BOARD of SUPERVISORS

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M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Youth Commission

FROM: Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board

DATE: June 12, 2013

SUBJECT: REFERRAL FROM BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

The Board of Supervisors has received the following, which at the request of the Youth Commission is being referred as per Charter Section 4.124 for comment and recommendation. The Commission may provide any response it deems appropriate within 12 days from the date of this referral.

File: 130502

Hearing to consider the Budget and Legislative Analyst's report on the socioeconomic equity in the City and County of San Francisco, and how the report may be used to guide the City's budget decision making process.

Please return this cover sheet with the Commission's response to **Victor Young, Clerk, Budget and Finance Committee.**

****

RESPONSE FROM YOUTH COMMISSION **Date:** _____

____ **No Comment**

____ **Recommendation Attached**

_____
Chairperson, Youth Commission

Print Form

Introduction Form

By a Member of the Board of Supervisors or the Mayor

Time stamp
or meeting date

I hereby submit the following item for introduction (select only one):

☐ 1. For reference to Committee: _____

An ordinance, resolution, motion, or charter amendment.

☐ 2. Request for next printed agenda without reference to Committee.

☒ 3. Request for hearing on a subject matter at Committee: Budget and Finance Committee

☐ 4. Request for letter beginning "Supervisor _____ inquires"

☐ 5. City Attorney request.

☐ 6. Call File No. _____ from Committee.

☐ 7. Budget Analyst request (attach written motion).

☐ 8. Substitute Legislation File No. _____

☐ 9. Request for Closed Session (attach written motion).

☐ 10. Board to Sit as A Committee of the Whole.

☐ 11. Question(s) submitted for Mayoral Appearance before the BOS on _____

Please check the appropriate boxes. The proposed legislation should be forwarded to the following:

☐ Small Business Commission ☐ Youth Commission ☐ Ethics Commission

☐ Planning Commission ☐ Building Inspection Commission

Note: For the Imperative Agenda (a resolution not on the printed agenda), use a different form.

Sponsor(s):

John Avalos

Subject:

Budget and Legislative Analyst Report on Socioeconomic Equity in the City of San Francisco

The text is listed below or attached:

Hearing to consider Budget and Legislative Analyst Report on Socioeconomic Equity in San Francisco and how the report may be used to guide the City's budget decision-making process.

Signature of Sponsoring Supervisor: _____

For Clerk's Use Only:

130502

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

BUDGET AND LEGISLATIVE ANALYST
1390 Market Street, Suite 1150, San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 552-9292 FAX (415) 252-0461

POLICY ANALYIS REPORT

To: Supervisor Avalos

From: Budget and Legislative Analyst

Date: May 23, 2013

Re: Phase 1: Socioeconomic Equity in the City of San Francisco (Project 130151.1)

SUMMARY OF REQUESTED ACTION

Pursuant to your request, the Budget and Legislative Analyst has prepared a report on the distribution of social benefits, or "determinants of equity" across the City of San Francisco, in response to Phase 1 of your request. In Phase 2, to be provided at a later date, the Budget and Legislative Analyst will examine how the City's resources are being allocated across the City to address disparities in the distribution of social benefits.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The information presented in this report shows that there are significant disparities in determinants of equity across the City. Specifically, certain racial and ethnic groups and certain neighborhoods in the City repeatedly do not fare as well as others in measures such as income, housing costs, education and crime. Data collected for this analysis show that:

Demographics

- The City's racial and ethnic composition has changed over the last 30 years, with increases in the Asian and Latino populations, moderate growth in the White population, and a decrease in the Black/African American populations. "Other" racial groups have also grown, including mixed race residents and those that do not self-identify with standard classifications. The 2010 distribution of the City's population by Supervisorial District and race/ethnicity is shown in Figure A.

Figure A: 2010 City Population by Supervisorial District and Race/Latino Ethnicity								
Supervis-orial District	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian	Black/ African American	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	White	Other	TOTAL	Latino
1	243	30,706	1,617	317	31,465	5,199	69,548	4,755
2	162	8,769	1,392	181	55,773	3,329	69,606	3,918
3	380	33,458	2,389	99	31,033	3,280	70,638	4,834
4	109	41,689	565	480	26,560	3,086	72,489	4,221
5	199	13,031	8,627	152	47,082	5,672	74,764	7,211
6	422	24,854	6,825	461	33,148	7,956	73,665	11,946
7	338	25,645	2,170	150	39,504	5,111	72,918	7,414
8	246	8,512	2,165	66	58,865	5,649	75,503	10,763
9	593	18,143	3,108	178	45,424	9,277	76,723	29,381
10	969	25,215	16,849	863	23,436	5,231	72,563	15,668
11	410	36,376	5,061	419	25,622	8,931	76,818	21,663
Total	4,071	266,398	50,768	3,366	417,912	62,721	805,235	121,774

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006-2010 sample & Census 2010 SF1: Calculated by the Budget and Legislative Analyst from San Francisco Planning Department.
Note: The ethnicity Latino is counted by the Census Bureau separate from its racial classifications. For Census Bureau racial identification, Latinos are asked to self-select from one of the racial categories shown in the table above. Therefore, Latino population numbers are presented separate from race to avoid double-counting.

- The population of persons under age 18 comprised 24.5 percent of the population Statewide but only 13.3 percent of the City population in 2010. The 2010 U.S. Census showed that Supervisorial Districts 10 and 11 had the highest concentration of residents under 18; Supervisorial Districts 3 and 6 had the lowest.

- The population of persons 65 and older comprised 13.6 percent of the City population in 2010, with the largest concentration of seniors in Supervisorial District 3.

- Residents living in English-only speaking households ranged from a low of 32.7 percent in Supervisorial District 11 to a high of 80.6 percent in Supervisorial District 2.

- Foreign-born residents comprised 34.9 percent of the City's population in 2010. The highest concentration of foreign-born residents was 49.5 percent in Supervisorial District 11; the lowest concentration was 15.7 percent in Supervisorial District 2.

- Slightly more than half of the City's residents, 50.6 percent, have a college, graduate and/or professional degree. However, only 28 percent of residents have such degrees in Supervisorial Districts 10 and 11 whereas 71 percent and 78 percent of the residents of Supervisorial Districts 8 and 2, respectively, have college, graduate or professional

degrees. Figure B shows the distribution of the City's population with college, graduate or professional degrees by Supervisorial District.

Figure B: 2010 City Population w/ College, Graduate or Professional Degree

Superivsorial District	Number w/ College+/Prfsnl Degree	Total Population	% Total Population
1	38,251	69,548	55%
2	54,293	69,606	78%
3	32,493	70,638	46%
4	32,620	72,489	45%
5	47,101	74,764	63%
6	31,676	73,665	43%
7	45,209	72,918	62%
8	53,607	75,503	71%
9	30,689	76,723	40%
10	20,318	72,563	28%
11	21,509	76,818	28%
Total	**407,767**	**805,235**	**51%**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006-2010 sample & Census 2010 SF1: Calculated by the Budget and Legislative Analyst from San Francisco Planning Department.

- Income disparity is significant in the City's Supervisorial Districts. Median household income in 2010 was $71,416 Citywide, but only $37,431 in Supervisorial District 6 as compared to $105,509, or approximately 2.8 times more in Supervisorial District 2. Similarly, disparities in income exist between racial/ethnic groups. Median household income Citywide for White residents was $83,796 in 2010 but $30,840 for Blacks/African Americans. Figures C and D present the distributions of household income by Supervisorial District and racial/Latino ethnicity classifications.

Figure C: 2010 Median Household Income by Supervisorial District

Supervisorial District	Median Household Income
1	$74,668
2	105,509
3	43,513
4	77,376
5	67,331
6	37,431
7	94,121
8	95,930
9	67,989
10	55,487
11	71,504
Citywide	**$71,416**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006-2010 sample & Census 2010 SF1: Calculated by the Budget and Legislative Analyst from San Francisco Planning Department.

Figure D: San Francisco Median Household Income by Race/Latino Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Median Income
American Indian and Alaska Native	$51,087
Asian	60,648
Black/African American	30,840
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islande	57,560
White	83,796
Two or More Races	66,473
Other	52,599
Median Household Income	$71,416
Latino (subset of races above)	55,985

Source: Calculated by the Budget and Legislative Analyst from: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006-2010 sample
Note: The ethnicity Latino is counted by the Census Bureau separate from its racial classifications. For Census Bureau racial identification, Latinos are asked to self-select from one of the racial categories shown in the table above. Therefore, Latino population numbers are presented separate from race to avoid double-counting.

- The number of residents in poverty Citywide in 2010 was 96,550, or 12 percent of all residents, but residents in poverty ranged from a low of six percent of Supervisorial District 2 residents to a high of 22 percent of the residents of Supervisorial District 6. The lowest poverty rate by race/ethnic group was 9.6 percent for the White population whereas the highest poverty rate was 25.3 percent for Blacks/African Americans.

- The Citywide 2010 unemployment rate was seven percent, but the unemployment rate ranged from a low of five percent in Supervisorial District 2 to a high of 11 percent in Supervisorial District 10.

Criminal Justice

- While criminal activity occurs in all neighborhoods and Supervisorial Districts, homicides, shootings, and robberies are disproportionately concentrated in Supervisorial Districts 6 and 10.

- 55.5 percent of the 1,541 inmates, or 855 inmates, incarcerated by the San Francisco Sheriff's Department in 2012 were Black/African American even though Blacks/African Americans comprise only six percent of the City's population.

- City neighborhoods with the highest rates of incarcerated residents in 2012 were the Tenderloin, Western Addition, South of Market, Inner Mission and Bayview/Hunters Point.

Education

- 47 percent, or nearly half of all students enrolled in San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD) schools, come from just the following neighborhoods: Inner Mission, Ingleside/Excelsior, Bayview/Hunters Point and Visitacion Valley/Portola.

- In addition to disparities between Supervisorial Districts, disparity in educational attainment was also found between racial and ethnic groups. Whereas 49.9 percent of White residents have college degrees or higher, only 17 percent of Blacks/African Americans and 17.7 percent of Latinos have attained college degrees or higher. Only 10 percent of Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders have a college degree or higher.

- SFUSD's District-wide dropout rate in the 2009-2010 school year was not equal among all racial and ethnic groups: the highest dropout rate was 20.3 percent for Latinos whereas the lowest rate was 6.2 percent for non-Hispanic Asians.

Parks and Recreation

- Parks are available in all Supervisorial Districts but park acreage per 1,000 residents ranges from a low of 0.17 in Supervisorial District 6 to a high of 25.01 in Supervisorial District 2. The number and size of parks varies from a low of nine parks averaging 1.4 acres each in Supervisorial District 6 to a high of 20 parks averaging 87 acres each in Supervisorial District 2 (includes the Presidio).

Health

- In FY 2011-12, 94 percent of San Franciscans aged 0-64 were reported to have health insurance or were enrolled in Healthy San Francisco,. However, disparities exist by neighborhood for certain health indicators.

- Asthma-related hospitalization rates varied by neighborhood between 2008-2010, from a high of 26.7 hospitalizations for every 10,000 residents in Portrero Hill, Telegraph Hill/Waterfront, Treasure Island and Rincon Hill to a low of 5.6 per 10,000 residents in the Inner Richmond and the Presidio.

- In 2010, there were 30 deaths of babies under one-year of age reported Citywide. A disproportionate eight of those 30 deaths, or 26.7 percent, were in the Bayview/Hunters Point neighborhood.

- The rate of pregnant women receiving prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy was 87 percent Citywide in 2010, but only 69 percent of pregnant women received such care in the Bayview/Hunters Point neighborhood.

Environment

- The Sustainable Communities Index performance measurement system administered by the Department of Public Health has identified the southeastern and western areas of San Francisco as having poor access to food markets and food sources and most other neighborhoods as having good or excellent access to food markets and food sources..

Information is presented in this report as follows.

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BACKGROUND

In San Francisco, as in other communities across the nation, race, income and language spoken are major predictors of not just the neighborhoods in which we live, but also how we live. The intent of this report is to better understand the state of equity in San Francisco by monitoring demographic trends and establishing baselines measure of inequities.

Methods and Sources

The King County (Washington) Equity and Social Justice Annual Report served as a model for Phase 1 of this request. The Budget and Legislative Analyst surveyed City departments for data on the following proposed 'determinants of equity':

- Employment/Income
- Affordable Housing
- Education
- Criminal Justice
- Transportation (streetscape, bikes, pedestrian)
- Public Safety
- Health/Environmental Health
- Access to Parks and Recreation Opportunities
- Food Security, and
- Public Services.

In addition to data provided from City departments, this report includes information from the following resources:

The Planning Department's *2012 Socio-economic Profiles for 2012 Supervisorial Districts, which* provides socio-economic profiles for the City's Supervisorial Districts derived from the 2010 Census and the American Community Survey.

The Sustainable Communities Index (SCI), a collection of over 100 measurements established by the Department of Public Health in collaboration with various other organizations for the purpose of conducting ongoing measurements of the City's livability, equity and prosperity.

The Health Matters in San Francisco website, developed by the Healthy Communities Institute and the Building a Healthier San Francisco coalition, which collects information measuring various aspects of health conditions in San Francisco. The organization is a Citywide collaborative of the San Francisco Department of Public Health, non-profit hospitals, McKesson Foundation, the San Francisco Foundation, United Way of the Bay Area, Metta Fund, Blue Cross of California- State Sponsored Business, and a variety of health organizations and philanthropic foundations.

The City's Food Security Task Force provided data from their forthcoming report, *An Assessment of Food Security in San Francisco* which is expected to be released in 2013.

The Trust for Public Land's ParkScore, a comprehensive rating system that measures how well the 40 largest U.S. cities are meeting the need for parks.

The San Francisco Controller's *FY 2011-12 Park Maintenance Standards Report,* an annual report on the City's park maintenance performance.

The Budget and Legislative Analyst acknowledges that this report is not an exhaustive look at all the possible "determinants of equity".

FINDINGS

I. Demographic Indicators

A. Population: Race and Ethnicity

Since 1990, San Francisco's population has grown by 81,276, or 11.2 percent, from 723,959 in 1990 to 805,235 in 2010, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. More significant than the overall population growth are changes in the racial and ethnic distribution of the population. The distribution and growth of the population by race and ethnicity is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: San Francisco Population by Race and Latino Ethnicity, 1990 - 2010

Race/ethnicity	1990	2000	2010	Change	% Change	% 2010 Pop.
American Indian and Alaska Native	3,354	3,458	4,071	717	21.4%	0.5%
Asian	207,901	239,565	266,398	58,497	28.1%	33.1%
Black/African American	78,931	60,515	50,768	-28,163	-35.7%	6.3%
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	3,099	3,844	3,365	266	8.6%	0.4%
White	388,341	385,731	417,913	29,572	7.6%	51.9%
Other[1]	42,333	83,620	62,720	20,387	48.2%	7.8%
Total	723,959	776,773	805,235	81,276	11.2%	100.0%
Latino (subset of races above)[3]	94,377	102,078	121,744	27,367	29.0%	15.1%

Source: Calculated by the Budget and Legislative Analyst from U.S. Census Bureau, Census 1990, 2000, 2010 data provided by the San Francisco Planning Department

[1] Beginning with the decentennial census in 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau began collecting information on individuals self reporting 'two or more races'. For the purposes of this report such individuals are included in the "Other" race calculation.

[2] The ethnicity Latino is counted by the Census Bureau separate from its racial classifications. For Census Bureau racial identification, Latinos are asked to self-select from one of the racial categories shown in the table above. Therefore, Latino population numbers are presented separate from race to avoid double-counting.

As can be seen, there have been dramatic shifts in the racial and ethnic makeup of the City between 1990 and 2010. Most notable is the growth in the Asian, Latino and Other population and the decrease in the Black/African American population. The White population increased slightly during that time, although that growth may be explained by growth in the Latino population to the extent that Latinos selected White as their racial group for Census purposes.

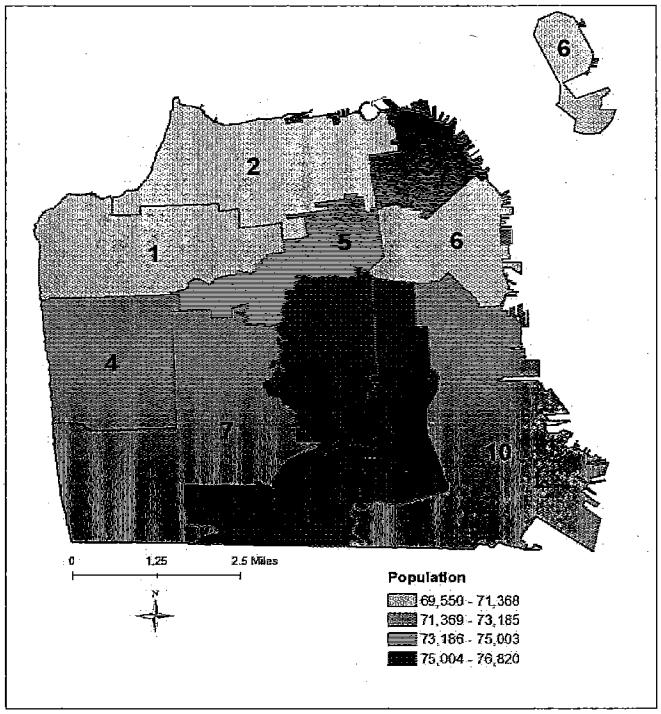
Although San Francisco as a whole continues to be more diverse, diversity in the 2010 demographic makeup of the City's 11 Supervisorial Districts varied. As seen in the maps presented in Figures 2-8 and Figure 10 below, Supervisorial District 2 was the least diverse with a population that is 80.1 percent White, 12.6 percent Asian, 2 percent Black/African American, 4.8 percent Other and under one percent American Indian/Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. The Latino population comprised 5.6 percent of the District

population. Supervisorial District 10 was the most diverse district with 34.7 percent Asian, 32.3 percent White, 23.2 percent Black/African American, 7.2 percent Other and 2.5 percent American Indian/Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. The Latino population of Supervisorial District 10 comprised 21.6 percent of the population.

Supervisorial District 10 had the largest Black/African American population of the City in 2010 at 23.2 percent of total population of the Supervisorial District. Supervisorial District 9 had the largest Latino population with 38.3 percent of the total population of that District. Supervisorial District 4 had the largest Asian population at 57.5 percent of its total population.

Figure 2: 2010 Population by Supervisorial District

District	Population
1	69,548
2	69,606
3	70,638
4	72,489
5	74,764
6	73,665
7	72,918
8	75,503
9	76,723
10	72,563
11	76,818
Total	**805,235**



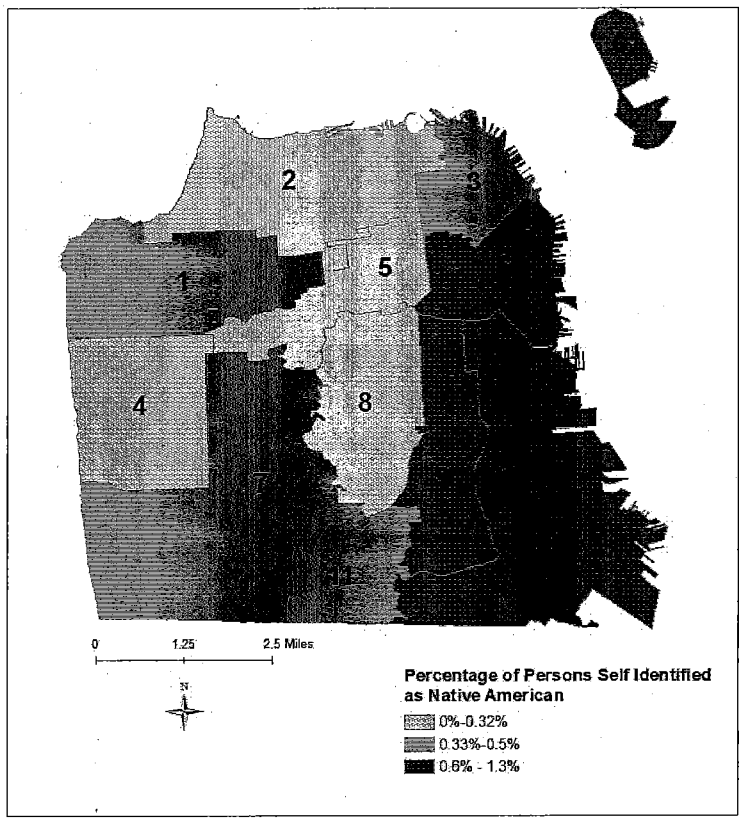
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006-2010 sample & Census 2010 SF1: Calculated by the Budget and Legislative Analyst from San Francisco Planning Department.

The City's American Indian and Alaska Native population was 4,071 or 0.5 percent of the total City population in 2010, shown in Figure 3 by Supervisorial District and as a percentage of each District's total population. The American Indian and Alaska Native population was the highest in Supervisorial District 10 at 1.3 percent and was less than 1 percent in all of the other Supervisorial Districts.

Figure 3: 2010 American Indian and Alaska Native Population by Supervisorial District

Dist.	AI/AN Pop.	Total Pop.	% Total
1	243	69,548	0.3%
2	162	69,606	0.2%
3	380	70,638	0.5%
4	109	72,489	0.2%
5	199	74,764	0.3%
6	422	73,665	0.6%
7	338	72,918	0.5%
8	246	75,503	0.3%
9	593	76,723	0.8%
10	969	72,563	1.3%
11	410	76,818	0.5%
Total	**4,071**	**805,235**	**0.5%**

2010 American Indian and Alaska Native Population as a Percent of Supervisorial District



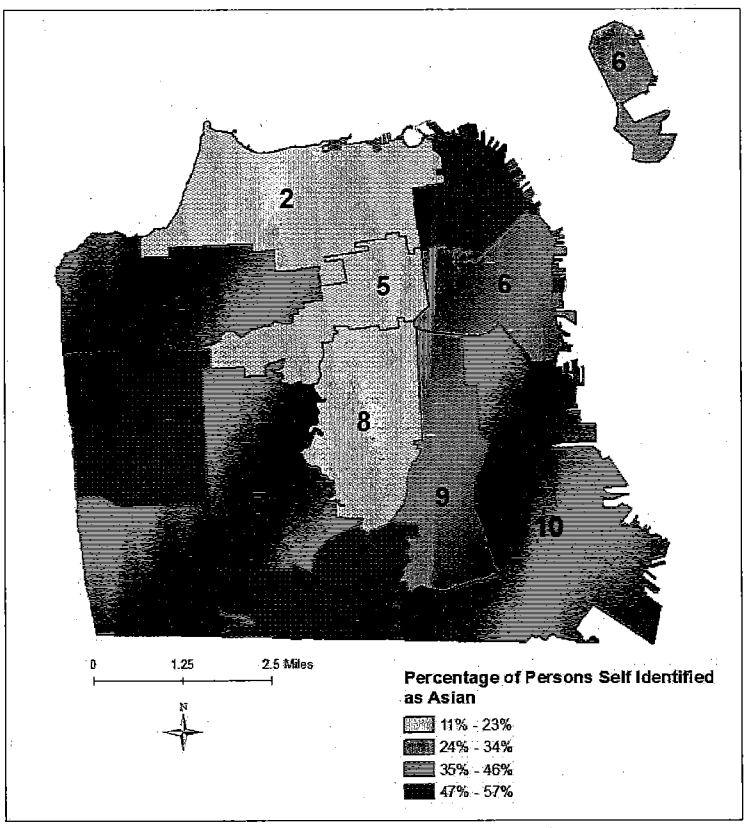
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006-2010 sample & Census 2010 SF1: Calculated by the Budget and Legislative Analyst from San Francisco Planning Department.

According to the 2010 census, the City's Asian population was 266,398 or 33.1 percent of total City population, shown in Figure 4 by Supervisorial District and as a percentage of each District's total population. As can be seen, the Asian population comprised over a third of the population in seven Supervisorial Districts, and the largest percentage of the total population, at 57.5 percent, in Supervisorial District 4.

Figure 4: 2010 Asian Population by Supervisorial District

Dist.	Asian Pop.	Total Pop.	% Total
1	30,706	69,548	44.2%
2	8,769	69,606	12.6%
3	33,458	70,638	47.4%
4	41,689	72,489	57.5%
5	13,031	74,764	17.4%
6	24,854	73,665	33.7%
7	25,645	72,918	35.2%
8	8,512	75,503	11.3%
9	18,143	76,723	23.6%
10	25,215	72,563	34.7%
11	36,376	76,818	47.4%
Total	**266,398**	**805,235**	**33.1%**

2010 Asian Population as a Percent of Supervisorial District



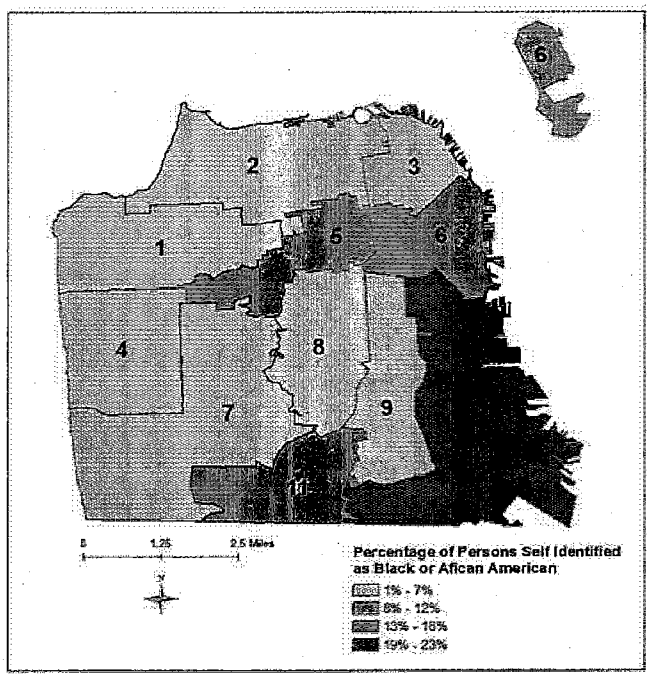
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006-2010 sample & Census 2010 SF1: Calculated by the Budget and Legislative Analyst from San Francisco Planning Department.

The Black/African American population in 2010 was 50,768 or 6.3 percent of total City population, shown in Figure 5 by Supervisorial District and as a percentage of each District's total population. The Black/African American population was under 25 percent of the total population in every Supervisorial District. The largest percentage of Black/African Americans relative to total District population was in Supervisorial District 10, at 23.2 percent of the District's population.

Figure 5: 2010 Black/African American Population by Supervisorial District

Dist.	Black/AA Pop.	Total Pop.	% Total
1	1,617	69,548	2.3%
2	1,392	69,606	2.0%
3	2,389	70,638	3.4%
4	565	72,489	0.8%
5	8,627	74,764	11.5%
6	6,825	73,665	9.3%
7	2,170	72,918	3.0%
8	2,165	75,503	2.9%
9	3,108	76,723	4.1%
10	16,849	72,563	23.2%
11	5,061	76,818	6.6%
Total	**50,768**	**805,235**	**6.3%**

2010 Black/African American Population as a Percent of Supervisorial District



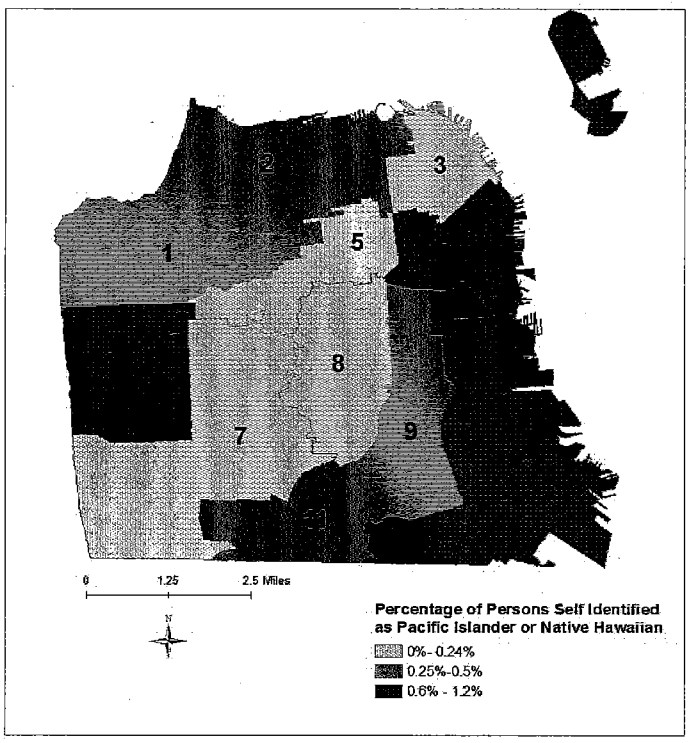
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006-2010 sample & Census 2010 SF1: Calculated by the Budget and Legislative Analyst from San Francisco Planning Department.

The City's Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander population was 3,365 of 0.4 percent of total City population, as shown by Supervisorial District and as a percentage of each District's total population in Figure 6. The Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander population was the highest in Supervisorial District 10 at 1.2 percent and was less than 1 percent in all of the other Supervisorial Districts.

Figure 6: 2010 Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander Population by Supervisorial District

Dist.	NHPI Pop.	Total Pop.	% Total
1	317	69,548	0.5%
2	181	69,606	0.3%
3	99	70,638	0.1%
4	480	72,489	0.7%
5	152	74,764	0.2%
6	461	73,665	0.6%
7	150	72,918	0.2%
8	66	75,503	0.1%
9	178	76,723	0.2%
10	863	72,563	1.2%
11	419	76,818	0.5%
Total	**3,365**	**805,235**	**0.4%**

2010 Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander Population as a Percent of Supervisorial District



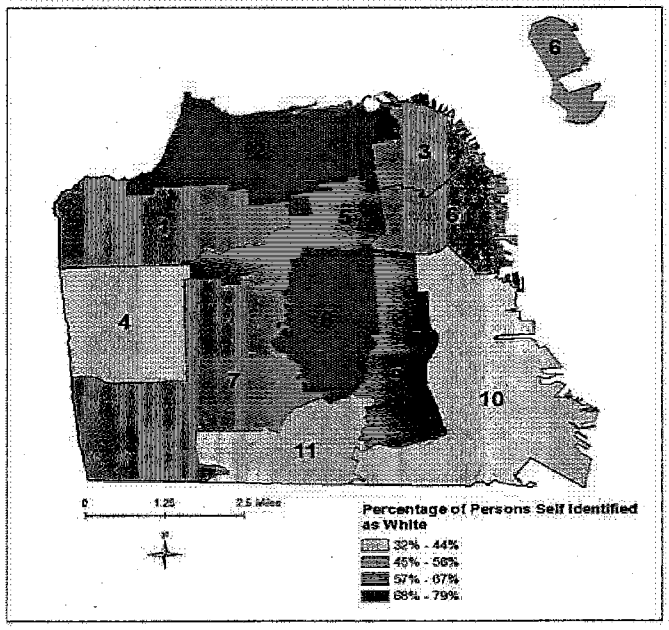
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006-2010 sample & Census 2010 SF1: Calculated by the Budget and Legislative Analyst from San Francisco Planning Department.

The White population in 2010 was 417,913 or 51.9 percent of total City population, shown in Figure 7 by Supervisorial District and as a percentage of each District's total population. As can be seen, the White population comprised nearly a third or more of the population of every Supervisorial District in the City and more than half the population in five Supervisorial Districts. The largest concentration of the White population was in Supervisorial District 2, at 80.1 percent; the lowest percentage was in Supervisorial District 10, at 32.3 percent of total District population.

Figure 7: 2010 White Population by Supervisorial District

Dist.	White Pop.	Total Pop.	% Total
1	31,465	69,548	45.2%
2	55,773	69,606	80.1%
3	31,033	70,638	43.9%
4	26,560	72,489	36.6%
5	47,082	74,764	63.0%
6	33,148	73,665	45.0%
7	39,504	72,918	54.2%
8	58,865	75,503	78.0%
9	45,424	76,723	59.2%
10	23,436	72,563	32.3%
11	25,622	76,818	33.4%
Total	**417,913**	**805,235**	**51.9%**

2010 White Population as a Percent of Supervisorial District



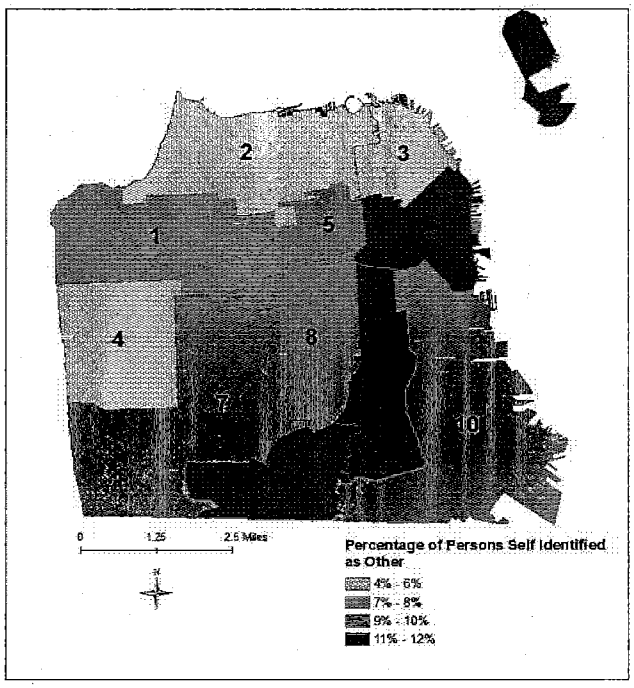
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006-2010 sample & Census 2010 SF1: Calculated by the Budget and Legislative Analyst from San Francisco Planning Department.

The City's Other population, which includes races not identified by the U.S. Census, persons of two or more races and serves as a category for those that do not choose to identify in the provided categories, was 62,720, or 7.8 percent of total City population, as shown in Figure 8 by Supervisorial District and as a percentage of each District's total population. The Other population was the highest in Supervisorial District 9 and Supervisorial District 11 at 12.1 percent and 11.6 percent, respectively.

Figure 8: 2010 Other Population by Supervisorial District

Dist.	Other Pop.	Total Pop.	% Total
1	5,199	69,548	7.5%
2	3,329	69,606	4.8%
3	3,280	70,638	4.6%
4	3,086	72,489	4.3%
5	5,672	74,764	7.6%
6	7,956	73,665	10.8%
7	5,111	72,918	7.0%
8	5,649	75,503	7.5%
9	9,277	76,723	12.1%
10	5,231	72,563	7.2%
11	8,931	76,818	11.6%
Total	62,720	805,235	7.8%

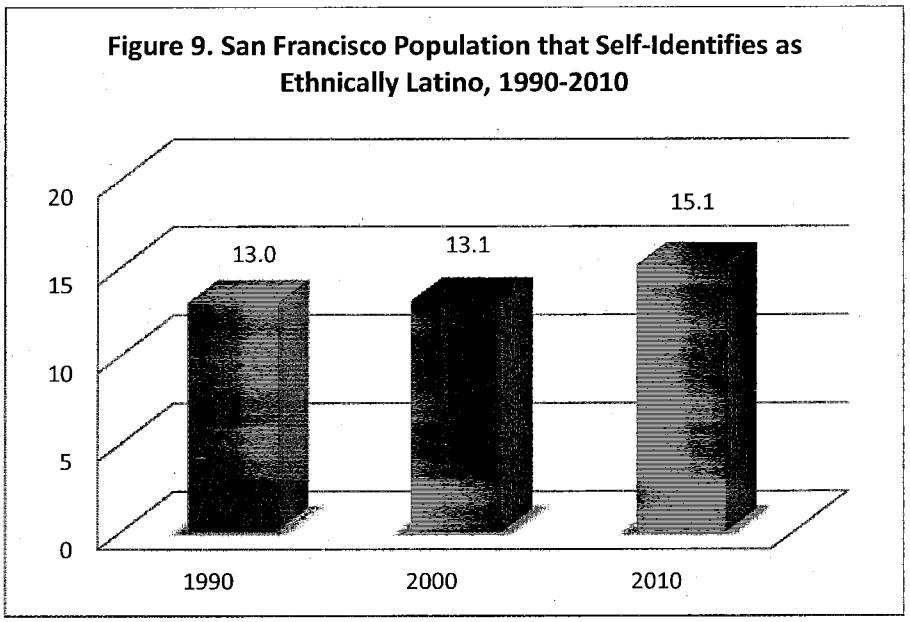
2010 Other Population as a Percent of Supervisorial District



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006-2010 sample & Census 2010 SF1: Calculated by the Budget and Legislative Analyst from San Francisco Planning Department.

As seen in Figure 9 below, the percentage of the City's population that self-identifies ethnically as Latino increased from 13.0 percent of the population in 1990 to 15.1 percent in 2010. This represented an increase in the self-identified Latino population from 94,377 to 121,774 in 2010, an increase of 27,267 and 29 percent (See Figure 1 above). As seen in Figure 10 below, Supervisorial District 9 had the largest Latino population in 2010 at 38.3 percent of the total District population. Supervisorial Districts 2 and 4 has the smallest Latino population at 5.6 and 5.8 percent of the total District populations, respectively.

Figure 9. San Francisco Population that Self-Identifies as Ethnically Latino, 1990-2010

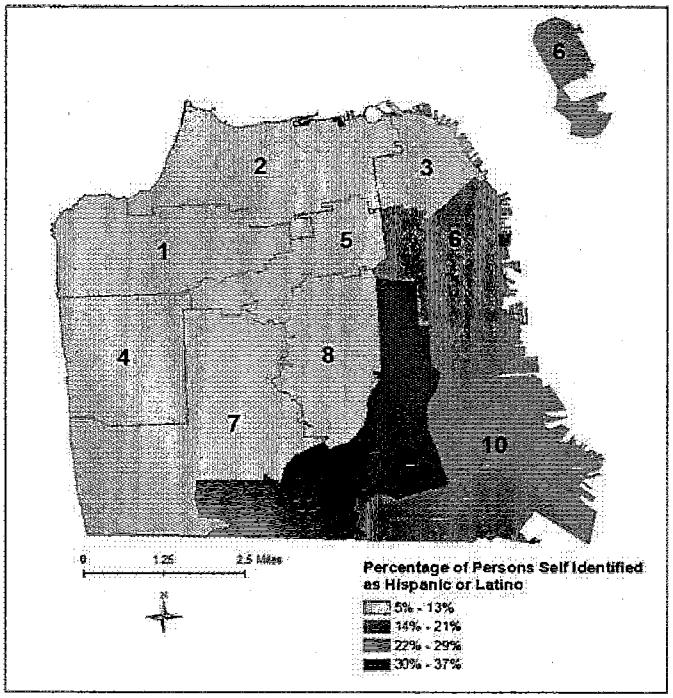


Source: San Francisco Planning Department; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006-2010 sample & Census 2010 SF1

Figure 10: 2010 Latino Population by Supervisorial District

Dist.	Latino Pop.	Total Pop.	% Total
1	4,755	69,548	6.8%
2	3,918	69,606	5.6%
3	4,834	70,638	6.8%
4	4,221	72,489	5.8%
5	7,211	74,764	9.6%
6	11,946	73,665	16.2%
7	7,414	72,918	10.2%
8	10,763	75,503	14.3%
9	29,381	76,723	38.3%
10	15,668	72,563	21.6%
11	21,663	76,818	28.2%
Total	**121,774**	**805,235**	**15.1%**

2010 Latino Population as a Percent of Supervisorial District



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006-2010 sample & Census 2010 SF1: Calculated by the Budget and Legislative Analyst from San Francisco Planning Department.

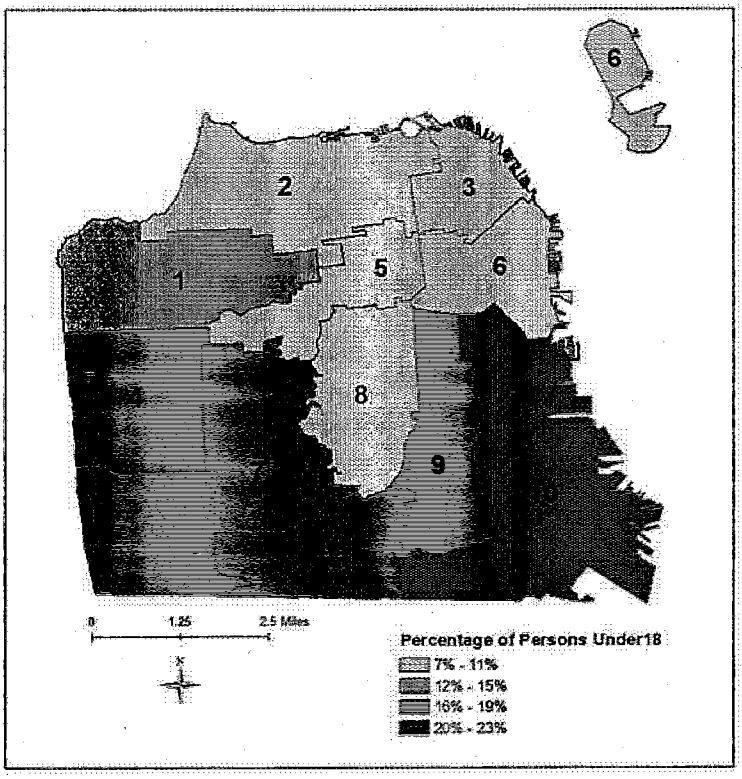
B. Age: Youth

Whereas the population under 18 comprises 24.5 percent of the California population, it comprised only approximately thirteen percent of the City's population in 2010.[1] As seen in Figure 11 below, the Supervisorial Districts with the lowest percentage of its population under the age of 18 in 2010 were Supervisorial Districts 3 and 6 with approximately 5,337 and 5,612 individuals under 18, respectively, or 7.6 percent of each District's total population. With 16,444 of its residents under the age of 18, Supervisorial District 10 had the highest percentage of its population, 22.7 percent, under the age of 18 in 2010 compared to all other Districts.

Figure 11: 2010 Population Under the Age of 18 by Supervisorial District

Dist.	Under 18 Pop.	Total Pop.	% Total
1	9,535	69,548	13.7%
2	6,714	69,606	9.6%
3	5,337	70,638	7.6%
4	11,832	72,489	16.3%
5	6,492	74,764	8.7%
6	5,612	73,665	7.6%
7	11,261	72,918	15.4%
8	7,695	75,503	10.2%
9	12,558	76,723	16.4%
10	16,444	72,563	22.7%
11	13,645	76,818	17.8%
Total	**107,126**	**805,235**	**13.3%**

2010 Population Under the Age of 18 as a Percent of Supervisorial District



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006-2010 sample & Census 2010 SF1: Calculated by the Budget and Legislative Analyst from San Francisco Planning Department.

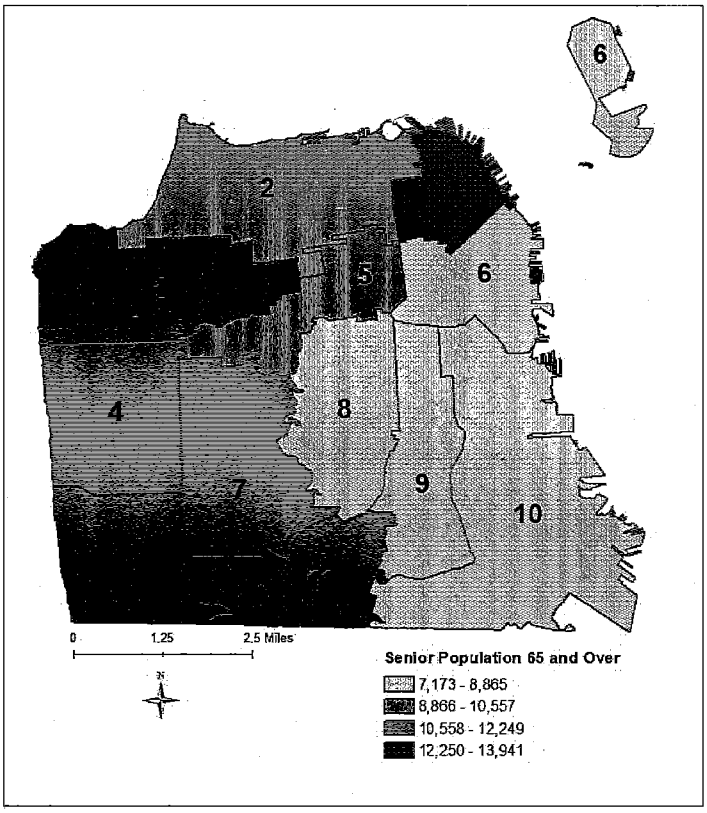
[1] U.S. Census Bureau, State and County Quick Facts, 2011

C. Age: Seniors

Approximately 13.6 percent of the City's population was reported as 65 or older in the 2010 census. As seen in Figure 12 below, the Supervisorial District with the lowest percentage of population 65 or older was Supervisorial District 8 with 7,173 individuals, or 9.5 percent of total District population. Supervisorial District 3, with 13,941 residents 65 or older, or 19.7 percent of its total population, was the District with the highest percentage of its population age 65 and over.

Figure 12: 2010 Population of Seniors 65 and Over by Supervisorial District

Dist.	Over 65 Pop.	Total Pop.	% Total
1	11,230	69,548	16.1%
2	9,324	69,606	13.4%
3	13,941	70,638	19.7%
4	11,529	72,489	15.9%
5	9,897	74,764	13.2%
6	7,741	73,665	10.5%
7	11,355	72,918	15.6%
8	7,173	75,503	9.5%
9	8,716	76,723	11.4%
10	7,764	72,563	10.7%
11	11,172	76,818	14.5%
Total	**109,842**	**805,235**	**13.6%**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 SF1: Calculated by the Budget and Legislative Analyst from San Francisco Food Security Task Force, An Assessment of Food Security in San Francisco, April 2013.

D. Language and Nativity

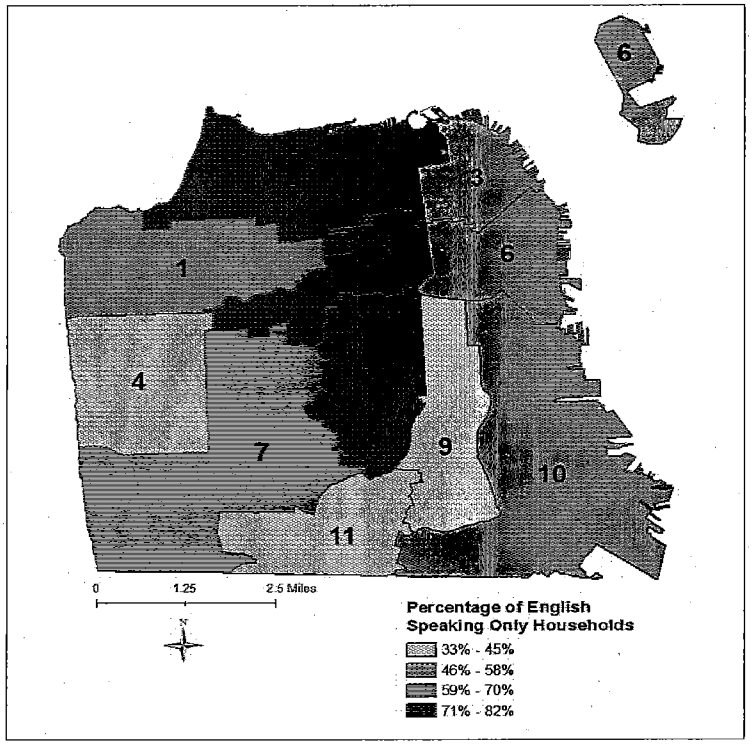
In San Francisco, approximately 429,534 residents 5 years or older, or 53.3 percent of the City population, were reported to speak English only in their homes, according to the 2010 U.S. Census. The Census Bureau also reported that 43.6 percent, or approximately 351,437, of San Francisco residents 5 years or older spoke only Spanish in their homes, or (not exclusively) an Asian, European, or other language.

As seen in Figure 13 below, approximately 56,130 residents 5 years or older, or 82 percent of the residents of Supervisorial District 2, spoke English only in their homes in 2010. Supervisorial District 11 had the lowest percentage of residents 5 years or older speaking English only in their homes, at approximately 25,105, or 32.7 percent of total District population.

Figure 13: English Only Spoken at Home, by Supervisorial District

Dist.	English only.	Total Pop.	% Total
1	34,661	69,548	49.8%
2	56,130	69,606	80.6%
3	33,819	70,638	47.9%
4	28,851	72,489	39.8%
5	51,736	74,764	69.2%
6	33,750	73,665	45.8%
7	42,311	72,918	58.0%
8	57,687	75,503	76.4%
9	32,442	76,723	42.3%
10	34,149	72,563	47.1%
11	25,105	76,818	32.7%
Total	**429,534**	**805,235**	**53.3%**

2010 English Only Spoken at Home as a Percent of Supervisorial District



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006-2010 sample & Census 2010 SF1: Calculated by the Budget and Legislative Analyst from San Francisco Planning Department.

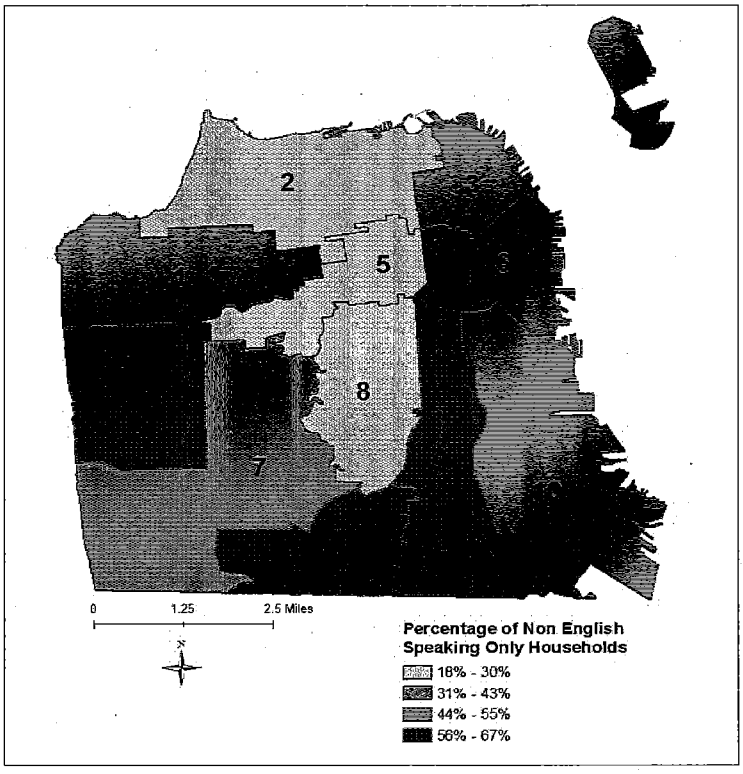
Figure 14 below shows that Supervisorial District 11 had the largest percentage of non-English-only speaking residents, 5 years or older, with approximately 50,971, or 66.4 percent of total District population, speaking a language other than English at home. Supervisorial District 2 had the lowest percentage of residents 5 years or older who did not speak English at home, at approximately 12,321, or 17.7 percent of total District population.

Additionally, 34.9 percent of San Franciscans are foreign born; however only 15.7 percent of Supervisorial District 2 residents are foreign born compared to 49.5 percent of the residents of Supervisorial District 11, which has the highest foreign born population relative to total District population in the City, as presented in Figure 15 below.

Figure 14: 2010 Residents Speaking Language other than English at Home, by Supervisorial District

Dist.	Non-English	Total Pop.	% Total
1	31,995	69,548	46.0%
2	12,321	69,606	17.7%
3	35,199	70,638	49.8%
4	43,277	72,489	59.7%
5	21,131	74,764	28.3%
6	31,154	73,665	42.3%
7	27,052	72,918	37.1%
8	17,231	75,503	22.8%
9	43,005	76,723	56.1%
10	36,994	72,563	51.0%
11	50,971	76,818	66.4%
Total	**351,437**	**805,235**	**43.6%**

2010 Language other than English at Home as a Percent of Supervisorial District

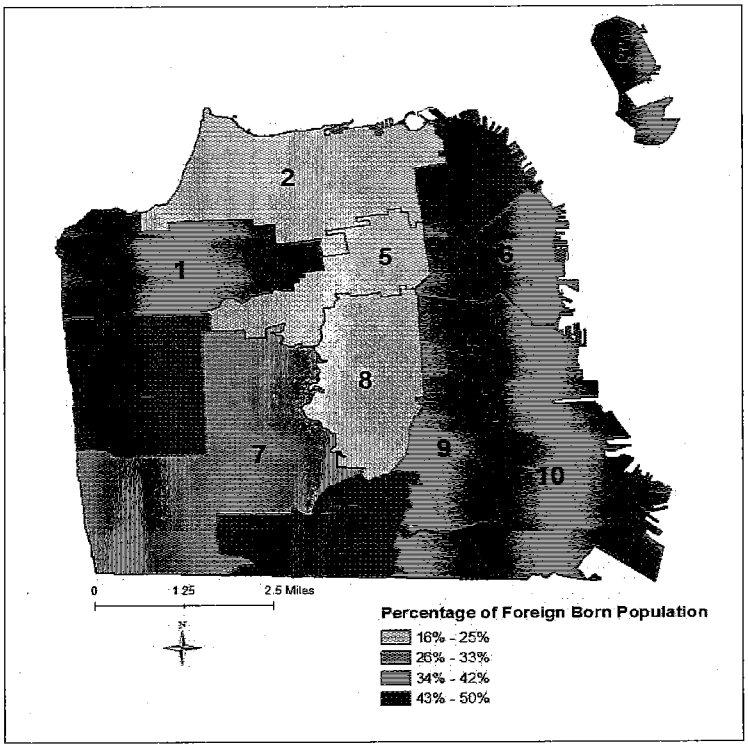


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006-2010 sample & Census 2010 SF1: Calculated by the Budget and Legislative Analyst from San Francisco Planning Department.

Figure 15: 2010 Foreign Born Population by Supervisorial District

Dist.	Foreign Born	Total Pop.	% Total
1	24,663	69,548	35.5%
2	10,952	69,606	15.7%
3	31,058	70,638	44.0%
4	33,900	72,489	46.8%
5	17,488	74,764	23.4%
6	25,962	73,665	35.2%
7	20,809	72,918	28.5%
8	14,234	75,503	18.9%
9	30,933	76,723	40.3%
10	27,034	72,563	37.3%
11	38,038	76,818	49.5%
Total	**281,150**	**805,235**	**34.9%**

2010 Foreign Born Population as a Percent of Supervisorial District



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006-2010 sample & Census 2010 SF1: Calculated by the Budget and Legislative Analyst from San Francisco Planning Department.

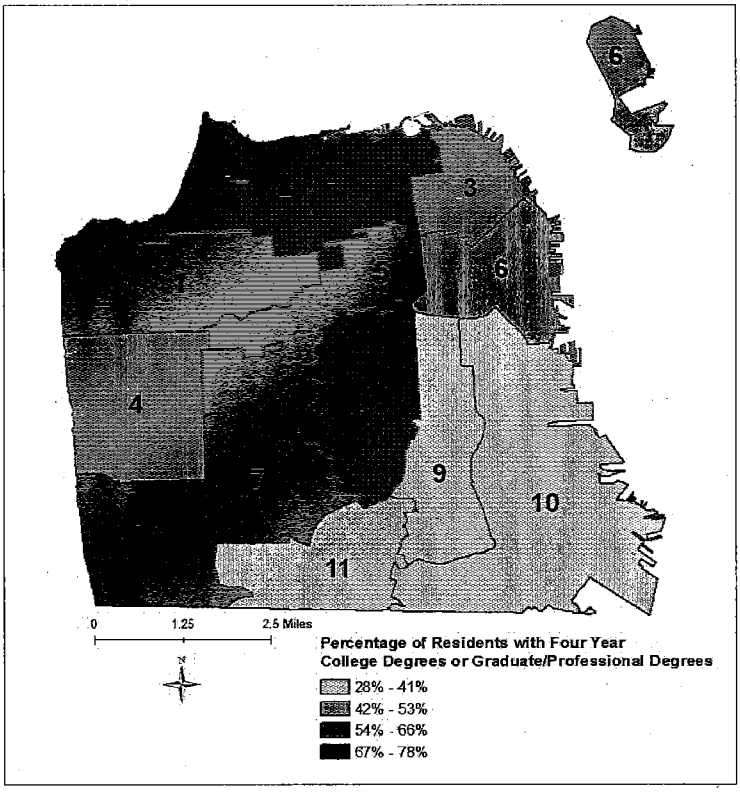
E. Education

Citywide, 50.6 percent of San Franciscans have a college degree or a graduate/professional degree. However, the distribution of higher education graduates Citywide varies significantly. Supervisorial District 2 has the highest percentage of college and/or graduate/professional degree holders at 78 percent of total District population. Both Supervisorial Districts 10 and 11 have the lowest percentage of population with college and/or graduate/professional degrees at 28 percent each. The percentage of those with higher education degrees in Supervisorial District 2 is nearly three times as high as in Supervisorial Districts 10 and 11.

Figure 16: 2010 Residents with a College Degree or a Graduate/Professional Degree by Supervisorial District

Dist.	College +	Total Pop.	% Total
1	38,251	69,548	55.0%
2	54,293	69,606	78.0%
3	32,493	70,638	46.0%
4	32,620	72,489	45.0%
5	47,101	74,764	63.0%
6	31,676	73,665	43.0%
7	45,209	72,918	62.0%
8	53,607	75,503	71.0%
9	30,689	76,723	40.0%
10	20,318	72,563	28.0%
11	21,509	76,818	28.0%
Total	**407,767**	**805,235**	**50.6%**

2010 Residents with a College Degree or a Graduate/Professional Degree as a Percent of Supervisorial District



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006-2010 sample & Census 2010 SF1: Calculated by the Budget and Legislative Analyst from San Francisco Planning Department.

Educational attainment by race and gender is presented in Figures 17 and 18 below.

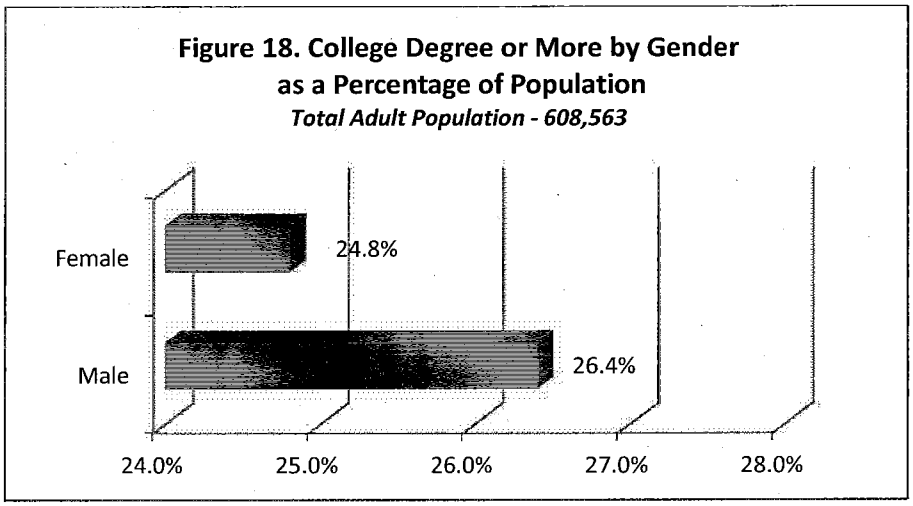
Figure 17. 2012 Educational Attainment by Race and Latino Ethnicity

Race	Number: Bachelor's/ Professional Degree	Percent Total: Bachelor's/ Professional Degree	Total 2010 Population	Percent of Total Race/Ethnic Group
American Indian and Alaska Native	617	0.2%	4,071	15.2%
Asian	79,653	25.6%	266,398	29.9%
Black/African American	8,647	2.8%	50,768	17.0%
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	337	0.1%	3,365	10.0%
White	208,557	66.9%	417,913	49.9%
Other[1]	13,902	4.5%	62,720	22.2%
Total	311,713	100.0%	805,235	38.7%
Latino (subset of races above)[2]	21,521	6.9%	121,744	17.7%

Source: Calculated by the Budget and Legislative Analyst from: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006-2010 sample. Numbers vary from Figure 16, which is based on 2010 Census.

[1] Beginning in with the decentennial census in 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau began collecting information on individuals self reporting 'two or more races'. For the purposes of this report this is included in the 'Other' race calculation.

[2] The ethnicity Latino is counted by the Census Bureau separate from its racial classifications. For Census Bureau racial identification, Latinos are asked to self-select from one of the racial categories shown in the table above. Therefore, Latino population numbers are presented separate from race to avoid double-counting.



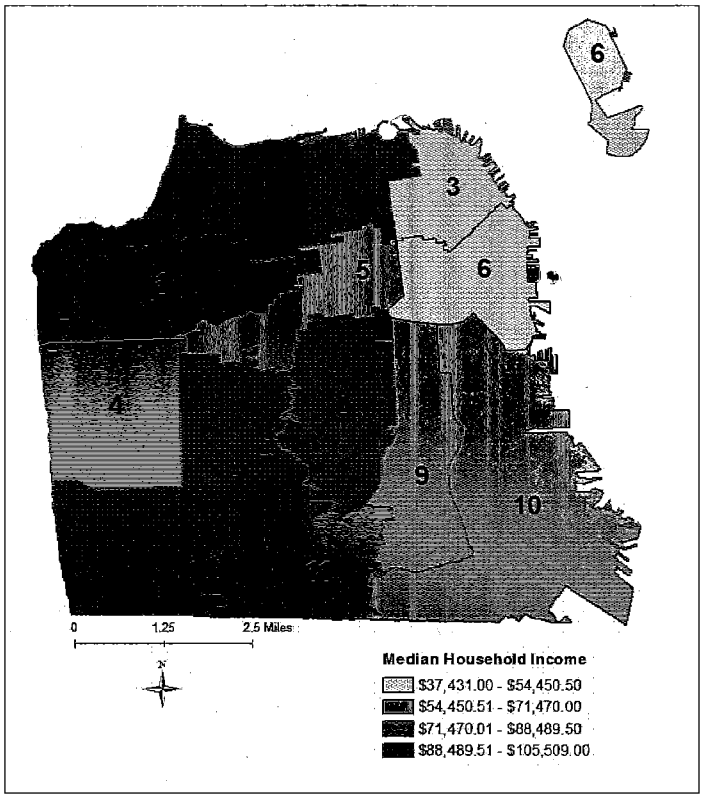
Source: Calculated by the Budget and Legislative Analyst from: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006-2010 sample.

F. Income and Housing

Median household income is an indicator of how households may fare in terms of economic self-sufficiency. The median household income for San Francisco was $71,416 in 2010 but varied significantly across the City, with a $37,431 median household income in Supervisorial District 6 and a $105,509 median household income in Supervisorial District 2, or approximately 2.8 times more than the median income in Supervisorial District 6.

Figure 19: 2010 Median Household Income by Supervisorial District

District	Median Household Income
1	$ 74,668
2	105,509
3	43,513
4	77,376
5	67,331
6	37,431
7	94,121
8	95,930
9	67,989
10	55,487
11	71,504
Citywide	**$ 71,416**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006-2010 sample & Census 2010 SF1: Calculated by the Budget and Legislative Analyst from San Francisco Planning Department.

San Francisco's per capita income is $45,478, but it also varies across the City. Supervisorial District 11 had the lowest per capita income in 2010 at $26,053, which is 43 percent less than

the City's per capita income of $45,478. Supervisorial District 2 had the highest per capita income at $91,083, which was twice as high as the Citywide per capita income in 2010.

Median income by race and gender is presented in Figures 20 and 21 below.

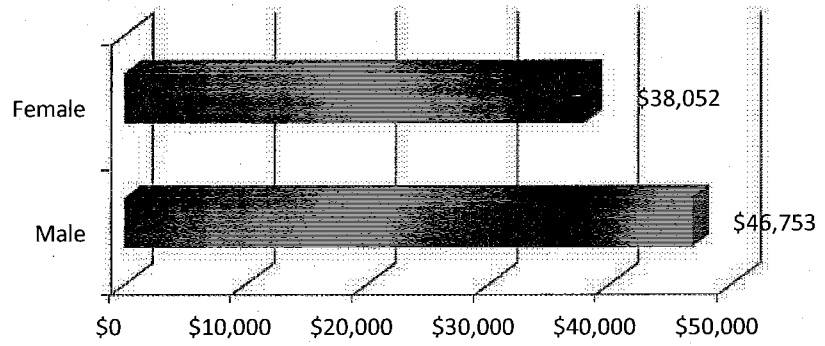
Figure 20. 2010 San Francisco Median Household Income by Race and Latino Ethnicity

Race	Median Income
American Indian and Alaska Native	$ 51,087
Asian	60,648
Black/African American	30,840
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	57,560
White	83,796
Two or More Races	66,473
Other	52,599
Median Household Income	$71,416
Latino (subset of races above)[1]	55,985

Source: Calculated by the Budget and Legislative Analyst from: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006-2010 sample

[1] The ethnicity Latino is counted by the Census Bureau separate from its racial classifications. For Census Bureau racial identification, Latinos are asked to self-select from one of the racial categories. shown in the table above. Therefore, Latino population numbers are presented separate from race to avoid double-counting.

Figure 21. 2010 Individual Median Income by Gender

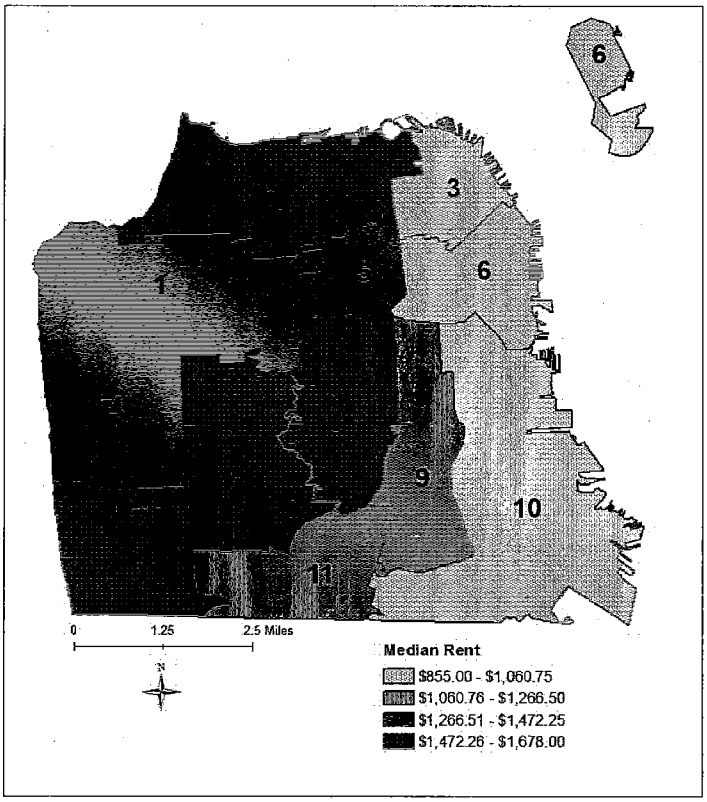


Source: Calculated by the Budget and Legislative Analyst from: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006-2010 sample

The median 2010 rent in San Francisco was $1,264. Supervisorial District 2 had the highest median rent at $1,678 and Supervisorial District 6 had the lowest median rent at $855, or 49 percent less than in Supervisorial District 2.

Figure 22: 2010 Median Rent by Supervisorial District

District	Median Rent
1	$ 1,345
2	1,678
3	963
4	1,371
5	1,331
6	855
7	1,596
8	1,480
9	1,114
10	1,033
11	1,199
Total	**$ 1,264**



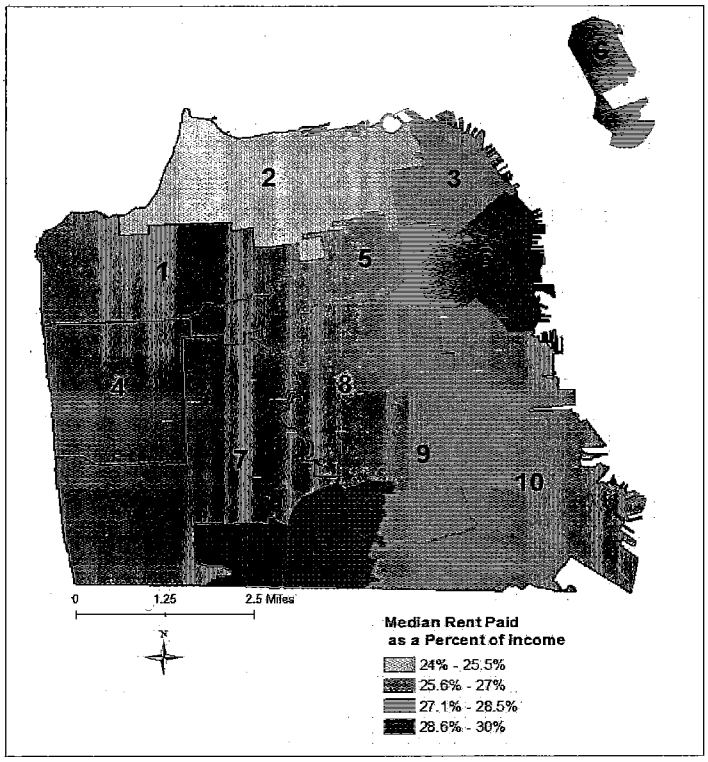
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006-2010 sample & Census 2010 SF1: Calculated by the Budget and Legislative Analyst from San Francisco Planning Department.

The estimated Citywide median rent, as reported in the American Community Survey 2012 increased from $1,264 to $1,428, a 13 percent increase. Supervisorial District 2 has the highest adjusted median rent at $1,896 and Supervisorial District 6 has the lowest adjusted median rent at $966 in 2012.

As shown in Figure 23, median rent paid as a percentage of income in San Francisco was 26 percent Citywide. This rate does not vary greatly between Supervisorial Districts, though it ranged from a low of 24 percent in Supervisorial District 2 to a high of 30 percent in Supervisorial District 11.

Figure 23: 2010 Median Rent Paid As a Percent of Income by Supervisorial District

District	Median Rent as a Percent of Income
1	26%
2	24%
3	26%
4	26%
5	26%
6	28%
7	26%
8	26%
9	26%
10	26%
11	30%
Total	**26%**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006-2010 sample & Census 2010 SF1: Calculated by the Budget and Legislative Analyst from San Francisco Planning Department.

According to the San Francisco Sustainable Communities Index (SCI)[2] displacement occurs when current residents are pushed to move outside an area due to housing market forces and indicates a lack of affordable housing and or the increased use of deteriorated housing. Displacement is usually due to sharp increases in median rent or housing prices in areas where household income declines or remains flat. The SCI data presented shows no-fault evictions

[2] Developed in San Francisco in 2007 by the Department of Public Health in partnership with various public and private organizations, the Sustainable Communities Index is a system of over 100 performance indicators for livable, equitable and prosperous urban cities. The website can be located at http://www.sustainablesf.org/.

filed with the San Francisco Rent Board and may not capture the total universe of no-fault evictions which have occurred in San Francisco.[3] No-fault evictions are evictions due to no fault of the tenant. Permanent no-fault evictions are allowed by law for the following reasons: (1) owner/relative move-in, (2) Ellis Act evictions[4], (3) demolition or permanent removal from housing use, (4) Substantial renovation, and (5) sale of a unit in accordance with a condominium conversion.

Figure 24. San Francisco Rent Board No-Fault Evictions by Type between 2005 and 2010

Year	Owner Move In	Ellis Act	Demolition	Substantial Renovation	Condo Conversion[1]	Total
2005	267	298	59	0	0	626
2006	226	262	41	6	3	539
2007	181	236	43	0	3	463
2008	169	194	38	0	2	403
2009	120	48	33	0	2	203
2010	127	70	31	0	4	232
Total	**1,090**	**1,108**	**245**	**6**	**14**	**2,466**

Source: San Francisco Sustainable Communities Index (SCI) reporting the Number of Evictions from the San Francisco Rent Board.

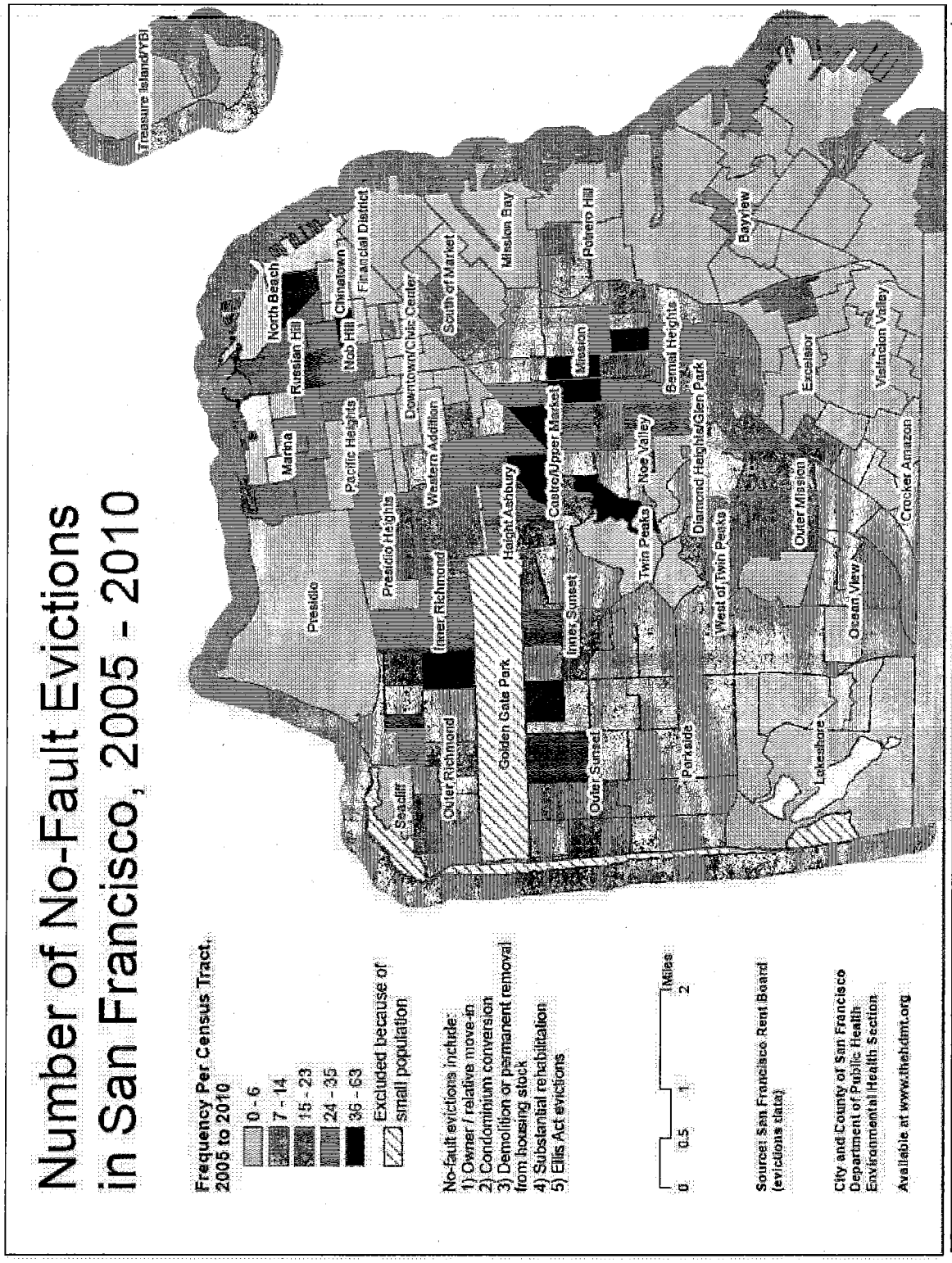
[1] According to SCI, this does not capture all of the condo conversions which occurred during this time period. Only those evictions filed with the San Francisco Rent Board for the specific purpose of condo conversion are counted. There were over 3,600 condo conversions b/t 1995 and 2005 alone. It is likely that the majority of evictions occurred as Owner Move In or Ellis Act evictions prior to the condo conversion.

As shown in Figure 24, owner move-in and Ellis Act evictions are by far the most common forms of no-fault evictions in San Francisco. According to the SCI and shown in Figures 25 and 26, between 2005 and 2010, the neighborhoods of Seacliff, Castro/Upper Market, Bernal Heights, and West of Twin Peaks had the highest rate of no-fault evictions; and the Mission, Castro/Upper Market, Inner Richmond, and Outer Sunset neighborhoods had the highest number of no-fault evictions. The Castro/Upper Market neighborhood is notable as the neighborhood with both one of the highest rates and number of no-fault evictions, which as SCI states, may demonstrate a high level of displacement and change in housing costs in this area compared to other San Francisco neighborhoods.

[3] In the City, evictions are mandated by law to be reported to the San Francisco Rent Board when they involve rent-controlled units which are protected by local tenant's rights laws. Non-rent-controlled units continue to be protected by California Civil Code from unlawful evictions, yet laws are less stringent. There is no enforcement mechanism to compel filing with the Rent Board. Evicted tenants can file a complaint with the Rent Board for procedural irregularity if the landlord has not properly reported the eviction. This typically occurs when a tenant goes to file a complaint with the Rent Board for an alleged wrongful eviction and discovers that the eviction has not been filed.

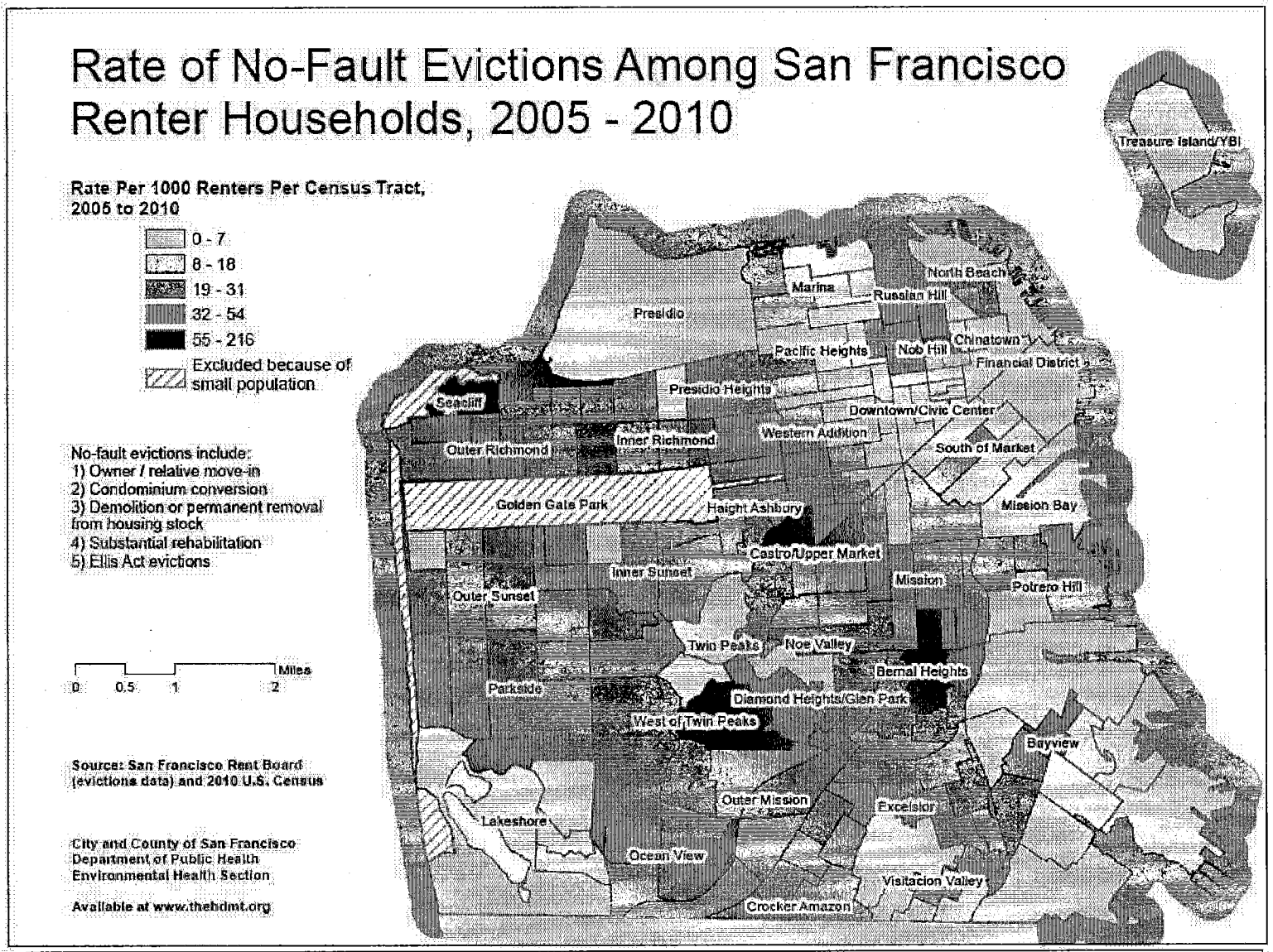
[4] Evictions allowed by State law when landlords discontinue their rental business by removing all of their rental units in a building from the rental market.

Figure 25. Number of No-Fault Evictions in San Francisco, 2005-2010



Budget and Legislative Analyst's Report Source: Sustainable Communities Index (SCI), San Francisco Rent Board

Figure 26. Rate of No-Fault Evictions Among San Francisco Renter Households



Budget and Legislative Analyst's Report Source: Sustainable Communities Index (SCI), San Francisco Rent Board

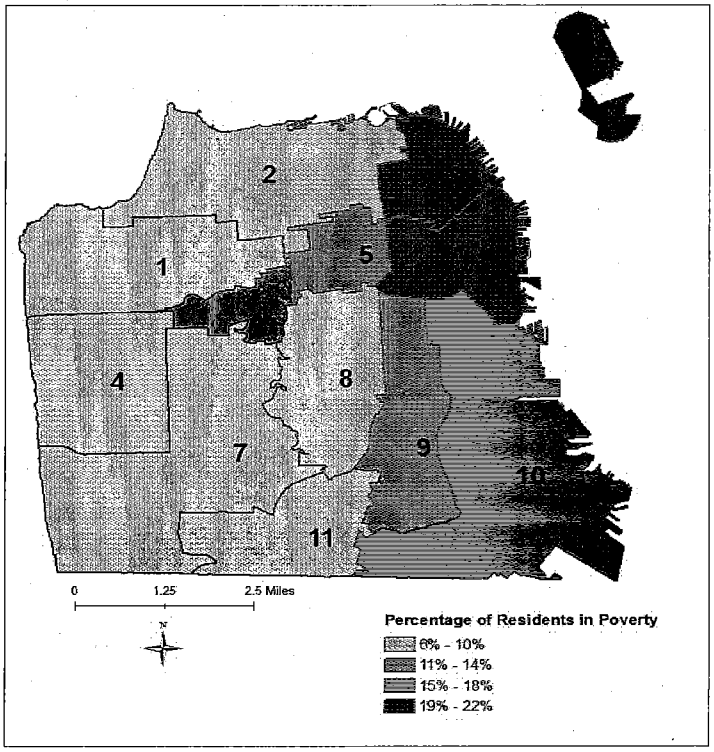
Poverty

Twelve percent of the City's residents were classified as in poverty in 2010, as defined by the Census Bureau.[5] As with many of the indicators presented in this report, significant variations were found across the City. Supervisorial District 2 had the lowest percentage of residents in poverty at 6 percent whereas Supervisorial District 6 has the highest at 22 percent, a rate over three times as high as in Supervisorial District 2. The second highest rate is in Supervisorial District 3.

Figure 27: Residents in Poverty by Supervisorial District

Dist.	# in Poverty	Total Pop.	% Total
1	6,955	69,548	10.0%
2	4,176	69,606	6.0%
3	14,128	70,638	20.0%
4	5,074	72,489	7.0%
5	9,719	74,764	13.0%
6	16,206	73,665	22.0%
7	6,563	72,918	9.0%
8	6,040	75,503	8.0%
9	8,440	76,723	11.0%
10	12,336	72,563	17.0%
11	6,914	76,818	9.0%
Total	**96,550**	**805,235**	**12.0%**

2010 Residents in Poverty as a % of Supervisorial Dist. Population



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006-2010 sample & Census 2010 SF1: Calculated by the Budget and Legislative Analyst from San Francisco Planning Department.

[5]Per the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Statistical Policy Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. If a family's total income is less than the threshold for that family size and composition, then that family and every individual in it is considered in poverty. The official poverty thresholds do not vary geographically, but they are updated for inflation using Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). The official poverty definition uses money income before taxes and does not include capital gains or noncash benefits (such as public housing, Medicaid, and food stamps).

The number of residents in poverty by race and gender are shown in Figures 28 and 29. As can be seen, there were 92,600 City residents classified as below the poverty level in 2010, of which 43.2 percent were White and 32.4 percent Asian, the second largest population group below the poverty level. Disparities were found in residents below the poverty line by race/ethnicity. 25.2 percent of all Black/African Americans were reported below the poverty line, the highest proportion of all racial/ethnic groups, followed by Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders, at 22.7 percent. Whites had the lowest proportion of their total population reported below the poverty line at 9.6 percent. As shown in Figure 29 below, the 11.9 percent of males below the poverty level is almost double the 6.3 percent of females below the poverty level.

Figure 28. 2010 San Francisco Residents Below the Poverty Level by Race and Latino Ethnicity

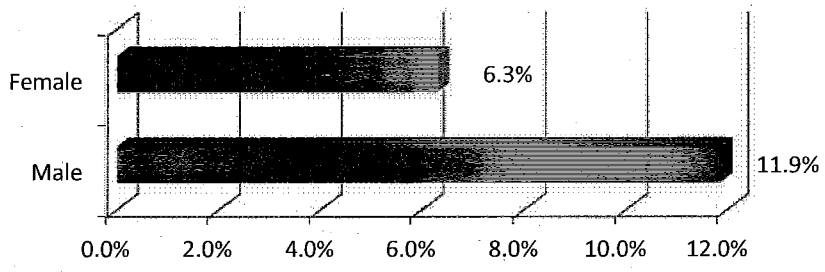
Race/Ethnicity	Number with Income Below the Poverty Level	Percent of Total Below the Poverty Level	Total 2010 Population	Percent of Total Race/Ethnic Group Below Poverty Line
American Indian and Alaska Native	715	0.8%	4,071	17.6%
Asian	30,042	32.4%	266,398	11.3%
Black/African American	12,806	13.8%	50,768	25.2%
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	763	0.8%	3,365	22.7%
White	40,025	43.2%	417,913	9.6%
Other[1]	8,249	8.9%	62,720	13.2%
Total	92,600	100.0%	805,235	11.5%
Latino (subset of races above)[2]	16,521	17.8%	121,744	13.6%

Source: Calculated by the Budget and Legislative Analyst from: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006-2010 sample

[1] Beginning in with the decentennial census in 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau began collecting information on individuals self reporting 'two or more races'. For the purposes of this report this is included in the 'Other' race calculation.

[2] The ethnicity Latino is counted by the Census Bureau separate from its racial classifications. For Census Bureau racial identification, Latinos are asked to self-select from one of the racial categories shown in the table above. Therefore, Latino population numbers are presented separate from race to avoid double-counting.

Figure 29. 2010 Percentage of Population Below Poverty Level by Gender
Total Population - 780,677



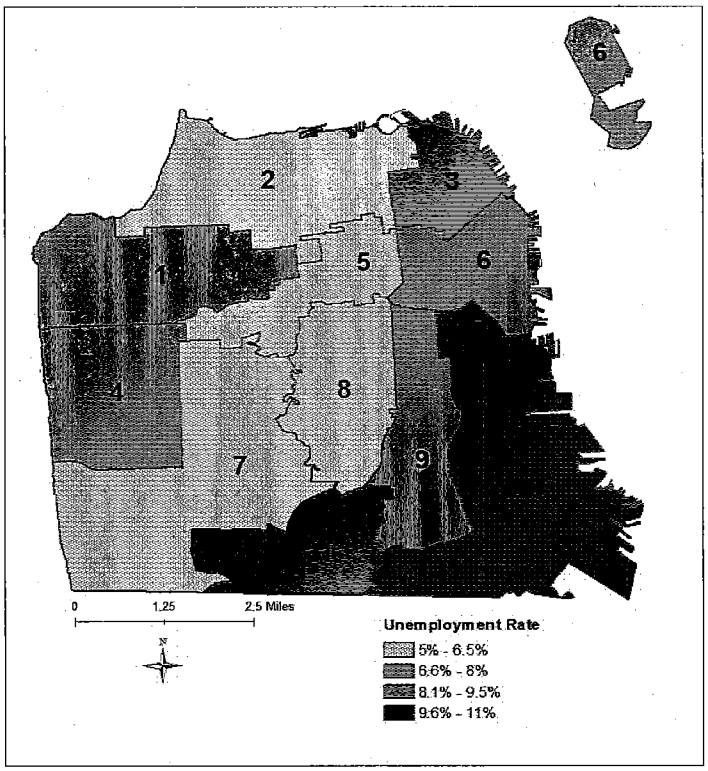
Source: Calculated by the Budget and Legislative Analyst from: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006-2010 sample. Total population varies from 2010 Census due to use of American Community Survey sample for this measure.

G. Employment

The unemployment rate for the City of San Francisco was 7 percent in 2010. Supervisorial District 10 has the highest unemployment rate at 11 percent and Supervisorial District 2 had the lowest at 5 percent, as shown in Figure 30.

Figure 30: Unemployment Rate by Supervisorial District

District	Residents
1	7%
2	5%
3	9%
4	8%
5	6%
6	8%
7	5%
8	6%
9	7%
10	11%
11	9%
Total	**7%**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006-2010 sample & Census 2010 SF1: Calculated by the Budget and Legislative Analyst from San Francisco Planning Department.

The number of individuals classified as unemployed and looking for employment is presented by race and gender in Figures 31 and 32. As shown, the City's total number of unemployed was 34,193 in 2010, of which 46.7 percent were White and 32.9 percent Asian, the second largest population group in terms of number of unemployed. As can be seen, disparities in the number of unemployed existed between races/ethnic groups. The percentage of unemployed Whites was lowest, at 3.8 percent, whereas the percentage of American Indians/Alaska Natives was the highest at 7.7 percent. Blacks/African Americans and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders were the next highest groups unemployed, at six percent each. As shown in Figure 32 below, the 19,250 males unemployed in 2010 was 28.8 percent, more than the 14,943 females unemployed.

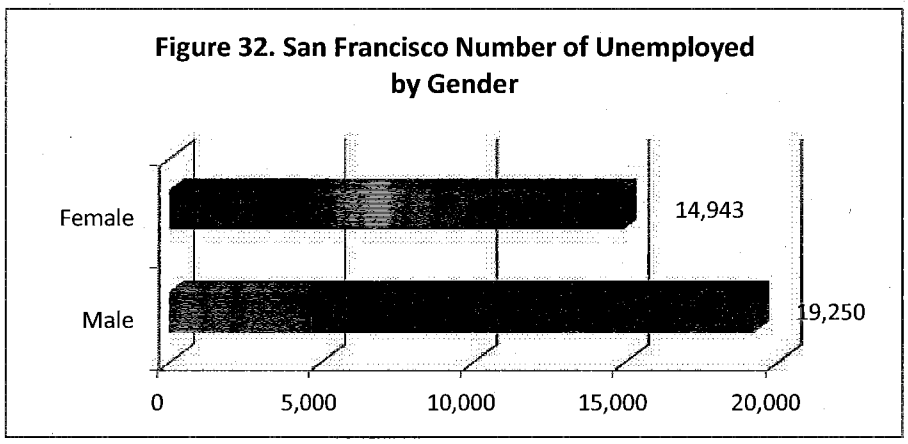
Figure 31. 2010 San Francisco Number of Unemployed by Race and Latino Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Number of Unemployed	Percent of Total Unemployed	Total 2010 Population	Percent of Total Race/Ethnic Group Unemployed
American Indian and Alaska Native	315	0.9%	4,071	7.7%
Asian	11,238	32.9%	266,398	4.2%
Black/African American	3,055	8.9%	50,768	6.0%
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	202	0.6%	3,365	6.0%
White	15,956	46.7%	417,913	3.8%
Other[1]	3,427	10.0%	62,720	5.5%
Total	34,193	100.0%	805,235	4.2%
Latino (subset of races above)[2]	5,678	16.6%	121,744	4.7%

Source: Calculated by the Budget and Legislative Analyst from: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006-2010 sample

[1] Beginning in with the decentennial census in 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau began collecting information on individuals self reporting 'two or more races'. For the purposes of this report this is included in the 'Other' race calculation.

[2] The ethnicity Latino is counted by the Census Bureau separate from its racial classifications. For Census Bureau racial identification, Latinos are asked to self-select from one of the racial categories shown in the table above. Therefore, Latino population numbers are presented separate from race to avoid double-counting.

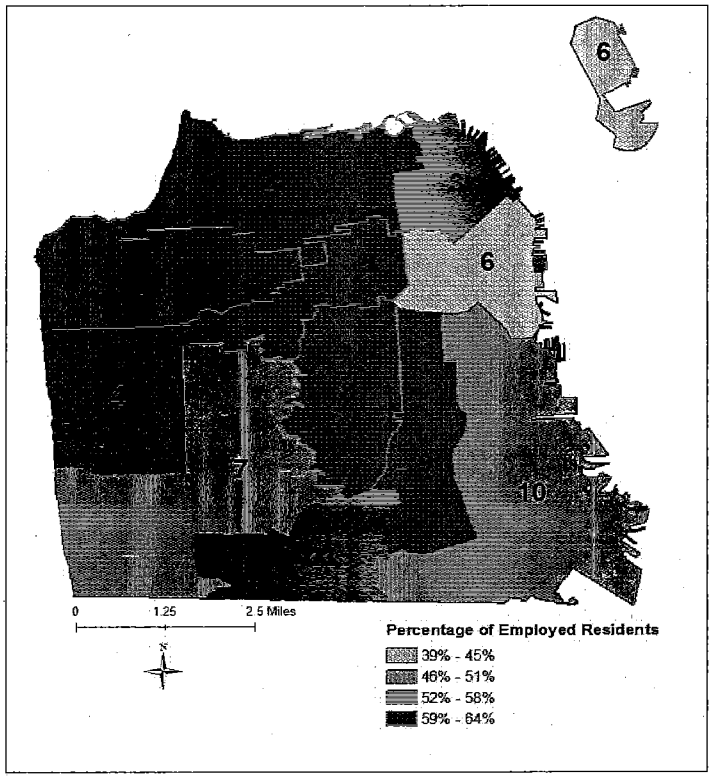


Source: Calculated by the Budget and Legislative Analyst from: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006-2010 sample

Citywide, 444,630 or 55.2 percent of all residents (including youth) were employed in 2010. Supervisorial District 5 had the highest rate of employed residents at 64 percent, or 47,870 residents, and Supervisorial District 6 had the lowest rate at 37.4 percent, or 27,550 residents.

Figure 33: Employed Residents by Supervisorial District, 2010

Dist.	# Emplyd.	Total Pop.	% Total
1	43,770	69,548	62.9%
2	40,620	69,606	58.4%
3	40,870	70,638	57.9%
4	37,360	72,489	51.5%
5	47,870	74,764	64.0%
6	27,550	73,665	37.4%
7	37,460	72,918	51.4%
8	46,760	75,503	61.9%
9	47,820	76,723	62.3%
10	34,000	72,563	46.9%
11	40,550	76,818	52.8%
Total	**444,630**	**805,235**	**55.2%**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006-2010 sample & Census 2010 SF1: Calculated by the Budget and Legislative Analyst from San Francisco Planning Department.

II. Criminal Justice Indicators

A. Crime

The direct and adverse effects of crime on a community, according to the San Francisco Sustainable Communities Index (SCI)[6] include the following:

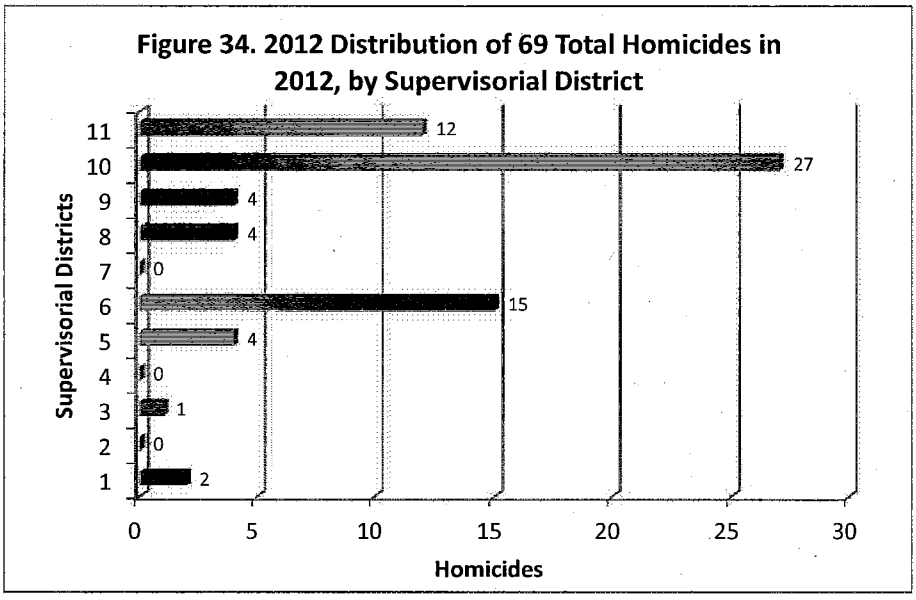
- Witnessing and experiencing community violence can cause long term behavioral and emotional problems in youth;
- Community violence impacts the perceived safety of a neighborhood, inhibiting social interactions and adversely impacting social cohesion;
- Parental concerns about neighborhood crime strongly influence their willingness to allow their children to actively commute (e.g. walk or bike) to school, influencing children's levels of physical activity, and
- Homicides account for the largest number of years of avoidable life lost in many low income communities.

The San Francisco Police Department provided the Budget and Legislative Analyst with the following key crime statistics for 2012, by Supervisorial District.

Homicides

As seen in Figures 34 and 35 below, in 2012 Supervisorial District 10 had the highest number of homicides, at 27, which was 39.1 percent of the City's 69 total homicides. Supervisorial District 6 had the next highest, at 15, or 21.7 percent, of the City's 69 total homicides and Supervisorial District 11 had 12, or 17.4 percent, of total homicides. Supervisorial Districts 2, 4, and 7 had no homicides each in 2012.[7]

Figure 34. 2012 Distribution of 69 Total Homicides in 2012, by Supervisorial District

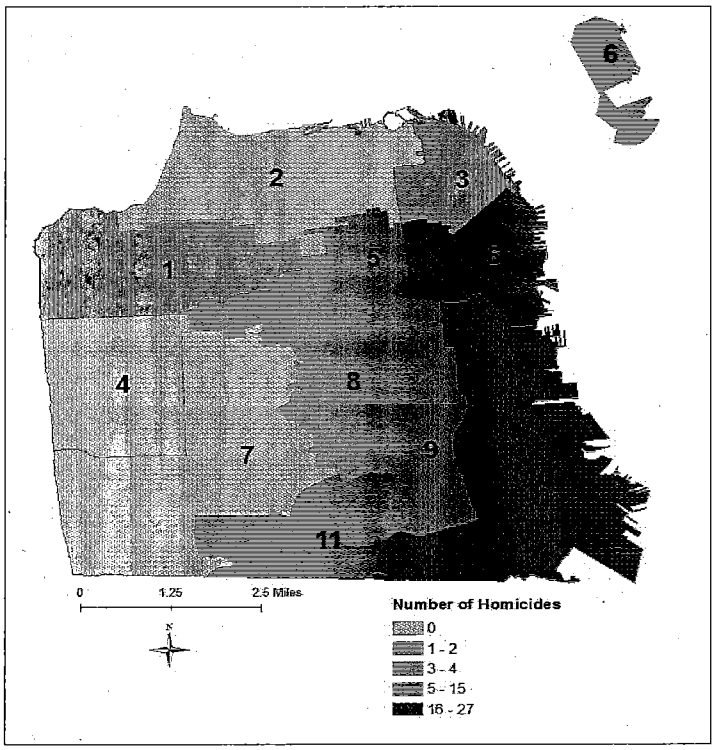


[6] Developed in San Francisco in 2007 by the Department of Public Health in partnership with various public and private organizations, the Sustainable Communities Index is a system of measuring over 100 performance indicators for livable, equitable and prosperous urban cities. The website can be located at http://www.sustainablesf.org/.

[7] Note: Supervisorial District boundaries are prior to realignment 2012.

Source: San Francisco Police Department Crime Analysis Unit

Figure 35. Number of Homicides by Supervisorial District, 2012

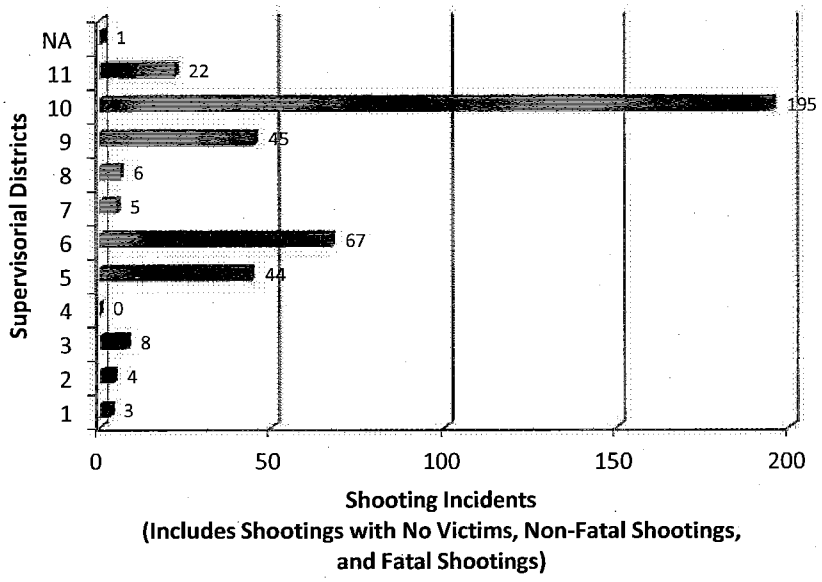


Source: San Francisco Police Department Crime Analysis Unit

Shootings

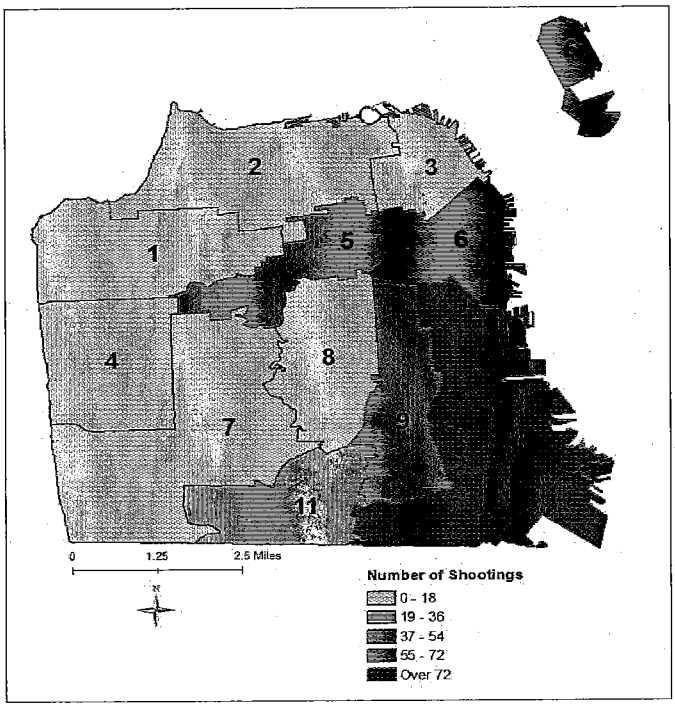
There were 400 reported shootings Citywide in 2012 including: shootings with no victims, non-fatal shootings with victims, and fatal shootings with victims. As seen in Figures 36 and 37 below, Supervisorial District 10 had the highest number of total shootings at 195, which was 48.8 percent of the City's 400 total shootings. Supervisorial District 4 had no shootings and Supervisorial Districts 1, 2, 3, 7 and 8 had eight or fewer shootings each in 2012, which together comprised only seven percent of the City's total shootings.

Figure 36. Distribution of 400 Shootings in 2012 by Supervisorial District



Source: San Francisco Police Department Crime Analysis Unit

Figure 37. 2012 Shootings by Supervisorial District



Source: San Francisco Police Department Crime Analysis Unit

Robberies

The San Francisco Police Department reports that there were 3,772 robberies in 2012. Robberies are defined as the crime of taking someone else's property from the person's body or immediate possession, when accomplished by force or fear. As seen in Figures 38 and 39 below, in 2012 Supervisorial District 6 had the highest number of robberies at 1,505, which was 39.9 percent of the City's 3,772 robberies. Supervisorial District 4 had 50 robberies or 1.3 percent of the City's total robberies and Supervisorial Districts 1 and 7 had 80 or fewer robberies each in 2012, which, together, comprised four percent of the City's robberies.

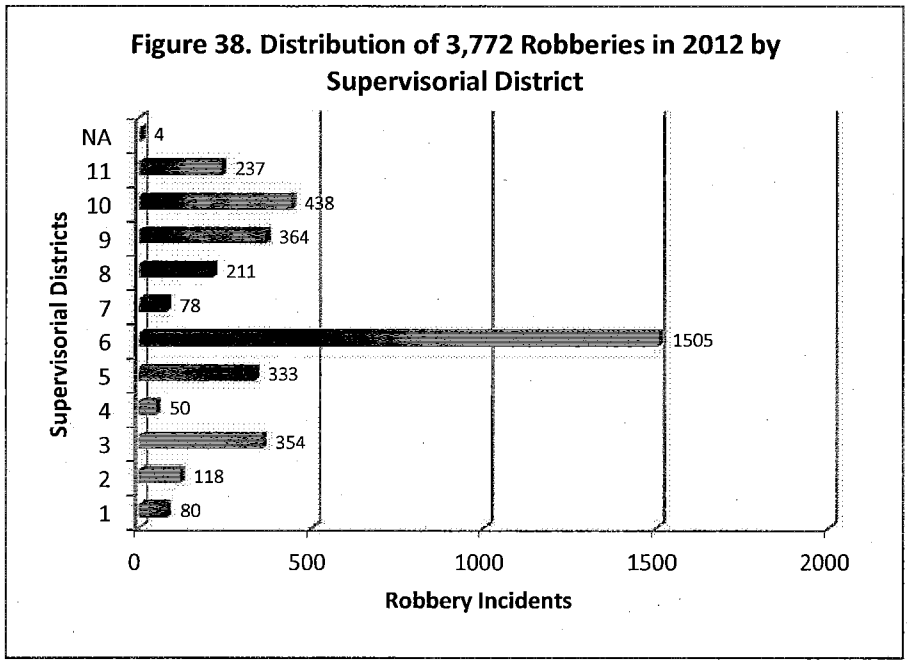
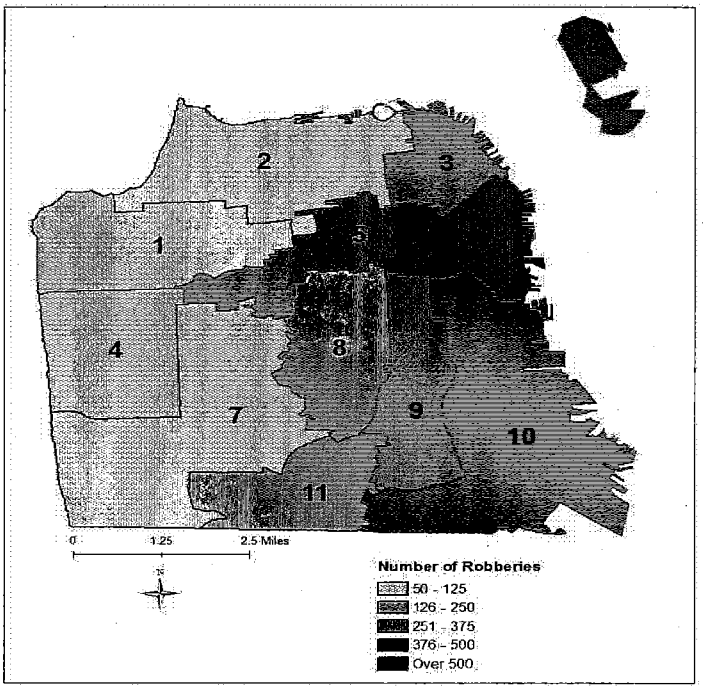


Figure 39. Number of Robberies by Supervisorial District, 2012



Source: San Francisco Police Department Crime Analysis Unit

B. Incarceration Rates

The San Francisco Sheriff's Department reports that 929 of the 1,541 incarcerated persons in 2012 reported a San Francisco home zip code. The remaining 612 individuals include non-San Francisco residents or those for whom home zip codes were not reported, such as prisoners who are homeless. The Department provided the Budget and Legislative Analyst with incarceration data by race and home zip code of the prisoner. The Department does not collect incarceration data by Supervisorial District but most City zip codes can be fully assigned to a Supervisorial District. However, some zip codes overlap two Supervisorial Districts as seen in Figure 43 below. The data may include homeless individuals who reported 'unavailable' home zip codes. The Sheriff's data does not include City residents incarcerated outside of San Francisco such as in State prison or in jail facilities in other counties.

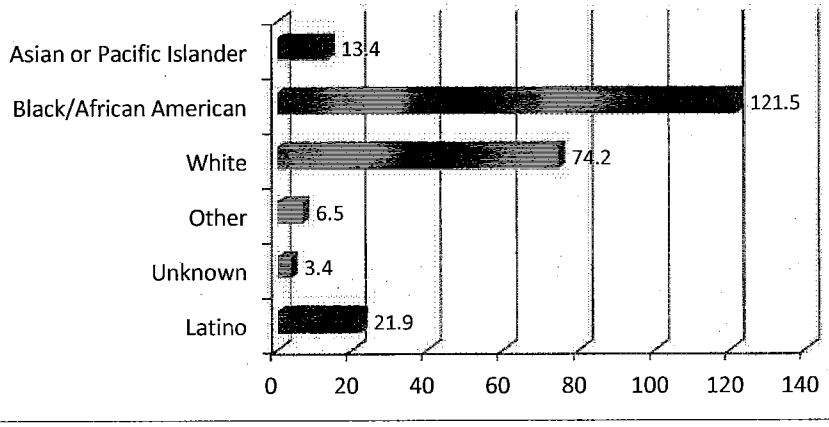
The Sheriff's Department has calculated a Citywide incarceration rate, or the number of prisoners per 100,000 adult residents as 218.9. The Department has further calculated its incarceration rates by race and for each City zip code. The incarceration rates by race are based on all 1,541 individuals incarcerated in 2012; the incarceration rates by zip code are based on the 929 prisoners that identified a zip code in the City as their home zip code.

The Sheriff's incarceration rates show significant disparities by race and zip code. As seen in Figure 40, the City's Blacks/African Americans had the highest incarceration rate at 121.5 per 100,000 adult residents as compared to Whites, with the second highest incarceration rate of 74.2 per 100,000, or 39 percent less. The reported incarceration rate for Latinos was 21.9 per 100,000 residents.

To be consistent throughout this report, the figure below shows a comparison of the incarcerated population by race, using Census Bureau racial classifications as reported in preceding sections of this report, and, separately, for the Latino ethnicity to avoid double counting since the Latino population is also captured in the Sheriff's racial classifications. In 2012, the Sheriff's Department reports that 10 percent of the incarcerated population reporting ethnicity was Latino[8]. According to the Sherriff's Department, the Jail Management Software (JMS) now differentiates between ethnicity and race but in prior years the Department was not able to capture ethnicity because that field was not yet incorporated in the software. Although JMS now captures the data, the reporting is not complete and in 2012 the ethnicity information was not captured for 337, or 22 percent, of the Department's 1,541 inmate record indicating that the number of incarcerated Latinos or members of other ethnic groups may be understated.

[8] Sheriff's Department reports the ethnicity as Hispanic, but to be consistent with the U.S. Census data, this report uses the term Latino.

Figure 41. 2012 Incarceration Rates per 100,000 Adult Residents by Race and Latino Ethnicity



Source: San Francisco Sheriff's Department

The differences in the City's incarceration rates are further demonstrated in Figures 42 and 43 below. Of the City's total incarcerated population of 1,541 in 2012, 56 percent were Black/African American as compared to 34 percent White, the second largest incarcerated population group. The high percentage of incarcerated Black/African Americans is especially striking given that Black African/Americans only make up 6.3% of the City's total population, as seen in Figure 42.

Figure 42. 2012 San Francisco Incarcerated Population by Race

Race	Number Incarcerated	Percent of Total Incarcerated	Percent of Total 2010 Population
Asian or Pacific Islander[1]	94	6.1%	33.5%
Black/African American	855	55.5%	6.3%
White	522	33.9%	51.9%
Other[2]	46	3.0%	8.3%
Unknown	24	1.6%	0%
Total	**1541**		
Latino [3]	154	10.0%	15.1%

Source: San Francisco Sheriff's Department

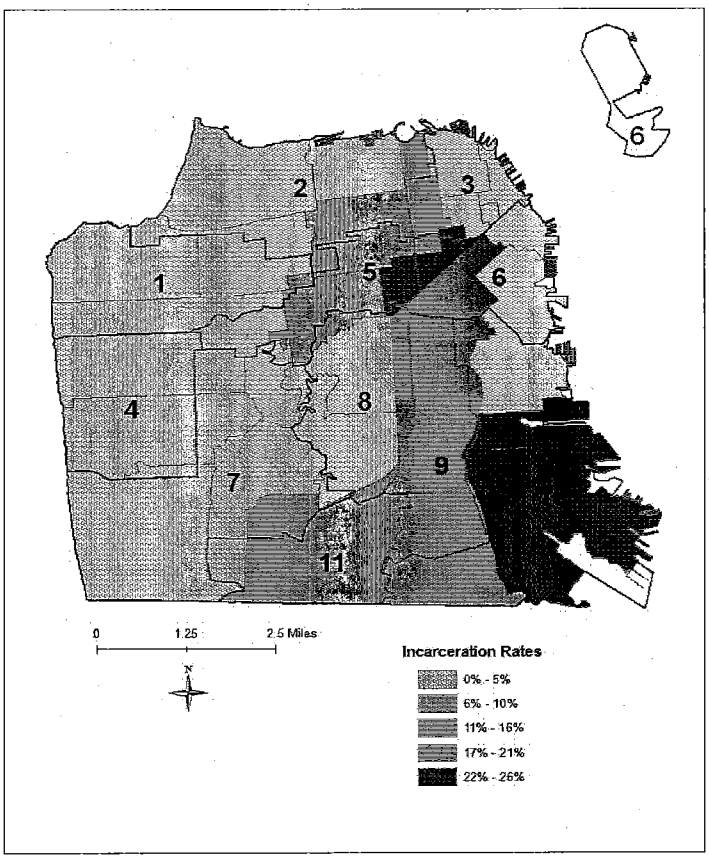
[1] Includes San Francisco Population for Asian and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander as shown individually in Figure1.

[2] Includes San Francisco Population for Other, which includes two or more races, and American Indian and Alaska Native as shown individually in Figure 1.

[3] Latino and other ethnic groups may be understated due to Sheriff's ethnicity classification methods in effect at 2012.

Based on the home zip codes reported by 929 out of 1,541 individuals in custody of the Sheriff's Department in 2012, the 94102 zip code that includes the Tenderloin and part of the Western Addition (which are parts of Supervisorial Districts 6 and 5, respectively) had the City's highest incarceration rate of 26.1 prisoners per 100,000 population. Supervisorial District 10, which includes the 94124 zip code, and the Bayview and Hunters Point neighborhoods, had the second highest rate of incarcerated residents at 21.8 prisoners per 100,000 population.

Figure 43. 2012 Incarceration Rates by Prisoner Home Zip Code (Aggregated to Supervisor District)



Source: San Francisco Sheriff's Department
Note: Distribution is based on the 929 incarcerated individuals in 2012 who reported a home zip code in the City to the Sheriff's Department.

Figure 44: 2012 Incarcerated Residents and Incarceration Rate by Zip Code and Neighborhood

Zip Code	Neighborhood	Number of Incarcerated Residents	Incarceration Rate per 100,000
94102	Tenderloin/Western Addition	184	26.14
94103	South of Market	89	12.64
94104	Financial District	1	0.14
94105	Rincon Hill	3	0.43
94107	Potrero Hill	34	4.83
94108	Chinatown	8	1.14
94109	Russian Hill/Polk Gulch	49	6.96
94110	Inner Mission	86	12.22
94111	Telegraph Hill/Waterfront	1	0.14
94112	Ingleside/Excelsior	63	8.95
94114	Castro/Eureka Valley	11	1.56
94115	Western Addition	45	6.39
94116	Parkside	14	1.99
94117	Haight Ashbury/Western Addition	41	5.82
94118	Inner Richmond	11	1.56
94121	Outer Richmond	11	1.56
94122	Sunset	16	2.27
94123	Marina/Cow Hollow	5	0.71
94124	Bayview/Hunter's Point	154	21.88
94127	Miraloma/Sunnyside	4	0.57
94129	Presidio	0	0.0
94130	Treasure Island	12	1.70
94131	Twin Peaks/Glen Park	0	0.00
94132	Lake Merced	25	3.55
94133	North Beach	14	1.99
94134	Visitation Valley/Portola	48	6.82
Total		929	

* Of the 1,541 reported incarcerated persons, 612 or approximately 40% are non-San Francisco residents or did not report a home zip code to the Sheriff's Department.
Source: San Francisco Sheriff's Department

C. Adult Probation

The Adult Probation Department reports that of the total 5,617 active adult probationers as of February 14, 2013, there were 3,794 who reported a San Francisco home zip code to the Department. The difference of 1,823 individuals includes non-San Francisco residents and individuals who have not reported a home zip code to the Adult Probation Department (this may include homeless individuals). Differences in the race of the City's adult probationer population are demonstrated in the chart below showing the distribution of the 4,395 adults on probation in 2012. Although, not as considerable of a difference as seen with the City's incarcerated population, 2,061, or 46.9 percent, of the City's 4,395 active adult probationers that reported race were Black/African American as compared to 1,876 or 42.7 percent that were White and comprised the second largest population group of adult probationers, as seen in Figure 45. Although the difference between percentages is not as great as the difference reported above in the City's incarceration rates, it is significant as Blacks/African Americans only make up six percent of the City's total population, as seen in Figure 45.

Unlike the Sheriff's Department incarceration data discussed above, the Latino probationer population is captured in the Adult Probation Department data. However, to be consistent throughout this report, Figure 45 below shows a comparison of the incarcerated population by race, as previously reported in preceding sections, and not ethnicity, such that the Latino population is presented separate from the racial classifications. Also, the White population includes Latinos for comparison to the Citywide population, consistent with 2010 Census figures. However the Adult Probation Department reports that 782, or 17.8 percent of the adult probationer population, was Latino in 2012. This is somewhat higher than the 15.1 percent share of the total City population in 2010 that was Latino.[9]

Figure 45. 2012 San Francisco Adult Probationers By Race

Race	Number of Probationers	Percent of Total Probationers	Probationers % of Total 2010 Population
Asian or Pacific Islander[1]	320	7.3%	33.5%
Black/African American	2,061	46.9%	6.3%
White	1,876	42.7%	51.9%
Other[2]	105	2.4%	8.3%
Unknown	33	0.8%	0%
Total	**4,395**		
Latino (subset of White)	782	17.8%	15.1%

Source: San Francisco Adult Probation Department

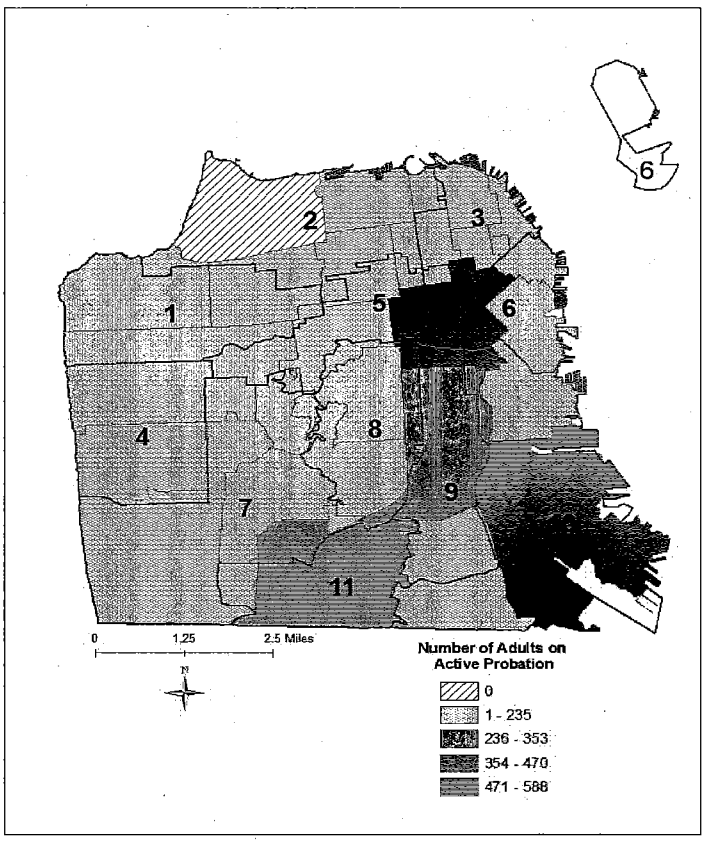
[1] Includes San Francisco Population for Asian and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander as shown individually in Figure 1.

[2] Includes San Francisco Population for Other, which includes two or more races, and American Indian and Alaska Native as shown individually in Figure 1.

[9] Adult Probation Department reports the race as Hispanic or Mexican American, but to be consistent with the U.S. Census data, this report uses the term Latino.

As seen in Figure 46 below, Supervisorial District 6 had the highest percentage of the 3,794 active adult probationers as of February 14, 2013 and as aggregated from the Adult Probation Department's zip code-based data. The Tenderloin and part of the Western Addition had 563 adult probationers and the South of Market neighborhood had 527 adult probationers, for a grand total of 1,090 adult probationers. Supervisorial District 10 also had a significant number of adult probationers with 588 in the Bayview and Hunters Point neighborhoods.

Figure 46. Adult Probationers by Residence as of Feb. 14, 2013
(Zip Code Data Aggregated to Supervisorial District)



Source: San Francisco Adult Probation Department
Note: Distribution is based on the 3,794 active adult probationers as of February 14, 2013 who reported a home zip code in the City to the Adult Probation Department.

Figure 47: Active Adult Probationers by Zip Code and Neighborhood as of February 14, 2013

Zip Code	Neighborhood	Number of Adult Probationers in Residence*
94102	Tenderloin/Western Addition	563
94103	South of Market	527
94104	Financial District	16
94105	Rincon Hill	19
94107	Potrero Hill	122
94108	Chinatown	24
94109	Russian Hill/Polk Gulch	188
94110	Inner Mission	314
94111	Telegraph Hill/Waterfront	5
94112	Ingleside/Excelsior	269
94114	Castro/Eureka Valley	60
94115	Western Addition	161
94116	Parkside	65
94117	Haight Ashbury/Western Addition	154
94118	Inner Richmond	56
94121	Outer Richmond	77
94122	Sunset	114
94123	Marina/Cow Hollow	18
94124	Bayview/Hunter's Point	588
94127	Miraloma/Sunnyside	22
94130	Treasure Island	41
94131	Twin Peaks/Glen Park	41
94132	Lake Merced	83
94133	North Beach	45
94134	Visitacion Valley/Portola	219
94158	Mission Bay	3
Total		**3,794**

*Of the 5,617 reported active adult probationers as of February 14, 2013, 1,823 or approximately 32% of non-San Francisco residents did not report a home zip code to the Adult Probation Department.
Source: San Francisco Adult Probation Department

D. Juvenile Probation

The Juvenile Probation Department reports that 899 of the 1,202 total juvenile probationer population in 2012 reported a San Francisco home zip code. The difference of 303 individuals includes non-San Francisco residents or those that did not report a zip code to the Juvenile Probation Department (this may include homeless individuals). Similar to the racial distribution of the City's incarcerated and adult probationer populations, the differences in the race of the City's juvenile probationer population is presented in the chart below.

Of the 1,202 juvenile referrals (juvenile probationers issued a citation or admitted to Juvenile Hall)[10] in 2012, 591, or 49 percent, were Black/African American as compared to 425 or 35% that were White. The White population (which includes Latinos for consistency with U.S. Census population figures for 2010) comprised the second largest racial group of juvenile probationers, as seen in Figure 48 below. However, when the 306 Latinos reported by the Juvenile Probation Department are backed out of the White population[11], it shifts the rankings so that Latinos are the second most represented group. The 306 Latinos reported by the Juvenile Probation Department represents 25.5 percent of the juvenile probationer population.

Figure 48. 2012 San Francisco Juvenile Probationers By Race and Latino Ethnicity

Race	Number of Probationers	Percent of Total Probationers	Probationers % of Total 2010 Population
Asian or Pacific Islander[1]	138	11.5%	33.5%
Black/African American	591	49.2%	6.3%
White	425	35.4%	51.9%
Other[2]	48	4.0%	8.3%
Total	**1202**		
Latino	306	25.5%	15.1%

Source: San Francisco Juvenile Probation Department

[1] Includes San Francisco Population for Asian and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander as shown individually in Figure 1.

[2] Includes San Francisco Population for Other, which includes two or more races, and American Indian and Alaska Native as shown individually in Figure 1.

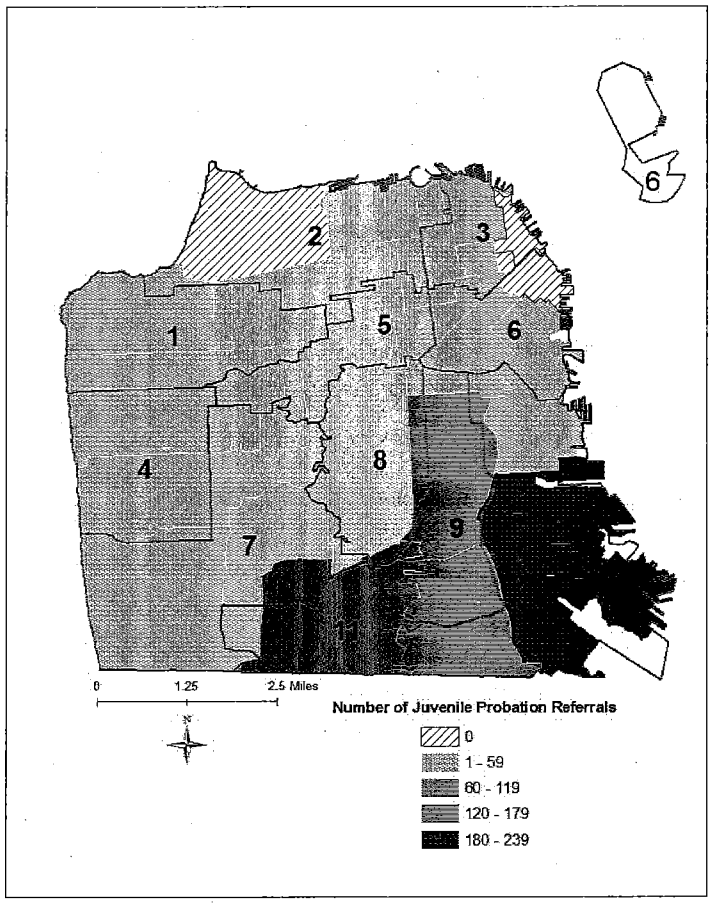
As seen in Figures 49 and 50 below, in 2012 Supervisorial District 10 had the highest number of juvenile probationers at 239, as aggregated from zip codes that cover the Bayview and Hunters Point neighborhoods. Although not as substantial as Supervisorial District 10's juvenile

[10] A referral is a citation issued to youth to appear before a Probation Officer or youth admitted to Juvenile Hall for allegedly committing a criminal act. Other law enforcement agencies and the courts also make referrals. Referrals go through an intake process to determine how the case should be handled. Referrals includes an unduplicated count of juvenile probation referrals and may include court orders, violation of probation, home detention failures, warrants, transfers from other counties, citations, certifications from Adult Court, placement failures, Log Cabin Medical plus all criminal offenses.

[11] It is not known how many Latinos classified their race as White.

probationer population, Supervisorial Districts 9 and 11 also have significant juvenile probationer populations in the Visitacion Valley/Portola, Inner Mission, and Ingleside/Excelsior neighborhoods.

Figure 49. 2012 Juvenile Probationers - All Referrals
By Geographical Residence of Youth
(Zip Code Data Aggregated to Supervisor District)



Source: San Francisco Juvenile Probation Department
Note: Distribution is based on the 899 juvenile probationers who reported a home zip code in the City to the Juvenile Probation Department.

Figure 50: Juvenile Probationers - All Referrals by Zip Code and Neighborhood

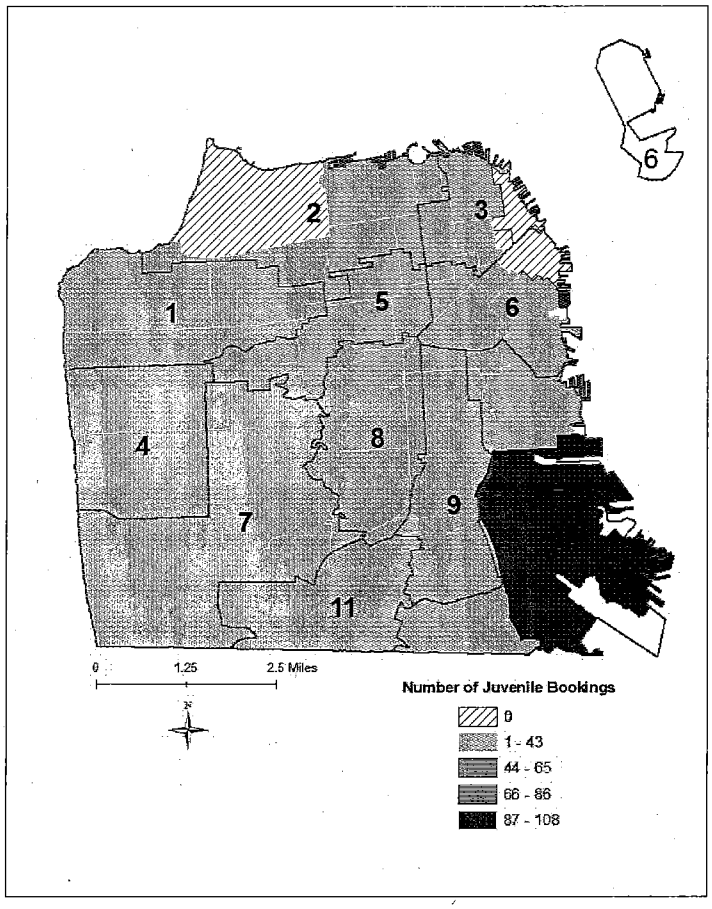
Zip Code	Neighborhood	Number of Juvenile Probationers in Residence*
94102	Tenderloin/Western Addition	33
94103	South of Market	34
94104	Financial District	0
94105	Rincon Hill	0
94107	Potrero Hill	33
94108	Chinatown	4
94109	Russian Hill/Polk Gulch	17
94110	Inner Mission	91
94111	Telegraph Hill/Waterfront	0
94112	Ingleside/Excelsior	94
94114	Castro/Eureka Valley	3
94115	Western Addition	53
94116	Parkside	18
94117	Haight Ashbury/Western Addition	13
94118	Inner Richmond	3
94121	Outer Richmond	30
94122	Sunset	30
94123	Marina/Cow Hollow	2
94124	Bayview/Hunter's Point	239
94127	Miraloma/Sunnyside	8
94129	Presidio	0
94130	Treasure Island	15
94131	Twin Peaks/Glen Park	20
94132	Lake Merced	32
94133	North Beach	28
94134	Visitacion Valley/Portola	99
Total		**899**

* Of the 1202 reported juvenile probationers, by referrals, 303 or approximately 25% or Non-San Francisco residents or did not report a home zip code to the Juvenile Probation Department.

Source: San Francisco Juvenile Probation Department

As seen in Figures 51 and 52 below, in 2012 Supervisorial District 10 had the highest number of juvenile probationers booked in Juvenile Hall for criminal offenses at 108, as aggregated from zip codes, which includes the Bayview and Hunter's Point neighborhoods. No other district has more than 36 juvenile probationers in residence that were booked in Juvenile Hall for criminal offenses.

Figure 51. 2012 Juvenile Probationers Booked in Juvenile Hall for Criminal Offenses By Geographical Residence of Youth (Zip Code Data Aggregated to Supervisorial District)



Source: San Francisco Juvenile Probation Department
Note: Distribution is based on the 332 juvenile probationers, booked in Juvenile Hall from a criminal offense, who reported a home zip code in the City to the Juvenile Probation Department.

Figure 52: Juvenile Probationers Booked in Juvenile Hall for Criminal Offenses by Zip Code and Neighborhood

Zip Code	Neighborhood	Number of Juvenile Probationers in Residence*
94102	Tenderloin/Western Addition	15
94103	South of Market	9
94104	Financial District	0
94105	Rincon Hill	0
94107	Potrero Hill	10
94108	Chinatown	1
94109	Russian Hill/Polk Gulch	4
94110	Inner Mission	36
94111	Telegraph Hill/Waterfront	0
94112	Ingleside/Excelsior	29
94114	Castro/Eureka Valley	1
94115	Western Addition	22
94116	Parkside	5
94117	Haight Ashbury/Western Addition	6
94118	Inner Richmond	1
94121	Outer Richmond	7
94122	Sunset	7
94123	Marina/Cow Hollow	2
94124	Bayview/Hunter's Point	108
94127	Miraloma/Sunnyside	1
94130	Treasure Island	5
94129	Presidio	0
94130	Treasure Island	0
94131	Twin Peaks/Glen Park	7
94132	Lake Merced	8
94133	North Beach	12
94134	Visitacion Valley/Portola	36
Total		**332**

*Of the 465 reported juvenile probationers, booked in Juvenile Hall from a criminal offense, 133 or approximately 29% were non-San Francisco residents or did not report a home zip code to the Juvenile Probation Department.
Source: San Francisco Juvenile Probation Department

III. Education Indicators

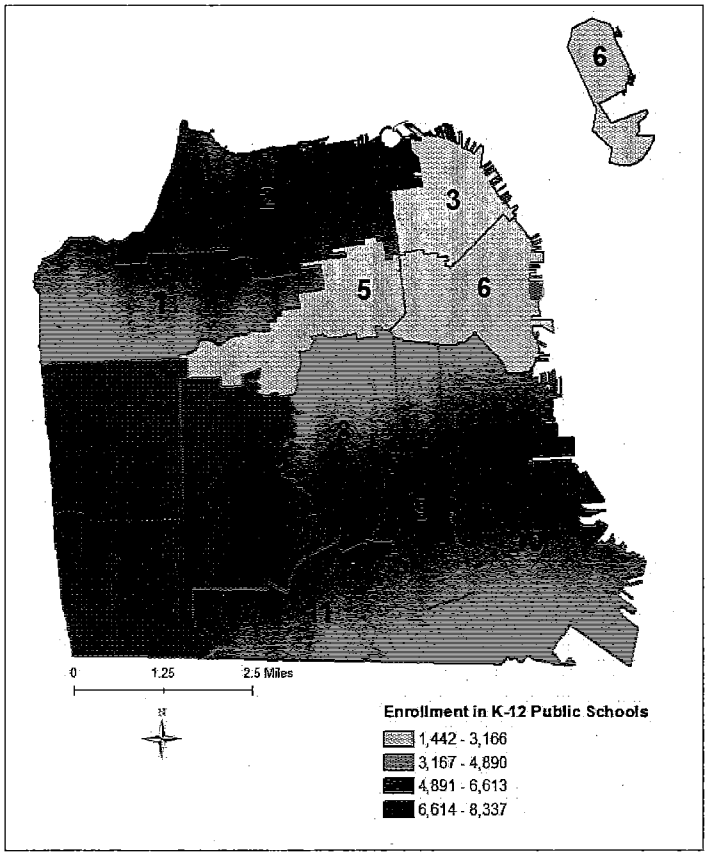
A. School Enrollment

As seen in Figures 53 and 54 below, for the 2011-2012 school year, Supervisorial District 7 had the highest number of students enrolled in San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD) schools at 8,337, or 14.8 percent of the City's 56,192 total students enrolled in SFUSD schools.[12] Supervisorial District 4 had the second highest number of students enrolled in SFUSD schools at 7,114, or 12.7 percent of the City's total students attending SFUSD schools. While both Supervisorial Districts 4 and 7 have a fair number of schools, at 14 each, Supervisorial Districts 8 and 10 each had the greatest number of the 102 non-charter SFUSD public schools in the City.

With only two SFUSD schools, Supervisorial District 6 had the fewest non-charter public schools in the 2011-2012 school year. Supervisorial District 6 also had the lowest number of students enrolled in SFUSD schools at 1,442, or 2.6 percent of SFUSD's 56,192 enrolled students. Supervisorial Districts 3 and 5 each also had less than five percent of the City's enrolled students attending SFUSD schools at 3,045 and 2,519 students, respectively.

[12] For the purpose of this report, all discussion of SFUSD Public School enrollment includes only non-charter school enrollment unless noted. Private schools are not included in this analysis.

Figure 53. Enrollment in K-12 Schools, SFUSD, School Year 2011-2012



Source: Food Security Task Force, An Assessment of Food Security in San Francisco (April 2013)
Note: Includes only non-charter public schools.

It should be noted that analysis at the School District or neighborhood level should be considered prudently because many students enrolled in SFUSD schools attend schools outside of their own neighborhood due to SFUSD's Student Assignment System and/or because there is not a grade-appropriate school in their district or neighborhood.

Figure 54. Number of SFUSD K-12 Schools Per Supervisorial District and 2010-11 Total Enrollment

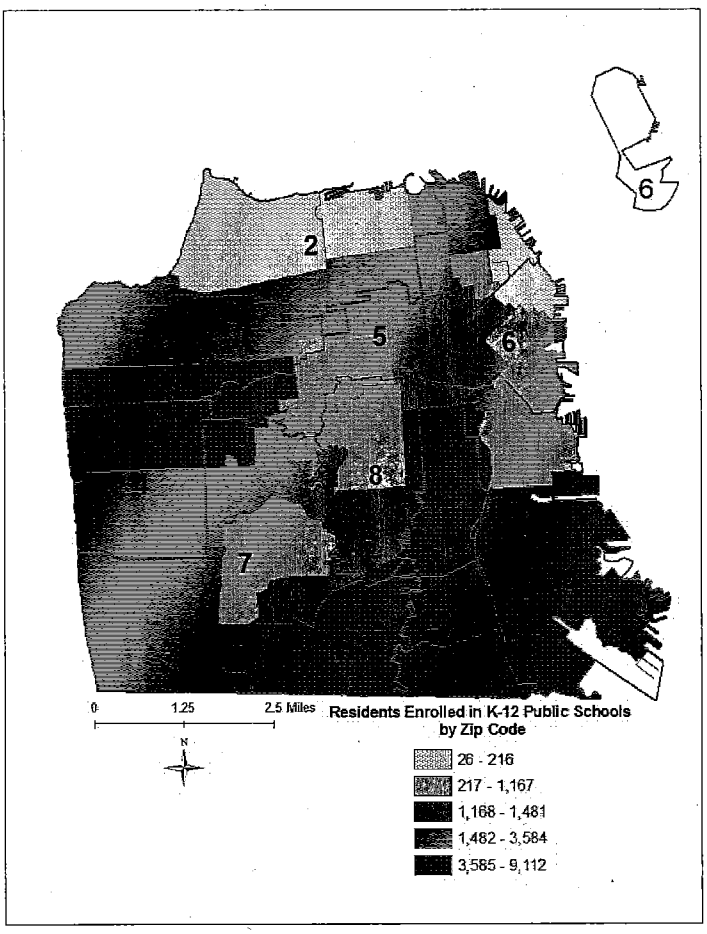
District	Number of SFUSD K-12 Schools	Total Enrollment
1	7	5,313
2	9	6,437
3	9	3,045
4	10	7,114
5	4	2,519
6	2	1,442
7	11	8,337
8	14	6,382
9	12	5,557
10	14	5,033
11	10	5,013
Total	**102**	**56,192**

Source: Food Security Task Force, An Assessment of Food Security in San Francisco (April 2013)
Note: Includes only non-charter public schools.

As seen in Figures 55 and 56 below, the City's highest student enrollment by zip code for SFUSD's 53,015 students enrolled in non-charter schools in 2012, is 9,112 students in in the 94112 zip code area (Ingleside/Excelsior neighborhoods), which is part of Supervisorial District 11. Supervisorial District 10, which includes the 94124 and 94134 zip codes (Bayview, Hunters Point, and most of Visitation Valley), collectively has 10,864 students, or 5,449 and 5,415, respectively enrolled in SFUSD schools.

The 94104 and 94111 zip codes, which are part of Supervisorial District 3 and include the Financial District and Telegraph Hill/Waterfront neighborhoods, had only have 138 students enrolled in SFUSD schools. The Supervisorial District 6 zip codes of 94105 and 94158, which include the Rincon Hill and Mission Bay neighborhoods, respectively, only had 168 students enrolled in SFUSD schools. The low number of students enrolled in SFUSD schools in these neighborhoods is consistent with the comparatively low resident populations under the age of 18 in these neighborhoods (see Figure 11). The Supervisorial District 2 zip codes of 94123 and 94129, which include the Marina/Cow Hollow and Presidio neighborhoods, collectively have only 375 students enrolled in SFUSD schools. The data reported does not count students enrolled in private schools.

Figure 55. 2012 Current Residents Enrolled in SFUSD Schools by Zip Code (Aggregated to Supervisorial District)



Note: Includes only non-charter public schools and Transitional K students are counted in the Kindergarten counts.
Source: San Francisco Public School District, Educational Placement Center

Figure 56: 2012 Residents Enrolled in K-12 Non-charter Schools by Zip Code and Neighborhood

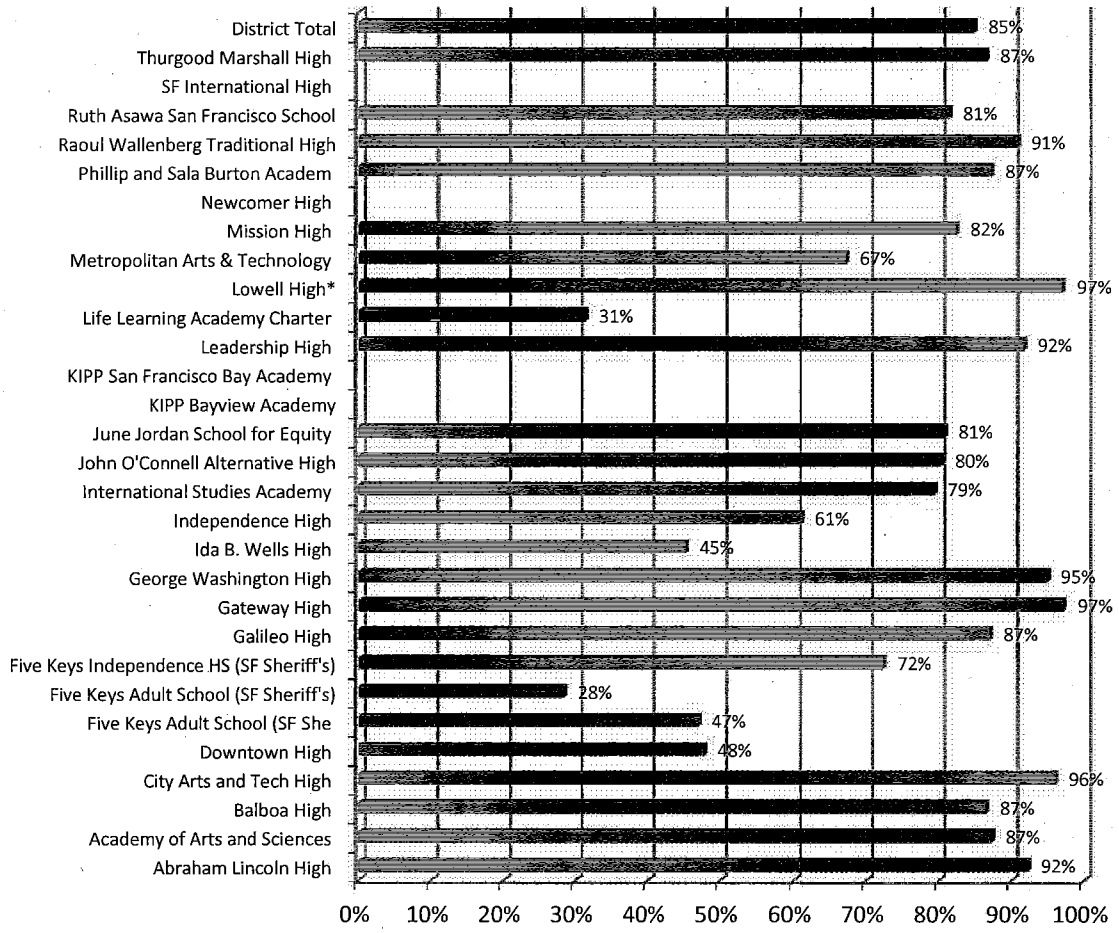
Zip Code	Neighborhood	Number of Enrolled Students by Residence*
94102	Tenderloin/Western Addition	1,408
94103	South of Market	1,437
94104	Financial District	26
94105	Rincon Hill	69
94107	Potrero Hill	1,069
94108	Chinatown	723
94109	Russian Hill/Polk Gulch	1,481
94110	Inner Mission	4,924
94111	Telegraph Hill/Waterfront	112
94112	Ingleside/Excelsior	9,112
94114	Castro/Eureka Valley	675
94115	Western Addition	1,293
94116	Parkside	3,584
94117	Haight Ashbury/Western Addition	985
94118	Inner Richmond	1,637
94121	Outer Richmond	2,877
94122	Sunset	3,951
94123	Marina/Cow Hollow	216
94124	Bayview/Hunter's Point	5,449
94127	Miraloma/Sunnyside	1,167
94129	Presidio	159
94130	Treasure Island	301
94131	Twin Peaks/Glen Park	1,252
94132	Lake Merced	1,856
94133	North Beach	1,738
94134	Visitacion Valley/Portola	5,415
94158	Mission Bay	99
Total		**53,015**

Note: Includes only non-charter public schools and Transitional K students are counted in the Kindergarten counts.
Source: San Francisco Public School District, Educational Placement Center.

B. Graduation Rates

Graduation rates vary across SFUSD high schools. As seen in Figure 57 below, graduation rates for 12 of 25 SFUSD high schools are above SFUSD's District-wide graduation rate of 85 percent for the 2009-2010 school year while 13 are below. Gateway and Lowell High Schools report the highest graduation rates at 97 percent each. The Sheriff's Department's Five Keys Adult School has the lowest reported graduation rate at 28.4 percent.[13]

Figure 57. San Francisco Unified School District Graduation Rates, 2009-2010

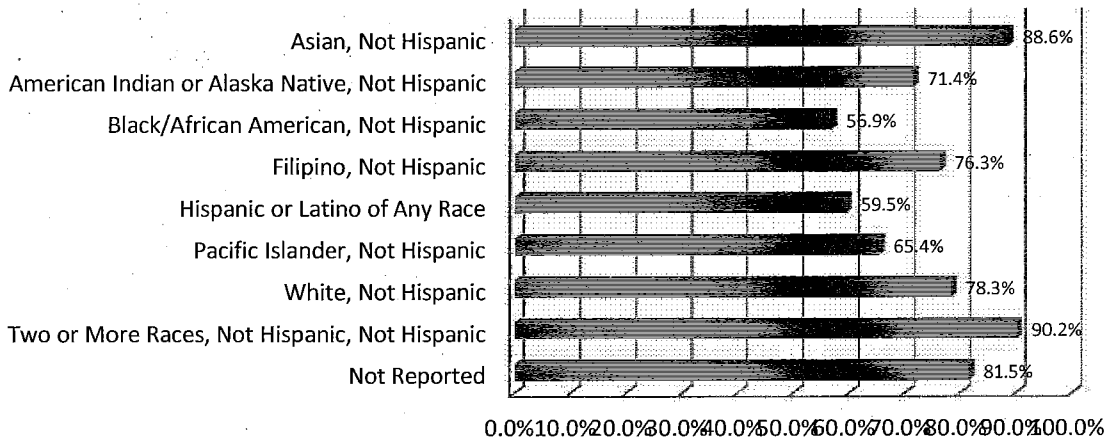


*Lowell High, not included in the NCES data, graduation rate reported in the School Accountability Report Card, School Year 2011-12. Available at http://www.sfusd.edu/assets/sfusd-staff/rpa/sarcs2/sarc-697.pdf.
Source: National Center for Educational Statistics.

[13] Five Keys Charter School, Five Keys Independence High School, and Five Keys Adult School are SFUSD schools administered within the San Francisco Sheriff's Department that educates inmates and ex-offenders within the jail and post-release systems.

As seen in Figure 58 below, graduation rates also vary by race and ethnicity. Students reporting two or more races had the highest graduation rate for the 2009-2010 school year. Asian students enrolled in SFUSD schools had the second highest reported graduation rate for the 2009-2010 school year at 88.6 percent, which was slightly higher than the District-wide graduation rate of 84.9 percent. At 56.9 percent, Black/African American students enrolled in SFUSD schools had the lowest reported graduation rate, closely followed by Hispanic or Latino students at 59.5 percent.

Figure 58. Graduation Rate by Race/Ethnicity, SFUSD 2009-2010 School Year



Source: California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Office

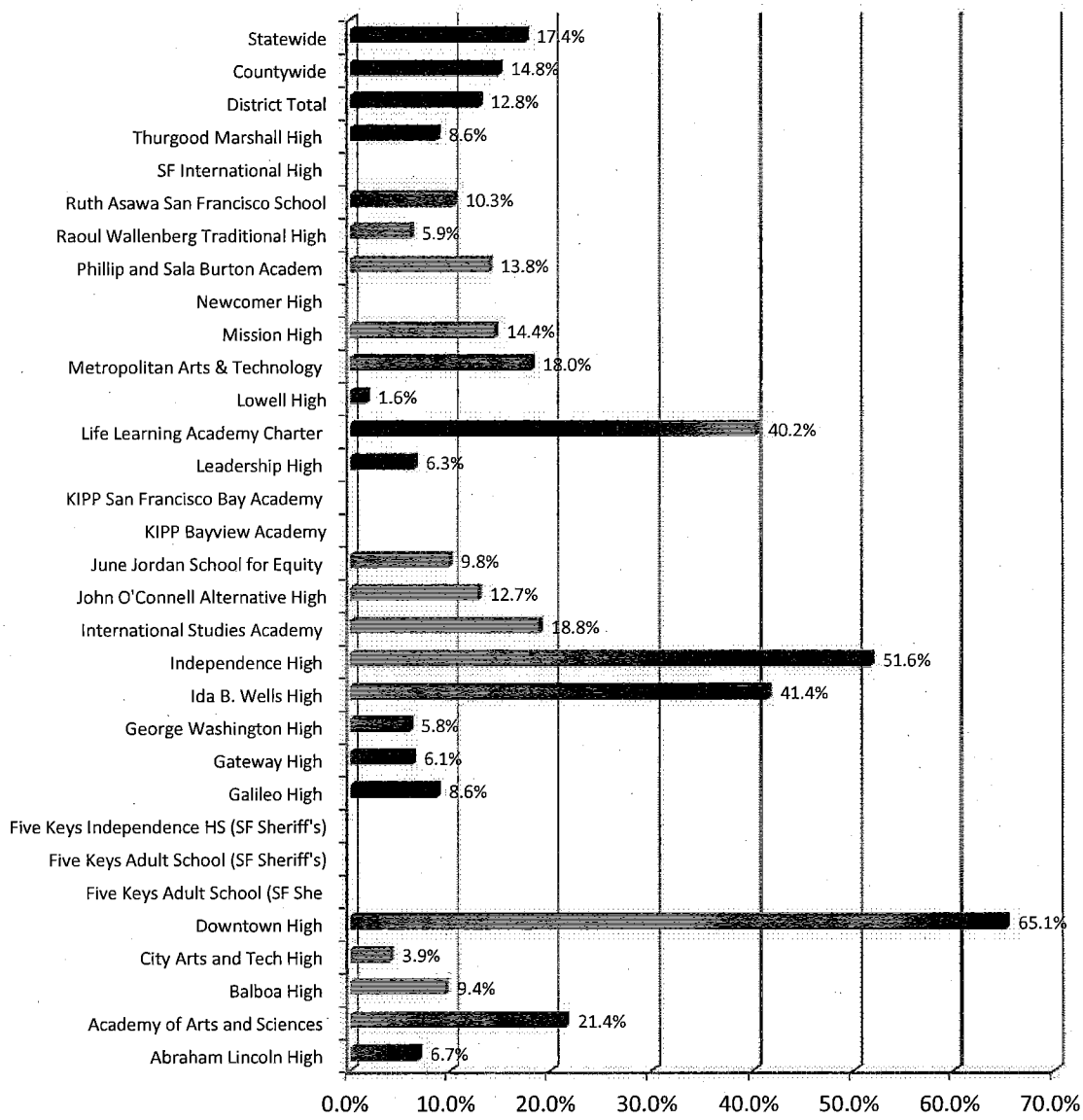
C. Dropout Rates

The SFUSD District-wide dropout rate of 12.8 percent is better than the countywide[14] dropout rate of 14.8 percent and the statewide dropout rate of 17.4 percent. As with graduation rates, dropout rates vary across SFUSD high schools. As seen in the Figure 59 below, of the 22 high schools reporting dropout rates, 13 high schools report a dropout rate below the District-wide dropout rate of 14.8 percent. Lowell High School reports the lowest dropout rate at 1.6 percent. Downtown High, an alternative school, has the highest reported dropout rate at 65.1 percent.[15] Five high schools had dropout rates over 20 percent; the dropout rates for the remaining 17 high schools were under 20 percent.

[14] In addition to the SFUSD schools, the County of San Francisco administers certain alternative educational programs.

[15] Five Keys Charter School, Five Keys Independence High School, and Five Keys Adult School are SFUSD schools administered within the San Francisco Sheriff's Department that educates inmates and ex-offenders within the jail and post-release systems.

Figure 59. San Francisco Unified School District Adjusted Dropout Rates, 2009-10

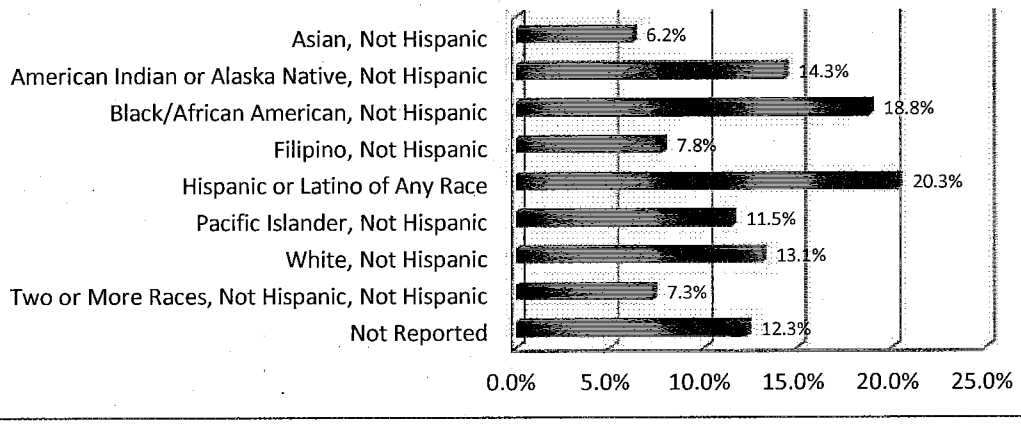


Source: California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Office
Notes:

1. The Adjusted Dropout Rate is adjusted to include reenrolled students and count lost transfers and is an estimate of the percent of students who would drop out in a four year period based on data collected for a single year.
2. Some school's data is not available or the adjusted dropout rate could not be calculated because one or more grade levels have zero enrollment.

Dropout rates also vary by race. As seen in the Figure 60 below, Hispanic or Latino students enrolled in SFUSD schools had the highest reported dropout rate for the 2009-2010 school year at 20.3 percent, which was higher than the District-wide dropout rate of 12.8 percent. At 6.2 percent, Asian students enrolled in SFUSD schools had the lowest reported dropout rate.

Figure 60. Dropout Rate by Race/Ethnicity, SFUSD 2009-2010 School Year



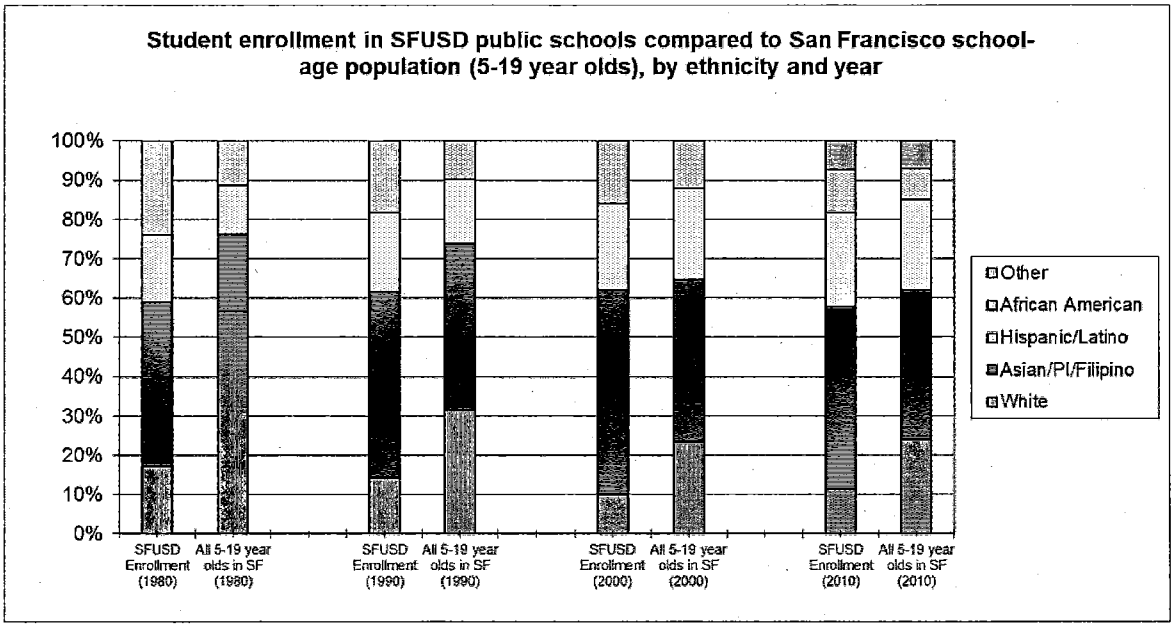
Source: California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Office

The Sustainable Communities Index (SCI), a performance measurement system developed by the Department of Public Health and other community stakeholders, tracks and reports SFUSD school enrollment relative to the City's 5-19 year old population, by race and ethnicity. Figures 61 and 62 present this measurement for the thirty year span between 1980 and 2010. As can be seen, SFUSD enrollment has become more representative of the racial and ethnic distribution of the City population over that time period.

Figure 61 below illustrates that between 1980 and 2010 the White school-aged population fell from 55 percent of all school-aged youth in 1980 to 24 percent in 2010, while Asian/Pacific Islander/Filipino (API/F) and Hispanic school aged youth populations increased by 19 and 11 percentage points, respectively. SCI reports that the Black/African American school-aged population decreased by three percentage points during those thirty years, consistent with the City's overall decline of the Black/African American population discussed previously in this report.

The greatest increase in ethnic representation in SFUSD's enrolled population occurred in Hispanic or Latino students, with an increase from 17 percent enrolled in SFUSD schools in 1980 to 24 percent in 2010. Black/African American students experienced the most significant loss of representation in SFUSD public schools with a decline from 24 percent of enrolled students in 1980 to 11 percent of enrolled students in 2010.

Figure 61.



Source: Sustainable Communities Index (SCI), Department of Public Health

Figure 62. Ratio of San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD) Enrollment (Public School Population) to Citywide School-Aged Population (5-19 Years Old) by Race/Ethnicity

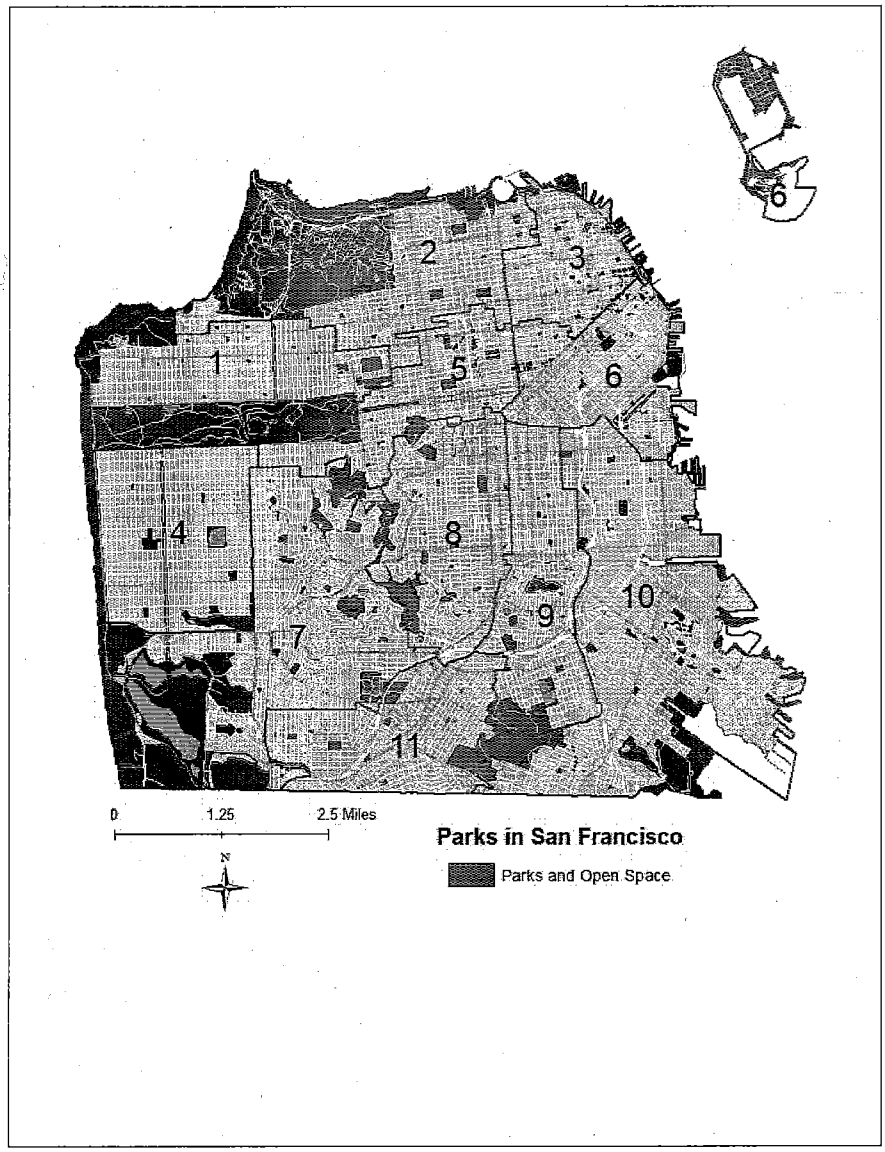
	1980			1990			2000			2010		
	Enrolled SFUSD	City-wide (5-19)	Ratio	Enrolled SFUSD	City-wide (5-19)	Ratio	Enrolled SFUSD	City-wide (5-19)	Ratio	Enrolled SFUSD	City-wide (5-19)	Ratio
White	17%	55%	0.31	14%	29%	0.48	10%	23%	0.44	11%	24%	0.47
Asian/Pacific Islander/Filipino	42%	19%	2.21	47%	39%	1.21	52%	41%	1.27	46%	38%	1.21
Hispanic/Latino	17%	12%	1.42	20%	15%	1.33	22%	23%	0.96	24%	23%	1.05
Black/African American	24%	11%	2.18	18%	9%	2.00	16%	12%	1.33	11%	8%	1.37
Other (American Indian/Alaska Native/Two or More Races/Not Stated)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7%	7%	1.05

Source: Sustainable Communities Index (SCI), Department of Public Health
Note: Other populations were not recorded until 2010.

IV. Parks and Recreation Indicators

Parks, recreation centers, and other natural resources such as open spaces and trails are important to communities and can encourage physical activity, reduce crime, revitalize local economies, and help bring neighborhoods together. Close-to-home opportunities to exercise and experience nature are considered essential by some for physical and mental well-being by some, with this considered especially important for people who cannot afford private recreation facilities

Figure 63. Map of City's Parks and Open Space



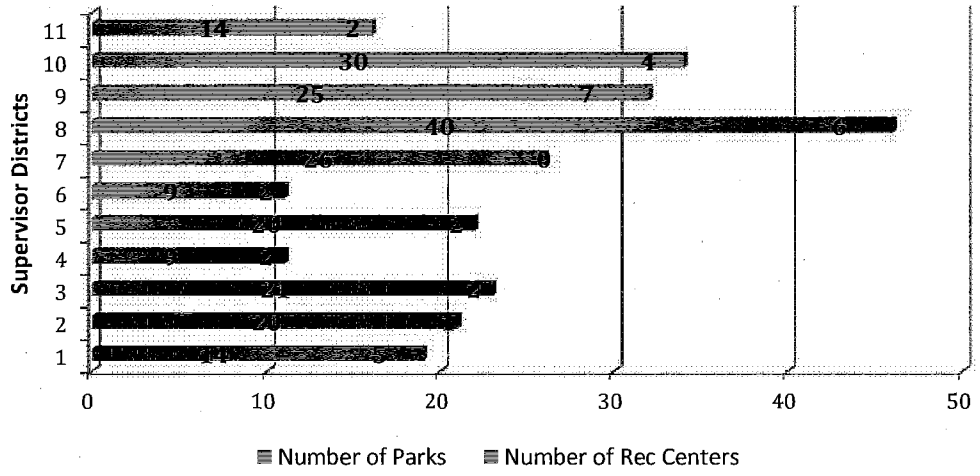
Source: San Francisco Recreation and Parks Department

As represented in Figure 63 above the City's has 228 parks[16] including the Presidio, the City's largest open space and park area at 1,491 acres and Golden Gate Park, which is the City's most visited park.[17]

The number of parks and recreation centers per Supervisorial District is presented in Figure 64. As can be seen, Supervisorial District 8 has the greatest number of parks per district at 40 and Supervisorial Districts 4 and 6 have the smallest number of parks per district, with nine each.

As shown in Figure 64 below, Supervisorial District 9 has the most recreation centers (7) whereas Supervisorial District 7 has no recreation centers.[18]

Figure 64. Number of Parks and Recreation Centers by Supervisorial District



Source: San Francisco Recreation and Parks Department

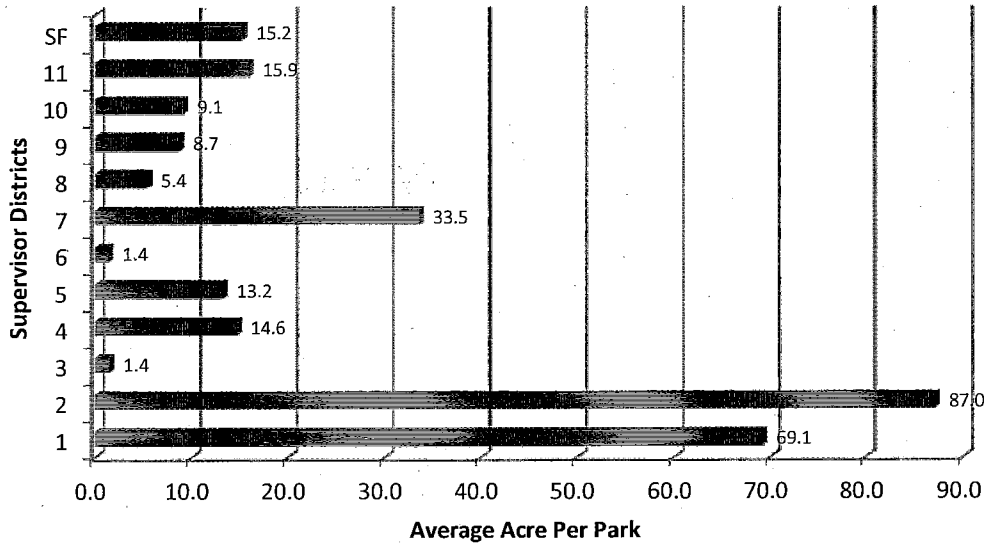
The City has a mix of both small urban parks and large combination park and open space areas such as the Presidio[19], Golden Gate Park, and Glen Park Canyon. For example, Supervisorial District 1 has a comparatively smaller number of parks at 14, but has the second largest average acreage per park at 69.1 due to Golden Gate Park. Though Supervisorial District 8 has the greatest number of parks per district, it has one of the smaller average acres per park at only 5.4 acres per park, indicating that most its parks are small urban parks and playgrounds.

Average park size is presented in Figure 65 below. As shown, Supervisorial District 2 has the largest average number of acres per park, at approximately 87.0 acres per park (this includes the Presidio). Supervisorial District 6 has the smallest acreage of parks per district at

[16] The Recreation and Parks Department reports 227 parks and does not include the Presidio, which is not operated by the City.
[17] Trust for Public Land (TPL) ParkScore report on San Francisco.
[18] Recreation Centers include pools.
[19] The Presidio is not City operated.

approximately 12 acres, with an average of 1.4 acres per park. Supervisorial Districts 3 and 6, both very dense areas, have the smallest average sized parks at 1.4 acres per park each. When the number of parks and the average acreage of parks are combined, it can be seen that Supervisorial District 6 has the fewest, smallest parks in the City.

Figure 65. Average Acreage Per Park By Supervisorial District, 2012



Source: Calculated by the Budget and Legislative Analyst from data provided by the San Francisco Recreation and Parks Department.

Total park acreage, number of residents, and park acreage per resident is shown in Figure 66 by Supervisorial District. As shown, park acreage per person varies considerably between Supervisorial Districts. As shown in Figure 66, the average acreage per park varies from a low of 0.17 acres of park per resident in Supervisorial District 6 to a high of 25.01 acres of park per resident in Supervisorial District 2. It should be noted that park acreage in a Supervisorial District does not completely capture access to parks for residents of each District as there may be accessible parks and/or open space in an adjacent District close to residents who live near the border of their District.

Figure 66. Park Acreage and Rate of Park Acreage Per Resident by Supervisorial District

District	Park Acreage	Number of Residents	Acreage/1,000 Residents
1	967.8	69,548	13.92
2	1740.7	69,606	25.01
3	30.2	70,638	0.43
4	131.5	72,489	1.81
5	263.7	74,764	3.53
6	12.2	73,665	0.17
7	870.9	72,918	11.94
8	214.3	75,503	2.84
9	217.5	76,723	2.83
10	273.5	72,563	3.77
11	222.5	76,818	2.90
Total	**4,944.8**	**805,235**	**6.14**

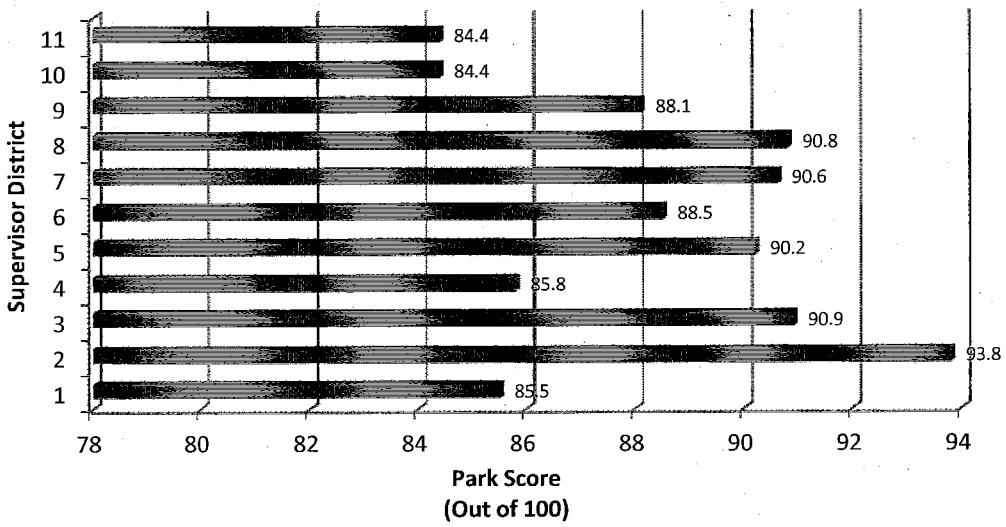
Source: Calculated by the Budget and Legislative Analyst from data provided by the San Francisco Recreation and Parks Department.

The Trust for Public Land (TPL) developed ParkScore to be a comprehensive rating system to measure how well the 40 largest U.S. cities are meeting the need for parks. TPL ranked San Francisco number 1, with a score of 74.0 (out of 100) in its 2012 analysis. The TPL analysis determined that 98 percent of the City's population lived within a ½ mile or ten minute walk to a park. Based on its analysis of population density, population age 19 and under, and percentage of households with income less than $50,000, the TPL ParkScore determined that greatest level of park need exists in Supervisorial Districts 6, 7, and 10 based on (1) identified gaps in park availability based on a ½ mile or ten minute walk and (2) a demographic profile of the gaps to determine its degree of need. [20]

The Controller's Office issues an annual Park Maintenance Standards audit report that assesses the state of parks Citywide based on standards for park maintenance. For FY 2011-12 the Controller's Office reports that Supervisorial District 2 had the highest park score of 93.8 out of 100 and Supervisorial Districts 10 and 11 both had the lowest park scores at 84.4 out of 100, as seen in Figure 67 below. While even the low scores are still relatively high on the Controller's scale, the results below do show that park standards are not equal Citywide.

[20] For more information, see http://parkscore.tpl.org/.

Figure 67. FY 2011-12 Controller Park Scores by District, Park Maintenance Standards Report



V. Health Indicators

A. Health

Access to Quality Health Care

According to Health Matters in San Francisco, a website developed by the Healthy Communities Institute and the Building a Healthier San Francisco Coalition,[21] access to quality care is important to eliminate health disparities and increase the quality and years of healthy life for all persons in the United States. Clinical preventive care, primary care, emergency services, and long-term and rehabilitative care, with health care delivered by specialists and care received in hospital settings, represent major components of the continuum of care.

Health Matters in San Francisco reports that in Fiscal Year 2011-12, 94 percent[22] of San Franciscans ages 0-64 either had health insurance or were enrolled in San Francisco's comprehensive health care program, Healthy San Francisco, a program intended to make health care services accessible and affordable for uninsured residents. Healthy San Francisco is not an insurance program but is a health care safety net that enables and encourages residents to access primary and preventive care and provides a way for San Francisco residents who do not have health insurance, to have basic and ongoing medical care.[23]

Asthma

Asthma is a condition in which a person's air passages become inflamed, and the narrowing of the respiratory passages makes it difficult to breathe. Health Matters in San Francisco reports that in the past thirty years, asthma has become one of the most common long-term diseases of children. Symptoms such as tightness in the chest, coughing, and wheezing, can be brought on by exposure to inhaled allergens, such as dust, pollen, mold, cigarette smoke, and animal dander, or by exertion and stress. However, Health Matters in San Francisco reports that reducing exposure to poor housing conditions, traffic pollution, secondhand smoke and other factors impacting air quality can help prevent asthma and asthma attacks. Currently, there is no cure for asthma, but for most people, the symptoms can be managed through a combination of long-term medication prevention strategies and short-term quick relievers; however, in some cases, asthma symptoms are severe enough to warrant hospitalization and can result in death.

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[21] Building A Healthier San Francisco Coalition is a citywide collaborative of San Francisco Department of Public Health, non-profit hospitals, McKesson Foundation, San Francisco Foundation, United Way of the Bay Area, Metta Fund, Blue Cross of California-State Sponsored Business, and a variety of health organizations and philanthropic foundations.

[22] According to Health Matters in San Francisco, Updated data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) released in 2010, estimates that 86.4 percent of the 581,058 San Franciscans ages 18-64 had health coverage in 2010. Enrollment in Healthy San Francisco in August 2010 was approximately 53,400, representing approximately 9.2 percent of San Franciscans ages 18-64. Thus, 94 percent of San Franciscans either have health insurance or are enrolled in Healthy San Francisco.

[23] Healthy San Francisco provides each program participants with a Medical Home and primary physician, allowing a greater focus on preventive care, as well as specialty care, urgent and emergency care, laboratory, inpatient hospitalization, radiology, and pharmaceuticals.

Figure 68 presents the City's average annual age-adjusted hospitalization rate due to pediatric asthma of 11.2 per 10,000 residents under 18 years of age for the years 2008-2010. Collectively, the neighborhoods of Potrero Hill, Telegraph Hill/Waterfront, Treasure Island, and Rincon Hill had the highest pediatric asthma hospitalization rate at 26.7. The neighborhoods with the lowest pediatric asthma hospitalization rate were the Inner Richmond and the Presidio with a collective rate of 5.6.

Figure 68: Age-Adjusted Hospitalization Rate due to Pediatric Asthma By Zip Code and Neighborhood, 2008-2010

Zip Code(s)	Neighborhood(s)	Hospitalization Rate
94102	Tenderloin/Western Addition	10.5
94103 and 94104	South of Market & Financial District	15.0
94107, 94111, 94130, and 94105	Potrero Hill, Telegraph Hill/Waterfront, Treasure Island, and Rincon Hill	26.7
94109	Russian Hill/Polk Gulch	7.5
94110	Inner Mission	9.6
94112	Ingleside/Excelsior	12.1
94114	Castro/Eureka Valley	16.0
94115	Western Addition	13.5
94116	Parkside	12.2
94117	Haight Ashbury/Western Addition	11.5
94118 and 94129	Inner Richmond & Presidio	5.6
94121	Outer Richmond	7.8
94122	Sunset	9.5
94124	Bayview/Hunter's Point	19.0
94131	Twin Peaks/Glen Park	15.3
94132	Lake Merced	12.5
94134	Visitacion Valley/Portola	15.8
	San Francisco	**11.2**

Source: Health Matters in San Francisco, reported from the California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development

The Sustainable Communities Index (SCI) reports that the availability of public transportation to community health facilities is one factor among many that affect access to good quality, affordable, reliable health care. According to the SCI, the majority of San Francisco's hospitals and clinics are within areas that have "good" or "very good" transit resources, as defined by the Transit Resource Score[24]. As seen in Figure 69 below, 73% of Department of Public Health-

[24] The Transit Resource Score is a measure of the density, proximity, and frequency of all transit routes near any point in San Francisco, calculated by the distance from each residential intersection (intersections within 100

managed clinics fell within an area with good or very good transit resources. Not shown in Figure 69 but only one facility was deemed to be in an area with "poor" transit access. The SCI reports that 84% of free and community primary care clinics were near good or very good transit access, with only two clinics in areas with poor transit resources.[25] All hospitals except for Laguna Honda have good or very good transit resources.

Figure 69. Clinics and Hospitals With "Good" or "Very Good" Transit Resource Scores, 2012

	Total facilities	Number in "good" or "very good" transit resource areas	Percent in "good" or "very good" transit resource areas
Department of Public Health Clinics	22	16	73%
Clinics (free and community)	43	36	84%
General Acute Care Hospitals	13	12	92%
Total	**78**	**64**	**82%**

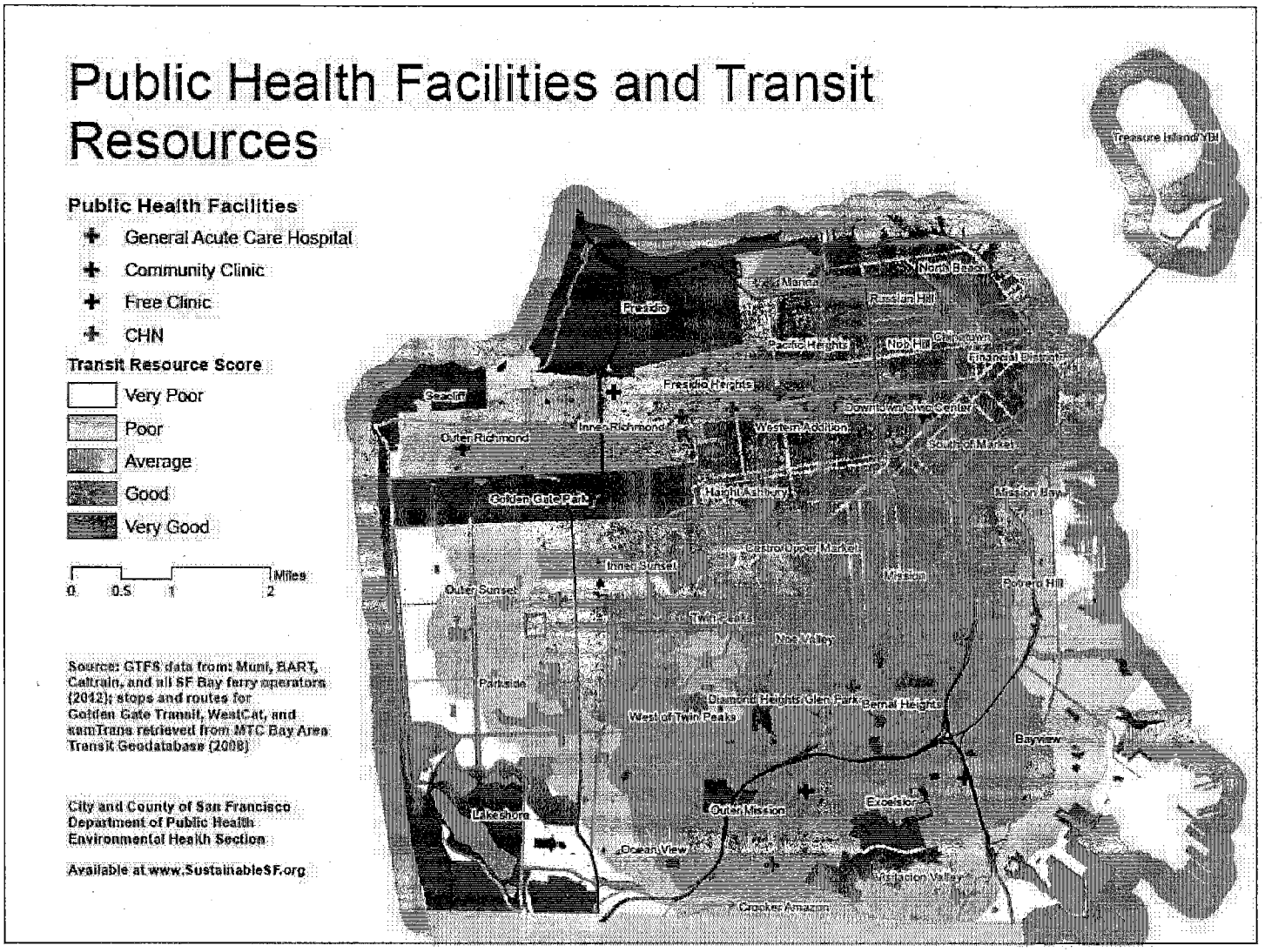
Source: Sustainable Communities Index (SCI), Department of Public Health

Figure 70 below graphically depicts access to health care facilities in San Francisco.

meters of residential lots) to each transit route stop (multiple route stops can be found at one location when multiple transit routes share stop or station) within 1 mile of the intersection. A distance of < 0.25 miles was given a score of 1, while distances between 0.25-0.49 miles were given a score of 0.9 and distances between 0.5-1.0 miles were given a score of 0.75. (See: SCI indicator ST.1.f http://www.sustainablesf.org/indicators/view/58.)

[25]SCI reports that the following facilities were not included on the list: home health agencies, hospices, private doctors' offices, specialty clinics, intermediate care facilities for the developmentally disabled, referral agencies, skilled nursing facilities, chemical dependency recovery hospitals, alternative birthing centers, psychiatric health facilities, and certified but not licensed facilities. Additionally the American College of Traditional Chinese Medicine and other traditional Chinese and alternative medicine providers are not included. In some cases, multiple clinics may be located at the same address.

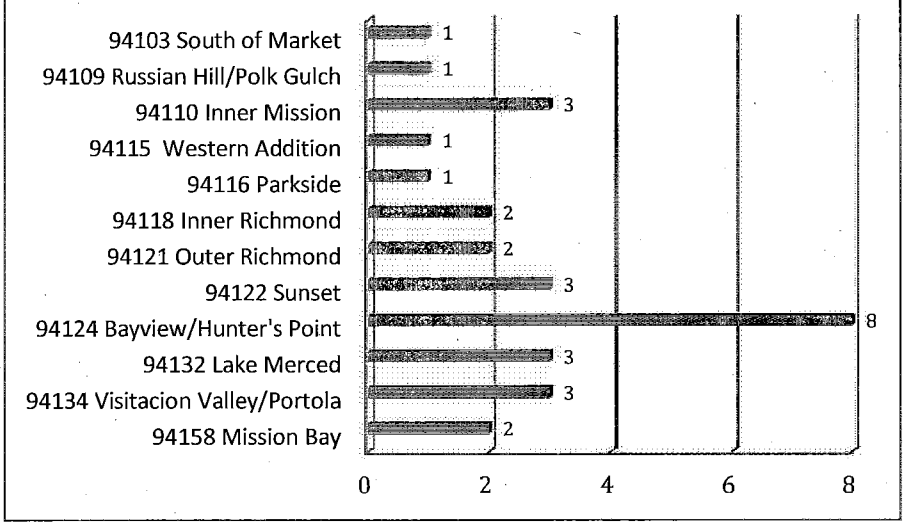
Figure 70. Public Health Facilities and Transit Resources Score



Budget and Legislative Analyst's Report Source: Sustainable Communities Index (SCI), Department of Public Health

According to Health Matters in San Francisco, a website developed by the Healthy Communities Institute and the Building a Healthier San Francisco Coalition,[26] infant mortality rates continue to be one of the most widely used indicators of the overall health status of a community. The leading causes of death among infants are birth defects, pre-term delivery, low birth weight, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), and maternal complications during pregnancy. As seen in Figures 71 and 72 below, in 2010 the California Department of Health reports that 30 infants under the age of one year died in San Francisco. Of the City's 27 zip codes, deaths were reported in only 12. All of the 12 zip codes report 3 or fewer infant deaths except for the 94124 zip code that includes the Bayview and Hunters Point neighborhoods, in which 8 infant deaths were reported in 2010.

Figure 71: Number of Infant Deaths (Reported) By Zip Code and Neighborhood, 2010



Source: California Department of Public Health

Total births, number of infant deaths, and the rate of infant deaths per births is shown in Figure 72 by zip code and neighborhood. As shown in Figure 72 below, the rate of infant deaths relative to total births varies considerably between the 20 statistically reliable zip codes with more than 100 births, from a low rate of 0.0 in 11 zip codes and 15.47 in the Supervisorial District 10 zip code of 94124 that includes the Bayview and Hunters Point neighborhoods.[27]

[26] Building A Healthier San Francisco Coalition is a citywide collaborative of San Francisco Department of Public Health, non-profit hospitals, McKesson Foundation, San Francisco Foundation, United Way of the Bay Area, Metta Fund, Blue Cross of California-State Sponsored Business, and a variety of health organizations and philanthropic foundations .

[27] According to the SCI, the California Department of Public Health's Center for Health Statistics cautions, "When examining data in ZIP codes with very small live birth numbers (n < 100), caution must be exercised because very small numbers may be unreliable and subject to significant variability from one year to the next. Additional information concerning the data source and limitations is discussed in Vital Statistics of California, 2003 http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/reports/vitalstatisticsofcalifornia/vsofca2003.pdf."

Figure 72: Number of Infant Deaths and Infant Death Rate By Zip Code and Neighborhood, 2010

Zip Code	Neighborhood	Total Births*	Number of Infant Deaths	Rate of Infant Deaths/1,000 Births
94102	Tenderloin/Western Addition	245	-	
94103	South of Market	207	1	4.83
94104	Financial District	8	-	-
94105	Rincon Hill	98	-	-
94107	Potrero Hill	414	-	-
94108	Chinatown	73	-	-
94109	Russian Hill/Polk Gulch	415	1	2.41
94110	Inner Mission	999	3	3.00
94111	Telegraph Hill/Waterfront	24	-	-
94112	Ingleside/Excelsior	895	-	-
94114	Castro/Eureka Valley	360	-	-
94115	Western Addition	388	1	2.58
94116	Parkside	413	1	2.42
94117	Haight Ashbury/Western Addition	411	-	-
94118	Inner Richmond	414	2	4.83
94121	Outer Richmond	444	2	4.50
94122	Sunset	526	3	5.70
94123	Marina/Cow Hollow	298	-	-
94124	Bayview/Hunters Point	517	8	15.47
94127	Miraloma/Sunnyside	188	-	-
94129	Presidio	50	-	-
94130	Treasure Island	41	-	-
94131	Twin Peaks/Glen Park	366	-	-
94132	Lake Merced	221	3	13.57
94133	North Beach	223	-	-
94134	Visitacion Valley/Portola	492	3	6.10
94158	Mission Bay	62	2	32.26
Total		**8,792**	**30**	**3.41**

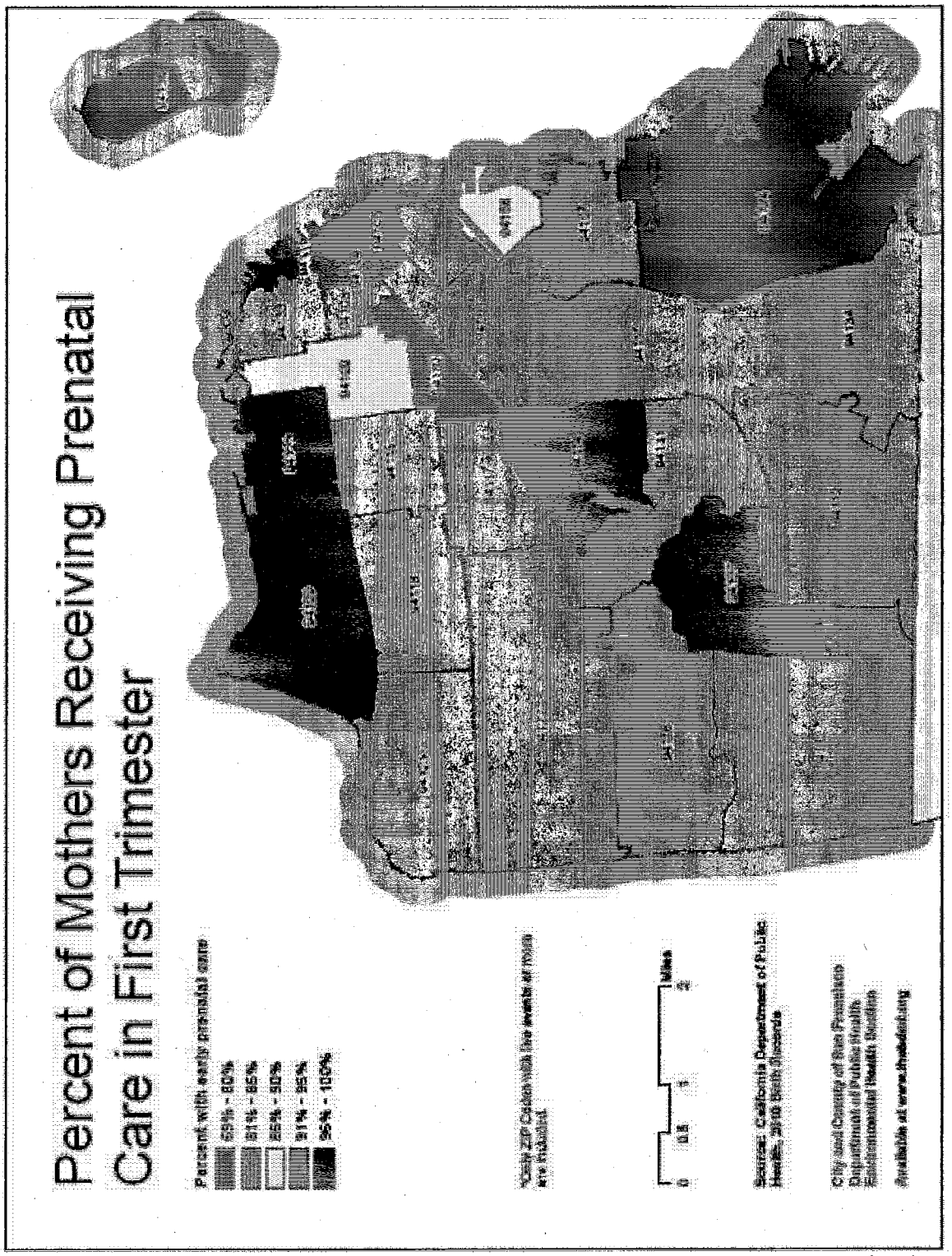
Source: Calculated by the Budget and Legislative Analyst from the California Department of Public Health

* According to the SCI, the California Department of Public Health's Center for Health Statistics cautions, "When examining data in ZIP codes with very small live birth numbers (n < 100), caution must be exercised because very small numbers may be unreliable and subject to significant variability from one year to the next. Additional information concerning the data source and limitations is discussed in Vital Statistics of California, 2003. Available at: http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/reports/vitalstatisticsofcalifornia/vsofca2003.pdf."

The Department of Health and Human Services reports that adequate prenatal care is associated with a healthy birth weight, and other improved pregnancy outcomes. According to the SCI, starting prenatal care in the first trimester increases opportunities for maternal education and addressing behavioral health issues. As seen in Figures 73 and 74 below, of the 20 statistically reliable zip codes with more than 100 births, only seven zip codes report that the percentage of their residents that received prenatal care in 2010 is below the Citywide average of 87 percent and most zip codes report that at least 91 percent of their residents receive prenatal care in the first trimester.

The 94124 zip code in Supervisorial District 10, which includes the Bayview neighborhood, has the lowest percentage of residents receiving prenatal care in the first trimester in 2010 at 69 percent. In District 6, the 94102 zip code that includes the Tenderloin neighborhood also has a low percentage of residents receiving prenatal care in the first trimester at 78 percent. The Supervisorial District 2 zip codes of 94123 and 94129, which include the Marina/Cow Hollow and Presidio neighborhoods, have the highest number of residents receiving prenatal care in the first trimester at 97 percent and 96 percent, respectively. Also reporting that 96 percent of residents received prenatal care during the first trimester is the Supervisorial District 8 94114 zip code that includes the Castro/Eureka Valley neighborhood and the Supervisorial District 7 94127 zip code that includes the Miraloma/Sunnyside neighborhoods.

Figure 73. Percent of Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care in the First Trimester By Zip Code, 2010



Budget and Legislative Analyst's Report Source: Sustainable Communities Index (SCI), Department of Public Health

Budget and Legislative Analyst's Report Source: Sustainable Communities Index (SCI), Department of Public Health

Figure 74: Percent of Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care in First Trimester By Zip Code and Neighborhood, 2010

Zip Code	Neighborhood	Total births	Number Early Prenatal Care	% Early Prenatal Care
94102	Tenderloin/Western Addition	245	192	78%
94103	South of Market	207	169	82%
94104	Financial District	8	8	100%
94105	Rincon Hill	98	95	97%
94107	Potrero Hill	414	375	91%
94108	Chinatown	73	62	85%
94109	Russian Hill/Polk Gulch	415	371	89%
94110	Inner Mission	999	833	83%
94111	Telegraph Hill/Waterfront	24	23	96%
94112	Ingleside/Excelsior	895	745	83%
94114	Castro/Eureka Valley	360	347	96%
94115	Western Addition	388	353	91%
94116	Parkside	413	376	91%
94117	Haight Ashbury/Western Addition	411	381	93%
94118	Inner Richmond	414	392	95%
94121	Outer Richmond	444	403	91%
94122	Sunset	526	478	91%
94123	Marina/Cow Hollow	298	289	97%
94124	Bayview/Hunter's Point	517	358	69%
94127	Miraloma/Sunnyside	188	180	96%
94129	Presidio	50	48	96%
94130	Treasure Island	41	29	71%
94131	Twin Peaks/Glen Park	366	335	92%
94132	Lake Merced	221	181	82%
94133	North Beach	223	202	91%
94134	Visitacion Valley/Portola	492	394	80%
94158	Mission Bay	62	55	89%
Total		**8,792**	**7,674**	**87%**

Source: Compiled by the Budget and Legislative Analyst from the Sustainable Communities Index (SCI), Department of Public Health

B. Food

Access to affordable, healthy, and culturally-appropriate food supports a variety of health and wellness outcomes of all San Francisco residents. Local food environments influence the options households and individuals have. According to the SCI, access to healthy food choices is negatively correlated with obesity and diabetes rates, which SCI reports occur in higher rates among people living in low-income communities when the food environment in those communities is poor.

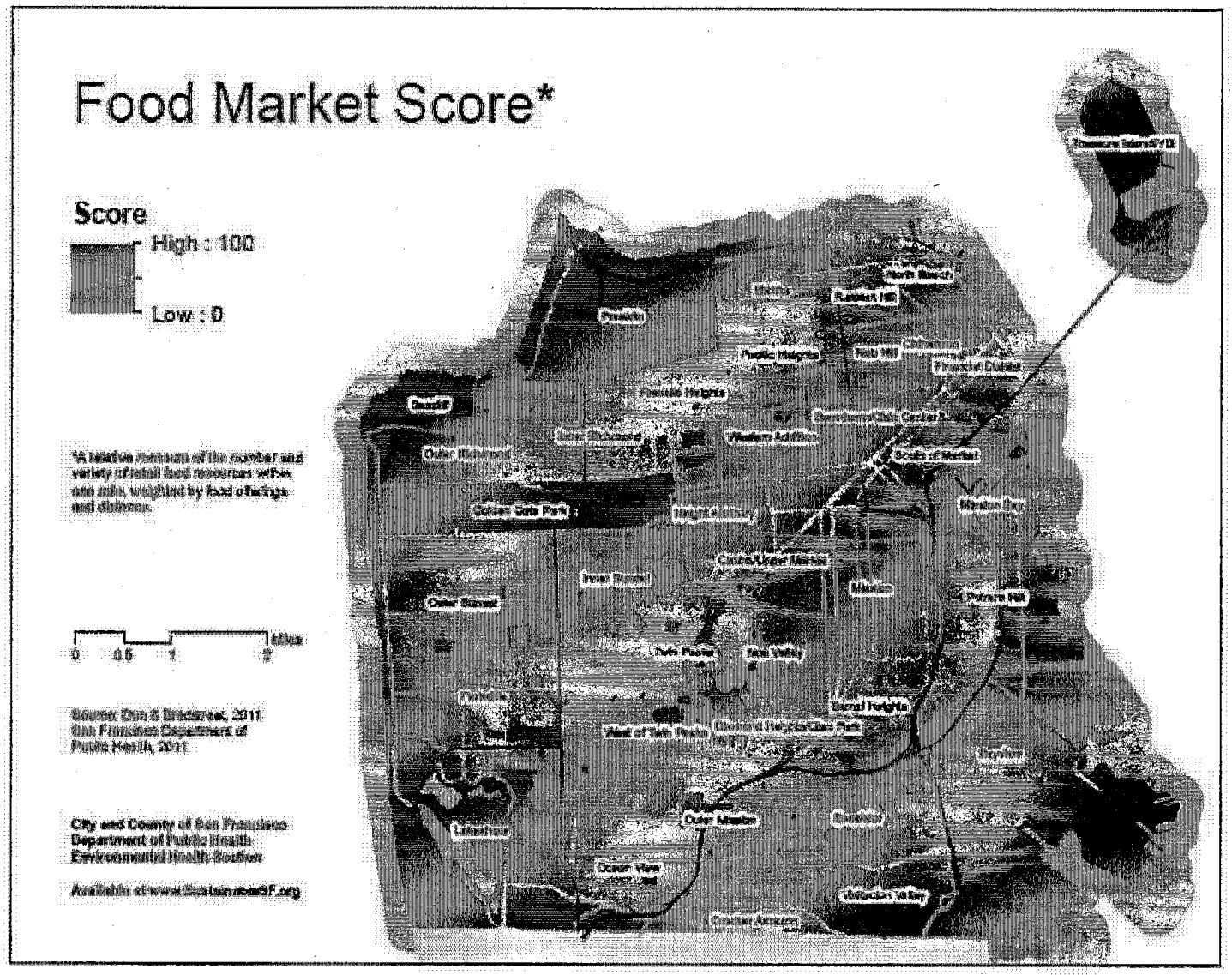
SCI reports that supermarkets may provide access to a greater variety of cheaper and healthier foods, including fresh fruits and vegetables, which facilitate healthier dietary choices. However, in some cases, low-income, minority communities have fewer supermarkets and grocery stores than higher socio-economic status neighborhoods with primarily White residents, according to SCI. Additionally, farmers' markets provide another source of community access to fresh, locally produced fruits, vegetables and other food products and may be particularly important in areas poorly served by full service supermarkets.

SCI's Food Market Score indicator, as seen in Figure 75 below, combines the appropriateness to the neighborhood, quantity, and proximity of all retail food resources near any one point.[28] Stores receive a distance penalty when they are further than a quarter mile away from residential intersections (intersections within 100 meters of residential lots). SCI reports that a high Food Market Score indicates that a neighborhood is geographically close to a range of different food store types; however, a score cannot reveal whether the stores that are nearby are affordable or that they have high quality stock; thus, a high food market score indicates that the physical infrastructure is present for a diverse food retail environment.

Neighborhood averages for the Food Market Score shown in Figure 75 below are highest for: Supervisorial District 6's Downtown/Civic Center neighborhood; Supervisorial District 3's Nob Hill, Chinatown, Financial District, and Russian Hill neighborhoods; Supervisorial District 5's Haight Ashbury neighborhood; Supervisorial District 8's Castro/Upper Market and part of the Mission neighborhood in Supervisorial District 9. Figure 65 shows that the lowest Food Market Scores are in: Supervisorial District 1's Seacliff neighborhood; Supervisorial District 2's Presidio neighborhood; Supervisorial District 6's Treasure Island; Supervisorial District 7's Lakeshore neighborhood; Supervisorial District 10's Bayview neighborhood; and Supervisorial District 11's Visitacion Valley neighborhood. While these neighborhoods all scored poorly on access to food stores, residents' access to stores undoubtedly varies based on the socioeconomic characteristics of the neighborhoods. Neighborhoods with better transit access or whose residents are more likely to have their own vehicles or bicycles will have better access to food stores because they can transport themselves more easily to other neighborhoods.

[28] The food retail locations data was used create the Food Market Score Indicator. To calculate the Food Market Scores, the distance from each residential intersection (intersections within 100 meters of residential lots) to each food retail location within 1 mile of the intersection was calculated. A distance of < 0.25 miles was given a score of 1, while distances between 0.25-0.49 miles were given a score of 0.9 and distances between 0.5-1.0 miles were given a score of 0.75. For more details of the Food Market Score methods see: SCI indicator PR.6.a http://www.sustainablesf.org/indicators/view/116.

Figure 75. Food Market Score



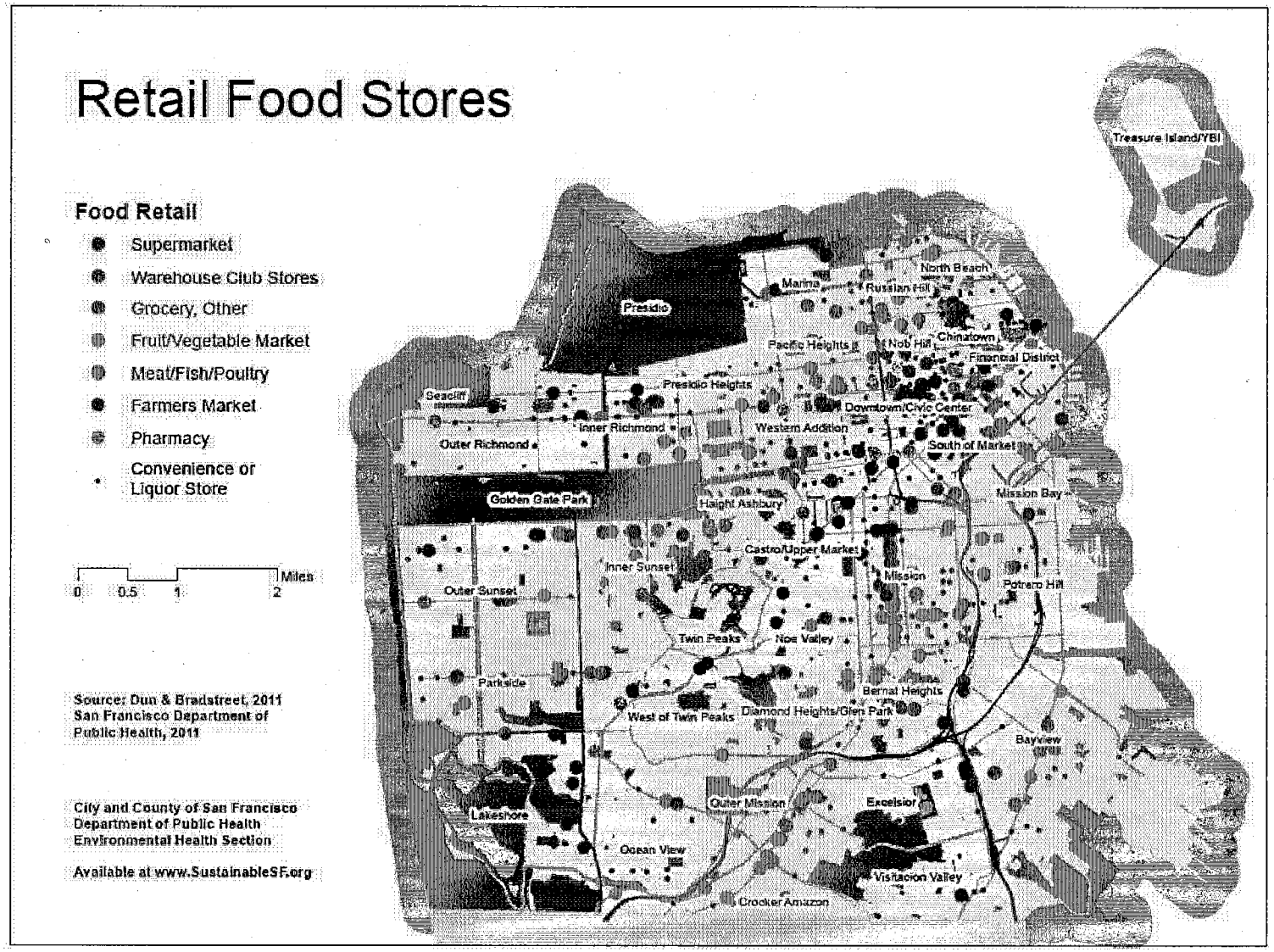
Budget and Legislative Analyst's Report Source: Sustainable Communities Index (SCI), Department of Public Health
Note: The SCI cautions that due to the constant turnover of businesses and the error present in all purchased business list (from the firm of Dun and Bradstreet), the data on this map likely contains error. There are likely additional establishments that exist but are not included in the SCI data set. Conversely, some of the businesses in the SCI data may no longer exist or may be coded

As seen in Figure 76 below, SCI reports that Supervisorial District 3's neighborhoods of Chinatown, Nob Hill, North Beach, and Russian Hill and Supervisorial District 2's Presidio Heights neighborhood have the highest concentration of supermarkets per square mile. However, seven neighborhoods have no supermarkets: Supervisorial District 2's Presidio and Pacific Heights; Supervisorial District 6's Treasure Island neighborhood; District 7's Twin Peaks neighborhood; and District 11's Ocean View, Crocker Amazon, and Visitacion Valley neighborhoods. SCI notes that while Pacific Heights and Visitacion Valley do not have a supermarket, both neighborhoods have at least one smaller grocery store and Crocker Amazon has two produce markets and a meat market.[29]

According to SCI, the presence of a food retail establishment within a neighborhood does not equate to access, as many factors affect access to retail food sources, including cost, hours of operation, the presence of physical barriers including major roads, highways, buildings and gates, perceived and actual safety, transportation, cultural preferences, etc. In addition, as stated above, the distance to a store is less of an impediment for residents that own or have regular access to a car or bicycle, or better access to public transit as they can more easily get to the stores in other neighborhoods.

[29] For more details of the Retail Food Stores methods see: SCI indicator PR.6.a, available at: http://www.sustainablesf.org/indicators/view/116.

Figure 76. Retail Food Stores by Location



Budget and Legislative Analyst's Report Source: Sustainable Communities Index (SCI), Department of Public Health
Note: The SCI cautions that due to the constant turnover of businesses and the error present in all purchased business list (from the firm of Dun and Bradstreet), the data on this map likely contains error. There are likely additional establishments that exist but are not included in the SCI data set. Conversely, some of the businesses in the SCI data may no longer exist or may be coded incorrectly.

Environmental Indicators

A. City's Tree Population

According to the Sustainable Communities Index (SCI), trees provide natural cooling through the shading of streets and buildings thereby reducing exposure to UV radiation and the risk of skin cancer, as well as energy demand and consumption. Additional benefits of trees include their ability to capture air pollution, reduce carbon dioxide, increase oxygen, and help capture storm-water runoff that reduces the amount of mercury, oil, and lead going into the Bay. SCI also reports that trees can also serve as buffers to traffic to reduce pedestrian injuries.

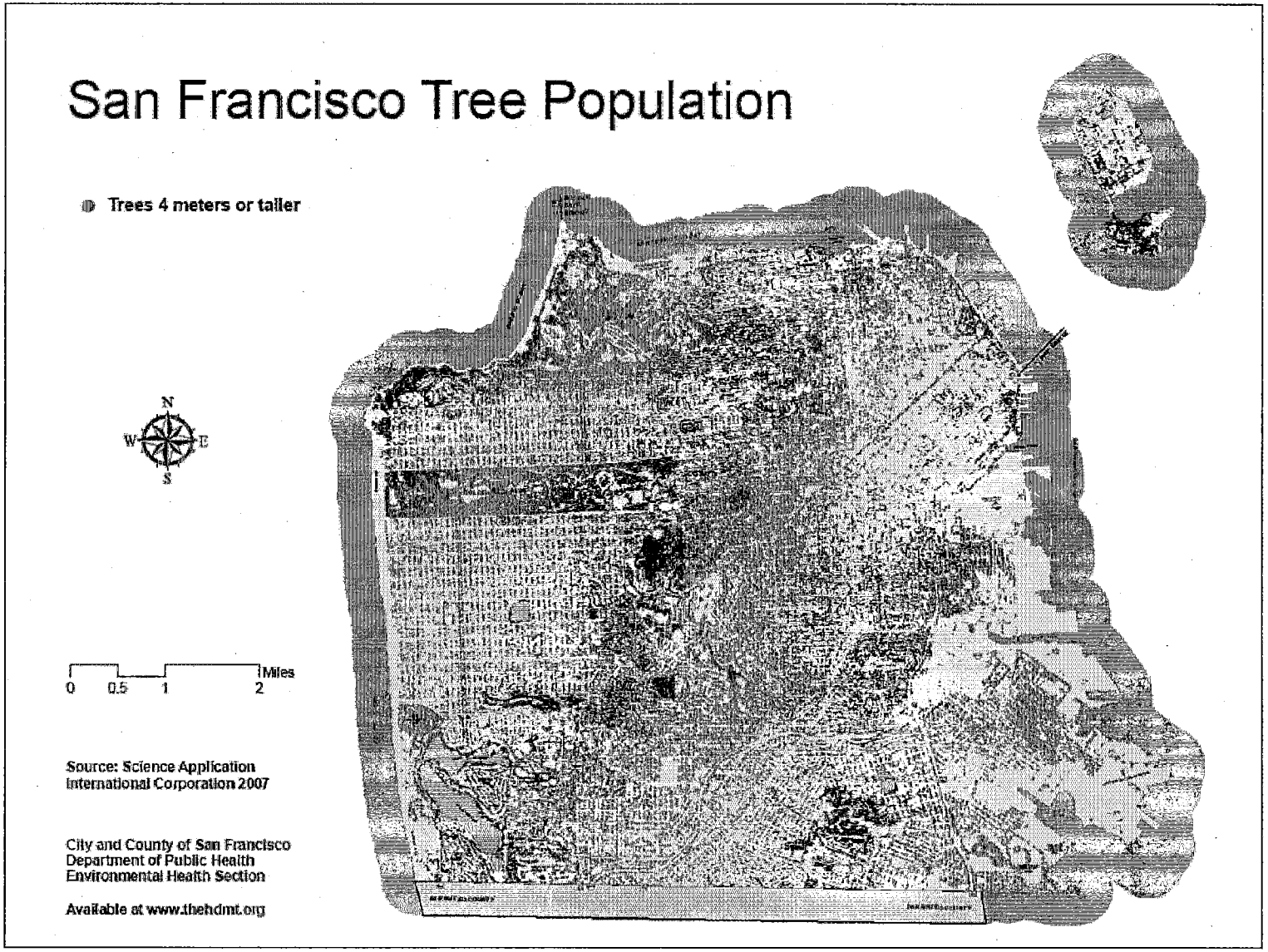
Tree Population

The Planning Department estimates that almost 700,000 trees grow on both public and private property in the City. As seen in the Figure 77 San Francisco Tree Population graphic produced by the SCI[30], the City's tree canopy is located on a mixture of public and privately owned land and is owned and managed by a diverse mix of city, county, state and federal agencies, as well as the private sector. SCI reports that the City averages seven trees per acre, but this ratio varies significantly between neighborhoods. At 15 trees per acre, Golden Gate Park has the highest number of trees per acre in the City. The following neighborhoods have less than five trees per acre: Bayview, Mission Bay, South of Market, Chinatown, Nob Hill, Downtown/Civic Center, Outer Sunset, Parkside, and Crocker Amazon.[31]

[30] SCI's San Francisco Tree Population is based on the 2005 United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service's report on San Francisco's urban forest. This report was the first comprehensive analysis of San Francisco's urban forest, that is, all of the trees growing within the city limits. The study calculated the surface area covered by tree canopies in San Francisco and found that forest canopy covers approximately 12 percent of San Francisco, as compared to 10 percent in Los Angeles, 27 percent in New York City, 28 percent in Chicago and 34 percent in Seattle.

[31] SCI reports that tree canopy cover is not the only measure in appraising a city's urban forest. It is equally important to collect quantitative information on tree size, age distribution, tree species, and tree condition. According to SCI, the City is currently collaborating with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service to obtain this information.

Figure 77. San Francisco Tree Population



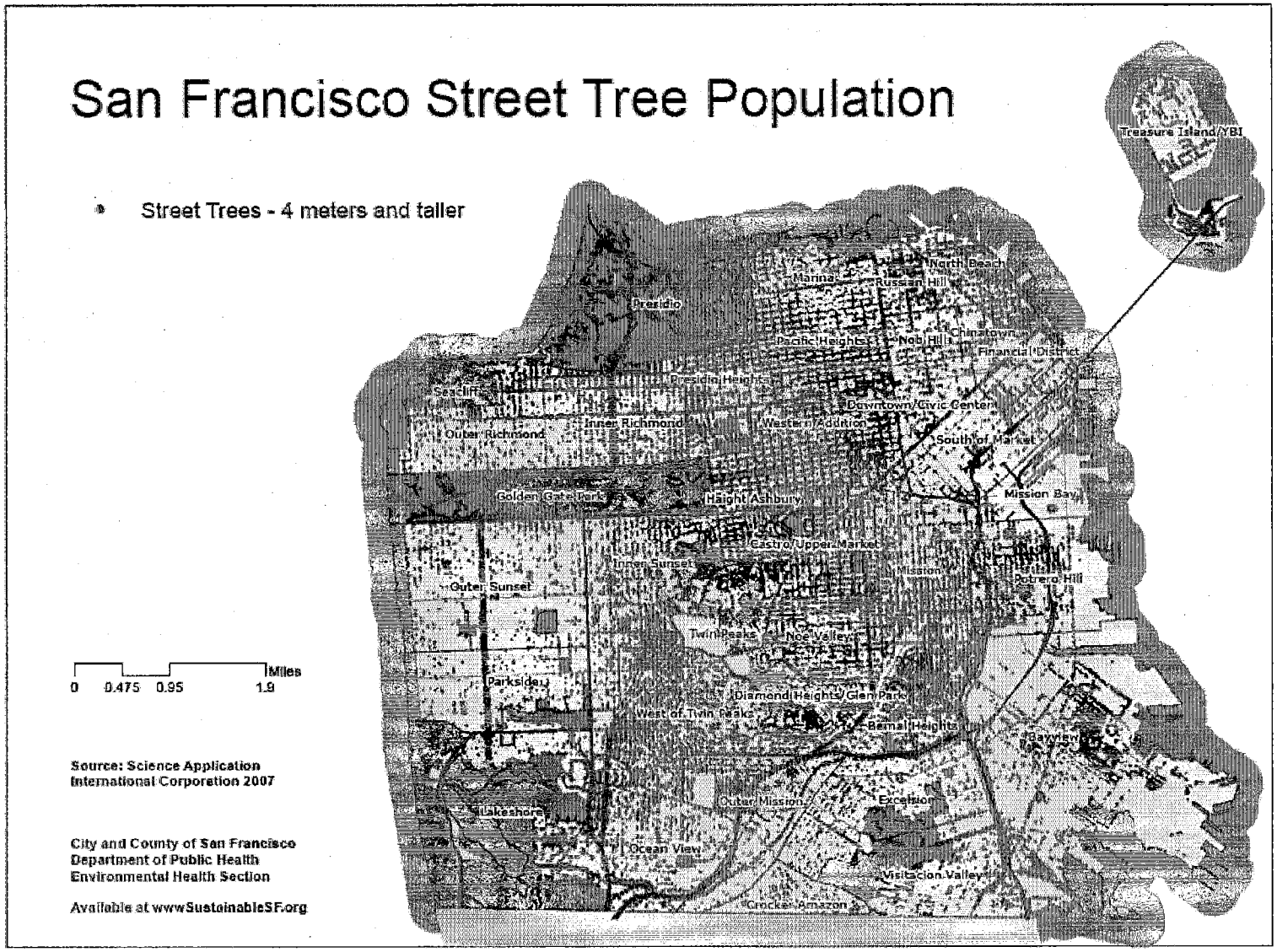
Budget and Legislative Analyst's Report Source: Sustainable Communities Index (SCI), Department of Public Health.

B. Street Tree Population

According to the SCI, varying estimates exist concerning how many street trees exist in the City. The 2003 Street Tree Analysis conducted by the USDA Forest Service estimated that there were approximately 100,000 street trees, based on a manual sample of trees. SCI's analysis of trees 4 meters or taller (~13 feet), using 2007 LiDAR[32] data which is remotely sensed high-resolution elevation data collected by an airborne collection platform, estimated 72,000 street trees at 59 street trees per road mile, as compared to the state average of approximately 104 street trees per road mile.

[32] Tree data is from LiDAR. LiDAR data is remotely sensed high-resolution elevation data collected by an airborne collection platform. Using a combination of laser range finding, GPS positioning and inertial measurement technologies, LiDAR instruments are able to make highly detailed Digital Elevation Models (DEMs) of the earth's terrain, man-made structures and vegetation.

Figure 78. San Francisco Street Tree Population



Budget and Legislative Analyst's Report Source: Sustainable Communities Index (SCI), Department of Public Health.

As seen in Figure 78, the City's number of street trees per road mile estimated by SCI varied considerable across the City's neighborhoods. SCI reports that the following five neighborhoods have more than 115 street trees per road mile: Pacific Heights, Presidio Heights, Castro/Upper Market, Haight Ashbury, and Western Addition. SCI reports that the following five neighborhoods have less than 35 trees per road mile: Outer Sunset, Parkside, Crocker Amazon, Mission Bay, and Excelsior.

According to SCI, neighborhoods with few street trees are often faced with various environmental challenges including a harsh growing environment which is particularly true for the western neighborhoods that experience ocean air, wind, sandy soil, and fog.[33]

The reported SCI data only includes trees that are 4 meters or taller and newly planted trees may not have reached this height, and are thus missing from the data set. Additionally, temporal changes may have occurred since SCI's data set was collected and some parts of this data may no longer represent actual surface conditions. SCI notes that this data should not be used for critical applications without a full awareness of its limitations.

C. Fine Particulate Air Pollution

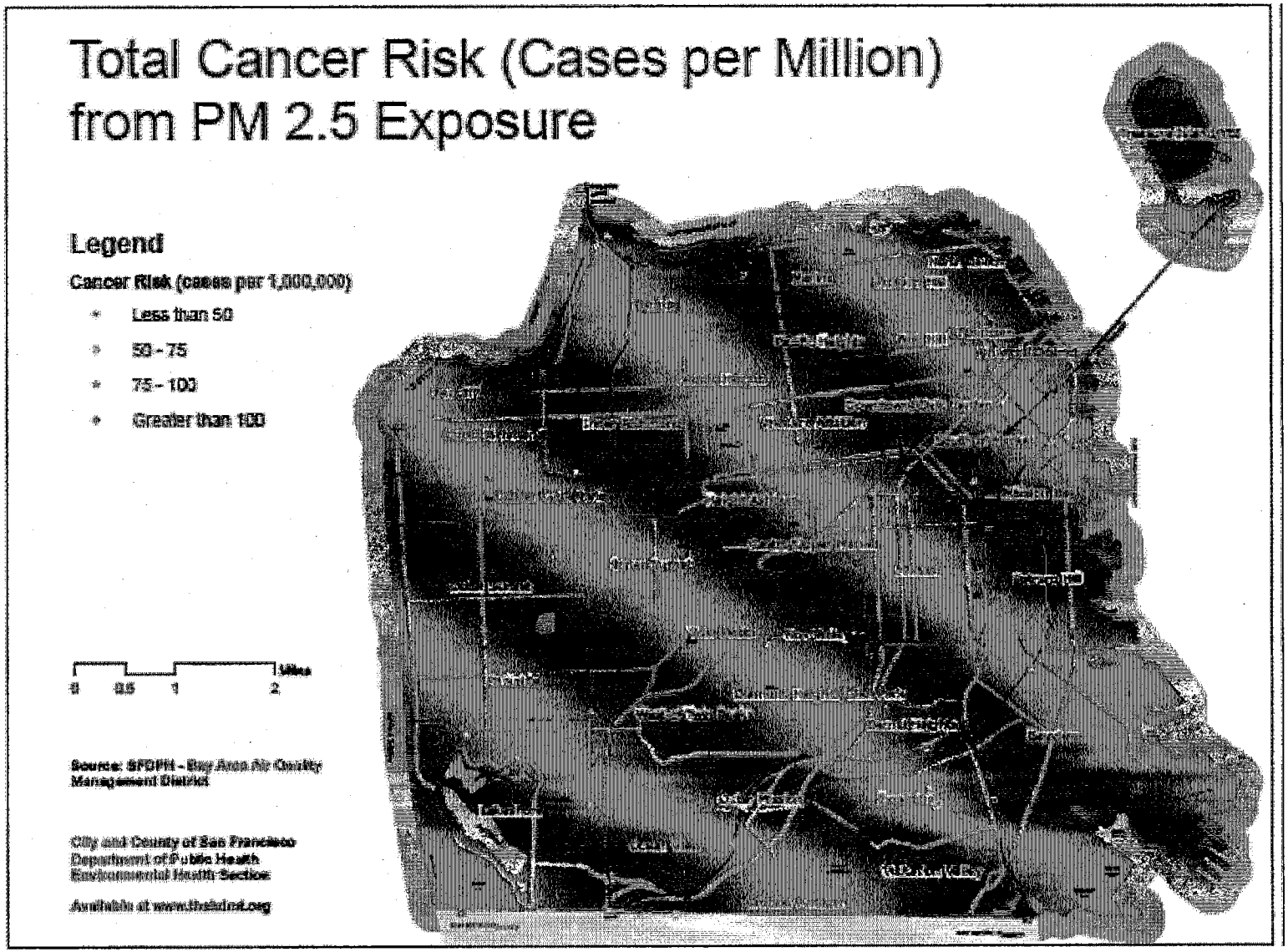
According to the SCI, motor vehicle emissions, power plants, and refineries are the predominant sources of fine particulate air pollution (PM2.5). SCI reports that studies indicate that an increased exposure to PM2.5 is associated with detrimental cardiovascular outcomes, including increased risk of death from ischemic heart disease, higher blood pressure, and coronary artery calcification. Additionally, SCI cites that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimate that "mobile sources of air toxics account for as much as half of all cancers attributed to outdoor sources of air toxics."

Figure 79 shows the proportion of households living in an area with a total cancer risk greater than or equal to 100 cases in 1 million and Figure 80 shows the proportion of population living in an area with 10 ug/m3 or higher PM 2.5 concentrations.[34]

[33] Currently, the Department of Environment's Urban Forestry Program, the key coordinator of various urban forestry efforts in San Francisco, is collaborating with the Planning Department, Friends of the Urban Forest, and Department of Public Works on an urban forestry plan for the City. Information available at: http://www.sf-planning.org/index.aspx?page=3166.

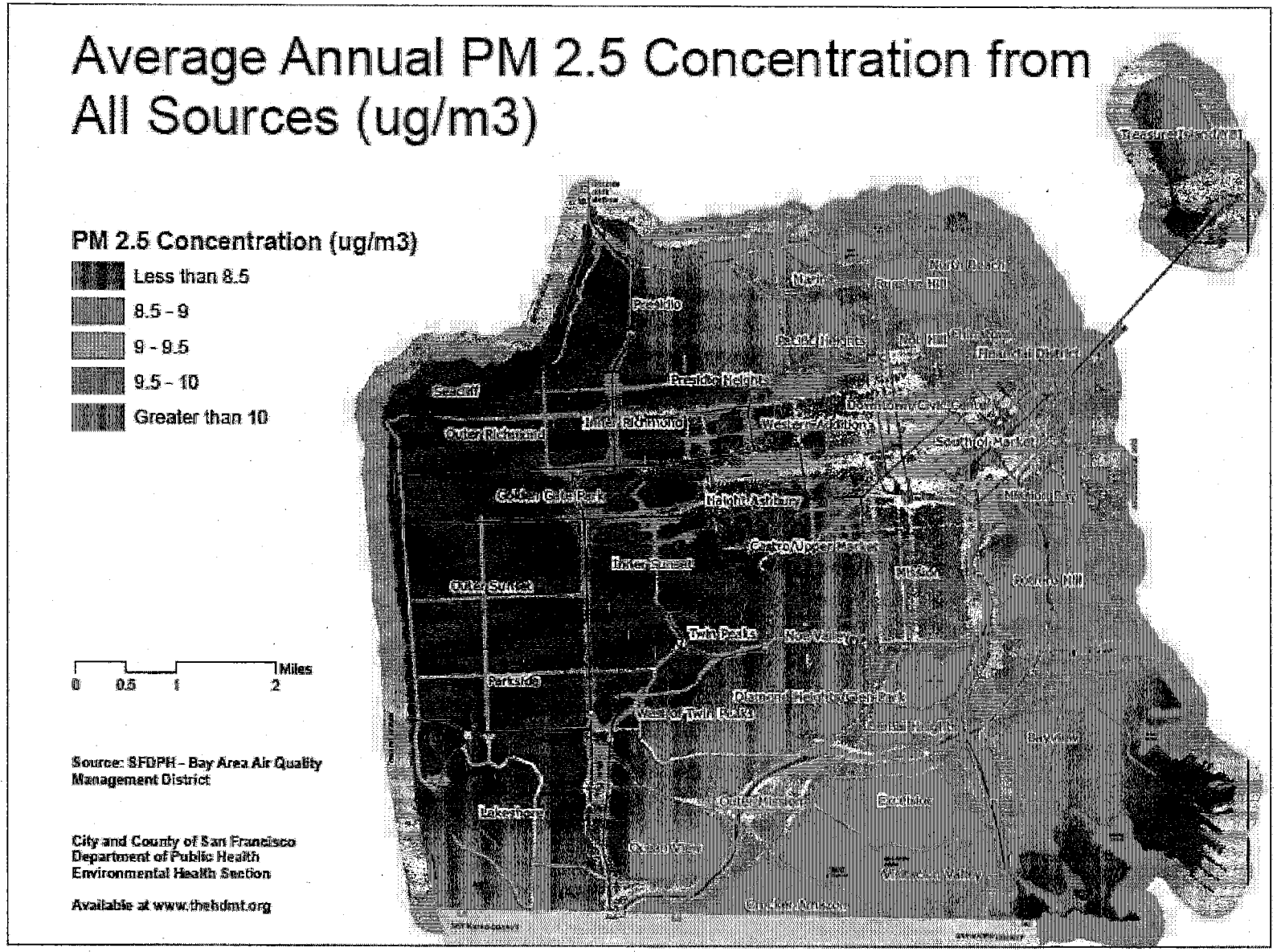
[34] The SCI models were created by San Francisco Department of Public Health with the Bay Area Air Quality Management District to quantify total PM 2.5, total organic gases (TOG) and diesel particulate matter (DPM) exposure concentrations from all sources in the City.

Figure 79. Total Cancer Risk from Fine Particulate Air Pollution (PM2.5) Exposure



Budget and Legislative Analyst's Report Source: Sustainable Communities Index (SCI), Department of Public Health.

Figure 80. Proportion of Population Living in an Area with 10 ug/m3 or Higher Fine Particulate Air Pollution (PM2.5)



Budget and Legislative Analyst's Report Source: Sustainable Communities Index (SCI), Department of Public Health.

According to SCI, Figures 79 and Figure 80 illustrate the average PM 2.5 concentrations in City and cancer risks with the areas along Interstate 80 and 280 as the most notable for particulate matter concentrations and the potentially exposed areas surrounding them. As seen in the figures above, the SCI reports that the following neighborhoods are impacted by high particulate matter concentrations: the Financial District, Civic Center/Downtown, South of Market, Bayview, Bernal Heights, Mission, Mission Bay, Excelsior, Potrero Hill, Visitacion Valley and Western Addition.

SCI notes that weather, wind, geography, and buildings all affect how emissions are dispersed and their resulting concentrations in the air. SCI states that although computer modeling can help estimate airborne concentrations of pollutants from different pollution sources, it may not completely reflect pollution concentrations that people are exposed to on a daily basis. Additionally, the importance of the exposure to health risk also depends on the combination of multiple air pollutants, the relative toxicity of the pollutants, and many other factors and exposure also varies depending on the activities of the exposed individual.

APPENDIX

Sources

2012 Socio-economic Profiles for 2012 Supervisorial Districts

In 2010 and 2011 the Planning Department prepared socio-economic profiles using data from the 2010 Census as well as from the American Community Survey for the various neighborhoods in the City, including supervisorial districts (boundaries drawn in 2002).

The Planning Department is the Local Data Affiliate of the Census Bureau and is required under the San Francisco Charter § 13.110(d) to provide an assessment as to whether a redrawing of the supervisorial district boundaries is required following release of each decennial census, in order to ensure that districts are roughly even in population. Following the release of the 2010 Census, given the City's overall growth, in particular a sizeable increase in Supervisorial District 6 residents, such a redrawing was necessary. A redistricting task force was established and on April 16, 2012, this task force released a map showing new Supervisorial District boundary lines.

The Planning Department prepared new socio-economic profiles for the updated supervisorial districts. The count of population, households and housing units are derived from Census 2010; the remaining socio-economic characteristics come from the 2010 Five Year American Community Survey (2010 ACS5). Each Supervisorial District profile is based on 2010 Census data at the census block level and at the census tract level for 2010 ACS5 data

The socio-economic profiles for the 2012 Supervisorial Districts can be downloaded from: http://www.sf-planning.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=8777.

Health Matters in San Francisco

The Health Matters in San Francisco website was developed by the Building A Healthier San Francisco coalition (BHSF) and the Healthy Communities Institute. BHSF is a citywide collaborative of non-profit hospitals, San Francisco Department of Public Health (SFDPH), McKesson Foundation, San Francisco Foundation, United Way of the Bay Area, Metta Fund, Blue Cross of California-State Sponsored Business, and a variety of health organizations and philanthropic foundations. This cooperative effort, established in 1994, consists of a community health needs assessment for San Francisco every three years as set forth in Senate Bill 697. The website can be located at http://www.healthmattersinsf.org/.

The Sustainable Communities Index

The Sustainable Communities Index is a system of over 100 performance indicators for livable, equitable and prosperous urban cities. Developed in San Francisco in 2007 by the Department of Public Health in partnership with various public and private organizations, the Index provides a model for local health, equity, and sustainability measurement in urban areas. This site provides currently available indicator data for the City of San Francisco, tools for applying indicators to policy and planning, and links to other cities who have adapted the Index.
The website can be located at http://www.sustainablesf.org/.

An Assessment of Food Security in San Francisco (expected to be released April 2013)

The Food Security Task Force is an advisory body to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors and is charged with the responsibility of creating a city-wide plan for addressing food security. The group tracks vital data regarding hunger and food security including the utilization and demand for federal food programs, community based organizations' meal programs, and programs targeting particular populations. The annual assessment of food access, hunger and food security outlines the current state of food security in San Francisco (both Citywide and by Supervisorial District) with indicators to show nutrition vulnerability, food program availability, usage and demand. The report includes an analysis of challenges, successes and recommendations for improving food security and nutrition for all San Franciscans.

The Trust for Public Land ParkScore

The Trust for Public Land (TPL) developed ParkScore to be a comprehensive rating system to measure how well the 40 largest U.S. cities are meeting the need for parks. TPL used advanced GIS (Geographic Information System), to identify which neighborhoods and demographics are underserved by parks and how many people are able to reach a park within a ten-minute walk.

San Francisco Controller, FY 2011-12 Park Maintenance Standards Report

The City Services Auditor (CSA) Charter Amendment requires that CSA work with the Recreation and Parks Department to establish objective standards for park maintenance, and that CSA issue an annual report on performance under the standards. This report provides the results of fiscal year (FY) 2011-12 evaluations of all open City parks.