



Jamboree

Findings from the Portfolio Study:

**Resident Reports of Economic, Social, and
Educational Well Being**

June 2017

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study is an expansion of the pilot study conducted in fall 2016. As such, it has allowed for the identification of generalizable findings across the family portfolio. The study is grounded in the evaluative framework, developed by a special team and endorsed by the leadership team, which consists of four areas of impact including health, economic, social, and education. For the purposes of this study, only particular elements from the economic, social, and education impact areas were selected for inclusion. This selection process was decided based upon accessibility of relevant data sources and on the stated interests of the three cities where the study was being conducted. As such, the study was designed to address three research questions:

1. How does living in Jamboree's affordable housing development impact resident's **economic well being**?
 - a. Do residents have increased disposable income?
 - i. If so, how is this disposable income spent?
 - ii. How does this spending impact the residents?
 - b. How has resident use of subsidized public services been impacted?
 - c. How has resident employment status (e.g., job type, job searching, career advancement) been impacted?

2. How does living in Jamboree's affordable housing development impact **resident's educational experiences in local public schools**?
 - a. How are relationships with teachers/administrators impacted?
 - b. How is student attendance impacted?
 - c. How is student academic performance impacted?

3. How does living in Jamboree's affordable housing development impact **resident's social well being**?
 - a. How do residents perceive their own physical safety?
 - b. How are social relationships impacted (e.g., networking with neighbors, sense of belonging vs. isolation)?
 - c. How do residents relate to the larger community?

The pilot survey instrument was reviewed and revised by an internal committee chaired by the Principal Investigator and comprised of leadership team members. Hard copies of the revised instrument were distributed to all family properties in Orange and Sacramento counties. A total of 855 respondents from 31 properties completed the survey. Not all respondents answered every question which means that response rate vary by question. The sample was predominantly female (74%). The largest group of respondents reported being over 55 (31%) and the smallest group of respondents fell between the ages of 18-25 (3.7%).

A summary of key findings from this pilot study are included below and are organized by thematic category according to the three research questions. Complete descriptions of findings are presented in the body of the report.

Economic:

- ✓ 64% of respondents reported an annual household income of \$0-25,000
- ✓ Prior living circumstances:
 - 58% of respondents reported living in their own market rate apartment/condo/house
 - 29% of respondents reported living with a relative/friend
 - 12% of respondents reported “other”: low-income senior housing, homeless, smaller apartments, renting a room
- ✓ 61% of respondents reported that employment was their primary source of income (23% reported government subsidies as a source of income)
 - 71% of respondents reported being a single income family
- ✓ 81% of respondents reported driving a personal vehicle to work
 - 38% of respondents reported spending more than \$100/month on transportation to and from work
 - 33% of respondents reported spending between \$51-100 on transportation to and from work
- ✓ In general more respondents reported a shorter commute time from their current residence
- ✓ 65% of respondents reported having adequate money for food prior to moving to Jamboree housing
 - 27% of respondents reported NOT having enough money for food before moving into Jamboree
- ✓ 47% of respondents reported having disposable income since moving into Jamboree
- ✓ Food emerged as the most common source of spending for those reporting disposable income
 - One third of respondents reported using the extra money to buy more consumer goods for the home and family
- ✓ There were a variety of reported impacts related to having disposable income:
 - The most commonly reported areas of impact included feeling less stressed and being able to provide better opportunities for children.
- ✓ The majority (72%) of respondents reported being able to keep a steady job since living in their current residence.
- ✓ When asked whether or not living in their current residence had allowed them to reduce their use of any of the listed public resources, the largest groups of respondents reported reducing their use of CalFresh/Food Stamps, Medicare/Medicaid, and free and reduced lunch.

Education:

- ✓ 26% of respondents reported improved relationships with teachers since living in Jamboree housing.
- ✓ 23% of respondents reported improved school attendance since living in Jamboree housing
- ✓ 41% of respondents reported improved academic performance since living in Jamboree housing
 - 42% reported that their student had a quiet place to do homework since moving into Jamboree housing
 - 13% reported being able to spend disposable income to provide educational support for their children

Social:

- ✓ Between 35-40% of respondents reported feeling:
 - Like part of a community within the Jamboree housing complex
 - Comfortable reaching out to a neighbor if they need something
 - Like they know many of their neighbors
- ✓ 32% of respondents reporting knowing where to access resources in their neighborhood
- ✓ 33% of respondents reported being interested in improving their neighborhood
- ✓ 52% of respondents reported caring about their neighborhood
- ✓ The vast majority of respondents reported feeling physically safer both in their own residence and within the Jamboree housing development (than in their previous living situation)
- ✓ Respondents reported being engaged in a diverse array of activities in the local community
 - 50% reported being involved at their church
 - 35% reported participating in the Parks and Recreation events
- ✓ 51% of respondents reported using the community space for social events
- ✓ The most commonly reported types of events that respondents would like to see at their housing complex included:
 - Family events
 - Community celebrations
 - Physical activities/exercise

INTRODUCTION

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The current evaluation study is formative and correlational in nature and effectively describes the self-reported impact that residents experience as a result of living in Jamboree properties. This report provides findings related to residents' perceptions and thoughts about the economic, educational, and social impact of living where they are. Taken together, the findings from this study revealed that living at Jamboree properties has varied economic, educational, and social impacts on residents. Recommendations and next steps are described in the culminating section of the report.

METHOD

Sample

A total of 855 respondents from 31 properties completed the survey. Not all respondents answered every question which means that response rate vary by question. The sample was predominantly female (74%, N=624). The largest group of respondents reported being over 55 (see Figure 1) and the smallest group of respondents fell between the ages of 18-25 (3.7%).

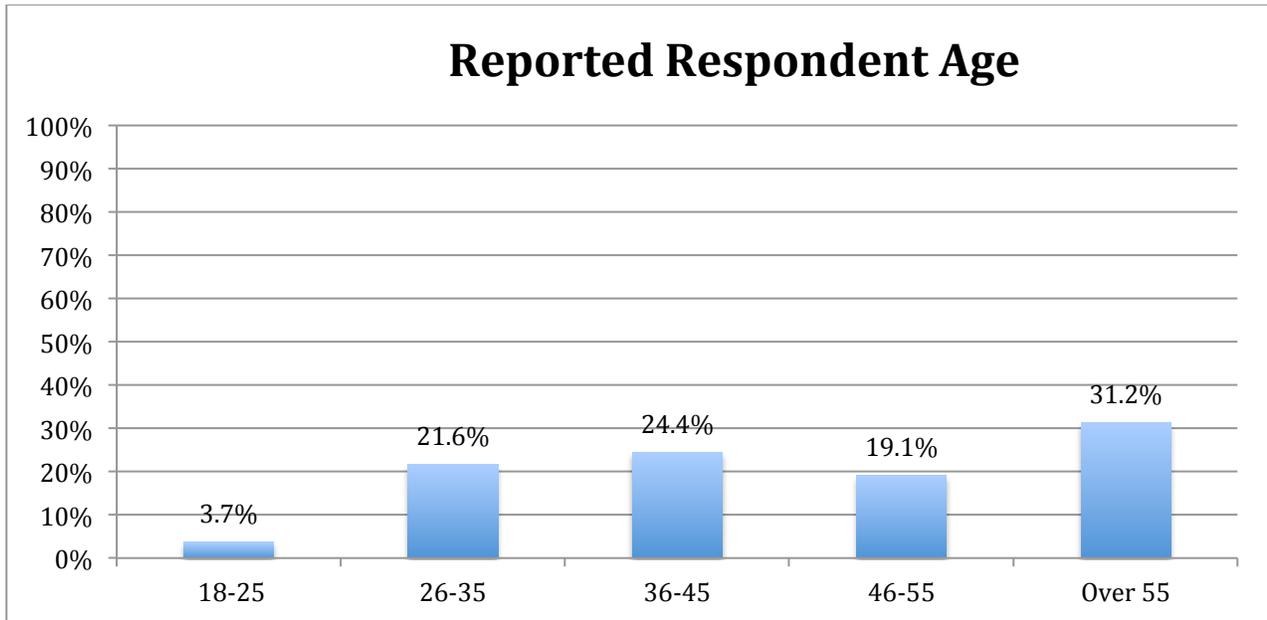


Figure 1. Percentage of respondents reporting being in the specified age ranges (N= 843).

Respondents were also asked to provide information about how long they have lived in their current residence (see Figure 2). The largest group of respondents (27%) reported living in their current Jamboree residence between 1-3 years. Only 9% reported living in their current residence for over 10 years. This data makes sense in that the some of the properties are relatively new (e.g., between 6-8 years old).

Reported Resident Tenure in Current Residence

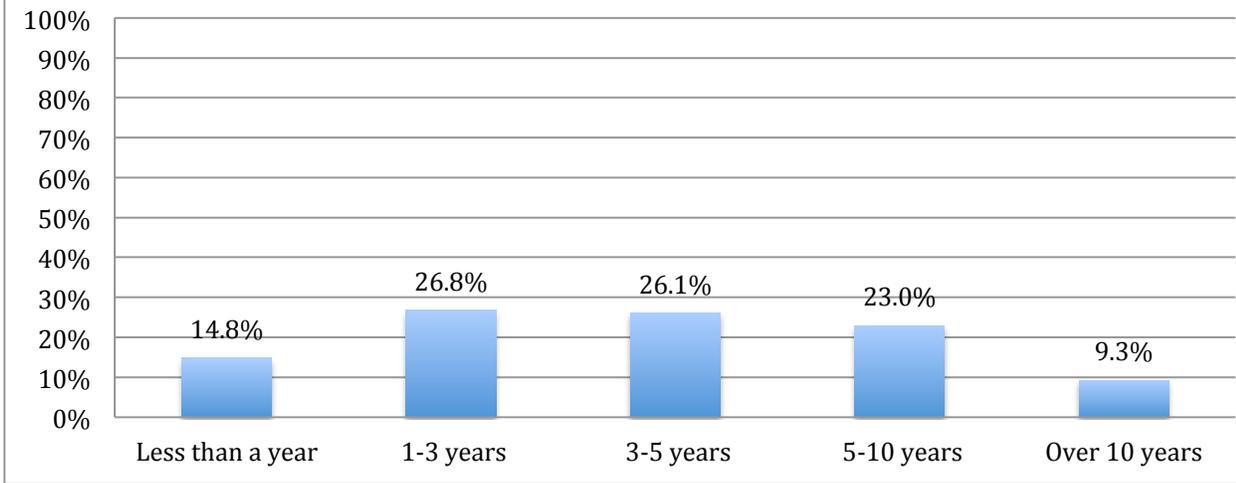


Figure 2. Percentage of respondents selecting each of the response choices related to their tenure in their current residence (N=839)

Respondents were also asked to report how many people were living in the residence at the time of the survey. The largest group of respondents (27%) indicated that two people were living in their household. Very few respondents (5%) reported having six people living in the home.

Reported Number of People Living in the Residence

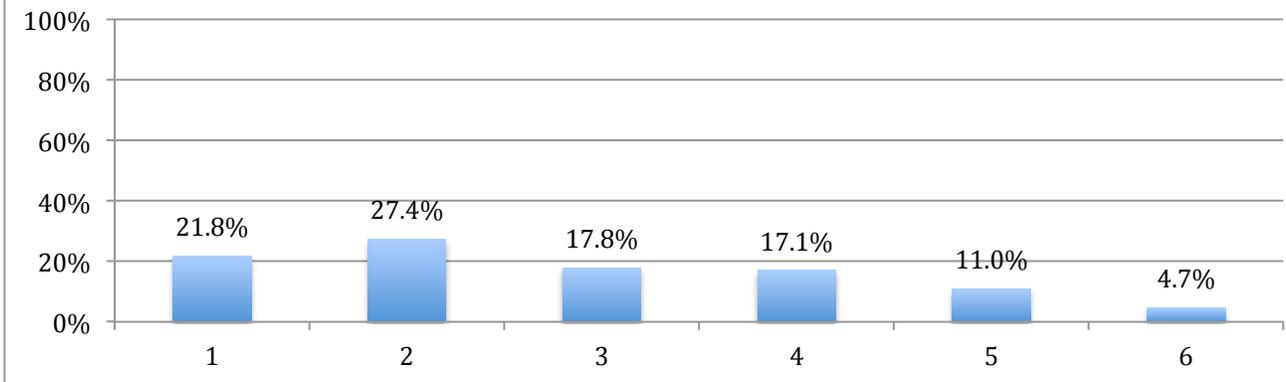


Figure 3. Percentage of respondents selecting each of the response choices related to the number of people living in the residence (N= 824)

Respondents were also asked to identify which property they lived in (see Table 1). The largest groups of respondents reported living in Woodglen Vista (N=78), Bontera (N=70), El Monte Gateway (N=60), and Mendocino (N=58).

Table 1. Number of Respondents by Property Name

Property Name	Response Count
Arbor at Woodbury	24
Arbor Terrace	0
Arborelle	13
Ashbury Place	0
Ashford Heights	29
Birch Hills	32
Bontera	70
Breckenridge	20
Briar Crest	0
Cascades	33
Ceres/Ceres Way	40
Cienega Gardens	0
Citrus Grove	0
Clark Commons	33
Collage Apts	0
Cornerstone-Wakeham Grant	20
Corona Park Apts	19
Courier Place	39
Doria-Stonegate I	34
El Monte Gateway	60
Granite Court	32
Greenleaf	7
Grove Park	0
Hastings Park	19
Heritage Oaks	24
Highgrove Affordable	0
Hill Crest	6
La Puente Apts	0
Laurel Crest	17
Mendocino	58
Monarch Pointe	17
Monte Vista	0
Montecito Vista	45
Monument Arms	0
Oakview	0
Orland Manor	0
Park Landing	21
Puerto Del Sol	19
Rose Crest	0
Rowland Heights	0
Royals	0
Seminole	2
Shenandoah	13
St. Andrews	0
Sunswept	1
Temecula Reflections	1
Two Worlds	0
Valencia Woods	25
Voorhis Village	0
West Gateway-Delta Lane Ph. 2	0
Woodglen Vista	78

Data Collection

Hard copy surveys were distributed (by local resident coordinators) at 51 properties and residents at 28 (55%) properties provided data for the study. Surveys were translated into the native languages spoken at the respective property (e.g., Spanish, Russian). As such, surveys were available in English and multiple other languages- residents could select to complete surveys in the language of their choice. Residents were incentivized to complete a survey by offering a raffle ticket (for a gift card) in exchange for a completed survey. Raffles were held at each property. Completed surveys were numbered in order to document how many households/property provided data for this study.

Surveys were accompanied by a brief cover letter explaining the purpose of the study, that participation was voluntary and anonymous, and that no penalty would occur for electing not to participate. Hard copy surveys were collected at the property and delivered to Jamboree. Jamboree staff manually entered hard copy surveys into Survey Monkey.

Analysis

All data was exported from Survey Monkey into Excel for analysis. All frequency counts were tabulated and synthesized in order to create meaningful graphic representations of the data as it related to addressing each research question. Results across research question were compared in order to render a more holistic understanding and portrayal of the data.

FINDINGS

Research Question 1:

How does living in Jamboree's affordable housing development impact resident's economic well-being?

In order to learn more about how living in a Jamboree housing development impacts residents economically, respondents were asked a series of fifteen questions designed to capture data related to general financial status, the availability of disposable income and how it impacts resident spending. A cluster of questions was geared toward understanding more about how living in the housing development has impacted resident usage of public resources and their employment status.

Some information about prior living circumstances was collected in order to contextualize the findings related to disposable income. More specifically, respondents were asked to describe where they lived before moving into their current Jamboree residence (see Figure 4). The largest group of respondents (58%) reported living in a market rate apartment/condo/house prior to moving into their current residence at Jamboree. 29% of respondents reported living with a relative or friend before moving to Jamboree. For those who selected other, many wrote in responses such as "living with my daughter" which would have fallen into another response category (living with a relative). Some of the unique responses included reports of living in low-income senior housing, being homeless (one respondent reported living in his/her car with his/her son), living in a smaller apartment (e.g., a 1 bedroom instead of a current 2 bedroom), and renting a room.

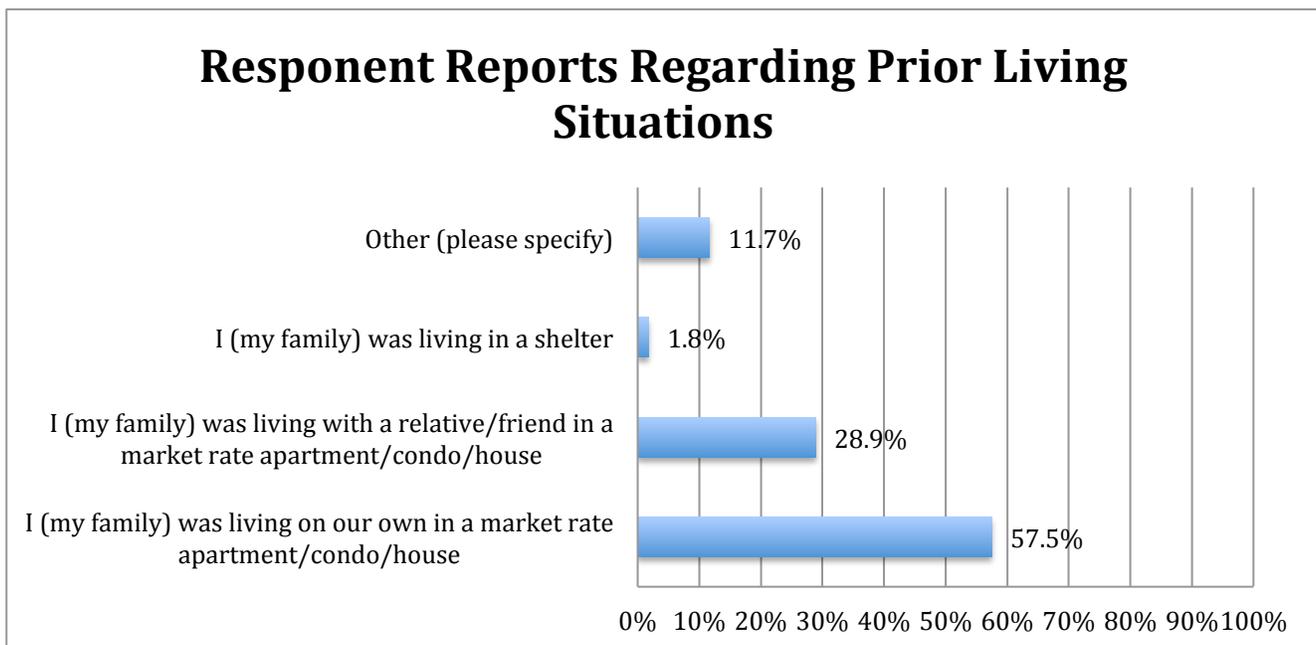


Figure 4. Percentage of respondents selecting each of the four response choices related to their prior living situation (N=812)

Although it is interesting and important to understand the larger context from which the respondents come (i.e., the general property population); for the purposes of this study, the annual income reported by the actual respondents is what matters most with regard to framing and interpreting the findings (which are based on the data provided by these respondents). As such, respondents were asked to report their total household income (see Figure 5). *The majority of respondent (64%) reported having*

an annual household income of less than \$25,000. 31% reported earning a household income between \$26,000-50,000. Less than 5% reported making over \$51,000.

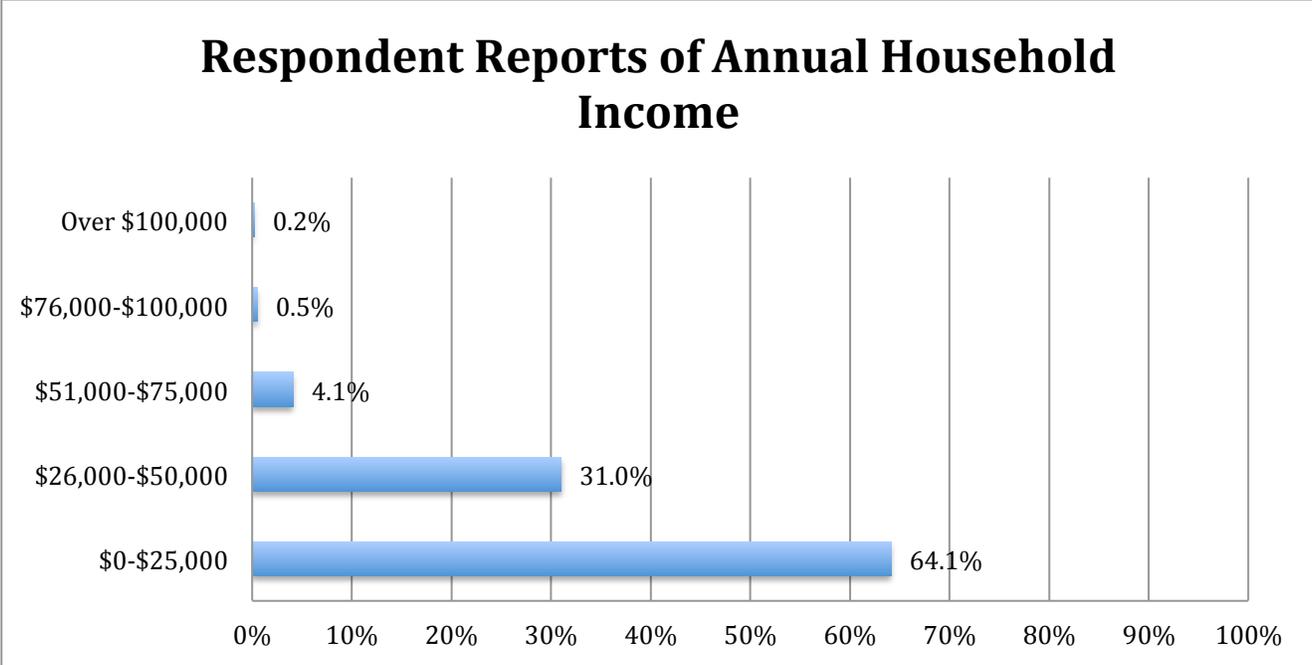


Figure 5. Percentage of respondents selecting each of the five response choices related to their annual household income (N=828)

In order to understand more about the source(s) of respondent’s income, they were asked to identify where their income came from (they could identify more than one source). Figure 6 reveals that the *most commonly reported source of household income was employment (61%)*. 23% of respondents reported receiving government subsidies and less than 5% reported receiving financial support from family. For those who selected other, the most commonly reported responses included social security income, disability income, and child support. A small number of respondents indicated “retirement” which would have fit within the “Retirement fund” response choice. 72% of respondents reported relying on a single income. Of these respondents, 86% reported having only one job and 13% reported having two jobs.

Respondent Reports of Household Income Sources

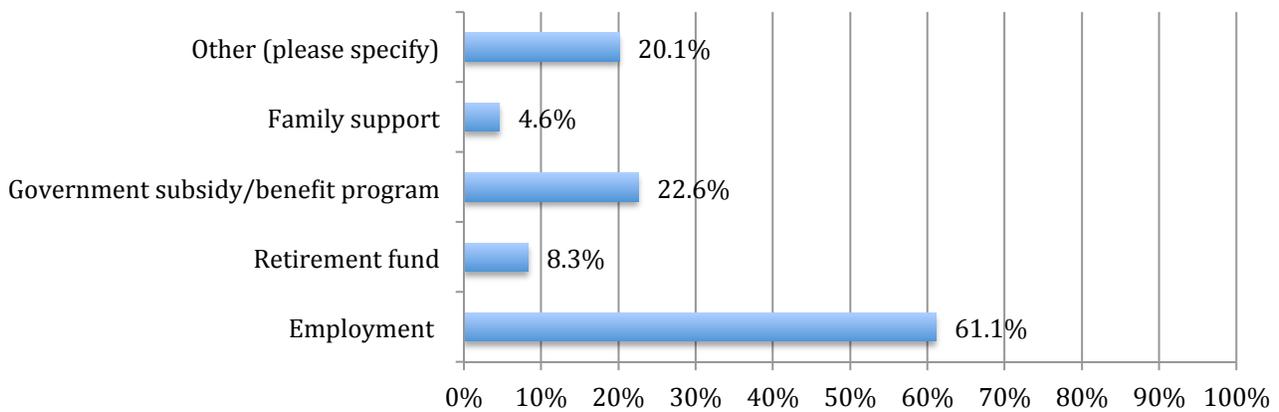


Figure 6. Percentage of respondents selecting each of the five response choices related to the source of their annual household income (N=827)

Respondents were asked a series of questions related to transportation so as to get a sense of commute time and cost. First, respondents were asked how they currently get to and from work:

- **81% reported driving a personal vehicle to work**
- **5% reported taking public transportation to work**
- **3% reported working from home**
- **2% reported walking to work**

Only 2 respondents reported riding a bike to work (less than 1%). Respondents were then asked to identify how much money they spend per month on transportation to and from work (see Figure 7). ***The largest group of respondents (38%) reported spending more than \$100 getting to and from work every month.*** 33% of respondents reported spending between \$51-100/month for work related transportation. These findings suggest that work-related transportation costs represent a fairly significant source of monthly spending for this population (the majority of which reported making under \$25,000/year).

Respondent Reports of Monthly Transportation Costs to and from Work

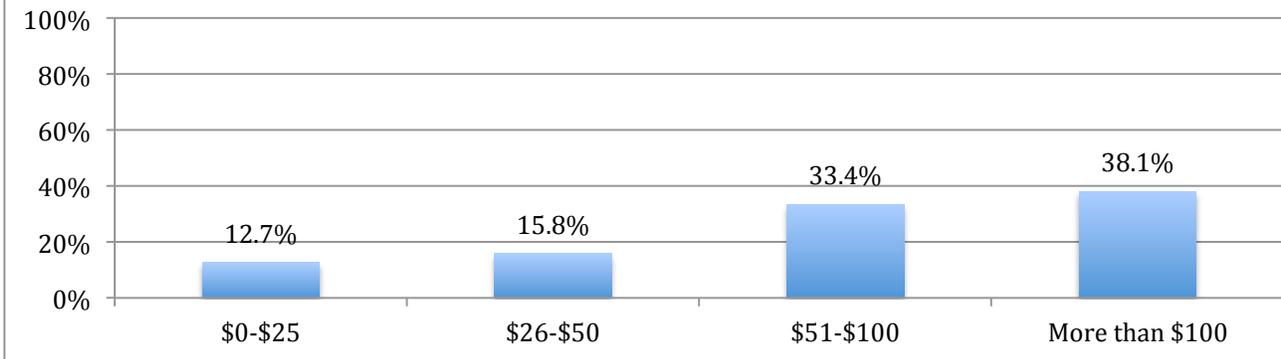


Figure 7. Percentage of respondents selecting each of the four response choices related to their monthly work-related transportation costs (N=622)

Respondents were also asked about their commute time both in their prior residence and in their current one (see Table 2). For the largest group of respondents (39%), their current commute time is between 16-30 minutes and 37% of respondents reported a current commute of less than 15 minutes. ***In general, more respondents reported a shorter commute time from their current residence.***

Table 2. Respondent Reports of Commute Times

Survey Question:	0-15 minutes	16-30 minutes	31-60 minutes	More than one hour
How far away is your work from your CURRENT residence?	220	232	109	31
How far away is your work from where you PREVIOUSLY lived?	155	212	118	49

Respondents were specifically asked to report whether or not they had enough money to buy food for their family when living in their prior residence (before moving to Jamboree Housing). ***65% of respondents reported having enough money for food and 27% reported not having adequate money for food.*** The rest reported being “not sure”. These findings suggest that buying food for the family was not a challenge for the majority of these respondents prior to moving to Jamboree.

With regard to disposable income, respondents were asked, “since you moved into your current residence, have you had more money to spend on things other than rent (for example, health insurance, entertainment)?” ***47% of respondents reported having more disposable income since moving into Jamboree Housing.*** Respondents were then asked to identify how much extra money they now have (since moving to Jamboree) to spend each month (see Figure 8). ***The majority of respondents (63%) reported having up to \$100 extra to spend each month.*** 20% reported having between \$101-200 to spend each month. These findings are important because they highlight the reality that Jamboree residents are reporting having finite amounts of money to spend on things other than rent.

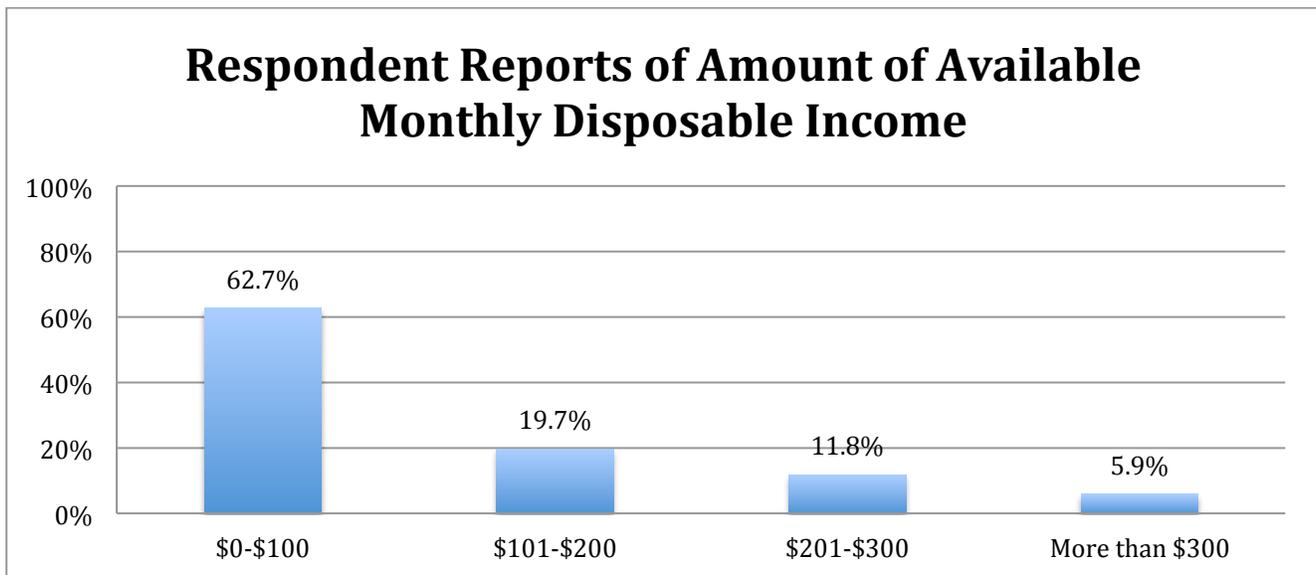


Figure 8. Percentage of respondents selecting each of the four response choices related to their monthly disposable income since moving to Jamboree (N=731)

Respondents were then asked to identify how they were spending their disposable monthly income (see Figure 9). Findings indicated that respondents are spending their disposable income on a variety of things ranging from food and consumer goods to entertainment and savings. ***Food-related spending emerged as the most commonly reported area of spending (36% reported buying more food and 29% reported buying better quality food at the market).*** 33% of respondents also reported being able to buy more consumer goods for the family (e.g., clothes)

When asked to describe how having disposable income has impacted them, ***the majority of respondents (69%) reported feeling less stressed. 36% of respondents reported being able to provide better opportunities for their children.*** 32% reported being able to make their home a nicer place to live. Taken together, these findings suggest that having disposable income has improved Jamboree residents' quality of life (see Figure 10).

In order to understand more about how living in a Jamboree development impacts residents economically, respondents were specifically asked to identify if living in their current residence had allowed them to reap any employment benefits (per the choices provided). Overall, the findings were very positive and suggested that living in Jamboree housing has afforded respondents positive employment related experiences:

- 72% of respondents reported being able to keep a steady job since living in Jamboree housing
- 18% of respondents reported being able to search for a new job since living in Jamboree housing
- 17% of respondents reported being able to advance in his/her current job since living in Jamboree housing
- 14% of respondents reported being able to participate in training for a current or future job since living in Jamboree housing
- 12% of respondents reported being able to secure a higher paying job since living in Jamboree housing

Respondent Reports About How Disposable Income is Spent

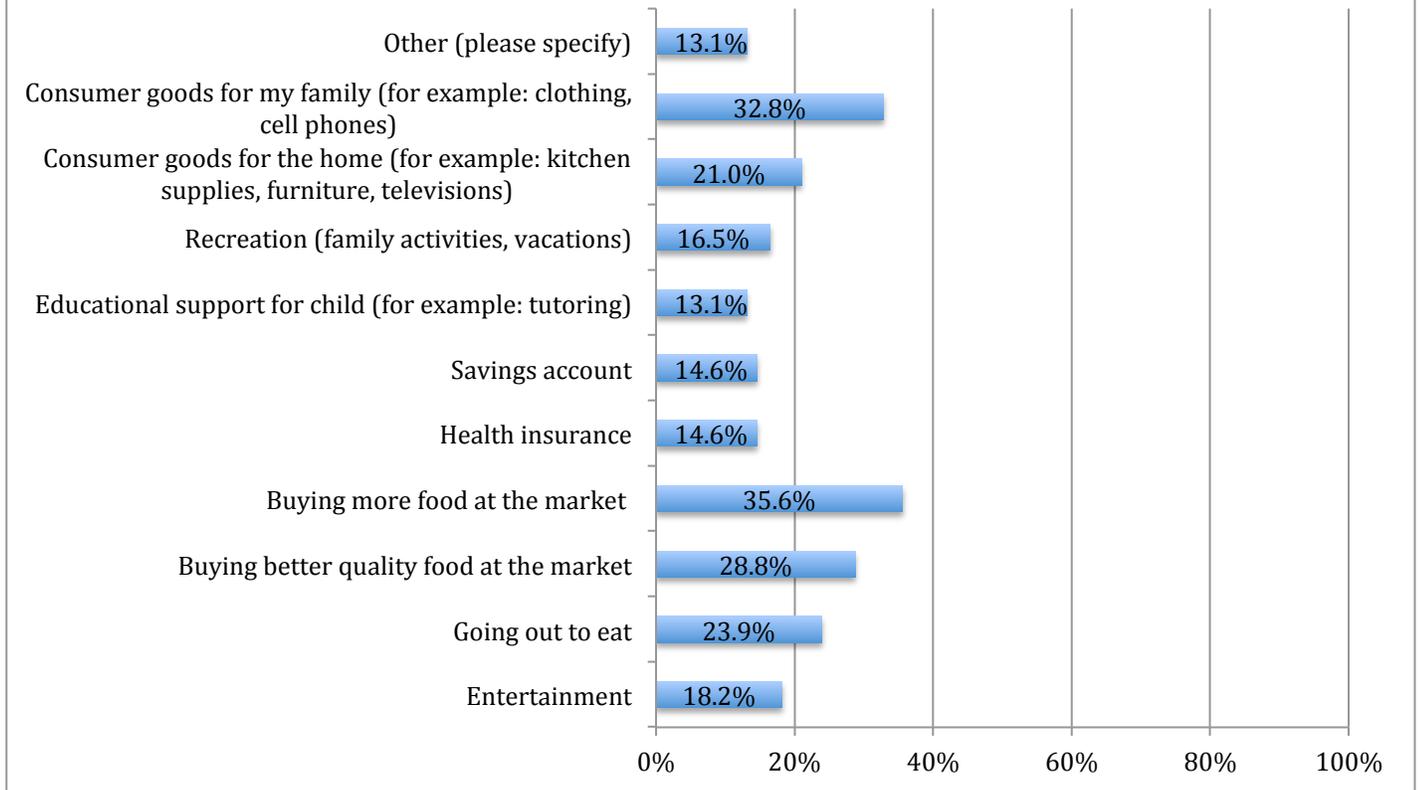


Figure 9. Percentage of respondents selecting each of the response choices related to their monthly disposable income since moving to Jamboree (N=758)

Respondent Reports about the Impact of Having Disposable Income

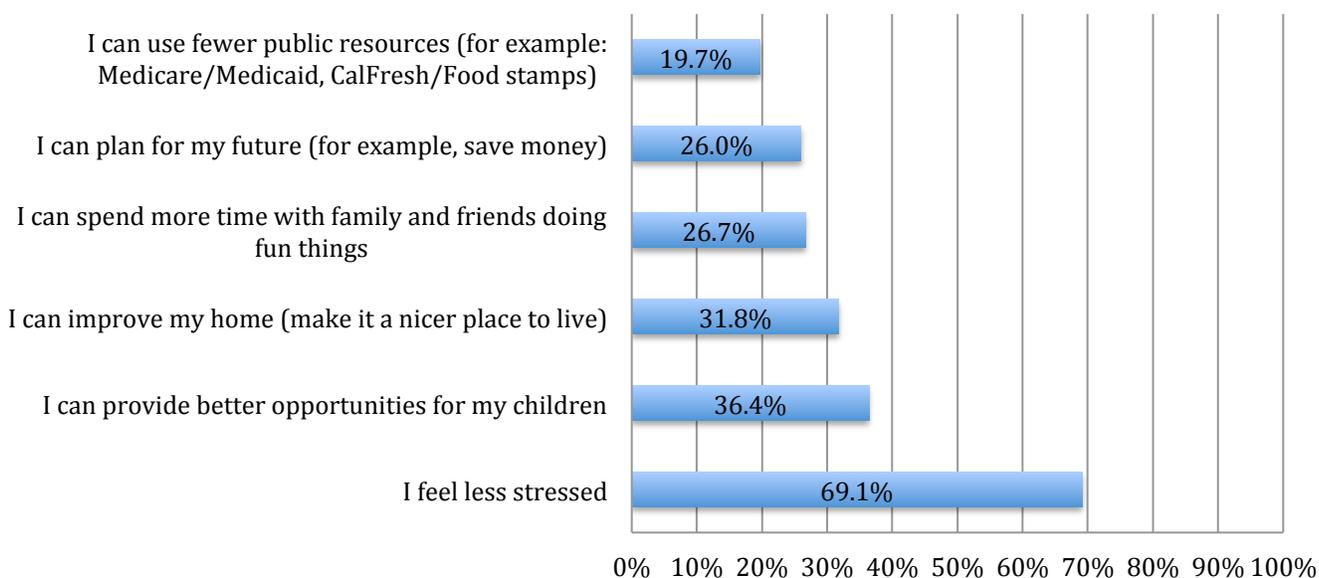


Figure 10. Percentage of respondents selecting each of the response choices describing the impact of they have disposable income (N=685).

Respondents were also asked whether or not living in their current residence had allowed them to reduce their use of any of the listed public resources (see Figure 11). They could select as many as applied. The largest groups of respondents reported reducing their use of CalFresh/Food Stamps (45%), Medicare/Medicaid (31%), and Free and Reduced Lunches (24%). Interesting, the largest reductions appear with regard to food related resources. These findings support earlier findings about disposable income being spent on food (as the most commonly reported area of spending). ***These findings are very positive and suggest that living in a stabilized housing situation can promote greater autonomy and reduced reliance on public resources.***

Respondent Reports of Reduced Use of Public Resources

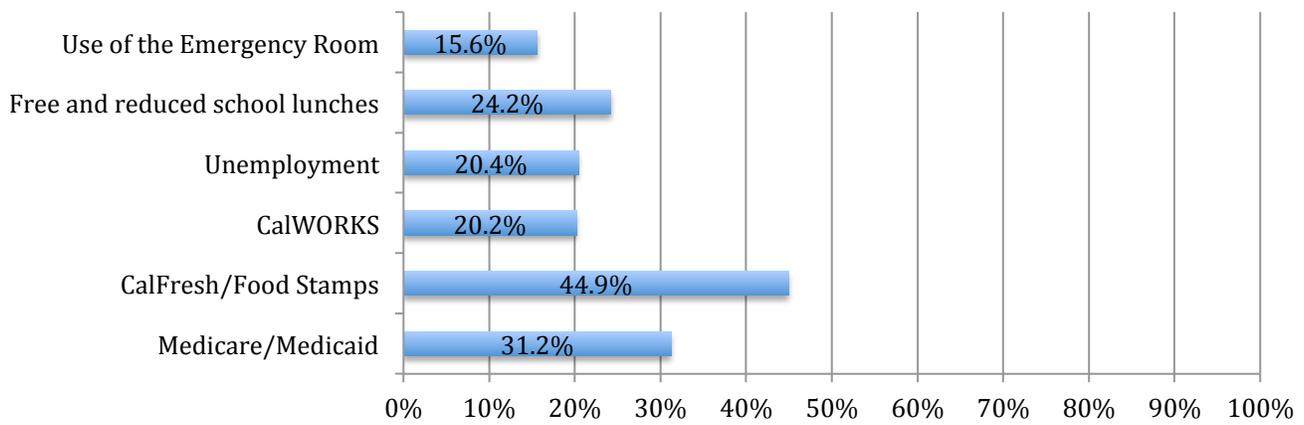


Figure 11. Percentage of respondents selecting each of the six response choices describing which public resources they are using less (N=372).

Research Question 2:

How Does Living in Jamboree’s Affordable Housing Development Impact Resident’s Educational Experiences with Local Public Schools?

In order to learn more about how living in Jamboree’s affordable housing impacted parental relationships with the teachers at the local public school, respondents were asked a series of questions designed to capture this information. When asked to describe the nature of their relationship with school teachers since living in their current residence, the largest group of respondents (56%) reported that it had remained the same as before (see Figure 12). ***It is worth noting that 26% of respondents did report an improvement in their relationship with their children’s teacher in that there is more communication.***

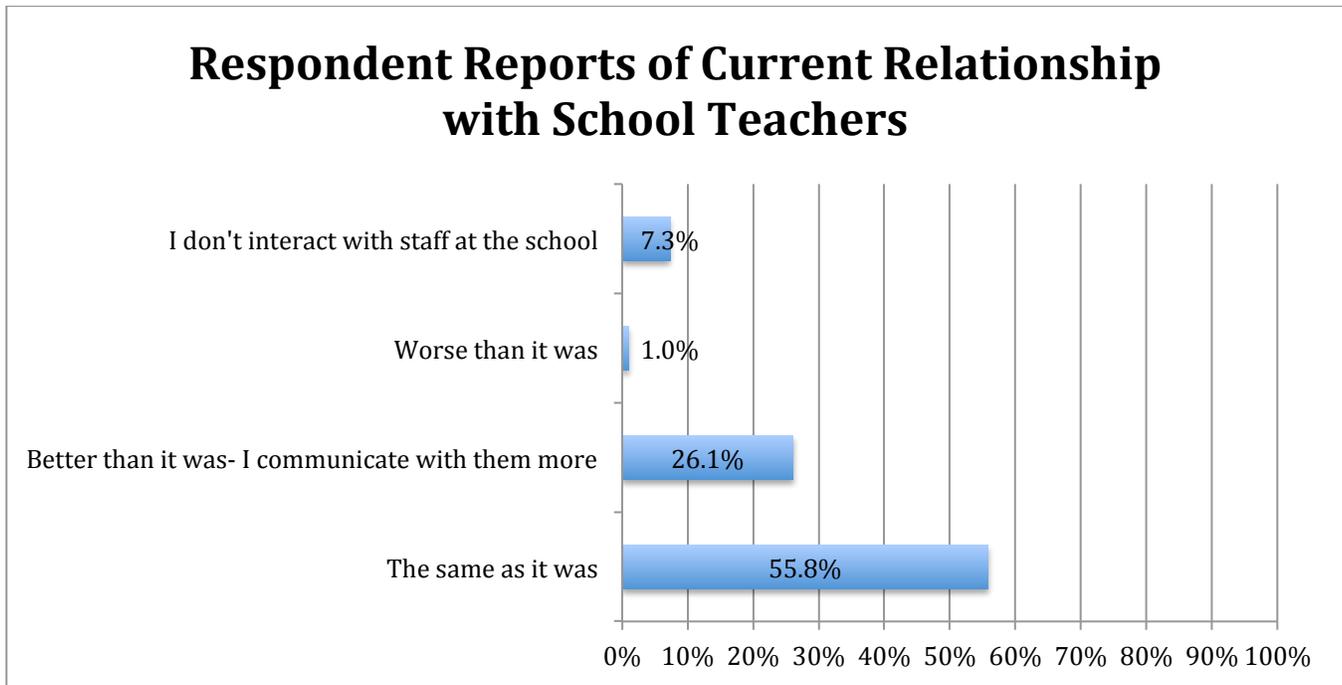


Figure 12. Percentage of respondents selecting each of the five response choices describing the nature of their relationship with school teachers (N=509).

In addition to examining how relationships with educators might have changed, the study also sought to identify how (if at all) student attendance might have changed since living in a more permanent, affordable housing situation (see Figure 13). Respondents were asked to describe the nature of their child’s school attendance since living in Jamboree housing. ***The majority of respondents (75%) reported that school attendance remained the same as before living in their current residence; however about a quarter of respondents (23%) did indicate that their child’s attendance improved.***

Respondent Reports of Current Student Attendance

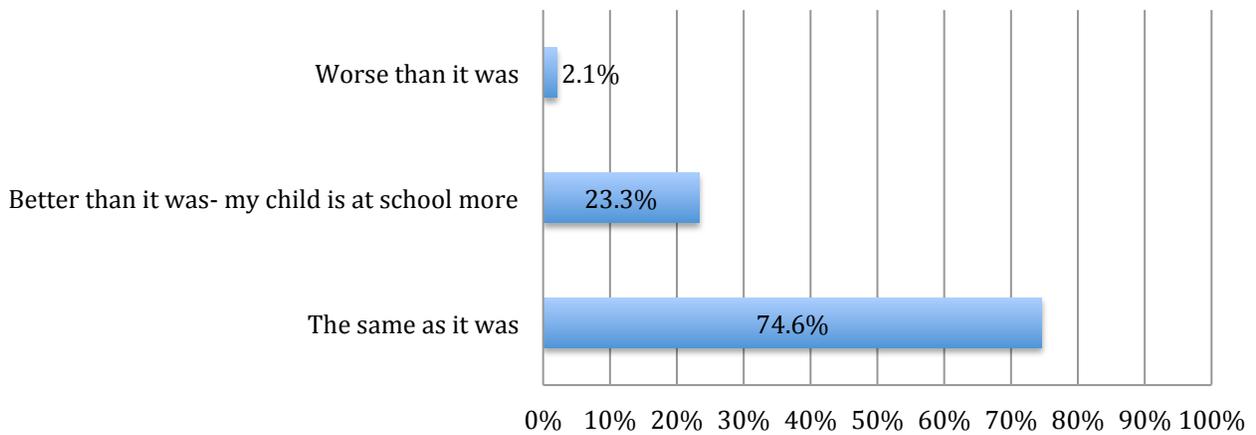


Figure 13 Percentage of respondents selecting each of the three response choices describing the nature of their child’s school attendance (N=473)

Respondents were also asked to describe the nature of their child’s school performance since becoming a Jamboree resident (see Figure 14). **41% of respondents reported that their child is doing better in school than before they lived in Jamboree housing.** This is very positive and suggests that there is something about living in the housing development that is promoting improved school performance. Due to the correlational nature of this study, it is not possible to attribute causality; however, this represents an area that merits further investigation. **A possible correlation to this reported improved school performance is the fact that 42% of respondents indicated that living in Jamboree housing has provided their child with a quiet place to do homework.**

Respondent Reports of Current Student Performance

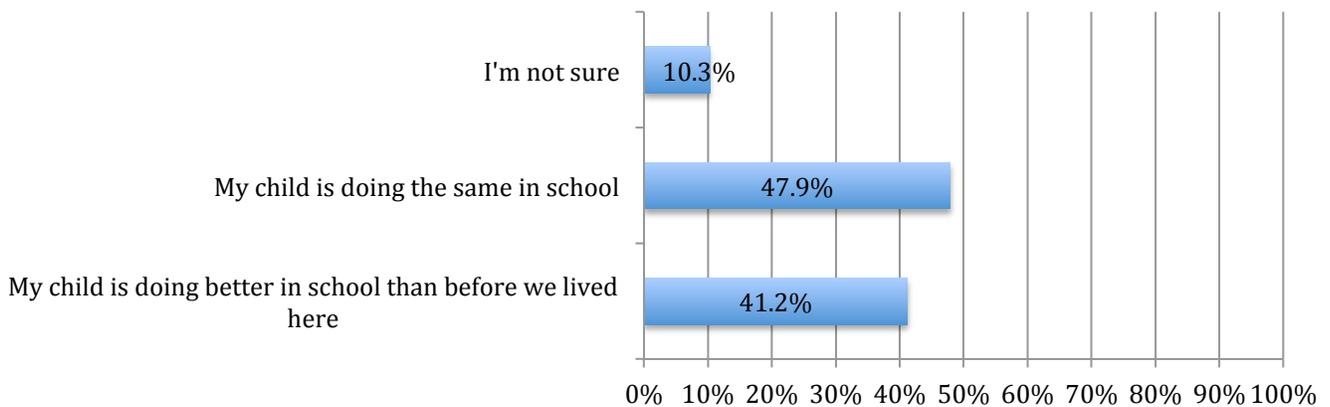


Figure 14. Percentage of respondents selecting each of the four response choices describing the nature of their child’s school performance (N=478)

Research Question 3:

How Does Living in Jamboree’s Affordable Housing Development Impact Resident’s Social Well Being?

Respondents were asked to respond to a series of statements designed to capture their perceptions of their social well being within their homes, the housing complex, and the larger community. These items captured respondent perspectives on things like personal safety, social networking with other residents, and broader connections to the neighborhood/external community (see Figure 15). **The largest groups of respondents (between 39-52%) reported the following to be true for them since moving into their current residence at Jamboree:**

- **Caring about their neighborhood**
- **Feeling like they are part of a community within the Jamboree housing development**
- **Feeling comfortable reaching out to a neighbor when in need**

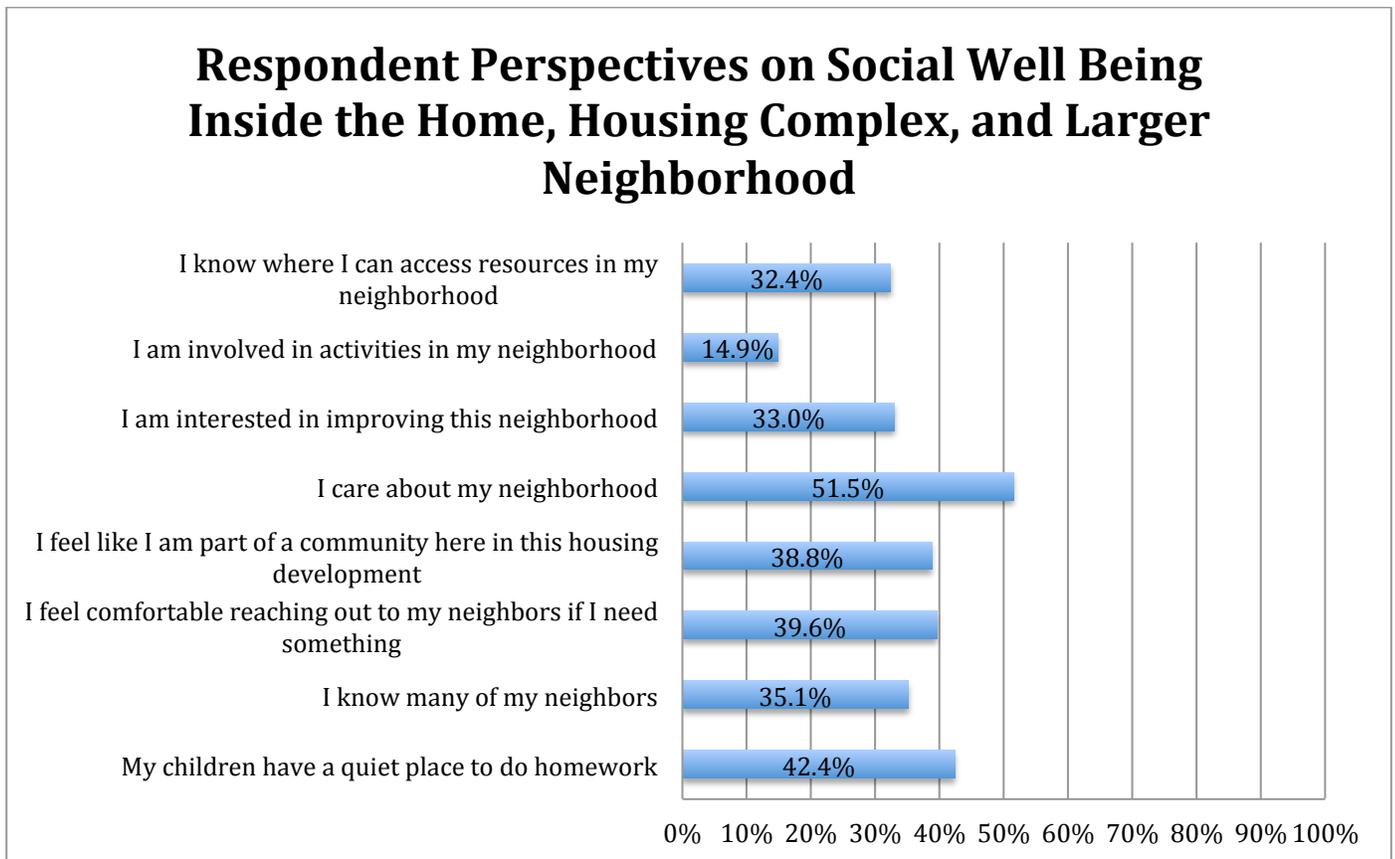


Figure 15. Percentage of respondents selecting each of the response choices as being true for their family since moving into Jamboree housing (N=712).

Taken together, these findings are an indication that living within a Jamboree housing development has positive social impacts on residents. Albeit, the extent to which this is the case varies and is lower than ideal (it seems logical that one would aim to see percentages above 50% for all of these indicators). However, it is important to remember that most properties do not have specific interventions or services that are intended to support any of these outcomes- in other words, these social implications are occurring independently of targeted services designed to promote networking and relationship

building. One exception would be family and community events held in the property’s community space (see results in Figure 18). The largest groups of respondents reported participating in family and community events which might help explain the reports of neighborly relationships.

Respondents were also asked to indicate the degree to which they felt physically safe in their home and in the larger Jamboree housing complex (see Figure 16). *The findings are very positive and indicate a notable increase in perceived safety both inside the home and in the complex- that is, the largest group of residents are reporting feeling safer in their current residence (60%) and in the Jamboree housing development (56%) as compared to their previous living situation.*

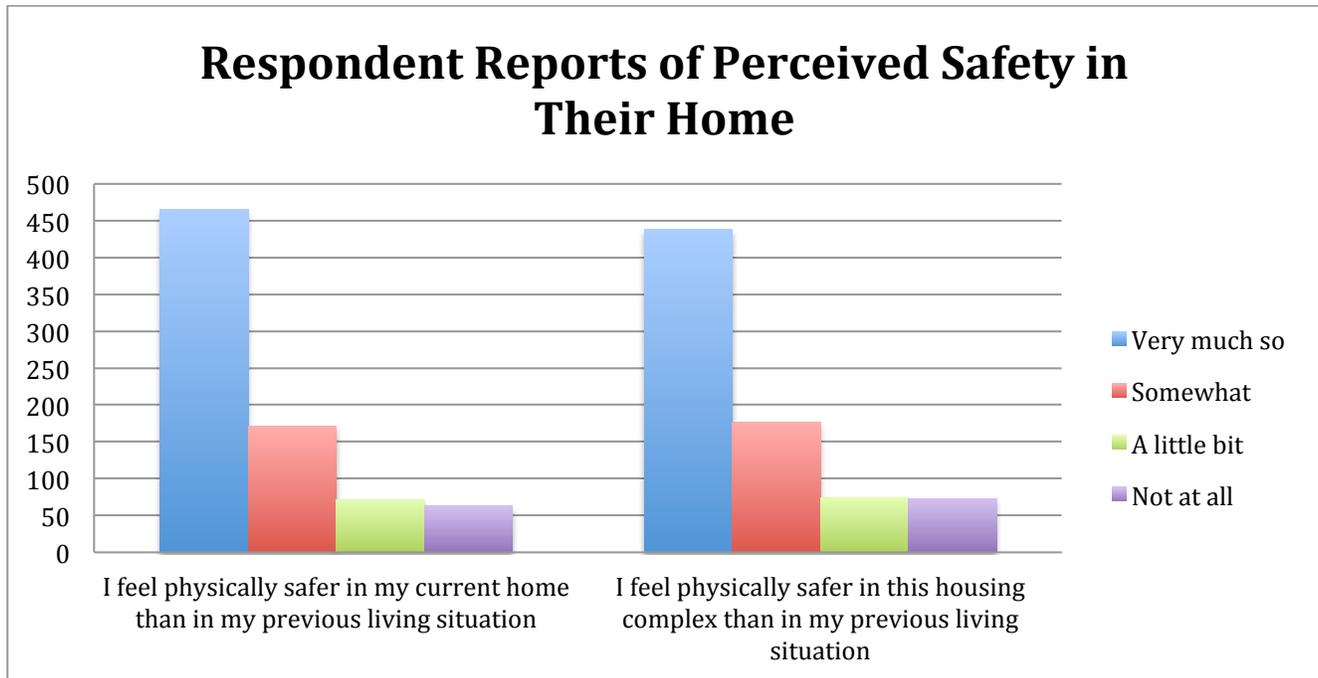


Figure 16. Number of respondents indicating different levels of perceived safety in their current and previous homes (N= 802).

In order to get a sense of engagement with the larger community, respondents were asked to identify the types of activities they participate in within their respective neighborhood (they could select all that applied). Recall that 15% of respondents reported being involved in activities in their neighborhood. The findings presented in Figure 17 reveal that 50% of respondents reported being involved in activities at their local church. 35% reported participating in activities sponsored by the Parks and Recreation Department and only 22% reported being involved with activities at the local school and community center. These findings suggest the possibility of partnering with the local churches for resident services and other programming.

Respondent Reports of Engagement in Neighborhood Activities

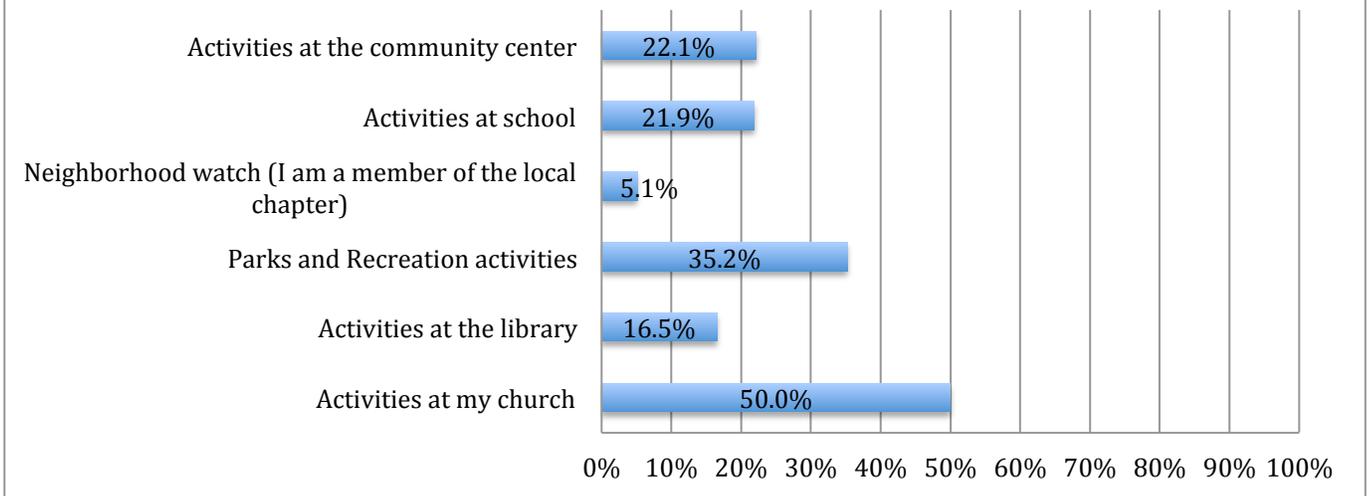


Figure 17. Percentage of respondents selecting each of the neighborhood activities that they are involved in locally (N= 534).

It was also important to understand more about how respondents are utilizing the community spaces available in their respective housing complex (see Figure 18). The largest groups of respondents reported attending community events (51%) and family events (48%) and much smaller groups reported participating in other services such as public safety, physical, or health education. Of those that selected “other”, respondents indicated participating in food banks, after school programs, and other social events like holiday parties. These findings highlight the need to develop strong community partnerships to support the provision of resident services in the respective areas.

Respondent Reports of Community Space Usage

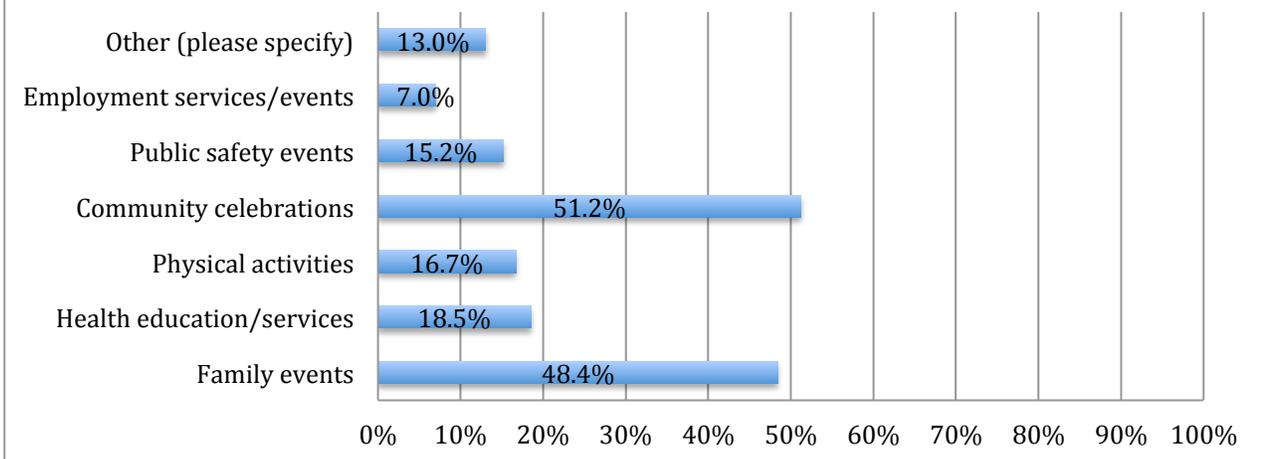


Figure 18. Percentage of respondents selecting each of the types of activities they have participated in at the community space (N= 514).

Respondents were also asked to identify what kinds of services and events would be of interest in the future (at their respective housing complex). The results presented in Figure 19 suggest that respondents are interested in participating in a wide range of events; however, the most commonly reported event types included family events and physical activities/exercise. Community celebrations were also commonly reported. These findings are suggestive of areas where Jamboree can form strategic partnerships with community organizations to meet these respondent needs.

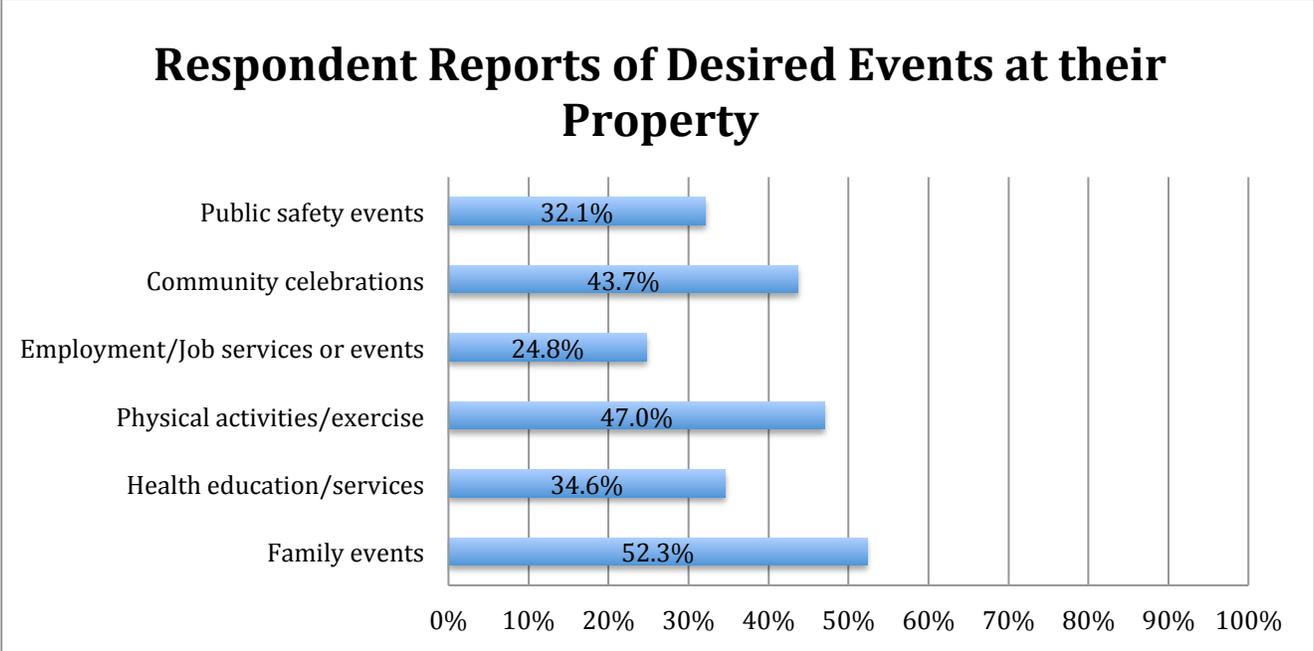


Figure 19. Percentage of respondents selecting each of the event types that are of interest (N= 711).

RECOMMENDATIONS AND NEXT STEPS

This follow up study further investigated the findings from the pilot study conducted in fall 2016. As such, this study represents Jamboree's first effort to examine the impact of its affordable housing on residents across their family property portfolio. The findings from this study provide useful information for decision making across departments while also providing valuable insight into the development of a long- term evaluation strategy to assess community impact. The primary purpose of this section is to apply findings in an action oriented way so as to provide meaningful recommendations for Jamboree to consider moving forward. Recommendations are organized according to thematic category as follows below.

Evaluation Implications:

This study marked the first comprehensive attempt to understand the impact that living in Jamboree housing has on residents. The findings were positive and suggestive for future evaluation planning. Economic, education, and social impact were examined in this study; however, there has been some interest from external partners (e.g., St. Jude's) to study health related outcomes/impacts. This is one area worth investigating further.

The instrument used in this study yielded powerful results and a reasonable next step would be to conduct an audit of all Jamboree data collection instruments in order to best determine how they can be streamlined (according to Jamboree's priorities). It is highly likely that portions of this general impact study might be beneficial to administer on an annual basis either combined with other existing instruments or alone.

- *Conducting a complete audit of all data collection instruments and the outcomes they are intended to measure is an important next step toward streamlining an efficient and effective long- term evaluation plan.*

The Executive Meeting on 5/24/17 generated some worthwhile considerations for next steps:

- *Several members of the Executive Team mentioned an interest in considering future studies that would further examine particular findings and/or populations. One example would be to further examine TOD properties and dive deeper into resident commute times and use of public transportation.*
- *Another emergent area of interest was to calculate cost savings based on the reduced consumption of public resources*
- *Additionally, conducting property-level and regional/city-level analyses emerged as a valuable next step*

Service Implications:

There are several areas that seem to have particular implications for service development and/or expansion. These suggestive findings are presented thematically and include the following:

Economic:

- ***Consider providing career services that would help residents prepare for and increase access to higher paying jobs (25% specifically reported an interest in such services)***
 - Employment emerged as the most commonly reported source of income
 - 71% of respondents reported being a single-income household
 - 72% reported being able to hold a steady job since living in Jamboree (less than 20% reported being able to participate in training or being able to access higher paying jobs)
- ***Consider how to promote increased access to and usage of public transportation***
 - 81% of respondents reported driving personal vehicles to work
 - Largest group of respondents reported spending more than \$100/month on transportation
 - Majority of respondents reported commute times less than 30 minutes
- ***Explore how to provide access to food banks, pantries, and other food related services (e.g., cooking classes)***
 - Food (buying more, higher quality food at the market) was the most commonly reported area of spending for disposable income
 - 45% of respondents reported decreasing their use of Cal Fresh/Food Stamps
 - 25% of respondents reported decreasing their use of Free and Reduced Lunch

Education:

- ***Consider how to provide academic support services (access to resources and/or tutoring) for residents***
 - Strategically incorporate homework completion and/or tutoring in the after school program (where applicable)
 - Offer tutoring sessions in common space
 - Provide information about free and low cost academic support resources available to parents (e.g., online, local agencies)

Social:

- ***Continue to foster the existing social networking among residents***
 - Maintain and expand family and community celebrations (most commonly reported use of public space)
 - Highest percentages of residents reported knowing neighbors, feeling comfortable reaching out to them, and feeling part of a community
- ***Continue to provide information about local resources available to residents (only 32% reported being aware of existing resources)***
- ***Consider expanding the services available in the public spaces (e.g., physical activities, health education, public safety)***

- ***Explore partnerships with local organizations to provide neighborhood outreach and improvement activities (52% of respondents reported caring about their neighborhood)***
 - 50% of respondents reported engaging in activities at their church
 - 35% of respondents reported engaging in activities at the local Parks and Recreation Department