



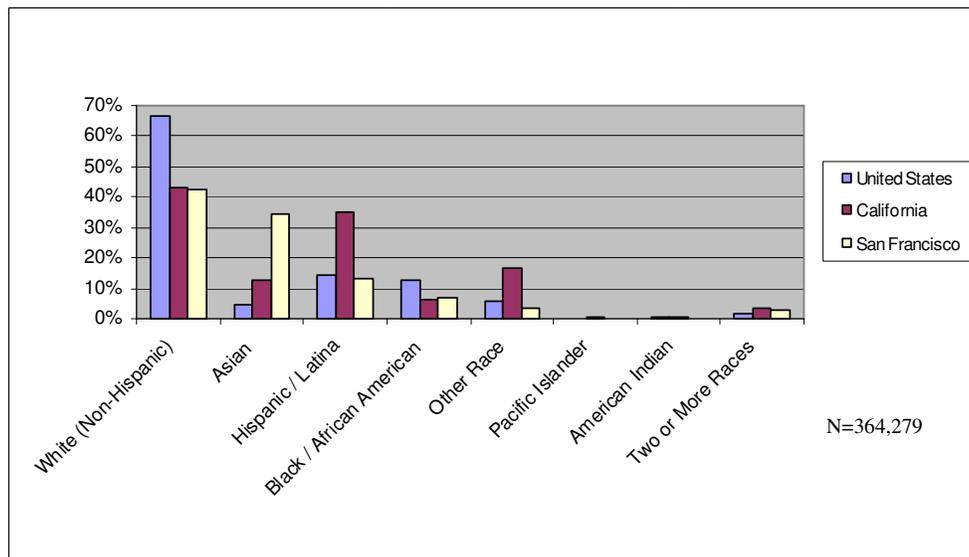
The Status of Women in San Francisco, 2009 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

San Francisco is one of the most diverse cities in the nation, with women making up half the population. To meet the needs of women, we must first understand who they are. What follows are brief summaries of some of the most basic demographic indicators, information about employment, economics, housing, and other data related to women and girls in San Francisco.*

Amount: 364,279 of 744,041 total residents (49%). Women represent 53% of the population in the Marina, Lake Merced, and the Richmond, and 40% in SOMA; 39% in the Tenderloin.

Ethnicity: Of the 364,279 females that live in San Francisco, 42% are White, 34% are Asian, 13% are Latina, and 7% are African American. San Francisco has over twice the percentage of Asian residents than both the nation (5%) and California (13%).

Race as a Percentage of Total Female Population, 2006



Source: U.S. Census, 2006.

Immigration: More than half of all female immigrants in San Francisco are from Asia (66%), followed by Latin America (19%), opposite state and national patterns.

* See full report for citations. This report is a snapshot only, and does not include issues of women’s health and safety, women’s involvement in the criminal justice system, or women’s roles within their families. The Department hopes to address these topics in future reports.

Age: San Francisco's population of girls falls well below both state and national levels.

Age as a Percentage of the Total Female Population, 2006

Location	Total Females	0-17	18-64	65 and Over
United States	51,963,545	30%	63%	7%
California	18,232,274	26%	68%	6%
San Francisco	364,279	15%	76%	9%

Source: U.S. Census, 2006.

Poverty: Asian women make up the highest percentage (32%) of those in the lowest poverty brackets (0-299% FPL). In 2007, the poverty rate in female headed households (23% of the total households in San Francisco) was almost double than that of 2-parent homes, reaching 15%.

Homelessness: Women represent approximately 14% of San Francisco's homeless population. Among the 375 homeless women counted in 2007, 47% were African American and Black and 38% were White.

Employment: In 2005, 63% of women participated in the San Francisco labor force, representing 46% of the total labor force in the City. San Francisco ranks among America's top 3 cities (with Washington D.C. and New York City) for women's entrepreneurship.

Women's Entrepreneurship, San Francisco, 2002

Women in Charge of Businesses		Rank in Study
Woman-owned businesses per 10,000 residents	306	2
Number of all woman-owned businesses	127,385	6
Annual pay per woman-owned business employee	\$28,900	7
Annual revenues per woman-owned business	\$164,500	23
Employees per woman-owned business	7.7	59

Source: Bizjournals, 2007; drawn from the 2002 Federal Economic Census.

Wages: Women, on average, earned 78% of men's earnings in San Francisco, a pattern that is mirrored nationally. The pay gap is the largest for women with graduate or professional degrees, with these women earning 66% of men's earnings. The pay gap also differs by race, widening tremendously for women of color. The average man earns approximately double the salary of the average Latina woman.

Pay Gap in San Francisco by Race, 2006

Race	Median Annual Earnings	Percentage of Men's Earnings
White Women	\$40,846	88%
Asian Women	\$29,082	63%
Black or African American Women	\$26,654	58%
Hispanic or Latina Women	\$23,894	52%

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, 2006.

Occupations: Historic patterns of occupational segregation still persist in San Francisco, with many occupations largely male or largely female. Careers in computers, mathematics, architecture, and engineering are almost 75% male, while personal care and healthcare support are more than 75% female. Construction and maintenance industries employ less than 10% women. Within the City and County of San Francisco, women are more highly represented in lower-paying jobs, such as clerical positions.

Education: In both San Francisco and California, the enrollment rate of girls exceeded the enrollment rate of boys for most advanced courses in math and science. San Francisco girls drop out of school at the same rate as boys, about 2% for the San Francisco Unified School District.

Not only are more women going to college than men, more women are obtaining associates, bachelors, and master's degrees. San Francisco in particular has one of most highly educated female populations in the nation. In 2006, about 1/3 of the female population over 25 had a bachelor's degree, about twice the rate of California (19%) and the United States (17%). College attendance varies significantly by race. Whites (40%) are more than 2 times likely to have a bachelor's degree when compared to Blacks (18%) and Latinos (16%). Asians also lag behind Whites, with just 24% of the female population obtaining a bachelor's degree. When examining the attainment of a master's degree, Whites are more than twice as likely as Asians, and more than 3 times as likely as Blacks and Latinos to have acquired one.

Attainment of Bachelor's Degree by Race, 2007

Race	Percentage with Degree
White Women	40%
Asian Women	24%
Black or African American Women	18%
Hispanic or Latina Women	16%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007.

Leadership: Among elected and appointed officials in San Francisco, women have high representation in various areas. While not achieving parity, the criminal justice arena, along with boards, commissions, and taskforces, are made up of 48% and 44% women, respectively. Women also make up 88% of the San Francisco Unified School District Board of Education. The Board of Supervisors lags behind in female representation with only 3 (27%) women elected to the 11 member board as of 2009.