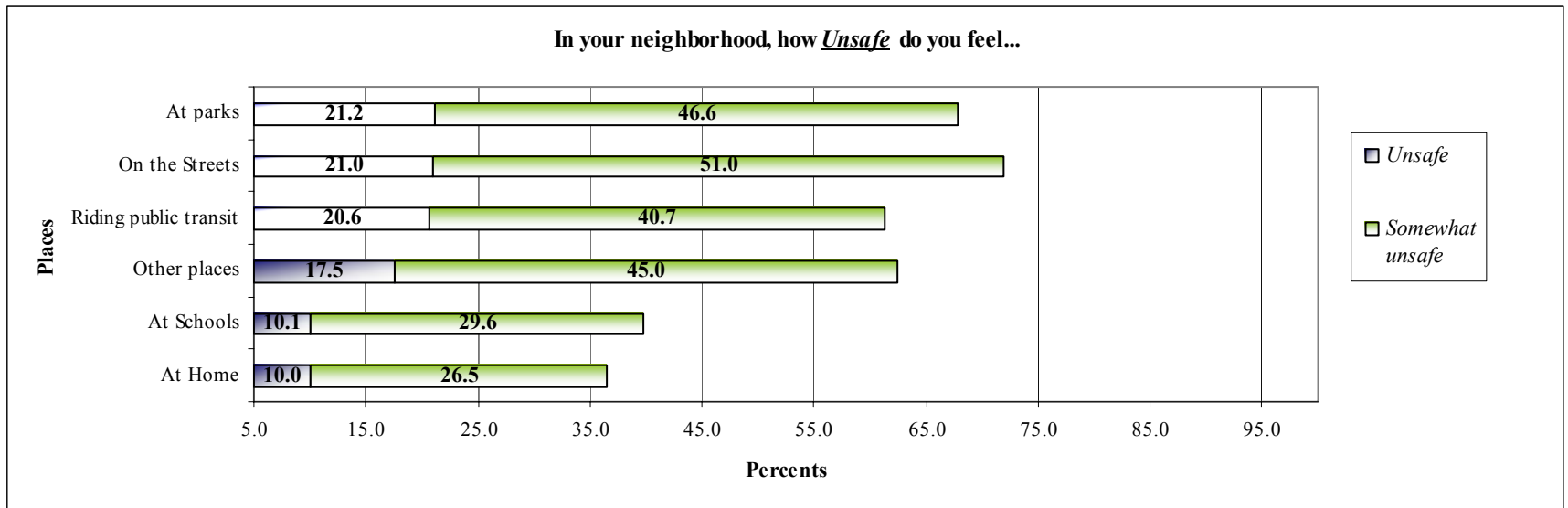
Although San Francisco is a predominately renter's City (65%), an almost equal proportion of renters and homeowners completed the Safety Survey.



The majority of the survey respondents reported living, working, doing business; or recreating ('hanging out') in the Mission District. The lowest proportion of respondents was at the Northern and Visitation Valley Districts

Bayview District

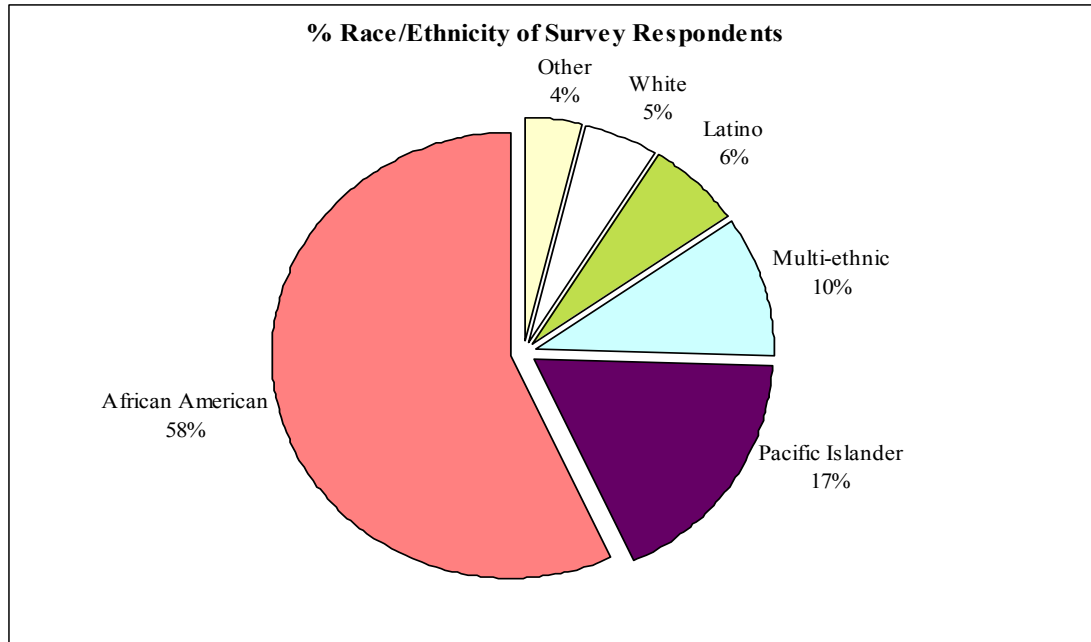
Includes the following neighborhoods: Bayview, Potrero Hill, Third Street corridor, Hunter's Point



Respondents' opinions on the top factors that contribute to their sense of feeling *unsafe* in their neighborhoods (in order of frequency):

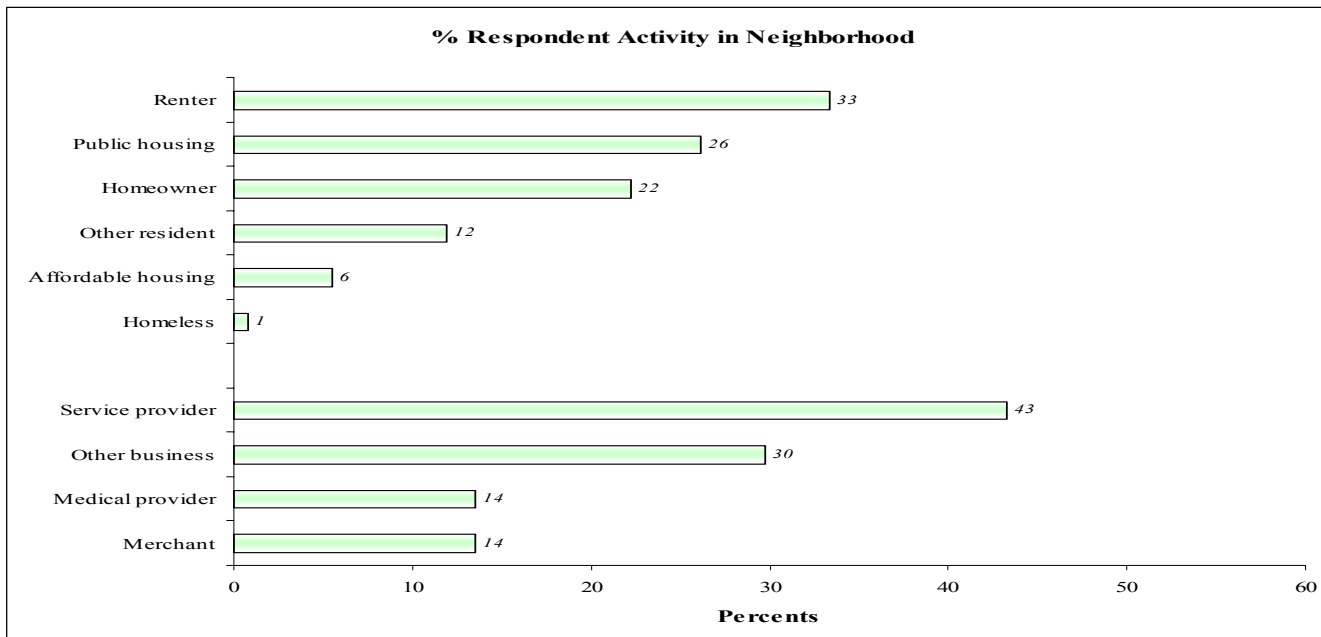
- Drugs and gangs
- Unemployment
- Lack of community activities for families and youth
- Lack of resident participation/sense of community

R e s p o n d e n t s E x p e r i e n c e s w i t h a n d E x p o s u r e s t o U n s a f e C o n d i t i o n s i n t h e i r N e i g h b o r h o o d s	
	%
H a r a s s m e n t	4 0 . 0 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	6 4 . 0 %
A s s a u l t o n s t r e e t	3 9 . 0 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	3 4 . 9 %
R o b b e r y	2 7 . 5 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	2 3 . 8 %
S h o p l i f t i n g	2 5 . 9 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	2 2 . 8 %
A s s a u l t a t h o m e	1 8 . 0 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	1 7 . 5 %
D V / S e x u a l A s s a u l t	2 2 . 2 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	1 8 . 5 %
P e d e s t r i a n i n j u r e d	2 2 . 8 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	1 9 . 0 %
S p e e d i n g c a r s	5 6 . 1 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	4 8 . 1 %
H i t a n d r u n	2 3 . 8 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	2 1 . 2 %
G u n v i o l e n c e	4 2 . 3 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	3 7 . 0 %
D r u g v i o l e n c e	5 0 . 3 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	4 4 . 4 %



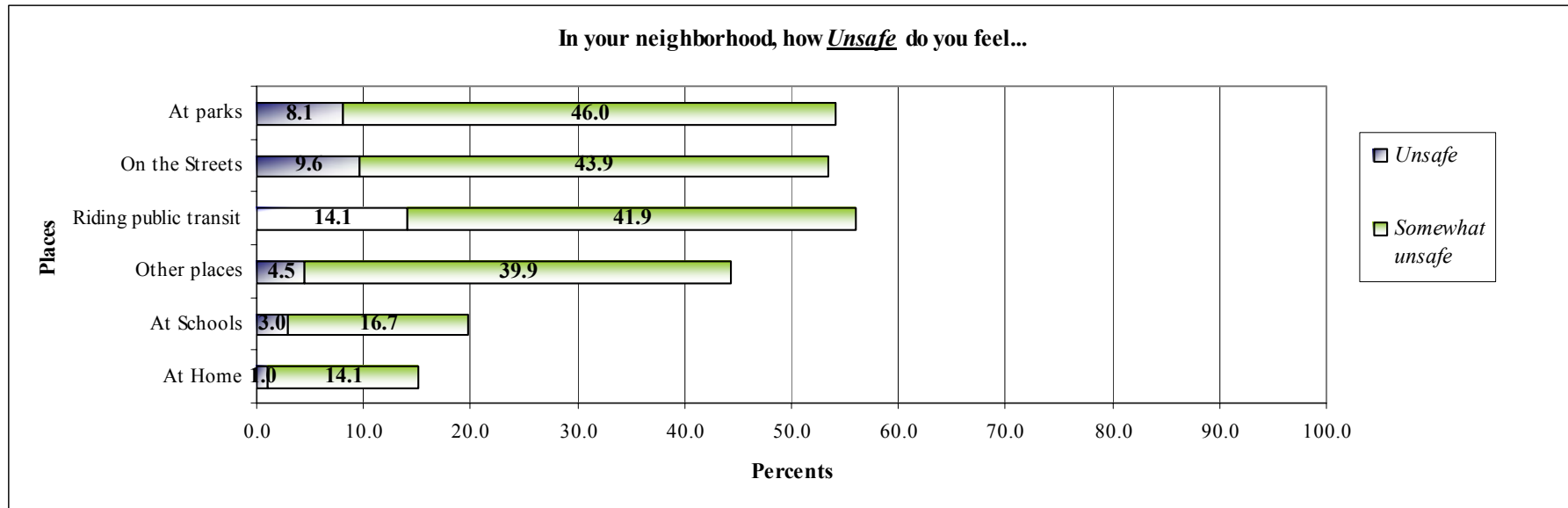
The Basics...

- A total of 189 surveys were completed by residents or merchants in the Bayview district
- Of these, 37% were male respondents and 63% were female respondents.
- The average age of survey respondents was 42 years.
- The age range for respondents was varied, from 17% reporting being less than 14 years of age to 29.2% reporting ages 60 and over.



Central District

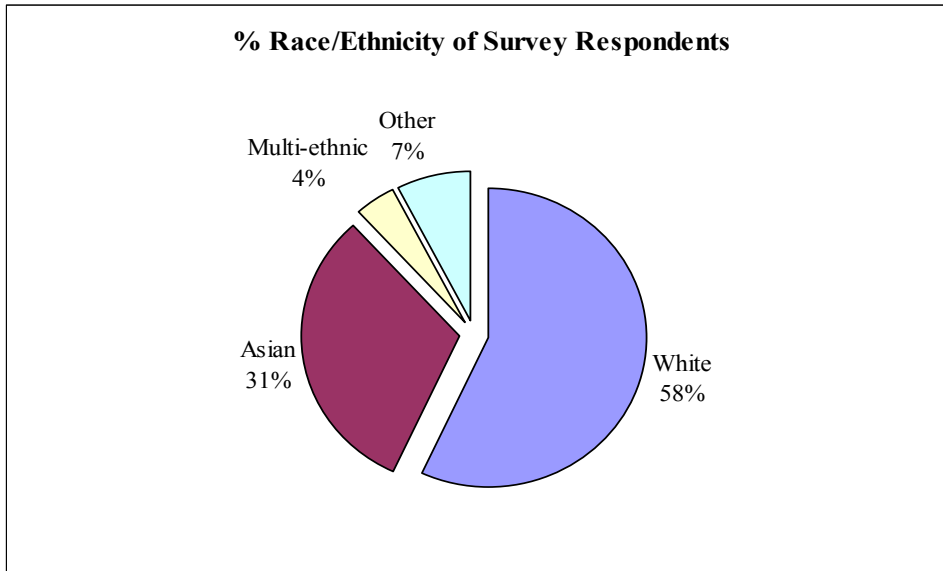
Includes the following neighborhoods: North Beach, Chinatown, Telegraph Hill, Russian Hill



Respondents' opinions on the top factors that contribute to their sense of feeling unsafe in their neighborhoods (in order of frequency):

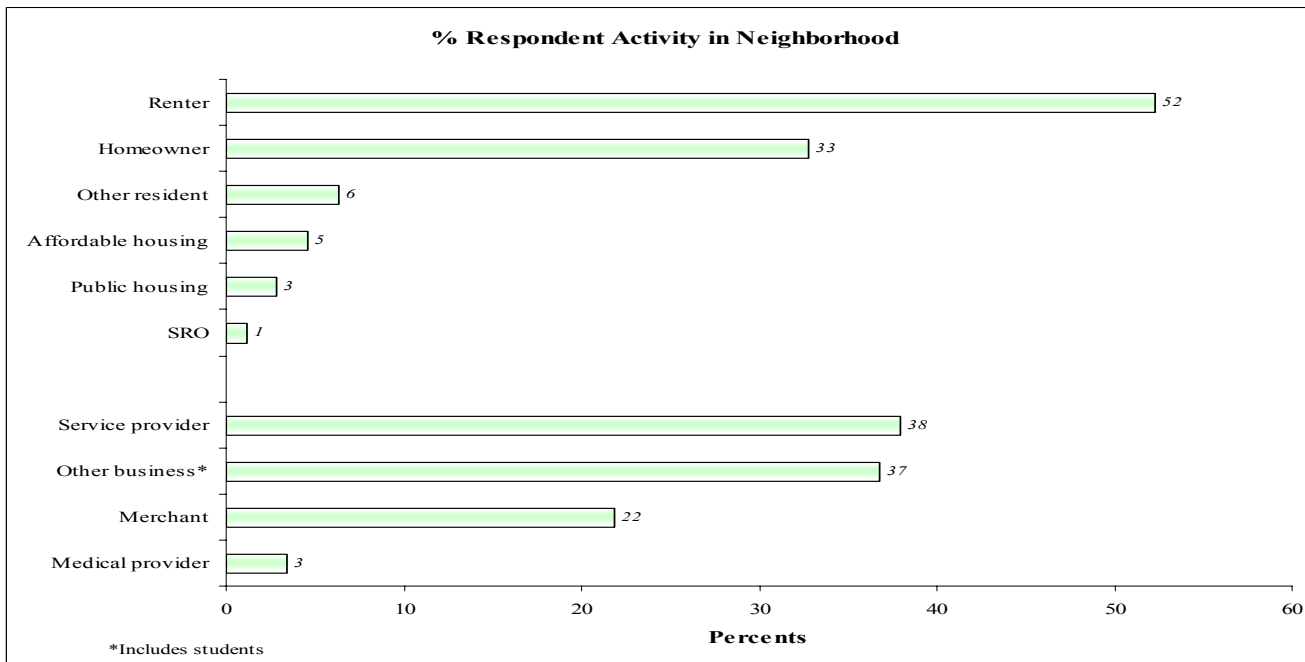
- Unemployment
- Substance abuse
- Homeless
- Dirty streets and sidewalks
- High speeding traffic

Respondents Experiences with and Exposures to Unsafe Conditions in their Neighborhoods	
	%
H a r a s s m e n t	3 8 . 0 %
% who have witnessed/been exposed to this event at more than one time	3 8 . 9 %
A s s a u l t o n s t r e e t	3 1 . 3 %
% who have witnessed/been exposed to this event at more than one time	2 6 . 8 %
R o b b e r y	2 6 . 8 %
% who have witnessed/been exposed to this event at more than one time	2 4 . 7 %
S h o p l i f t i n g	2 3 . 7 %
% who have witnessed/been exposed to this event at more than one time	2 1 . 2 %
A s s a u l t a t h o m e	1 0 . 0 %
% who have witnessed/been exposed to this event at more than one time	9 . 1 %
D V / S e x u a l A s s a u l t	1 6 . 7 %
% who have witnessed/been exposed to this event at more than one time	1 4 . 1 %
P e d e s t r i a n i n j u r e d	3 1 . 3 %
% who have witnessed/been exposed to this event at more than one time	2 5 . 3 %
S p e e d i n g c a r s	6 4 . 6 %
% who have witnessed/been exposed to this event at more than one time	5 7 . 1 %
H i t a n d r u n	1 8 . 7 %
% who have witnessed/been exposed to this event at more than one time	1 7 . 2 %
G u n v i o l e n c e	1 5 . 2 %
% who have witnessed/been exposed to this event at more than one time	1 4 . 1 %
D r u g v i o l e n c e	4 2 . 2 %
% who have witnessed/been exposed to this event at more than one time	3 6 . 9 %



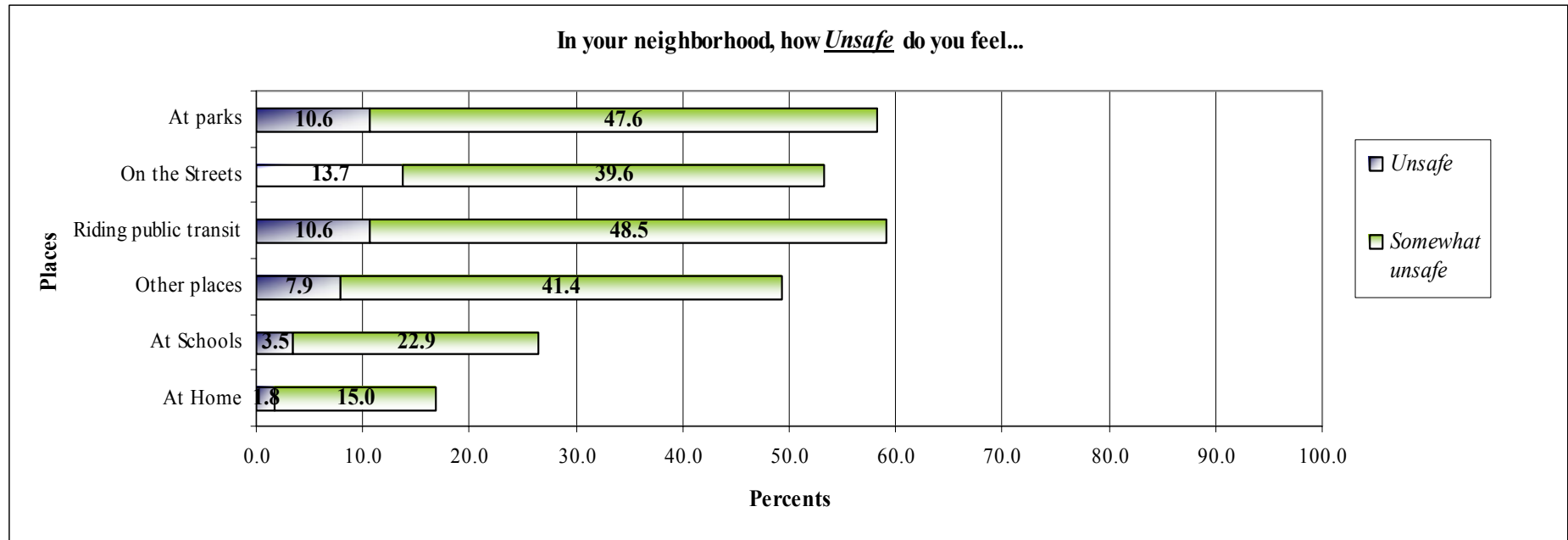
The Basics...

- A total of 198 surveys were completed by either residents or merchants in the Central district.
- Of these, 44% were male respondents and 56% were female respondents.
- The average age of survey respondents was 47 years.
- The age range for respondents was varied, from 30.6% reporting being less than 21 years of age to 35.5% reporting ages 60 and over.



Ingleside District

Includes the following neighborhoods: Bernal Heights, Alemany, Excelsior, Vis Valley, OMI, Portola

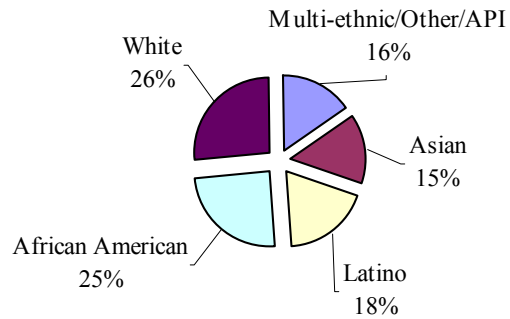


Respondents' opinions on the top factors that contribute to their sense of feeling *unsafe* in their neighborhoods (in order of frequency):

- Lack of services for people with low incomes.
- Poor planning on large streets make it unsafe and uninviting for walkers, shoppers & other pedestrians.
- Poor street lighting.
- Gangs and drugs.
- Community isolation.

R e s p o n d e n t s E x p e r i e n c e s w i t h a n d E x p o s u r e s t o U n s a f e C o n d i t i o n s i n t h e i r N e i g h b o r h o o d s	
	%
H a r a s s m e n t	3 2 . 2 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	2 7 . 3 %
A s s a u l t o n s t r e e t	3 3 . 9 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	3 0 . 0 %
R o b b e r y	3 2 . 6 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	2 8 . 2 %
S h o p l i f t i n g	2 9 . 1 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	2 6 . 4 %
A s s a u l t a t h o m e	1 5 . 0 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	1 5 . 0 %
D V / S e x u a l A s s a u l t	2 4 . 7 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	2 1 . 6 %
P e d e s t r i a n i n j u r e d	3 1 . 7 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	2 7 . 3 %
S p e e d i n g c a r s	6 5 . 6 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	5 4 . 2 %
H i t a n d r u n	2 2 . 0 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	1 9 . 4 %
G u n v i o l e n c e	4 2 . 7 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	3 7 . 4 %
D r u g v i o l e n c e	5 2 . 4 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	4 3 . 2 %

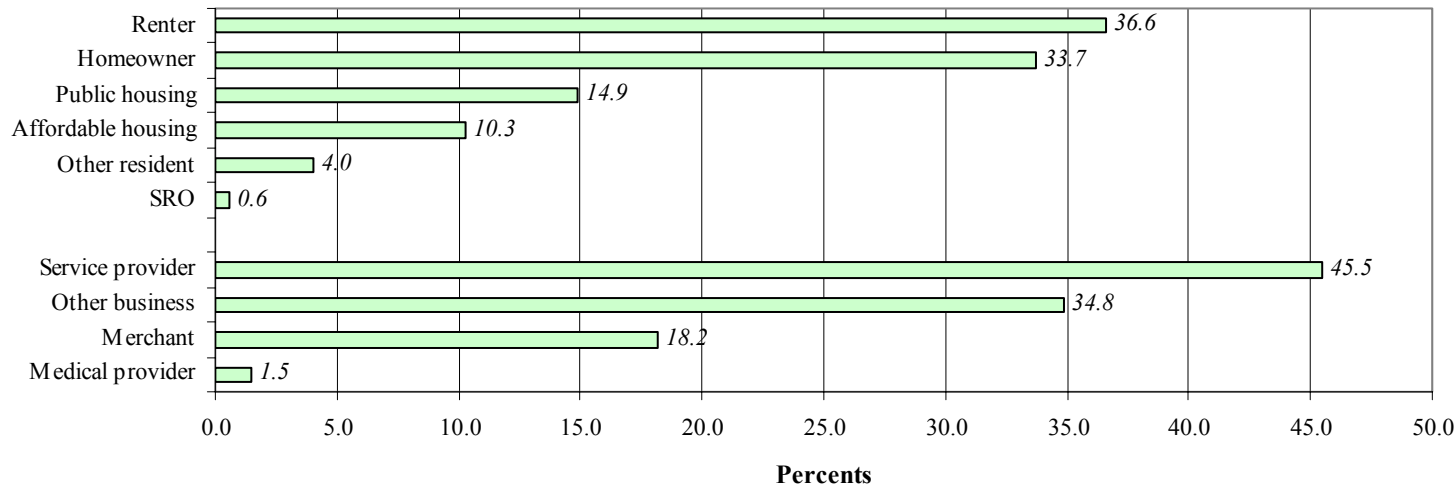
% Race/Ethnicity of Survey Respondents



The Basics...

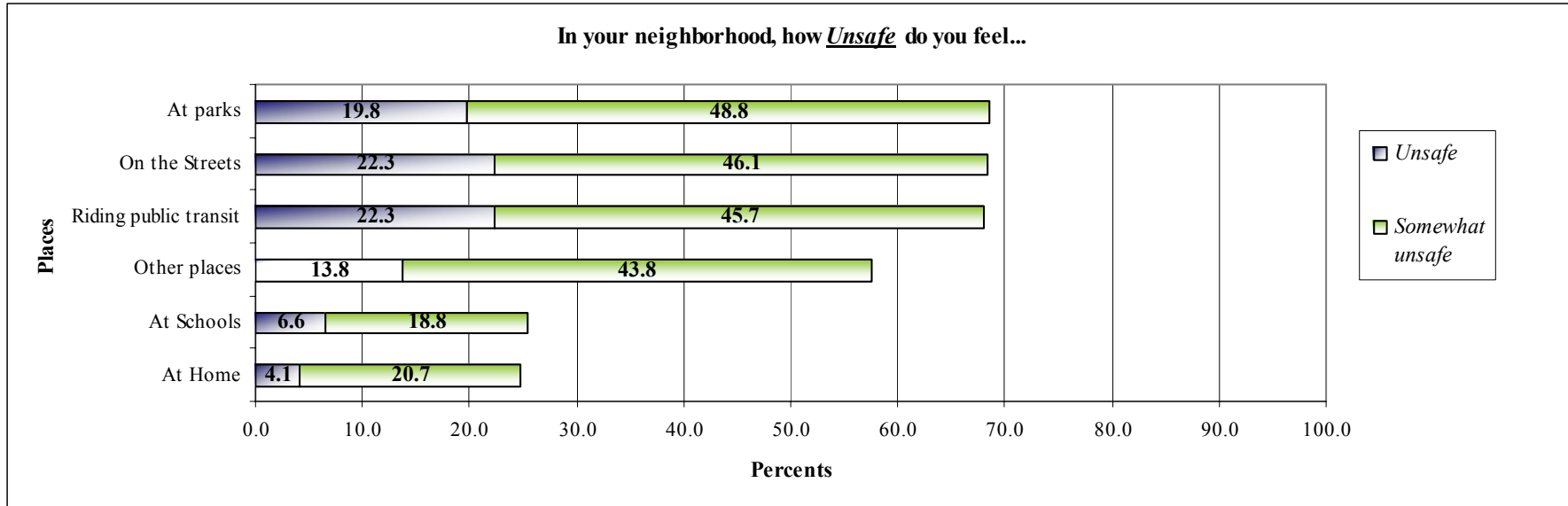
- A total of 227 surveys were completed by individuals living, working and walking in the Ingleside, Ingleside/Taraval Districts.
- Of these, 37.8% were male respondents and 62.2 were female respondents.
- The mean age of respondents was 39 years of age.
- 15% of the survey respondents were ages 14-17.

% Respondent Activity in Neighborhood



Mission District

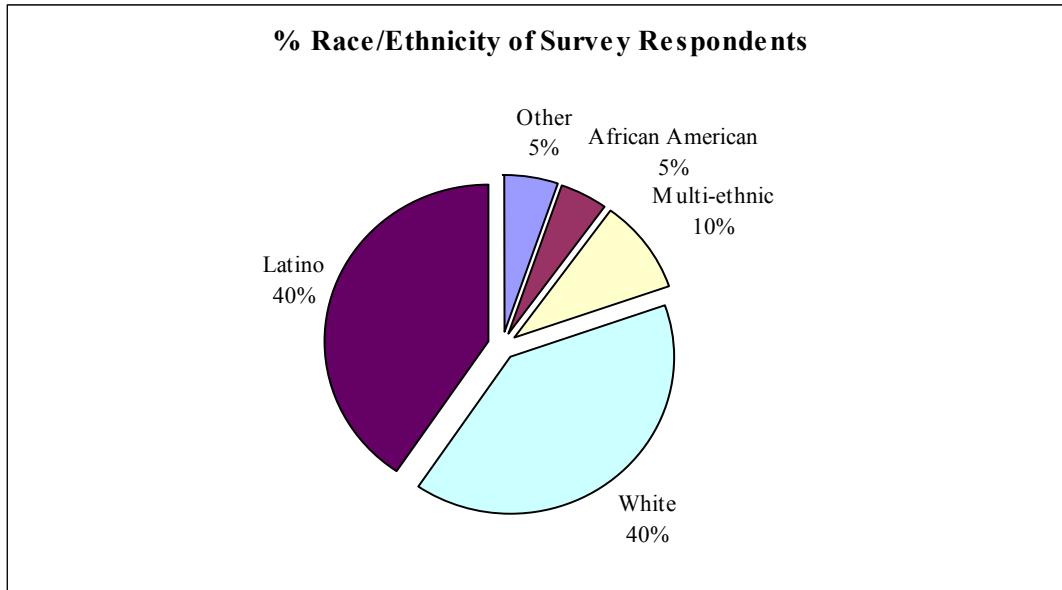
Includes the following neighborhoods: Noe Valley, Mission, Dolores Park, Castro



Respondents' opinion on the top factors that contribute to their sense of feeling *unsafe* in their neighborhood (in order of frequency):

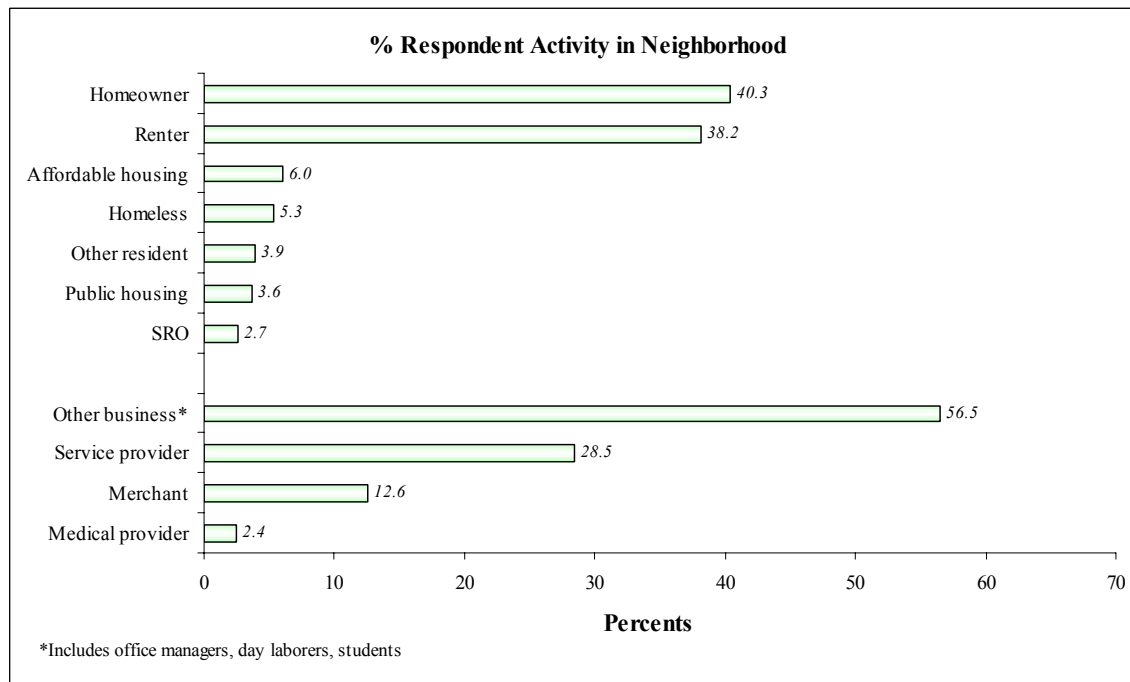
- Drugs and gangs
- Lack of affordable housing
- Lack of living-wage jobs
- Abundance of liquor stores
- Dark, unclean streets

R e s p o n d e n t s E x p e r i e n c e s w i t h a n d E x p o s u r e s t o U n s a f e C o n d i t i o n s i n t h e i r N e i g h b o r h o o d s	
	%
H a r a s s m e n t	4 3 . 8 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	4 9 . 9 %
A s s a u l t o n s t r e e t	4 6 . 1 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	4 2 . 1 %
R o b b e r y	3 5 . 5 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	3 2 . 9 %
S h o p l i f t i n g	2 4 . 8 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	2 2 . 7 %
A s s a u l t a t h o m e	9 . 1 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	8 . 3 %
D V / S e x u a l A s s a u l t	2 0 . 7 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	1 9 . 4 %
P e d e s t r i a n i n j u r e d	3 3 . 9 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	3 0 . 8 %
S p e e d i n g c a r s	7 0 . 0 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	6 3 . 0 %
H i t a n d r u n	2 6 . 4 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	2 4 . 0 %
G u n v i o l e n c e	3 9 . 0 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	3 4 . 0 %
D r u g v i o l e n c e	6 4 . 3 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	5 7 . 4 %



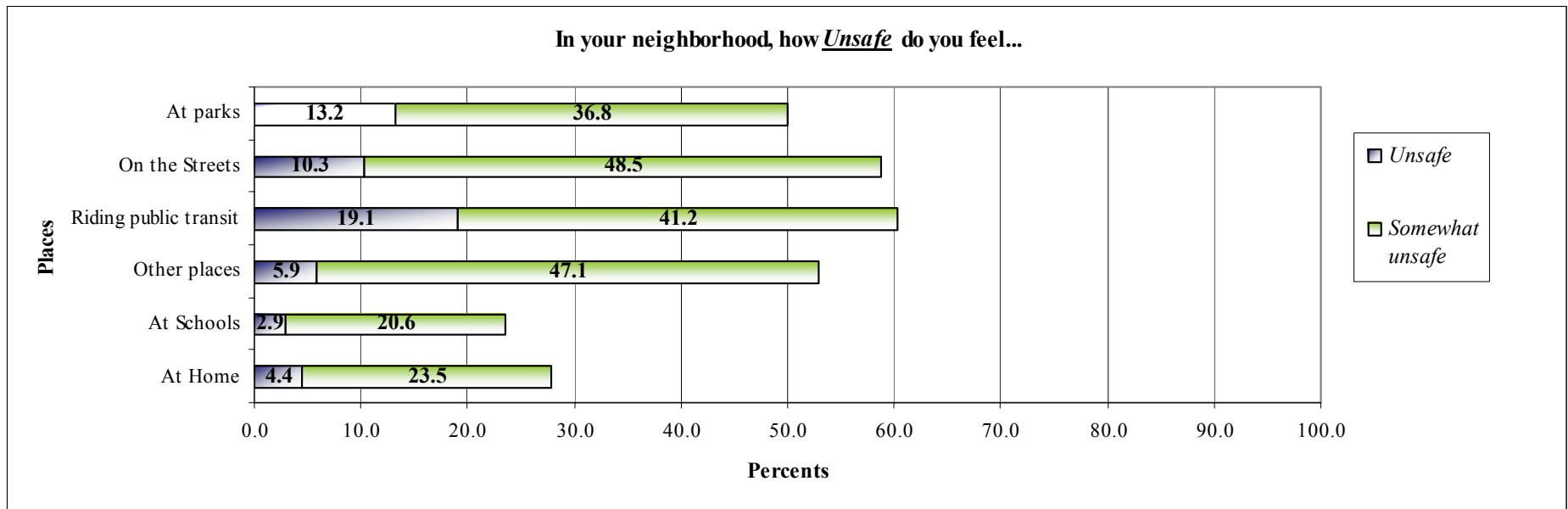
The Basics...

- A total of 484 surveys were completed residents or merchants in the Mission district.
- Of these, 41% were male respondents and 58% were female respondents.
- The average age of survey respondents was 36 years.
- 32% of the respondents were ages 14-17 and 28% were ages 21-39.



Northern District

Includes the following neighborhoods: Western Addition, Hayes Valley, Marina, Japantown, Lower Haight



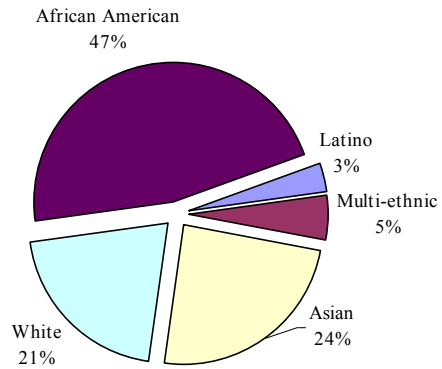
Respondents' opinion on the top factors that contribute to their sense of feeling *unsafe* in their neighborhood (in order of frequency):

- Lack of police presence
- Poor street lighting
- Dirty streets
- Drug use and selling

R e s p o n d e n t s E x p e r i e n c e s w i t h a n d E x p o s u r e s t o U n s a f e C o n d i t i o n s i n t h e i r N e i g h b o r h o o d s	
	%
H a r a s s m e n t	2 6 . 5 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	1 9 . 1 %
A s s a u l t o n s t r e e t	2 6 . 5 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	1 9 . 1 %
R o b b e r y	2 9 . 4 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	1 9 . 1 %
S h o p l i f t i n g	3 2 . 4 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	2 0 . 6 %
A s s a u l t a t h o m e	1 0 . 3 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	5 . 9 %
D V / S e x u a l A s s a u l t	2 2 . 1 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	1 4 . 7 %
P e d e s t r i a n i n j u r e d	2 2 . 1 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	1 6 . 2 %
S p e e d i n g c a r s	5 5 . 9 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	3 8 . 2 %
H i t a n d r u n	1 4 . 7 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	5 . 9 %
G u n v i o l e n c e	3 8 . 2 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	2 3 . 5 %
D r u g v i o l e n c e	5 8 . 8 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	4 1 . 0 %

Northern District

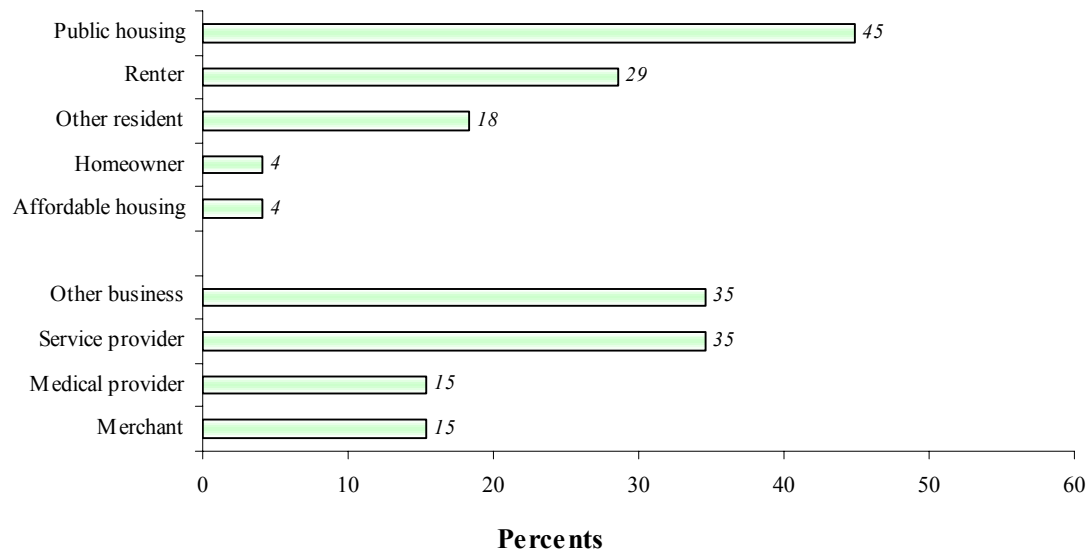
% Race/Ethnicity of Survey Respondents



The Basics...

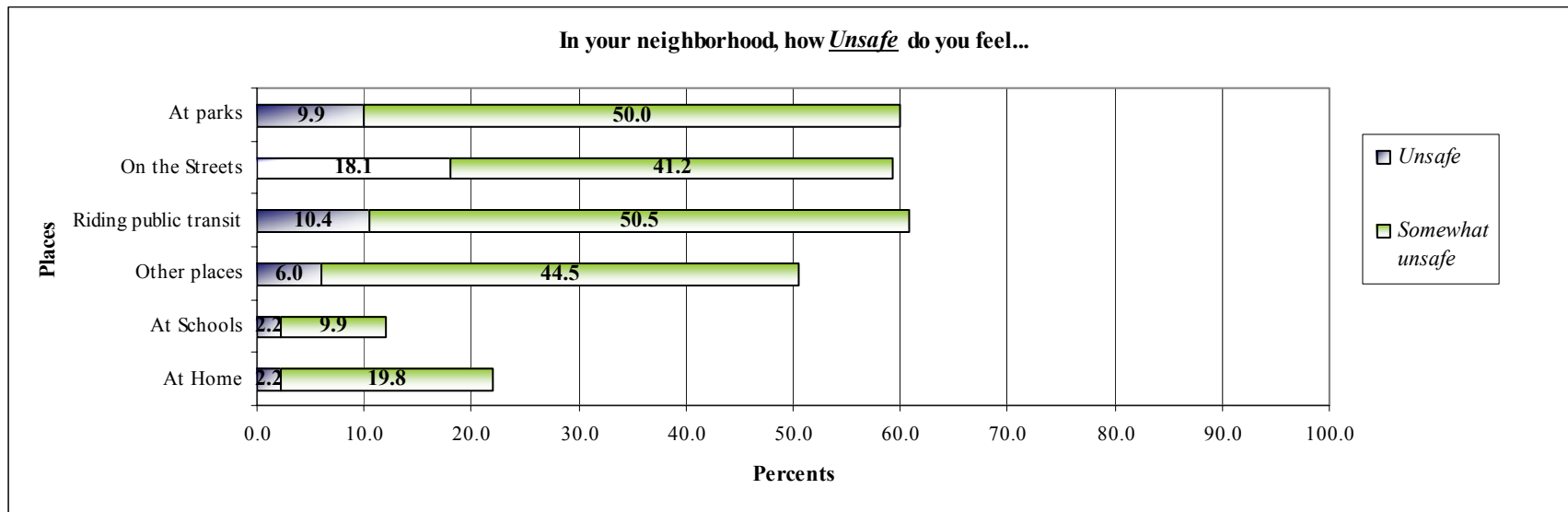
- A total of 68 surveys were completed by residents or merchants in the Northern District.
- Of these, 48% were male respondents and 52% were female respondents.
- The median age of survey respondents was 44 years.
- 13% of the survey respondents were 20 or younger.

% Respondent Activity in Neighborhood



Park District

Includes the following neighborhoods: Upper Haight, Divisadero Corridor, Twin Peaks, Western Addition

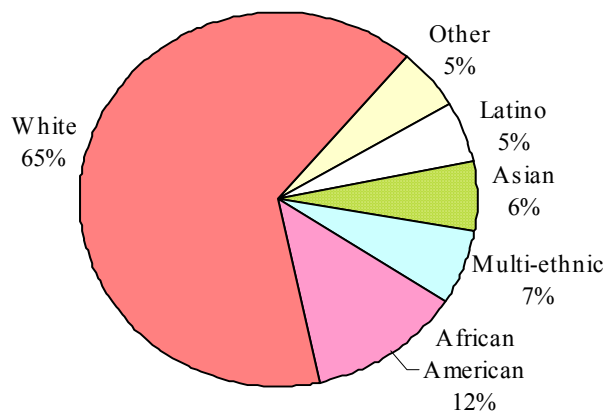


Respondents' opinions on the top factors that contribute to their sense of feeling unsafe in their neighborhoods (in order of frequency):

- Traffic/High speeding cars
- Drugs/gangs
- Insufficient activities for youth
- Lack of services for homeless

R e s p o n d e n t s E x p e r i e n c e s w i t h a n d E x p o s u r e s t o U n s a f e C o n d i t i o n s i n t h e i r N e i g h b o r h o o d s	
	%
H a r a s s m e n t	5 0 . 0 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	4 7 . 8 %
A s s a u l t o n s t r e e t	4 2 . 9 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	4 0 . 7 %
R o b b e r y	2 5 . 8 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	2 5 . 8 %
S h o p l i f t i n g	2 3 . 6 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	2 4 . 2 %
A s s a u l t a t h o m e	1 1 . 5 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	1 0 . 4 %
D V / S e x u a l A s s a u l t	2 0 . 3 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	1 9 . 0 %
P e d e s t r i a n i n j u r e d	3 0 . 2 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	2 9 . 7 %
S p e e d i n g c a r s	7 0 . 3 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	6 6 . 5 %
H i t a n d r u n	1 8 . 7 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	2 0 . 3 %
G u n v i o l e n c e	2 3 . 1 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	2 1 . 4 %
D r u g v i o l e n c e	6 5 . 4 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	5 9 . 3 %

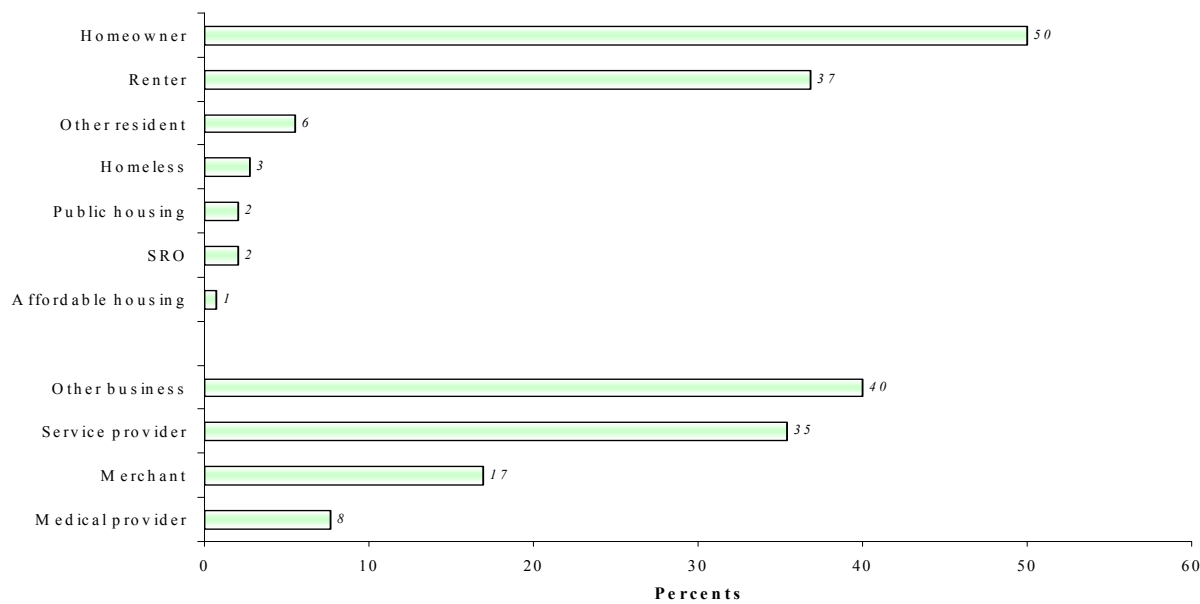
% Race/Ethnicity of Survey Respondents



The Basics...

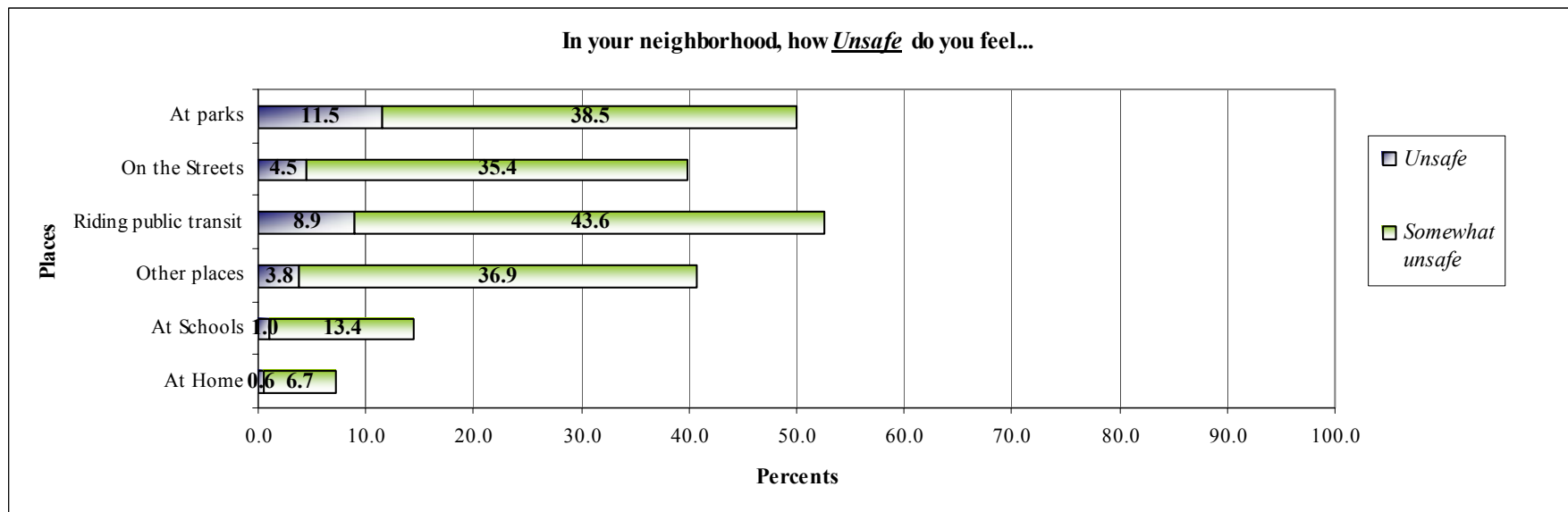
- A total of 182 surveys were completed by either residents or merchants in the Park district.
- Of these, 51% were male respondents and 49% were female respondents.
- The average age of survey respondents was 42 years.
- The age range for respondents was varied, from 22% reporting being less than 14 years of age to 64.8% reporting ages 21 to 60.

% Respondent Activity in Neighborhood



Richmond District

Includes the following neighborhoods: Inner/Outer Richmond, Laurel Hghts, Presidio Hghts, Seacliff

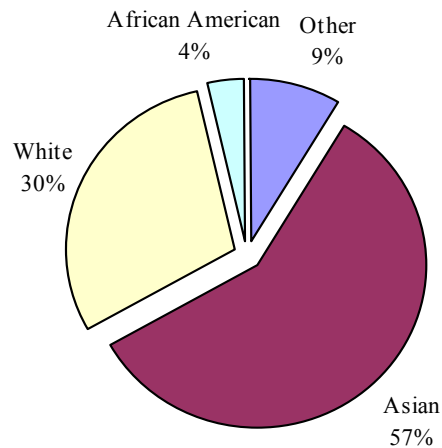


Respondents' opinions on the top factors that contribute to their sense of feeling unsafe in their neighborhoods (in order of frequency):

- Traffic & Speeding cars
- Lack of community/neighbor interaction
- Closed businesses (dark streets at night)
- Narrow sidewalks

R e s p o n d e n t s E x p e r i e n c e s w i t h a n d E x p o s u r e s t o U n s a f e C o n d i t i o n s i n t h e i r N e i g h b o r h o o d s	
	%
H a r a s s m e n t	1 8 . 8 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	1 7 . 5 %
A s s a u l t o n s t r e e t	1 7 . 5 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	1 5 . 3 %
R o b b e r y	1 8 . 5 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	8 . 9 %
S h o p l i f t i n g	1 1 . 8 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	1 1 . 1 %
A s s a u l t a t h o m e	4 . 5 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	4 . 5 %
D V / S e x u a l A s s a u l t	7 . 6 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	6 . 4 %
P e d e s t r i a n i n j u r e d	1 6 . 6 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	1 4 . 3 %
S p e e d i n g c a r s	4 3 . 9 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	3 3 . 1 %
H i t a n d r u n	1 3 . 1 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	5 . 1 %
G u n v i o l e n c e	6 . 1 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	3 . 8 %
D r u g v i o l e n c e	1 3 . 1 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	9 . 2 %

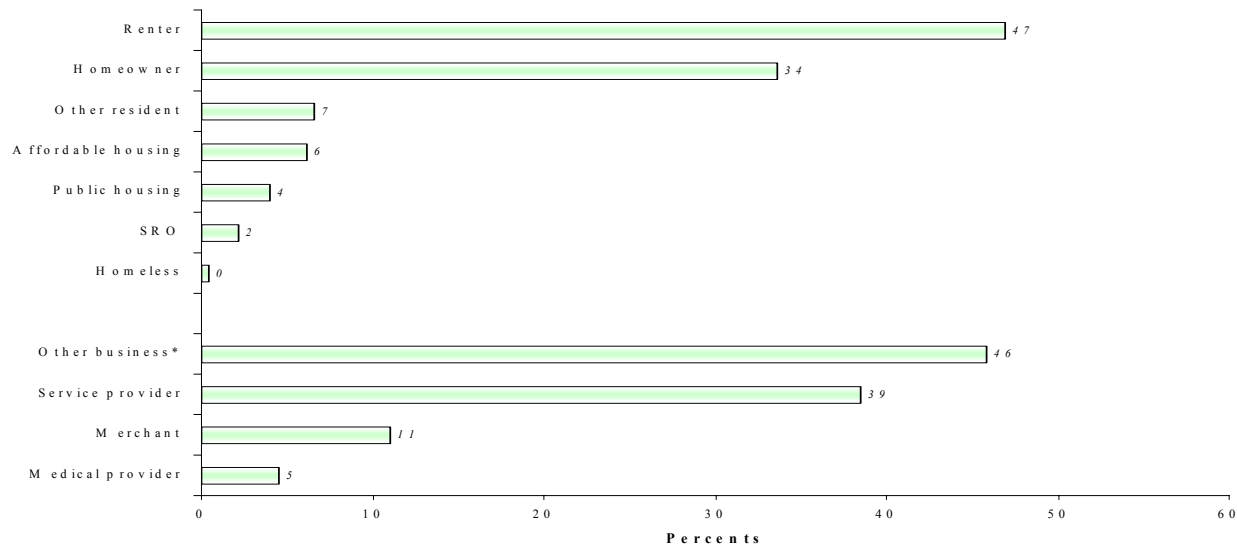
% Race/Ethnicity of Survey Respondents



The Basics...

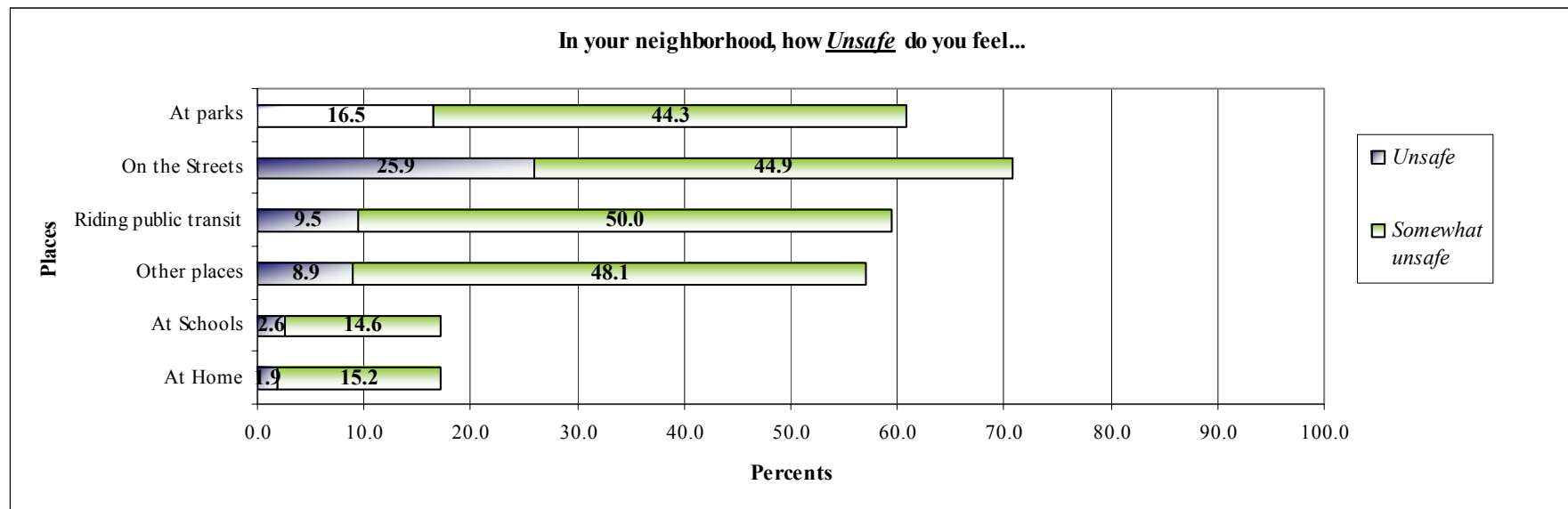
- A total of 314 surveys were completed by either residents or merchants in the Richmond district.
- Of these, 38% were male respondents and 62% were female respondents.
- The average age of survey respondents was 48 years.
- The age range for respondents was varied, from 15.5% reporting being less than 21 years of age to 64.8% reporting ages 40 and over.

% Respondent Activity in Neighborhood



Southern District

Includes the following neighborhoods: SOMA, South Beach, Inner Mission, Yerba Buena, AT & T Park, Embarcadero



Respondents' opinions on the top factors that contribute to their sense of feeling unsafe in their neighborhoods (in order of frequency):

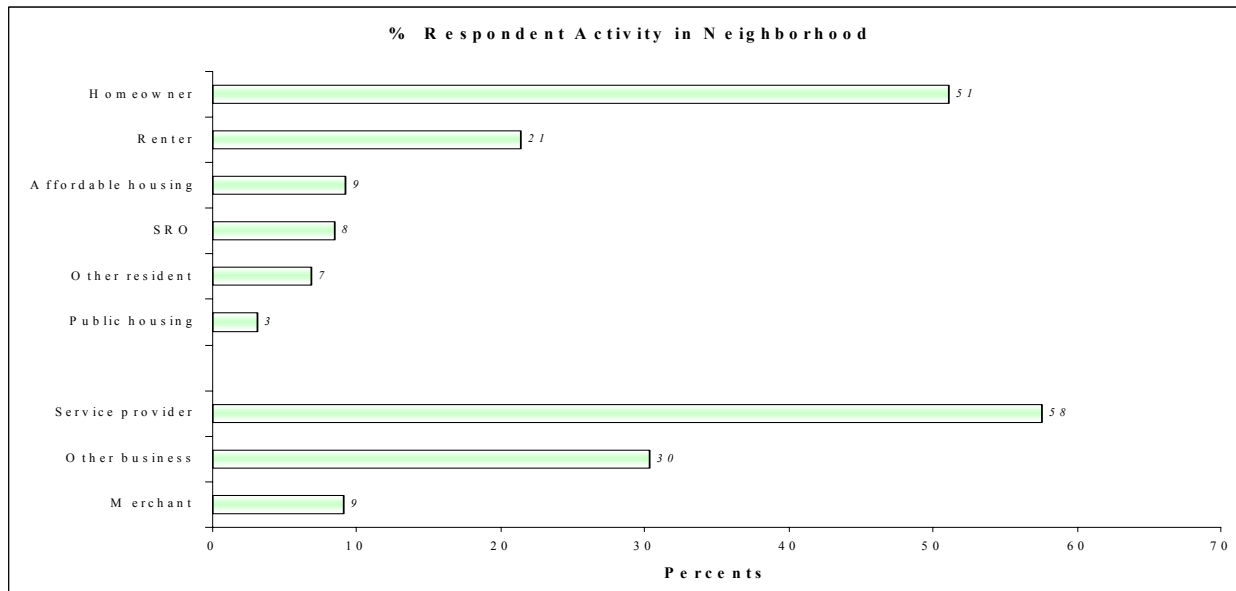
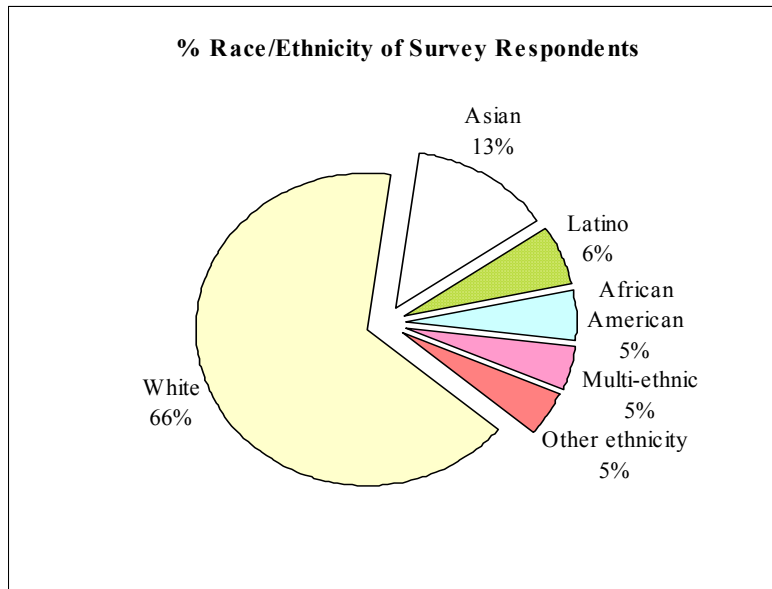
- Unaffordable housing
- Lack of resident participation/sense of community
- High, speeding traffic
- Drugs and gangs

R e s p o n d e n t s E x p e r i e n c e s w i t h a n d E x p o s u r e s t o U n s a f e C o n d i t i o n s i n t h e i r N e i g h b o r h o o d s	
	%
H a r a s s m e n t	5 8 . 2 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	4 4 . 9 %
A s s a u l t o n s t r e e t	4 3 . 0 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	2 7 . 8 %
R o b b e r y	3 2 . 9 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	2 1 . 5 %
S h o p l i f t i n g	1 9 . 6 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	1 3 . 3 %
A s s a u l t a t h o m e	6 . 3 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	2 . 5 %
D V / S e x u a l A s s a u l t	2 4 . 7 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	1 3 . 9 %
P e d e s t r i a n i n j u r e d	2 9 . 7 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	1 6 . 5 %
S p e e d i n g c a r s	5 7 . 6 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	4 5 . 6 %
H i t a n d r u n	1 2 . 0 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	3 . 8 %
G u n v i o l e n c e	1 3 . 9 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	4 . 4 %
D r u g v i o l e n c e	6 3 . 9 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	5 0 . 6 %

Southern District

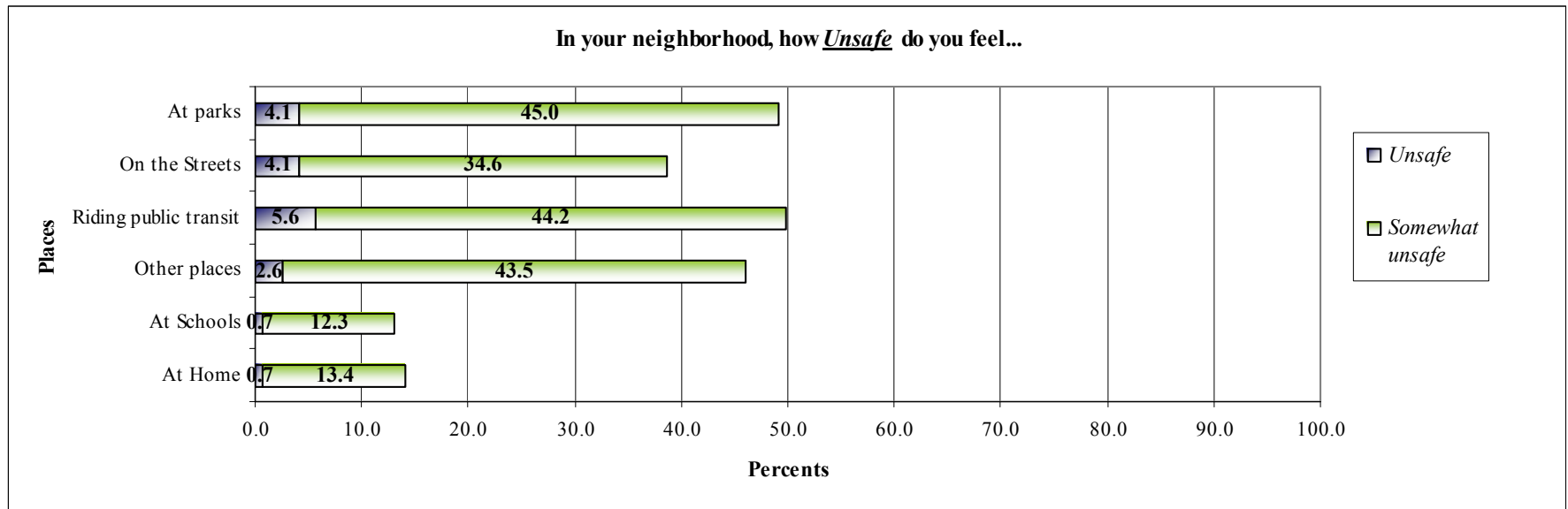
The Basics...

- A total of 158 surveys were completed by either residents or merchants in the Southern district.
- Of these, 61% were male respondents and 39% were female respondents.
- The average age of survey respondents was 42 years.
- The age range for respondents was consistently older, with no respondents under 21 years of age and 81.8% reporting ages 40 and over.



Taraval District

Includes the following neighborhoods: Outer Sunset, SFSU, Taraval Street corridor, Ocean Beach, Noreiga Street corridor

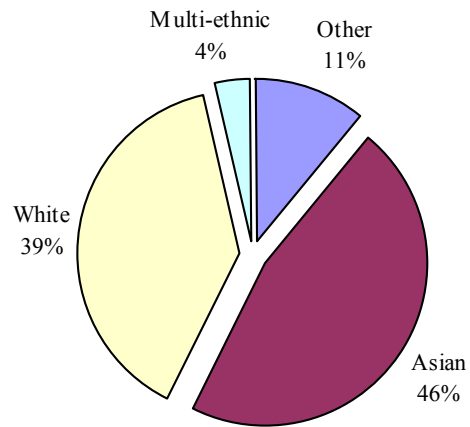


Respondents' opinions on the top factors that contribute to their sense of feeling unsafe in their neighborhoods (in order of frequency):

- Lack of enforcement of traffic laws
- Limited public space for recreation activities
- Gun violence
- Poor street lighting
- Unemployment

R e s p o n d e n t s E x p e r i e n c e s w i t h a n d E x p o s u r e s t o U n s a f e C o n d i t i o n s i n t h e i r N e i g h b o r h o o d s	
	%
H a r a s s m e n t	2 1 . 6 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	1 4 . 5 %
A s s a u l t o n s t r e e t	1 3 . 8 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	6 . 3 %
R o b b e r y	1 5 . 2 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	7 . 8 %
S h o p l i f t i n g	1 0 . 8 %
	8 . 6 %
A s s a u l t a t h o m e	4 . 8 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	3 . 7 %
D V / S e x u a l A s s a u l t	6 . 7 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	5 . 2 %
P e d e s t r i a n i n j u r e d	1 8 . 6 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	1 1 . 2 %
S p e e d i n g c a r s	6 3 . 6 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	5 0 . 2 %
H i t a n d r u n	1 1 . 9 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	6 . 3 %
G u n v i o l e n c e	5 . 9 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	4 . 8 %
D r u g v i o l e n c e	2 0 . 1 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	1 4 . 1 %

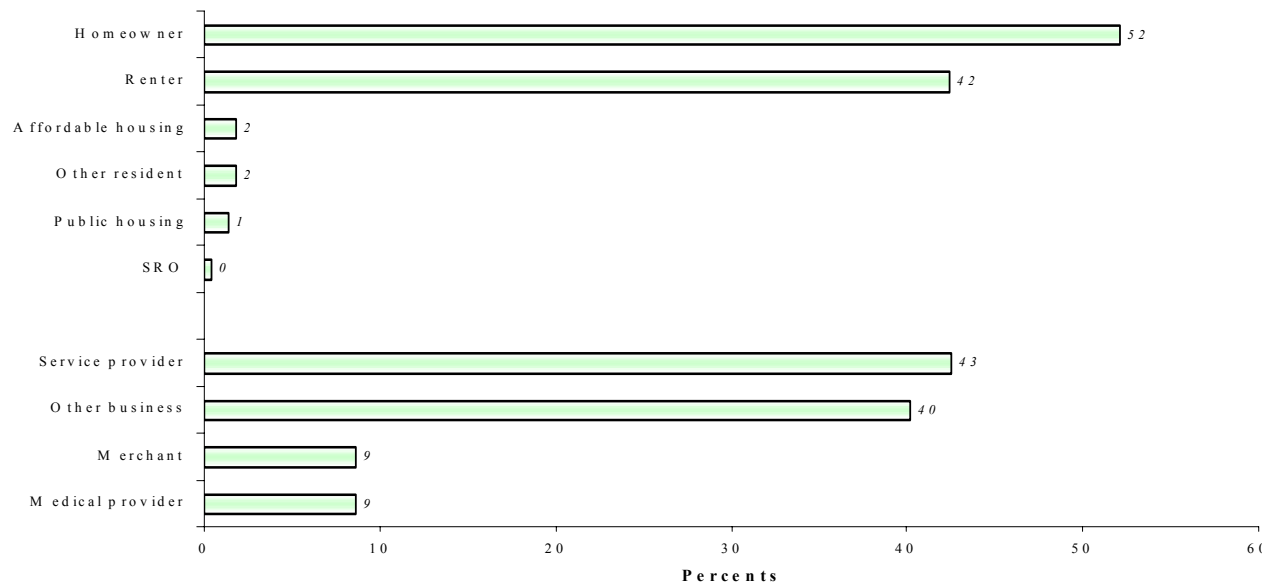
% Race/Ethnicity of Survey Respondents



The Basics...

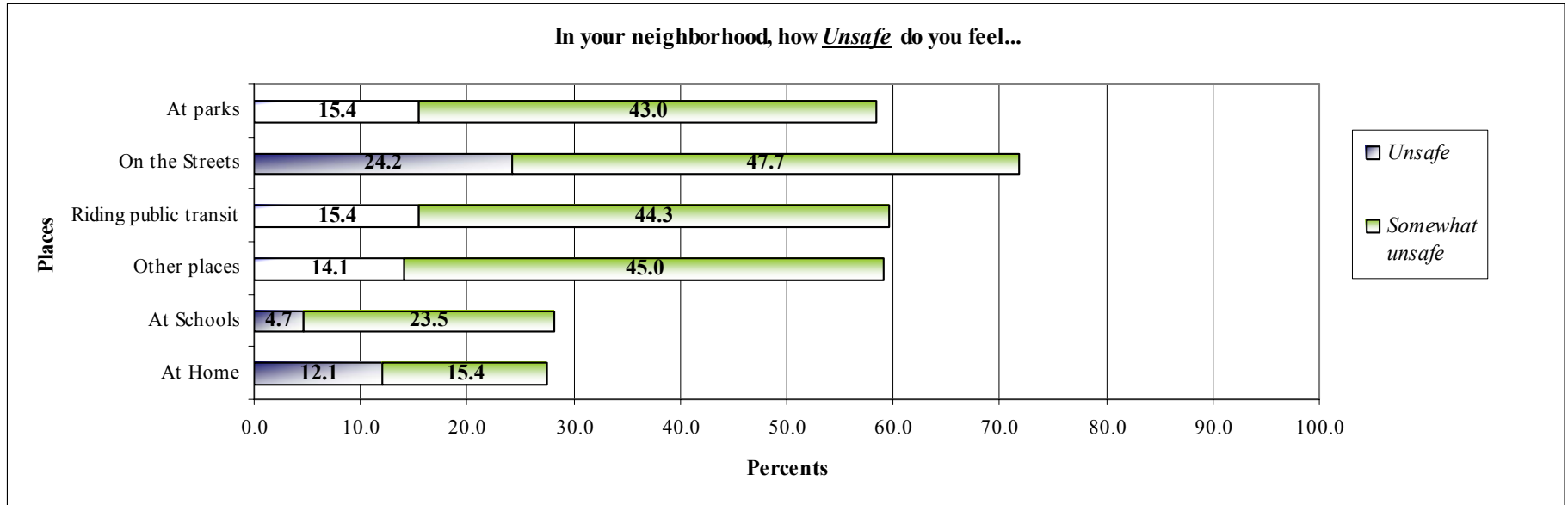
- A total of 269 surveys were completed by either residents or merchants in the Taraval district.
- Of these, 38% were male respondents and 62% were female respondents.
- The average age of survey respondents was 40 years.
- The age range for respondents was consistently adult, with 78.4% reporting ages 21 to 50.

% Respondent Activity in Neighborhood



Tenderloin

Includes the following neighborhoods: Tenderloin, Halladie Plaza, U.N. Plaza

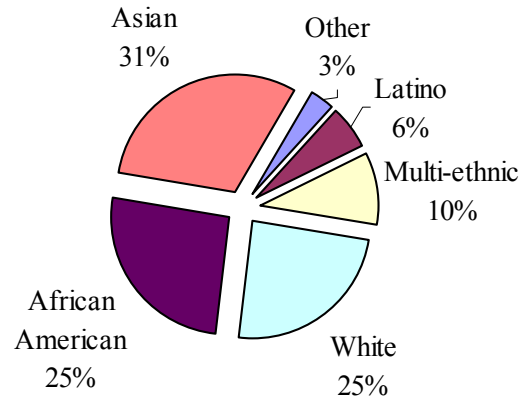


Respondents’ opinion on the top factors that contribute to their sense of feeling *unsafe* in their neighborhood (in order of frequency):

- Drug use and sales
- Police harassment
- Lack of employment
- Lack of mental health and substance abuse prevention services
- Lack of housing/shelters

R e s p o n d e n t s E x p e r i e n c e s w i t h a n d E x p o s u r e s t o U n s a f e C o n d i t i o n s i n t h e i r N e i g h b o r h o o d s	
	%
H a r a s s m e n t	4 3 . 6 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	3 3 . 6 %
A s s a u l t o n s t r e e t	4 5 . 6 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	2 7 . 5 %
R o b b e r y	3 6 . 2 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	2 0 . 8 %
S h o p l i f t i n g	2 8 . 2 %
	2 4 . 2 %
A s s a u l t a t h o m e	1 8 . 1 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	1 1 . 4 %
D V / S e x u a l A s s a u l t	3 2 . 2 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	1 7 . 4 %
P e d e s t r i a n i n j u r e d	3 8 . 9 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	1 9 . 5 %
S p e e d i n g c a r s	5 3 . 0 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	4 2 . 0 %
H i t a n d r u n	2 6 . 8 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	1 8 . 1 %
G u n v i o l e n c e	3 0 . 9 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	2 0 . 1 %
D r u g v i o l e n c e	5 9 . 7 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	4 5 . 0 %

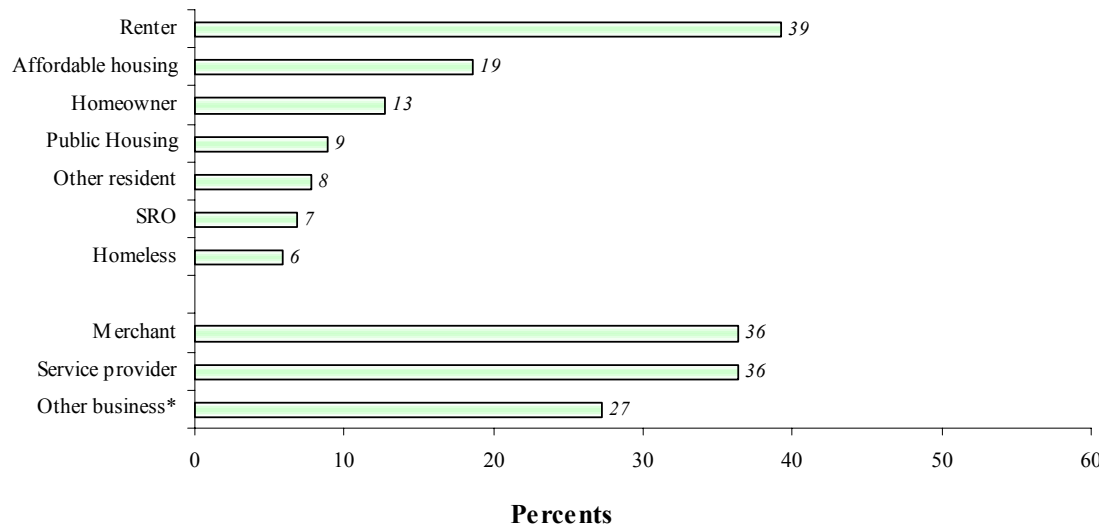
% Race/Ethnicity of Survey Respondents



The Basics...

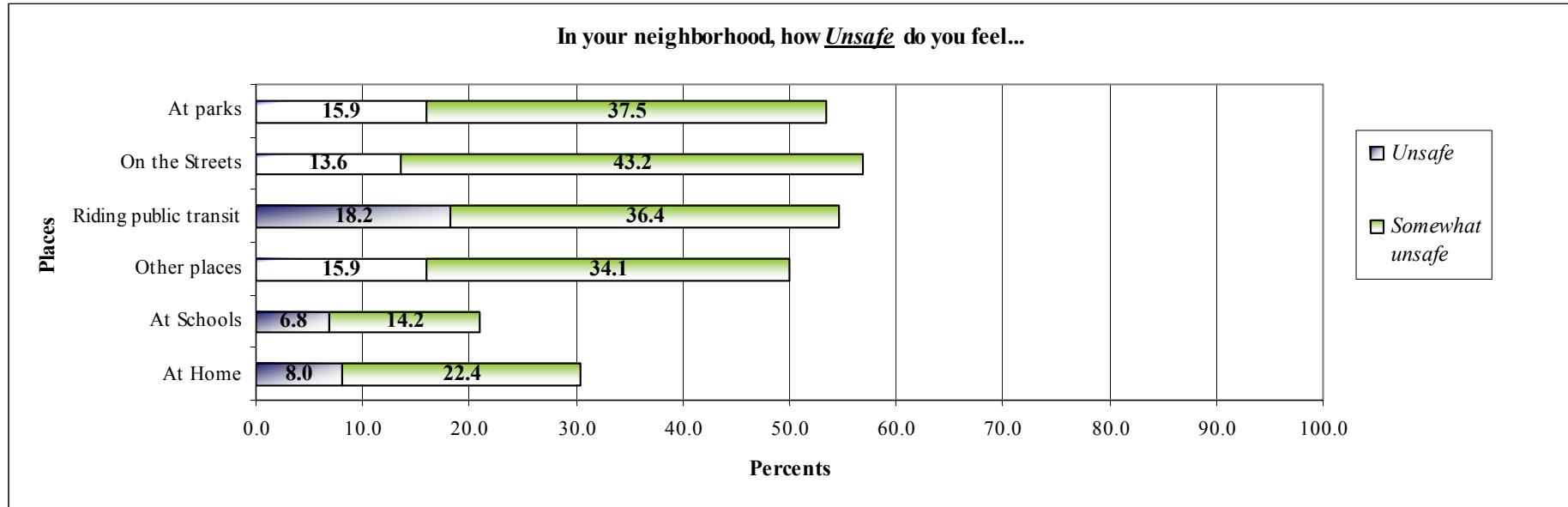
- A total of 149 surveys were completed by either residents or merchants in the Tenderloin district.
- Of these, 61% were male respondents and 39% were female respondents.
- The average age of survey respondents was 41 years of age.
- Only 11% of the respondents were ages 14-17, whereas over 33% reported ages 40 and older

% Respondent Activity in Neighborhood



Visitation Valley District

Includes the following neighborhood: Visitation Valley

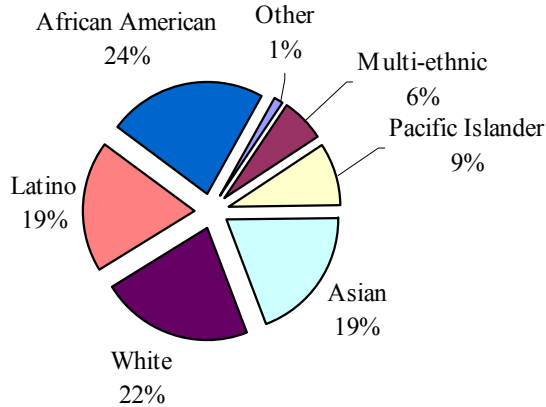


Respondents' opinion on the top factors that contribute to their sense of feeling *unsafe* in their neighborhood (in order of frequency):

- Alcohol availability
- Drug availability and consumption
- High, speeding traffic
- Lack of jobs

R e s p o n d e n t s E x p e r i e n c e s w i t h a n d E x p o s u r e s t o U n s a f e C o n d i t i o n s i n t h e i r N e i g h b o r h o o d s	
	%
H a r a s s m e n t	4 6 . 6 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	3 1 . 8 %
A s s a u l t o n s t r e e t	3 5 . 2 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	1 8 . 2 %
R o b b e r y	3 8 . 6 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	2 1 . 6 %
S h o p l i f t i n g	3 4 . 1 %
	2 1 . 6 %
A s s a u l t a t h o m e	1 7 . 0 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	1 1 . 4 %
D V / S e x u a l A s s a u l t	2 9 . 5 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	1 8 . 2 %
P e d e s t r i a n i n j u r e d	2 9 . 5 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	1 5 . 9 %
S p e e d i n g c a r s	7 0 . 5 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	4 5 . 5 %
H i t a n d r u n	3 0 . 7 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	2 0 . 5 %
G u n v i o l e n c e	4 7 . 7 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	2 6 . 1 %
D r u g v i o l e n c e	4 7 . 1 %
% w h o h a v e w i t n e s s e d / b e e n e x p o s e d t o t h i s e v e n t m o r e t h a n o n e t i m e	2 9 . 5 %

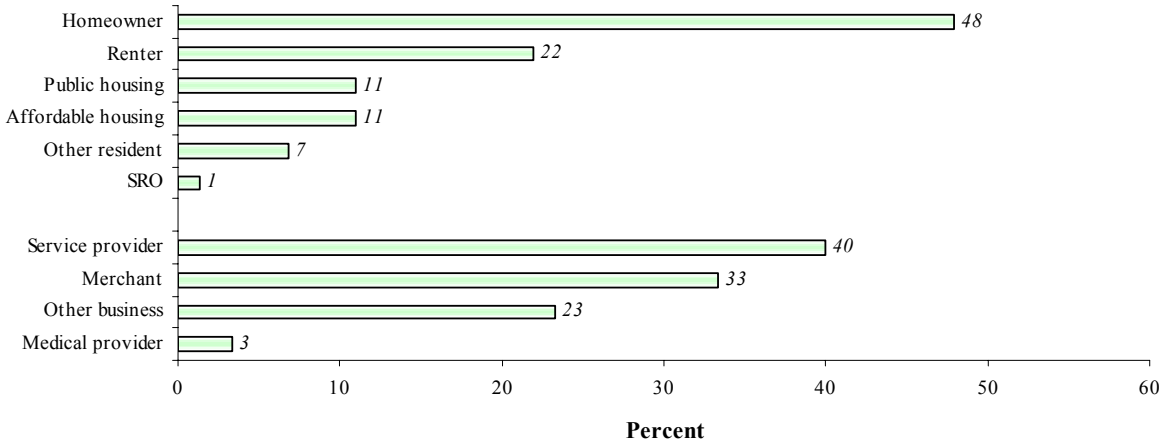
% Race/Ethnicity of Survey Respondents



The Basics...

- A total of 88 surveys were completed by individuals in the Visitation Valley district.
- Of these, 56% were male respondents and 44% were female respondents.
- The average age of survey respondents was 42 years of age, with 20% of the respondents reporting ages 20 and younger.

% Respondent Activity in Neighborhood



Survey respondents were asked to identify three issues, services or programs that they believe would be effective in securing public safety in their communities. The results show that although there may be some differences in the priority order, for the most part, the issues, programs and services identified were consistent across all of the different districts. This speaks to the senses of community as something larger than their own districts. The following table lists the main issues, services and programs identified by respondents, and highlight those areas that emerged as top priorities within each neighborhood.

Survey Respondents' Top Priorities to Promote Public Safety in their Neighborhoods

	Bayview	Central	Ingleside	Mission	Northern	Park	Richmond	South	Taraval	Tendeloin	Visitation Valley
Youth Services including: Employment opportunities for youth More youth after-school programs More programming for youth and families	40.2%	26.0%	31.0%	28.0%	18.0%	20.0%	34.0%	22.0%	36.0%	23.0%	34.0%
Better Interaction with Police including: Increased police presence in the neighborhood Better collaboration with police More police on foot patrol	26.8%	33.0%	29.0%	31.0%	26.0%	22.0%	25.0%	38.0%	26.0%	54.0%	23.0%
Improve Physical Environment including: Wider sidewalks Increased street lighting More speed bumps to reduce car speed Improve lighting in parks	18.3%	32.0%	25.0%	25.0%	8.0%	35.0%	26.0%	40.0%	29.0%	11.0%	21.0%
Adult & Community Services including: Community centers for family activities More services from community-based organizations Better information about available resources and information	9.8%	8.0%	15.0%	11.0%	17.0%	24.0%	15.0%	-	9.0%	10.0%	12.0%
Promotion of Community involvement including: Promoting neighborhood watch groups	2.4%	-	-	2.0%	21.0%	-	-	-	-	-	10.0%
Access to Health care	2.4%	-	-	3.0%	10.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Numbers too small or missing values											

Implications & Promising Approaches

Perception of safety is relatively low among the survey participants in San Francisco. Almost half of the respondents reported feeling unsafe or somewhat unsafe in general. This sense of feeling *unsafe* is slightly higher than other surveys on public perception of community safety. One study by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, for example, found that the proportion of residents in large metropolitan areas, including Los Angeles and San Diego, who reported they were fearful of crime in their neighborhood ranged from 20% to 48% (USBJS, Perceptions of Community Safety. Accessed at: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cvpcs98.pdf> on May 23, 2006).

The Health Effects of a Safe Community

Healthy, safe, livable, family-oriented neighborhoods require a range of public service including schools, parks, open space, libraries, and community centers. For example, having a neighborhood elementary school in a safe walking distance is an essential feature of an environmentally sustainable community. It is also particularly important to families. For children, the adverse health impacts of commuting to school include the loss of sleep, exposure to vehicle pollution, and the lost opportunity for exercise. Schools also serve as important centers for social cohesion and community building.

Parks are places where neighborhood residents can exercise, play and socialize and their safety and maintenance also carries great health benefits. Light to moderate physical activity reduces the risk of heart disease, reduces the risk of developing diabetes, reduces the risk of obesity, reduces blood pressure, prevents osteoporosis, relieves symptoms of depression and anxiety, and prevents falls in the elderly. Even light physical activity provides the opportunity to relieve stress.

Promising Approaches: Survey Respondents Recommendations to Improve Public Safety in their Neighborhoods

Survey respondents provided innovative suggestions for promoting public safety:

- Better Interaction with Police:
 - Periodic community town hall meetings with police and City officials
 - Increased police patrolling on bikes, and foot.
 - Police integration with schools, community centers
 - ‘Buddy system’ where police officers are mentors to young people in the community
 - Provision of self-defense classes in community settings
 - Police patrolling in public transportation

- Youth Services:
 - Cultural and arts programs
 - Sports programs
 - Affordable entertainment for youth
 - Employment training and development
 - Professional development (vocational and career)
 - Affordable housing

- Improved Physical Environment:
 - Traffic calming strategies
 - Cleaner, safer parks
 - Opportunities for family and community interaction
 - Wider sidewalks
 - More bike lanes

- Community Services:
 - Language education
 - Immigration services
 - Services for seniors
 - Promotion of faith groups and services