File No. $\qquad$

Committee Item No. Board Item No. $\qquad$

## COMMITTEE/BOARD OF SUPERVISORS <br> AGENDA PACKET CONTENTS LIST

Committee: Rules Committee
Board of Supervisors Meeting
Cmte Board


Motion
Resolution
Ordinance
Legislative Digest
Budget and Legislative Analyst Report
Youth Commission Report
Introduction Form
Department/Agency Cover Letter and/or Report
Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)
Grant Information Form
Grant Budget
Subcontract Budget
Contract/Agreement
Form 126 - Ethics Commission
Award Letter
Application
Form 700
Vacancy Notice
Information Sheet
Public Correspondence
OTHER (Use back side if additional space is needed)

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Completed by: $\qquad$ Date February 27, 2020 Completed by: Date $3 / 4 / 20$

FILE NO. 200233
[Reappointment, Commission on the Aging Advisory Council - Juliet Rothman and Margaret Graf]

Motion reappointing Juliet Rothman and Margaret Graf, terms ending March 31, 2022, to the Commission on the Aging Advisory Council.

MOVED, That the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco does hereby appoint the hereinafter designated persons to serve as members of the Commission on the Aging Advisory Council, pursuant to the provisions of Administrative Code, Section 5.54 , for the terms specified:

Juliet Rothman, succeeding themself, for a two-year term beginning March 31, 2020, and expiring on March 31, 2022, must be a nominee of the District 3 Supervisor;

Margaret Graf, succeeding themself, for a two-year term beginning March 31, 2020, and expiring on March 31, 2022, must be a nominee of the District 4 Supervisor.

Board of Supervisors
City and County of San Francisco
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
(415) 554-5184 FAX (415) 554-5163

## Application for Boards, Commissions, Committees, \& Task Forces

 Name of Board, Commission, Committee, or Task Force: DDAS Advisory BoardSeat \# or Category (If applicable): $\qquad$ District: ${ }^{3}$ Juliet C. Rothman
 ccupation:

Work Phone: $\qquad$ Employer: $\qquad$
Business Address: $\qquad$ Zip: $\qquad$
Business E-Mail: rothman@berkeley.edu
Home E-Mail:


Pursuant to Charter, Section 4.101(a)(2), Boards and Commissions established by the Charter must consist of electors (registered voters) of the City and County of San Francisco. For certain other bodies, the Board of Supervisors can waive the residency requirement.

Check All That Apply:
Resident of San Francisco: Yes 园 No $\square$ If No, place of residence: $\qquad$
Registered Voter in San Francisco: Yes 国 No $\square$ If No, where registered: $\qquad$

Pursuant to Charter, Section 4.101(a)(1), please state how your qualifications represent the communities of interest, neighborhoods, and the diversity in ethnicity, race, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, types of disabilities, and any other relevant demographic qualities of the City and County of San Francisco:

I am a social worker and have worked for 50 years in the field of aging and disability. I am especially aware of and interested in how the aging and/or disability experience is understood in different cultures, ethnicities, and social groups. I am myself first generation, bi-lingual, of a minority religion, have a disability, and am a senior.

## Business and/or professional experience:

As noted above, I am a social worker in the field of aging and disability. I have worked in direct practice, in long-term care, and with people with disabilities and have served on Ethics
Committees in these fields. I have taught in these fields, as well as specializing in professional diversity competence, both at Catholic University's School for Social Service and at UC Berkeley's School of Social Welfare. I have also taught both aging and professional cultural competence at UC Berkeley's School of Public Health and in the 6-year joint UCB/UCSF Joint Medical program. My advance degree is in the field of professional ethics and ethical practice. I have written university-level textbooks on professional ethics, working with people with disabilities, and professional cultural competence.
I retired in 2013. Currently, I am giving workshops for the Community Living Campaign.

## Civic Activities:

I have been a member of the DDAS Advisory Council.
I am a member of Team Lead, at Aquatic Park Senior Center, Co-Chair my Neighborhood Circle in San Francisco. Village, am on my building's Safety Committee, have had NERT training, and work with the Community Living Campaign. I am the Editor of the Journal of the California Map Society.

Appointments confirmed by the Board of Supervisors require an appearance before the Rules Committee. Once your application is received, the Rules Committee Clerk will contact you when a hearing is scheduled. (Please submit your application 10 days before the scheduled hearing.)

Date: Feb. 21, 2020 Applicant's Signature: (required) $\frac{\text { Juliet C. Rothman }}{$|  (Manually sign or type your complete name.  |
| :--- |
|  NOTE. By typing your complete ename, you are  |
|  hereby consenting to use of electronic signature.)  |}

Please Note: Your application will be retained for one year. Once completed, this form, including all attachments, become public record.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:
Appointed to Seat \#: $\qquad$ Term Expires: $\qquad$ Date Seat was Vacated: $\qquad$

## AARON PESKIN

佩斯金市參事

## MEMORANDUM

TO：
FROM：
Clerk of the Rules Committee

DATE：
February 24， 2020
SUBJECT：
Geri Koeppel


Appointment by Supervisor Aaron Peskin
Please be advised that Supervisor Aaron Peskin has selected Juliet Rothman to be appointed to the DDAS Advisory Council．

Juliet Rothman＇s address is：

San Francisco，CA 94133
Attachment：DDAS2020－Juliet－Rothman－application

For Clerk＇s office use only：

Seat \＃： $\qquad$ Term expiration date： $\qquad$ Seat Vacated： $\qquad$

## Board of Supervisors

City and County of San Francisco
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
(415) 554-5184 FAX (415) 554-5163

## Application for Boards, Commissions, Committees; \& Task Forces



Pursuant to Charter, Section 4.101(a)(2), Boards and Commissions established by the Charter must consist of electors (registered voters) of the City and County of San Francisco. For certain other bodies, the Board of Supervisors can waive the residency requirement.

Check All That Apply:
Resident of San Francisco: Yes No If No, place of residence: $\qquad$
Registered Voter in San Francisco: Yes No $\square$ If No, where registered: $\qquad$

Pursuant to Charter, Section 4.101(a)(1), please state how your qualifications represent the communities of interest, neighborhoods, and the diversity in ethnicity, race, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, types of disabilities, and any other relevant demographic qualities of the City and County of San Francisco:


## Business and/or professional experience:

Registered Nurse, Ret.
Horney aLd, licensed in CA, Ret
$\begin{gathered}\text { Advisory Council to DDAS - ayr; elected } 2 \text { nd } \sqrt{ } \text { Viplyrago. revive } \\ \text { on legislative Committee. }\end{gathered}$
Founded senior Power, \{u D4 $1: 5$ grago aimed meeting Social
$\begin{aligned} & \text { needs of seniors careqiders, fondly o quends tum monthly } \\ & \text { meetings wiguestspeakers, wigong eqeises, ute. }\end{aligned}$
Sem nad on Sup. Cummithes for elder lb, safety, + C.' college satelitepr

## Civic Activities:

See above Regular a tevtance a Advisory Snail meetings, Exec. Comma Legit lative Comm; tee: Regular a tendance at meetings POPS a Pops oponsored Activities:-5ite Visits to Senior centers for nutrition activitiEs; Frequent commumieqtion w) sup Mar give for rewsle Hers, planned activities for Seniors or pelting pronation of services to community;
Started' Hire A Senior' program ic DY w Lhucat merchants.
Have you attended any meetings of the Board/Commission to which you wish appointment? Yes No $\square$

Appointments confirmed by the Board of Supervisors require an appearance before the Rules Committee. Once your application is received, the Rules Committee Clerk will contact you when a hearing is scheduled. (Please submit your application 10 days before the scheduled hearing.)

Date:


Please Note: Your application will be retained for one year. Once completed, this form, including all attachments, become public record.
$\qquad$ Term Expires: $\qquad$ Date Seat was Vacated: $\qquad$

## GORDON MAR

馬北明

## MEMORANDUM

TO：．．Rules Committee Clerk
FROMA：Daisy Quan
DATE：．February 25， 2020
SUBJECT：Appointment by Supervisor Gordon Mar
Please be advised that Supervisor Mar has selected Margaret Graf to be re－ appointed to the Advisory Council of the Disability and Aging Services
Commission，representing District 4 （seat no．5）

Margaret Graf＇s address is：
San Francisco，CA 94116

Attachment：Application

For Clerk＇s office use only：

Seat \＃： $\qquad$ Term expiration date： $\qquad$ Seat Vacated： $\qquad$

## San Francisco <br> BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Active

## COMMISSION ON THE AGING ADVISORY COUNCIL

## Contact and Address:

Bridget Badasow Advisory Council Secretary<br>Department of Aging and Adult Services 1650 Mission Street, 5th Floor<br>San Francisco, CA 94103

Phone: (415) 355-3509
Fax:
Email: bridget.badasow@sfgov.org

## Authority:

Administrative Code, Section 5.54 (Ordinance Nos. 500-80, and 248-85; Res. No. 499-03) and Bylaws of the Advisory Council

## Board Qualifications:

The Advisory Council is not to exceed 22 members (voting members), 11 of whom shall be appointed by the Board of Supervisors and 11 members appointed by the Commission on the Aging. More than $50 \%$ of each group of 11 members shall be persons who are 60 years of age or older. The Council shall be representative of the geographic and ethnic populations of the City and County of San Francisco by districts determined by the Commission. The Council shall include service providers, older persons with the greatest socio and economic need, consumers, and others specified by federal regulation.

The Advisory Council members shall be appointed to serve two-year terms. When vacancies occur due to resignation or other causes, they shall be filled by the appointment of a person to fill the unexpired portion of the term by the Commission or corresponding Supervisor.

The Advisory Council shall advise the Commission on the Aging on all matters relating to the development and administration of its area plan and the operations conducted thereunder, including needs assessment, priorities, programs, and budgets, and such other matters relating to the well-being of all senior citizens 60 years of age and older within the scope and spirit of Federal, State and local regulations, laws and ordinances. The Advisory Council member shall be responsible for representing the needs and concerns of all senior citizens in the City and County of San Francisco, duties of which are outlined in the Bylaws.

## San Francisco <br> BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Council members shall collect all appropriate information in order to provide the Commission with advice in the Commission's decision-making on the needs, assessments, priorities, programs and budgets concerning older San Franciscans.

Reports: None.
Sunset Clause: None.

## City Hall

1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244 San Francisco 94102-4689

Tel. No. 554-5184
Fax No. 554-5163
TDD/TTY No. 554-5227

## VACANCY NOTICE

## COMMISSION ON THE AGING ADVISORY COUNCIL

Replaced All Previous Notices

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the following vacancies and term expirations (in bold), appointed by the Board of Supervisors:

Seat 1, succeeding Elinore Lurie, term expiring March 31, 2020, must be a nominee of the District 2 Supervisor, for a two-year term ending March 31, 2022.

Seat 2, succeeding Allen Cooper, term expiring March 31, 2022, must be a nominee of the District 6 Supervisor, for a two-year term.

Seat 3, succeeding Diane Wesley Smith, term expiring March 31, 2020, must be a nominee of the District 10 Supervisor, for a two-year term ending March 31, 2022.

Seat 4, succeeding Juliet Rothman, term expiring March 31, 2020, must be a nominee of the District 3 Supervisor, for a two-year term ending March 31, 2022.

Seat 5, succeeding Margaret Graf, term expiring March 31, 2020, must be a nominee of the District 4 Supervisor, for a two-year term ending March 31, 2022.

Vacant Seat 6, succeeding Rick Johnson, resigned, must be a nominee of the District 7 Supervisor, for a two-year term ending March 31, 2022.

Seat 7, succeeding Morningstar Vancil, term expiring March 31, 2020, must be a nominee of the District 8 Supervisor, for a two-year term ending March 31, 2022.

Vacant Seat 8, succeeding Vera Haile, deceased, must be a nominee of the District 1 Supervisor, for the unexpired portion of a two-year term ending March 31, 2021.

Seat 9 , succeeding Patricia Spaniak, term expired, must be a nominee of the District 11 Supervisor, for the unexpired portion of a two-year term ending March 31, 2021.

Seat 10, succeeding Allegra Fortunati, term expired, must be a nominee of the District 5 Supervisor, for the unexpired portion of a two-year term ending March 31, 2021.

Seat 11, Anne Kathleen Gallagher, term expired, must be a nominee of the District 9 Supervisor, for the unexpired portion of a two-year term ending March 31, 2021.

Additional Qualifications: More than $50 \%$ of all Advisory Council members must be 60 years of age or older. The Council shall include service providers, older persons with the greatest socio and economic need, consumers; and others specified by federal regulation.

Reports: None.
Sunset Date: None.
Additional information relating to the Commission on Aging Advisory. Council may be obtained by reviewing Administrative Code, Section 5.54, at http://www.sfbos.org/sfmunicodes or by visiting the Advisory Council's website at http://www.sfhsa.org/474.htm.

Interested persons may obtain an application from the Board of Supervisors website at http://www.sfbos.org/vacancy application or from the Rules Committee Clerk, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244, San Francisco, CA 94102-4689. Completed applications should be submitted to the Clerk of the Board. All applicants must be residents of San Francisco, unless otherwise stated.

Next Steps: Applicants nominated by a District Supervisor will be contacted by the Rules Committee Clerk once the Rules Committee Chair determines the date of the hearing. Members of the Rules Committee will consider the appointments) at the meeting, and applicant(s) may be asked to state their qualifications. The appointments) of the individual(s) recommended by the Rules Committee will be forwarded to the Board of Supervisors for final approval.

Please Note: Depending upon the posting date, a vacancy may have already been filled. To determine if a vacancy for this Advisory Council is still available, or if you require additional information, please call the Rules Committee Clerk at (415) 554-5184.

Further Note: Additional seats on this body may be available through other appointing authorities, including the Commission on the Aging.


DATED/POSTED: January 17, 2020

## GENDER ANALYSIS OF COMMISSIONS AND BOARDS



City and County of San Francisco London N. Breed Mayor

Department on the Status of Women Emily M. Murase, PhD Director

## Acknowledgements

The data collection and analysis for this report was conducted by Public Policy Fellow Diana McCaffrey with support from Policy and Projects Director Elizabeth Newman, Associate Director Carol Sacco, and Director Emily Murase, PhD, at the San Francisco Department on the Status of Women.

The San Francisco Department on the Status of Women would like to thank the various policy body members, Commission secretaries, and department staff who graciously assisted in collecting demographic data and providing information about their respective policy bodies.

## San Francisco Commission on the Status of Women

President Debbie Mesloh
Vice President Breanna Zwart
Commissioner Shokooh Miry
Commissioner Carrie Schwab-Pomerantz
Commissioner Andrea Shorter
Commissioner julie D. Soo

Emily M. Murase, PhD, Director
Department on the Status of Women

This report is available at the San Francisco Department on the Status of Women website, https://sfgov.org/dosw/gender-analysis-reports.

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## Executive Summary

In 2008, San Francisco voters overwhelmingly approved a City Charter Amendment (section 4.101) establishing as City policy for the membership of Commissions and Boards to reflect the diversity of San Francisco's population, and that appointing officials be urged to support the nomination, appointment, and confirmation of these candidates. Additionally, it requires the San Francisco Department on the Status of Women to conduct and publish a gender analysis of Commissions and Boards every two years:

The 2019 Gender Analysis of Commissions and Boards includes more policy bodies such as task forces, committees, and advisory bodies, than previous analyses, which were limited to Commissions and Boards. Data was collected from 84 policy bodies and from a total of 741 members mostly appointed by the Mayor and Board of Supervisors. These policy bodies fall under two categories designated by the San Francisco Office of the City Attorney. ${ }^{1}$ The first category, referred to as "Commissions and Boards," are policy bodies with decision-making authority and whose members are required to submit financial disclosures to the Ethics Commission. The second category, referred to as "Advisory Bodies," are policy bodies with advisory function whose members do not submit financial disclosures to the Ethics Commission. This report examines policy bodies and appointees both comprehensively as a whole and separately by the two categories.

The 2019 Gender Analysis evaluates the representation of women; people of color; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and questioning (LGBTQ) individuals; people with disabilities; and veterans on San Francisco policy bodies.

## Key Findings

## Gender

$>$ Women's representation on policy bodies is $51 \%$, slightly above parity with the San Francisco female population of $49 \%$.
$>$ Since 2009, there has been a small but steady increase in the representation of women on Şan Francisco policy bodies.


Source: SF DOSW Data Collection \& Analysis.

[^0]
## Race and Ethnicity

$>$ People of color are underrepresented on policy bodies compared to the population. Although people of color comprise 62\% of San Francisco's population, just $50 \%$ of appointees identify as a race other than white.
$>$ While the overall representation of people of color has increased between 2009 and 2019, as the Department collected data on more appointees, the representation of people of color has decreased over the last few years. The percentage of appointees of color decreased


Source: SF DOSW Data Collection \& Analysis. from 53\% in 2017 to 49\% in 2019.
$>$ As found in previous reports, Latinx and Asian groups are underrepresented on San Francisco policy bodies compared to the population. Latinx individuals are $14 \%$ of the population but make up only $8 \%$ of appointees. Asian individuals are $31 \%$ of the population but make up only $18 \%$ of appointees.

Race and Ethnicity by Gender
$>$ On the whole, women of color are $32 \%$ of the San Francisco population, and $28 \%$ of appointees. Although still below parity, $28 \%$ is a slight increase compared to 2017, which showed $27 \%$ women of color appointees.
> Meanwhile, men of color are underrepresented at $21 \%$ of appointees compared to 31\% of the San Francisco population.

10-Year Comparison of Representation of Women of Color on Policy Bodies


Source: SF DOSW Data Collection \& Analysis.
$>$ Both White women and men are overrepresented on San Francisco policy bodies. White women are $23 \%$ of appointees compared to $17 \%$ of the San Francisco population. White men are $26 \%$ of appointees compared to $20 \%$ of the population.
$>$ Black and African American women and men are well-represented on San Francisco policy bodies. Black women are $9 \%$ of appointees compared to $2.4 \%$ of the population, and Black men are $5 \%$ of appointees compared to $2.5 \%$ of the population.
$>$ Latinx women are $7 \%$ of the San Francisco population but $3 \%$ of appointees, and Latinx men are $7 \%$ of the population but $5 \%$ of appointees.
$>$ Asian women are $17 \%$ of the San Francisco population but $11 \%$ of appointees, and Asian men are $15 \%$ of the population but just $7 \%$ of appointees.

## Additional Demographics

$>$ Out of the $74 \%$ of appointees who responded to the survey question on LGBTQ identity, $19 \%$ identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, nonbinary, queer, or questioning, and $81 \%$ of appointees identify as straight/heterosexual.
$>$ Out of the $70 \%$ of appointees who responded to the question on disability, $11 \%$ identify as having one or more disabilities, which is just below the $12 \%$ of the adult population with a disability in San Francisco.
$>$ Out of the $67 \%$ of appointees who responded to the question on veteran status, $7 \%$ have served in the military compared to $3 \%$ of the San Francisco population.

## Proxies for Influence: Budget \& Authority

$>$ Although women are half of all appointees, those Commissions and Boards with the largest budgets have fewer women and especially fewer women of color. Meanwhile, women exceed representation on Boards and Commissions with the smallest budgets and women of color reach parity with the population on the smallest budgeted Commissions and Boards.
$>$ Although still underrepresented relative to the San Francisco population, there is a larger percentage of people of color on Commissions and Boards with both the largest and smallest budgets compared to overall appointees.
$>$ The percentage of total women is greater on Advisory Bodies than Commissions and Boards. Women are $54 \%$ of appointees on Advisory Bodies and $48 \%$ of appointees on Commissions and Boards. However, the percentages of people of color and women of color on Commissions and Boards exceed the percentages of people of color and women of color on Advisory Bodies.

## Appointing Authorities

$>$ Mayoral appointments include $55 \%$ women, $52 \%$ people of color, and $30 \%$ women of color, which is more diverse by gender and race compared to both Supervisorial appointments and total appointments.

Demographics of Appointees Compared to the San Francisco Population

|  | Women | People of Color | Women of Color | LGBTQ | Dișability Status | Veteran Status |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| San Francisco Population | 49\% | 62\% | $32 \%$ | 6\%-15\%* | 12\% | 3\% |
| Total Appointees | 51\% | 50\% | 28\% | - 19\% | - $11 \%$ | $7 \%$ |
| 10 Largest Budgeted Commissions \& Boards | 41\% | 55\% | 23\% |  |  |  |
| 10 Smallest Budgeted Commissions \& Boards | 52\% | 54\% | 32\% |  | , |  |
| Commissions and Boards | 48\% | 52\% | 30\% |  |  | W=紜䜌 |
| Advisory Bodies | 54\% | 49\% | 28\% |  |  |  |

Sources: 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, SF DOSW Data Collection \& Analysis, 2019, *Note: Estimates vary by source. See page 16 for a detailed breakdown.

## I. Introduction

Inspired by the 4th UN World Conference on Women in Beijing, San Francisco became the first city in the world to adopt a local ordinance reflecting the principles of the U.N. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination (CEDAW), an international bill of rights for women. The CEDAW Ordinance was passed unanimously by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors and signed into law by Mayor Willie L. Brown, J. on April 13, 1998. ${ }^{2}$ In 2002, the CEDAW Ordinance was revised to address the intersection of race and gender and incorporate reference to the UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Race Discrimination. The Ordinance requires City Government to take proactive steps to ensure gender equity and specifies "gender analysis" as a preventive tool to identify and address discrimination. Since 1998, the Department on the Status of Women has employed this tool to analyze the operations of 10 City Departments using a gender lens.

In 2007, the Department on the Status of Women conducted the first gender analysis to evaluate the number of women appointed to City Commissions and Boards. The findings of this analysis informed a City Charter Amendment developed by the Board of Supervisors for the June 2008 Election. This City Charter Amendment (Section 4.101) was overwhelmingly approved by voters and made it city policy that:

- The membership of Commissions and Boards are to reflect the diversity of San Francisco's population,
- Appointing officials are to be urged to support the nomination, appointment, and confirmation of these candidates, and
- The Department on the Status of Women is required to conduct and publish a gender analysis of Commissions and Boards every 2 years.

The 2019 Gender Analysis examines the representation of women; people of color; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and questioning (LGBTQ) individuals; people with disabilities; and veterans on San Francisco policy bodies primarily appointed by the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors. This year's analysis included more outreach to policy bodies as compared to previous analyses that were limited to Commissions and Boards. As a result, more appointees were included in the data collection and analysis than even before. These policy bodies fall under two categories designated by the San Francisco Office of the City Attorney. The first category, referred to as "Commissions and Boards," are policy bodies with decision-making authority and whose members are required to submit financial disclosures to the Ethics Commission, and the second category, referred to as "Advisory Bodies," are policy bodies with advisory function whose members do not submit financial disclosures to the Ethics Commission. A detailed description of methodology and limitations can be found at the end of this report on page 23 .

[^1]
## II. Gender Analysis Findings

Many aspects of San Francisco's diversity are reflected in the overall population of appointees on San Francisco policy bodies. The analysis includes 84 policy bodies, of which 823 of the 887 seats are filled leaving. $7 \%$ vacant. As outlined below in the summary chart, slightly more than half of appointees are women, half of appointees are people of color, $28 \%$ are women of color, $19 \%$ are LGBTQ, $11 \%$ have a disability, and $7 \%$ are veterans.

Figure 1: Summary Data of Policy Body Demographics, 2019

| Appointee Demographics | Percentage of Appointees |
| :--- | ---: |
| Women $(n=741)$ | $51 \%$ |
| People of Color $(n=706)$ | $50 \%$ |
| Women of Color $(n=706)$ | $28 \%$ |
| LGBTQ Identified $(n=548)$ | $19 \%$ |
| People with Disabilities $(n=516)$ | $11 \%$ |
| Veteran Status $(n=494)$ | $7 \%$ |

Source: SF DOSW Data Collection \& Analysis.

However, further analysis reveals underrepresentation of particular groups. Subsequent sections present comprehensive data analysis providing comparison to previous years, detailing the variables of gender, race/ethnicity, LGBTQ identity, disability, veteran status, and policy body characteristics of budget size, decision-making authority, and appointment authority.

## A. Gender

On San Francisco policy bodies, $51 \%$ of appointees identify as women, which is slightly above parity compared to the San Francisco female population of $49 \%$. The representation of women remained stable at 49\% from 2013 until 2017. This year, the representation of women increased by 2 percentage points, which could be partly due to the larger sample size used in'this year's analysis compared to previous years. A 10 -year comparison shows that the representation of women appointees has gradually increased since 2009 by a total of six percentage points.

Figure 2: 10-Year Comparison of Representation of Women on Policy Bodies


Figures 3 and 4 analyze Commissions and Boards. Figure 3 showcases the five Commissions and Boards with the highest representation of women appointees as compared to 2015 and 2013. The Children and Families (First Five) Commission and the Commission on the. Status of Women are currently comprised of all women appointees. This finding has been consistent for the Commission on the Status of Women in 2015 and 2017. While the Ethics Commission has $100 \%$ women appointees, much more than 2015 and 2017, its small size of five appointees means that minimal changes in its demographic composition greatly impacts percentages. This is also the case for other policy bodies with a small number of members. The Library Commission and the Commission on the Environment are fourth and fifth on the list at $71 \%$ and $67 \%$ women, respectively, with long standing female majorities on each.

Figure 3: Commissions and Boards with Highest Percentages of Women, 2019 Compared to 2017, 2015


Source: SF DOSW Data Collection \& Analysis.

Out of the Commissions and Boards in this section, 23 have $40 \%$ or less women. The five Commissions and Boards with the lowest representation of women are displayed in Figure 4. The lowest percentage is found on the Board of Examiners where currently none of the 13 appointees are women. Unfortunately, demographic data is unavailable for the Board of Examiners for 2017 and 2015. Next is the Building Inspection Commission at $14 \%$, which is a decrease of female representation compared to 2017 and 2015. The Oversight Board of Community Investment and Infrastructure, Fire Commission, and Sunshine Ordinance Task Force also have some of the lowest percentages of women at $17 \%, 20 \%$, and $27 \%$, respectively. Unfortunately, the Sunshine Ordinance Task Force did not participate in previous analyses and therefore demographics data is unavailable for 2017 and 2015.

Figure 4: Commissions and Boards with Lowest Percentage of Women, 2019 Compared to 2017, 2015
 Source: SF DOṢī Data Coliection \& Analysis.

In addition to Commissions and Boards, Advisory Bodies were examined for the highest and lowest percentages of women. This is the first.year such bodies have been included, thus comparison to previous years is unavailable. Figure 9 below displays the five Advisory Bodies with the highest and the five with the lowest representations of women. The Workforce Community Advisory Committees has the greatest representation of women at $100 \%$, followed by the Office of Early Care and Education Citizen's Advisory Committee at $89 \%$. The Advisory Bodies with the lowest percentage of women are the Urban Forestry Council at $8 \%$ of the 13 -member body and the Abatement Appeals Board at $14 \%$ of the 7-member body.

Figure 5: Advisory Bodies with the Highest and Lowest Percentage of Women, 2019


## B. Race and Ethnicity

Data on racial and ethnic identity was collected for 706 , or $95 \%$, of the 741 surveyed appointees. Although half of appointees identify as a race or ethnicity other than white or Caucasian, people of color are still underrepresented compared to the San Francisco population of $62 \%$. The representation of people of color has increased since 2009 but has decreased following 2015. The number of appointees analyzed increased substantially in 2017 and 2019 compared to 2015, and these larger data samples have coincided with smaller percentages of people of color. The percentage decrease following 2017 could be partially due to the inclusion of more policy and advisory bodies, as the representation of people of color on Commissions and Boards dropped only slightly from 53\% in 2017 to $52 \%$ in 2019.

Figure 6: 10-Year Comparison of Representation of People of Color on Policy Bodies


Source: SF DOSW Data Collection \& Analysis.

The racial and ethnic breakdown of policy body members compared to the San Francisco population is shown in Figure 7. This analysis reveals underrepresentation and overrepresentation in San Francisco policy bodies for certain racial and ethnic groups. Half of all appointees are white, an overrepresentation by more than 10 percentage points. The Black and African American community is well represented on appointed policy bodies at $14 \%$ compared to $5 \%$ of the population of San Francisco. Characterizing this as an overrepresentation is inaccurate given the representation of Black or African American people on policy bodies has been consistent over the years while the San Francisco population has declined over the same period. ${ }^{3}$ Furthermore, the most recent nationwide estimate for the Black or African American population is $13 \%$, which is nearly equal to the $14 \%$ of Black or African American appointees present on San Francisco policy bodies. ${ }^{4}$

Considerably underrepresented racial and ethnic groups on San Francisco policy bodies compared to the San Francisco population are individuals who identify as Asian or Latinx. While Asians are 31\% of the San Francisco population, they only make up $18 \%$ of appointees. While the Latinx population of San Francisco is $14 \%$, only $8 \%$ of appointees are Latinx. Although there is a small population of Native

[^2]Americans and Alaska Natives in San Francisco of $0.4 \%$, none of the surveyed appointees identified themselves as such.

Figure 7: Race and Ethnicity of Appointees Compared to San Francisco Population, 2019


Sources: 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, SF DOSW Data Collection \& Analysis.

The next two graphs illustrate Commissions and Boards, and Advisory Bodies with the highest and lowest percentages of people of color. As shown in Figure 8, the Commission on Community Investment and Infrastructure remained at 100\% from 2017, while the Juvenile Probation Commission has returned to $100 \%$ this year after a dip in 2017. Next is the Health Commission, Immigrant Rights Commission, and Housing Authority Commission at $86 \%, 85 \%$, and $83 \%$, respectively. Percentages of people of color on both the Health Commission and the Housing Authority Commission increased following 2015, and have remained consistent since 2017.

Figure 8: Commissions and Boards with Highest Percentage of People of Color, 2019 Compared to 2017, 2015


Source: SF DOSW Data Collection \& Analysis.

There are 23 policy bodies that have $40 \%$ or less appointees who identified a racial and ethnic category other than white. Although the Public Utilities Commission has two vacancies, none of the current appointees identify as people of color. The Historic Preservation Commission and Building Inspection Commission are both at $14 \%$ representation for people of color. The Building Inspection Commission had a large drop from $43 \%$ in 2015, with the percentage of people of color decreasing to $14 \%$ in 2017 and remaining at this percent for 2019. Lastly, the War Memorial Board of Trustees and City Hall Preservation Advisory Commission have $18 \%$ and $20 \%$, respectively.

Figure 9: Commișsions and Boards with Lowest Percentage of People of Color, 2019 Compared to 2017, 2015


Source: $\dot{S} F$ DOSW Data Collection \& Analysis.

In addition to Commissions and Boards, Advisory Bodies were examined for the highest and lowest percentages of people of color. This is the first year such bodies have been included, thus comparison to previous years is unavailable. All members of the Workforce Community Advisory Committee are people of color. People of color comprise $80 \%$ of the Sugary Drinks Distributor Tax Advisory Committee, and 75\% of appointees on the Children, Youth and Their Families Oversight and Advisory Committee, the Golden Gate Park Concourse Authority, and the Local Homeless Coordinating Board. Out of the five Advisory Bodies with the lowest representation of people of color, the Ballot Simplification Committee and the Mayor's Disability Council have 25\% appointees of color, and the Abatement Appeals Board has $14 \%$ appointees of color. The Urban Forestry and the Pedestrian Safety Advisory Committee have no people of color currently serving.

Figure 10: Advisory Bodies with the Highest and Lowest Percentage of People of Color, 2019


Source: SF DOSW Data Collection \& Analysis.

## C. Race and Ethnicity by Gender

White men and women are overrepresented on San Francisco policy bodies, while Asian and Latinx men and women are underrepresented. While women of color continue to be underrepresented at $28 \%$ compared to the San Francisco population of $32 \%$, this is a slight increase from 2017 which showed $27 \%$ women of color. Meanwhile, men of color are $21 \%$ of appointees compared to $31 \%$ of the San Francisco population.

Figure 11: 10-Year Comparison of Representation of Women of Color on Policy Bodies


The following figures present the breakdown for appointees and the San Francisco population by race and ethnicity and gender. White men and women are overrepresented, holding $27 \%$ and $23 \%$ of appointments, respectively, compared to $20 \%$ and $17 \%$ of the population, respectively. Asian men and women are both greatly underrepresented with Asian women making up $11 \%$ of appointees compared to $17 \%$ of the population while Asian men comprise $7 \%$ of appointees and $15 \%$ of the population. Latinx men and women are also underrepresented, particularly Latinx women, who are $3 \%$ of appointees and $7 \%$ of the population, while Latinx men are $5 \%$ of appointees and $7 \%$ of the population. Black or African American men and women are well-represented with Black women comprising $9 \%$ of appointees and Black men comprising $5 \%$ of appointees. Pacific Islander men and women, and multiethnic women also exceed parity with the population. Although Native American men and women make up only $0.4 \%$ of San Francisco's population, none of the surveyed appointees identified themselves as such.

Figure 12: Appointees by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, 2019


Source: SF DOSW Data Collection \& Analysis.

Figure 13: San Francisco Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2019


Source: 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

## D. LGBTQ Identity

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and questioning (LGBTQ) identity data was collected from 548 , or $75 \%$, of the 741 surveyed appointees, which is much more data on LGBTQ identity compared to previous reports. Due to limited and outdated information on the population of the LGBTQ community in San Francisco, it is difficult to adequately assess the representation of the LGBTQ community. However, compared to available San Francisco, larger Bay Area, and national data, the LGBTQ community is well represented on San Francisco policy bodies. Recent research estimates the national LGBT population is $4.5 \% .^{5}$ The LGBT population of the San Francisco and greater Bay Area is estimated to rank the highest of U.S. cities at $6.2 \%$, ${ }^{6}$ while a 2006 survey found that $15.4 \%$ of adults in San Francisco identify as LGBT.

Of the appointees who responded to this question, $19 \%$ identify as LGBTQ and $81 \%$ identify as straight or heterosexual. Of the LGBTQ appointees, $48 \%$ identify as gay, $23 \%$ as lesbian, $17 \%$ as bisexual, $7 \%$ as queer, $5 \%$ as transgender, and $1 \%$ as questioning. Data on LGBTQ identity by race was not captured. Efforts to capture data on LGBTQ identity by race for future reports would enable more intersectional analysis.

Figure 14: LGBTQ Identity of Appointees, 2019


Source: SF DOSW Data Collection \& Analysis.

Figure 15: LGBTQ Population of Appointees, 2019


Source: SF DOSW Data Collection \& Analysis.

## E. Disability Status

Overall, $12 \%$ of adults in San Francisco have one or more disabilities, and when broken down by gender, $6.2 \%$ are women and $5.7 \%$ are men. Disability data for transgender and gender non-conforming individuals in San Francisco is currently unavailable. Data on disability was obtained from 516 , or $70 \%$, of the 714 appointees who participated in the survey. Of the 516 appointees, $11.2 \%$ reported to have one

[^3]or more disabilities, which is near parity with the San Francisco population. Of the $11.2 \%$ appointees with one or more disabilities, $6.8 \%$ are women, $3.9 \%$ are men, $0.4 \%$ are trans women, and $0.2 \%$ are trans men.

Figure 16: San Francisco Adult Population with a Disability by Gender, 2017

$$
(N=744,243)
$$



Source: 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Figure 17: Appointees with One or More Disabilities by Gender, 2019

 Source: SF DOSW Data Collection \& Analysis.

## F. Veteran Status

Overall, $3.2 \%$ of the adult population in San Francisco has served in the military. There is a considerable difference by gender, as male veterans are $3 \%$ and female veterans are $0.2 \%$ of the population. Data on veteran status was obtained from 494, or 67\%, of appointees who participated in the survey. Of the 494 appointees who responded to this question, $7.1 \%$ have served in the military. Like the San Francisco population, there is a large difference by gender, as men comprise $5.7 \%$ and women make up only $1.2 \%$ of the total number of veteran appointees. Of participating appointees, $0.2 \%$ of veterans are trans women. Veteran status data on transgender and gender non-conforming individuals in San Francisco is currently unavailable.

Figure 18: San Francisco Adult Population with Military Service by Gender, 2017
( $\mathrm{N}=747,896$ )


Source: 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Figure 19: Appointees with Military Service, 2019
( $\mathrm{N}=494$ )


Source: SF DOSW Data Collection \& Analysis.

## G. Policy Bodies by Budget

This report also examines whether policy bodies with the largest and smallest budget sizes and other characteristics are demographically representative of the San Francisco population. In this section, budget size is used as a proxy for influence. Although this report has expanded the scope of analysis to include more policy bodies compared to previous reports, this section of analysis was limited to Commissions and Boards with decision-making authority and whose members file financial disclosures with the Ethics Commission. The purpose of this analysis is to evaluate the demographics for the spectrum of budgetary influence of policy bodies with decision-making authority in San Francisco.

Overall, appointees from the 10 largest budgeted Commissions and Boards are $55 \%$ people of color, $41 \%$ women, and $23 \%$ women of color. Appointees from the 10 smallest budgeted Commissions and Boards are $54 \%$ people of color, $52 \%$ women, and $32 \%$ women of color. Although still below parity with the San Francisco population, the representation of people of color on both the largest and smallest budgeted policy bodies is greater than the percentage of people of color for all appointees combined ( $50 \%$ ). For women and women of color, their representation meets or exceeds parity with the population on the 10 smallest budgeted bodies. However, it falls far below parity for the 10 largest budgeted bodies. The representation of total women and women of color is greater on smaller budgeted policy bodies by $27 \%$, and $39 \%$, respectively.

Figure 20: Percent of Women, Women of Color, and People of Color on Commissions and Boards with Largest and Smallest Budgets in Fiscal Year 2018-2019


Source: SF DOSW Data Collection \& Analysis.

Figure 21: Demographics of Commissions and Boards with Largest Budgets, 2019

| Body | FY18-19 Budget | Total <br> Seats | Filled seats | Women | Women of Color | People of Color |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Health Commission | \$2,200,000,000 | 7 | 7 | 29\% | 14\% | 86\% |
| Public Utilities Commission | \$1,296,600,000 | 5 | 3 | 67\% | 0\% | 0\% |
| MTA Board of Directors and Parking | \$1,200,000,000 | 7 | 7 | 57\% | 14\% | 43\% |
| Authority Commission | \$1,200,000,000. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Airport Commission | \$1,000,000,000 | 5 | 5 | 40\% | 20\% | 40\% |
| Commission on Community Investment and Infrastructure | \$745,000,000 | 5 | 5 | 60\% | 60\% | 100\% |
| Police Commission. | \$687,139,793 | 7 | 7 | 43\% | 43\% | 71\% |
| Health Authority (Plan Governing Board) | \$666,000,000 | 19 | 15 | 33\% | 27\% | 47\% |
| Human Services Commission | \$529,900,000 | 5 | 5 | 40\% | 0\% | 40\% |
| Fire Commission | \$400,721,970 | 5 | 5 | 20\% | 20\% | 40\% |
| Aging and Adult Services Commission | \$334,700,000 | 7 | 7 | 43\% | 14\% | 57\% |
| Total | \$9,060,061,763 | 72 | 66 | 41\% | 23\% | 55\% |

Source: SF DOSW Data Collection \& Analysis.

Figure 22: Demographics of Commissions and Boards with Smallest Budgets, 2019

| Body, | FY18-19 Budget | Total | Filled | Women | Women | People |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| ( | Seats color | of Color |  |  |  |  |
| Rent Board Commission | $\$ 8,543,912$ | 10 | 9 | $44 \%$ | $11 \%$ | $33 \%$ |
| Commission on the Status of Women | $\$ 8,048,712$ | 7 | 7 | $100 \%$ | $71 \%$ | $71 \%$ |
| Ethics Commission | $\$ 6,458,045$ | 5 | 4 | $100 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $50 \%$ |
| Human Rights Commission | $\$ 4,299,600$ | 12 | 10 | $50 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $70 \%$ |
| Small Business Commission | $\$ 2,242,007$ | 7 | 7 | $43 \%$ | $29 \%$ | $43 \%$ |
| Civil Service Commission | $\$ 1,262,072$ | 5 | 4 | $50 \%$ | $0 \%$ | $25 \%$ |
| Board of Appeals | $\$ 1,072,300$ | 5 | 5 | $40 \%$ | $20 \%$ | $40 \%$ |
| Entertainment Commission | $\$ 1,003,898$ | 7 | 7 | $29 \%$ | $14 \%$ | $57 \%$ |
| Assessment Appeals Board No.1, 2, \& 3 | $\$ 663,423$ | 24 | 18 | $39 \%$ | $22 \%$ | $44 \%$ |
| Youth Commission | $\$ 305,711$ | 17 | 16 | $56 \%$ | $44 \%$ | $75 \%$ |
| Total |  | $\$ 33,899,680$ | 99 | 87 | $52 \%$ | $32 \%$ |

Source: SF DOSW Data Collection \& Analysis.

## H. Comparison of Advisory Body and Commission and Board Demographics

The comparison of the two policy body categories in this section provides another proxy for influence, as Commissions and Boards whose members file disclosures of economic interest have greater decisionmaking authority in San Francisco than Advisory Bodies whose members do not file economic interest disclosures. The percentages of total women, LGBTQ people, people with disabilities, and veterans are larger for total appointees on Advisory Bodies. However, the percentages of women of color and people of color on Commissions and Boards slightly exceeds the percentages of women of color and people of color on Advisory Bodies.

Figure 23: Demographics of Appointees on Commission and Boards and Advisory Bodies, 2019


## I. Demographics of Mayoral, Supervisorial, and Total Appointees

Figure 24 compares the representation of women, women of color, and people of color for appointments made by the Mayor, Board of Supervisors, and by the total of all approving authorities combined. Mayoral appointments are more diverse, and consist of more women, women of color, and people of color compared to Supervisorial appointments. Mayoral appointments include 55\% women, $30 \%$ women of color, and $52 \%$ people of color, while Supervisorial appointments are $48 \%$ women, $24 \%$ women of color, and $48 \%$ people of color. The total of all approving authorities combined average out at $51 \%$ women, $28 \%$ women of color, and $50 \%$ people of color. This disparity in diversity between Mayoral and Supervisorial appointments may be due in part to the appointment section process for each authority. The 11-member Board of Supervisors only sees applicants for specific bodies through the 3member Rules Committee or by designees, stipulated in legislation (e.g. "renter," "landlord," "consumer advocate"), whereas the Mayor typically has the ability to take total appointments into account during selections, and can therefore better address gaps in diversity:

Figure 24: Demographics of Mayoral, Supervisorial, and Total Appointees, 2019


Source: SF DOSW Data Collection \& Analysis.

## III. Conclusion

Since the first gender analysis of Commissions and Boards in 2007, the representation of women appointees on San Francisco policy bodies has gradually increased. The 2019 Gender Analysis finds the percentage of women appointees is $51 \%$, which slightly exceeds the population of women in San Francisco.

When appointee demographics are analyzed by gender and race, women of color continue to be underrepresented on San Francisco policy bodies compared to the San Francisco population. Most notably underrepresented are Asian women who make up $17 \%$ of the population but only $11 \%$ of appointees, and Latinx women who make up $7 \%$ of the population but only $3 \%$ of appointees. Additionally, men of color are underrepresented relative to their San Francisco population, primarily Asian and Latinx men.

Furthermore, when analyzing the demographic composition of larger and smaller budgeted Commissions and Boards, women are underrepresented on those with the largest budgets, and overrepresented or reach parity with the population on smaller budgeted Commissions and Boards. These two trends are amplified for women of color appointees. Women comprise $41 \%$ of total appointees on the largest budgeted policy bodies, which is 8 percentage points below the population, and women of color comprise $23 \%$ of total appointees on the largest budgeted policy bodies, 9 percentage points below their San Francisco population. Comparatively, women are $52 \%$ of total appointees on the smallest budgeted policy bodies, and women of color are $32 \%$ of appointees, which is equal to the San Francisco population. However, the issue of largest and smallest budgeted policy bodies does not seem to impact the representation of people of color. People of color make up $55 \%$ of appointees on the largest budgeted policy bodies and $54 \%$ of appointees on the smallest budgeted policy bodies compared to $50 \%$ of total appointees. Nonetheless, these percentages still fall below the San Francisco population of people of color at $62 \%$.

In addition to using budget size as a proxy for influence, this report analyzed demographic characteristics of appointees on Commisșions and Boards who file disclosures of economic interest and have decision-making authority, and appointees on Advisory Bodies who do not file economic interest disclosures. Over half (54\%) of appointees on Advisory Bodies are women, while $48 \%$ of appointees on Commissions and Boards are women. Although $48 \%$ is only slightly below the San Francisco population of women, women comprise a decently higher percentage of appointees on Advisory Bodies compared to Commissions and Boards.

This year's report features more data on LGBTQ identity, veteran status, and disability than previous gender analyses. The 2019 Gender Analysis found a relatively high representation of LGBTQ individuals on San Francisco policy bodies. For the appointees that provided LGBTQ identity information, 19\% identify as LGBTQ with the largest subset being gay men at $48 \%$. It is recommended for future gender analyses to collect LGBTQ data by race and gender to provide additional intersectional analysis. The representation of appointees with disabilities is $11 \%$, just below the $12 \%$ population. Veterans are highly represented on San Francisco policy bodies at 7\% compared to the veteran population of 3\%.

Additionally, this report evaluates and compares the representation of women, women of color, and people of color appointees by the Mayor, Board of Supervisors, and by the total of all. approving authorities combined. Mayoral appointees include $55 \%$ women, $30 \%$ women of color, and $52 \%$ people
of color, which overall is more diverse by gender and race compared to both Supervisorial appointees and total appointees.

This report is intended to advise the Mayor, Board of Supervisors, and other appointing authorities, as they select appointments for policy bodies of the City and County of San. Francisco. In spirit of the 2008 City Charter Amendment that establishes this biennial Gender Analysis report requirement and the importance of diversity on San Francisco policy bodies, efforts to address gaps in diversity and inclusion should remain at the forefront when making appointments in order to accurately reflect the population of San Francisco.

## IV. Methodology and Limitations

This report focuses on City and County of San Francisco Commissions, Boards, Task Forces, Councils, and Committees that have the majority of members appointed by the Mayor and Board of Supervisors and that have jurisdiction limited to the City. The gender analysis reflects data from the policy bodies that provided information to the Department on the Status of Women through digital and paper survey.

Data was requested from 90 policy bodies and acquired from 84 different policy bodies and a total of 741 appointees. A Commissioner or Board member's gender identity, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability status, and veteran status were among data elements collected on a voluntary basis. Data on lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, or questioning (LGBTQ) identity, disability, and veteran status of appointees were incomplete or unavailable for some appointees but are included to the extent possible. As the fundamental objective of this report is to surface patterns of underrepresentation, every attempt has been made to reflect accurate and complete information in this report. Data for some policy bodies was incomplete, and all appointees who responded were included in the total demographic categories. Only policy bodies with full data on gender and race for all appointees were included in sections comparing demographics of individual bodies. It should be noted that for policy bodies with a small number of members, the change of a single individual greatiy impacts the percentages of demographic categories. As such, these percentages should be interpreted with this in mind.

The surveyed policy bodies fall under two categories designated by the San Francisco Office of the City Attorney document entitled List of City Boards, Commissions, and Advisory Bodies Created by Charter, Ordinance, or Statute. ${ }^{8}$ This document separates San Francisco policy bodies into two different categories. The first category includes Commissions and Boards with decision-making authority and whose members are required to submit financial disclosures with the Ethics Commission, and the second category encompasses Advisory Bodies whose members do not submit financial disclosures with the Ethics Commission. Depending on the analysis criteria in each section of this report, the surveyed policy bodies and appointees are either examined comprehensively as a whole or examined separately in the two categories designated by the Office of the City Attorney.

Data from the U.S. Census 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates provides a comparison to the San Francisco population. Figures 26 and 27 in the Appendix display these population estimates by race/ethnicity and gender.

[^4]
## Appendix

Figure 25: Policy Body Demographics, $2019^{9}$

| Policy Body | Total Seats | Filled Seats | FY18-19 Budget | Women | Women of Color | People of Color |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abatement Appeals Board | 7 | 7 | \$76,500,000 | 14\% | 0\% | 14\% |
| Aging and Adult Services.Commission | 7 | 7 | \$334,700,000 | 57\% | 33\% | 57\% |
| Airport Commission | 5 | 5 | \$1,000,000,000 | 40\% | 50\% | 40\% |
| Arts Commission | 15 | 15 | \$37,000,000 | 67\% | 50\% | 60\% |
| Asian Art Commission | 27 | 27 | \$30,000,000 | 63\% | 71\% | 59\% |
| Assessment Appeals Board No. 1 | 8 | 5 | \$663,423 | 20\% | 0\% | 20\% |
| Assessment Appeals Board No. 2 | 8 | 8 | - | 50\% | 75\% | 63\% |
| Assessment Appeals Board No. 3 | 8 | 4 | - | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% |
| Ballot Simplification Committee | 5 | 4 | \$0 | 75\% | 33\% | 25\% |
| Bayview Hunters Point Citizens Advisory Committee | 12 | 9 | \$0 | 33\% | 100\% | 67\% |
| Board of Appeals | 5 | 5 | \$1,072,300 | 40\% | 50\% | 40\% |
| Board of Examiners | 13 | 13 | \$0 | 0\% | 0\% | 46\% |
| Building Inspection Commission | 7 | 7 | \$76,500,000 | 14\% | 0\% | 14\% |
| Child Care Planning and Advisory Council | 25 | 19 | \$26,841 | 84\% | 50\% | 50\% |
| Children and Families Commission (First 5) | 9 | 8 | \$28,002,978 | 100\% | 75\% | 75\% |
| Children, Youth, and Their Families Oversight and Advisory. Committee | 11 | 10 | \$155,224,346 | 50\% | 80\% | 75\% |
| Citizen's Committee on Community Development | 9 | 8 | \$39,696,467 | 75\% | 67\% | 63\% |
| City Hall Preservation Advisory Commission | 5 | 5 | \$0 | 60\% | 33\% | 20\% |
| Civil Service Commission | 5 | 4 | \$1,262,072 | 50\% | 0\% | 25\% |
| Commission on Community Investment and Infrastructure | 5 | 5 | \$745,000,000 | 60\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Commission on the Aging Advisory Council | 22 | 15 | \$0 | 80\% | 33\% | 31\% |
| Commission on the Environment | 7. | 6 | \$27,280,925 | 67\% | 50\% | 50\% |
| Commission on the Status of Women | 7 | 7 | \$8,048,712 | 100\% | 71\% | 71\% |
| Dignity Fund Oversight and Advisory Committee | 11 | 11 | \$3,000,000 | 82\% | 33\% | 45\% |
| Eastern Neighborhoods Citizens Advisory Committee | 19 | 13 | \$0 | 38\% | 40\% | 44\% |
| Elections Commission | 7 | 7 | \$15,238,360 | 57\% | 25\% | 29\% |
| Entertainment Commission | 7 | 7 | \$1,003,898 | 29\% | 50\% | 57\% |
| Ethics Commission | 5 | 4 | \$6,458,045 | 100\% | 50\% | 50\% |
| Film Commission | 11 | 11 | \$0 | 55\% | 67\% | 50\% |
| Fire Commission | 5 | 5 | \$400,721,970 | 20\% | 100\% | 40\% |
| Golden Gate Park Concourse Authority | 7 | 6 | \$0 | 50\% | 67\% | 75\% |

${ }^{9}$ Figure 25 only includes policy bodies with complete data on gender for all appointees. Some bodies had incomplete data on race/ethnicity of appointees. For these, percentages for people of color are calculated out of known race/ethnicity.

| Policy Body | Tótal Seats | Filled Seats | FY18-19 Budget | Women | Women of Color | People of Color |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Health Authority (Plan Governing Board) | 19 | 15 | \$666,000,000 | 33\% | 80\% | 50\% |
| Health Commission | 7. | 7 | \$2,200,000,000 | 43\% | 50\% | 86\% |
| Health Service Board | 7 | 6 | \$11,632,022 | 33\% | 0\% | 50\% |
| Historic Preservation Commission | 7 | 7 | \$53,832,000 | 43\% | 33\% | 14\% |
| Housing Authority Commission | 7 | 6 | \$60,894,150 | 50\% | 100\% | 83\% |
| Human Rights Commission | 12 | 10 | \$4,299,600 | 60\% | 100\% | 70\% |
| Human Services Commission | 5 | 5 | \$529,900,000 | 40\% | 0\% | 40\% |
| Immigrant Rights Commission | 15 | 13 | \$0 | 54\% | 86\% | 85\% |
| In-Home Supportive Services Public Authority | 13 | 9 | \$70,729,667 | 44\% | 50\% | 56\% |
| Juvenile Probation Commission | 7 | 6 | \$48,824,199 | 33\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Library Commission | 7 | 7 | \$160,000,000 | 71\% | 40\% | 57\% |
| Local Homeless Coordinating Board | 9 | 9 | \$40,000,000 | 56\% | 60\% | 75\% |
| Mayor's Disability-Council | 11 | 8 | \$0 | 75\%. | 17\% | 25\% |
| Mental Health Board | 17 | 15 | \$184,962 | 73\% | 64\% | 73\% |
| MTA Board of Directors and Parking Authority Commission | 7 | 7 | \$1,200,000,000 | 57\% | 25\% | 43\% |
| Office of Early Care and Education Citizens' Advisory Committee. | 9 | 9 | \$0 | 89\% | 50\% | 56\% |
| Oversight Board (COII) | 7 | 6 | \$745,000,000 | 17\% | 100\% | 67\% |
| Pedestrian Safety Advisory Committee | 17 | 13 | \$0 | 46\% | 17\% | 8\% |
| Planning Commission | 7 | 6 | \$53,832,000 | 50\% | 67\% | 33\% |
| Police Commission | 7 | 7 | \$687,139,793 | 43\% | 100\% | 71\% |
| Port Commission | 5 | 5 | \$192,600,000 | 60\% | 67\% | 60\% |
| Public Utilities Citizen's Advisory Committee | 17 | 13 | \$0 | 54\% | 14\% | 31\% |
| Public Utilities Commission | 5 | 3 | \$1,296,600,000 | 67\% | 0\% | 0\% |
| Public Utilities Rate Fairness Board | 7 | 6 | \$0 | 33\% | 100\% | 67\% |
| Public Utilities Revenue Bond Oversight Committee | 7 | 5 | \$0 | 40\% | 50\% | 40\% |
| Recreation and Park Commission | 7 | 7 | \$230,900,000 | 29\% | 50\% | 43\% |
| Reentry Council | 24 | 23 | \$0 | 43\% | : 70\% | 70\% |
| Rent Board Commission | 10 | 9 | \$8,543,912 | 44\% | 25\% | 33\% |
| Residential Users Appeal Board | 3 | 2 | \$0 | 0\% | 0\% | 50\% |
| Retirement System Board | 7 | 7 | \$95,000,000 | 43\% | 67\% | 29\% |
| Sentencing Commission | 13 | 13 | \$0 | 31\% | 25\% | 67\% |
| Small Business Commission | 7 | 7 | \$2,242;007 | 43\% | 67\% | 43\% |
| SRO Task Force | 12 | 12 | \$0 | 42\% | 25\% | 55\% |
| Sugary Drinks Distributor Tax Advisory Committee | 16 | 15 | \$0 | 67\% | 70\% | 80\% |
| Sunshine Ordinance Task Force | 11 | 11 | \$0 | 27\% | 67\% | 36\% |
| Sweatfree Procuremient Advisory Group | 11 | 7 | \$0 | 43\% | 67\% | 43\% |
| Treasure Island Development Authority | 7 | 6 | \$18,484,130 | 50\% | N/A | N/A |


| Policy Body | Total Seats | Filled Seats | FY18-19 Budget | Women | Women of Color | People of Color |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Treasure Island/Yerba Buena Island Citizens Advisory Board | 17 | 13 | \$0 | 54\% | N/A | N/A |
| Urban Forestry Council | 15 | 13 | \$153;626 | 8\% | 0\% | 0\% |
| - Veterans Affairs Commission | 17 | 11 | \$0 | 36\% | 50\% | 55\% |
| War Memorial Board of Trustees | 11 | 11 | \$18,185,686 | 55\% | 33\% | 18\% |
| Workforce Community Advisory Committee | 8 | 4 | \$0 | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Youth Commission | 17 | 16 | \$305,711 | 56\% | 78\% | 75\% |

Source: SF DOSW Data Collection \& Analysis, 2019.

Figure 26: San Francisco Population Estimates by Race/Ethnicity, 2017

| Race/Ethnicity | Total |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | Estimate | Percent |
| San Francisco County California | 864,263 | - |
| White, Not Hispanic or Latino | 353,000 | $38 \%$ |
| Asian | 295,347 | $31 \%$ |
| Hispanic or Latinx | 131,949 | $14 \%$ |
| Some other Race | 64,800 | $7 \%$ |
| Black or African American. | 45,654 | $5 \%$ |
| Two or More Races | 43,664 | $5 \%$ |
| Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander | 3,226 | $0.3 \%$ |
| Native American and Alaska Native | 3,306 | $0.4 \%$ |

Source: 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Figure 27: San Francisco Population Estimates by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, 2017

| Race/Ethnicity | Fenale |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Estimate | Percent | Estimate | Percent | Estimate | Percent |
| San Francisco County California | 864,263 | - | 423,630 | $49 \%$ | 440,633 | $51 \%$ |
| White, Not Hispanic or Latino | 353,000 | $38 \%$ | 161,381 | $17 \%$ | 191,619 | $20 \%$ |
| Asian | 295,347 | $.31 \%$ | 158,762 | $17 \%$ | 136,585 | $15 \%$ |
| Hispanic or Latinx | 131,949 | $14 \%$ | 62,646 | $7 \%$ | 69,303 | $7 \%$ |
| Some Other Race | 64,800 | $7 \%$ | 30,174 | $3 \%$ | 34,626 | $4 \%$ |
| Black or African American | 45,654 | $5 \%$ | 22,311 | $2.4 \%$ | 23,343 | $2.5 \%$ |
| Two or More Races | 43,664 | $5 \%$ | 21,110 | $22 \%$ | 22,554 | $2.4 \%$ |
| Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander | 3,226 | $0.3 \%$ | 1,576 | $0.2 \%$ | 1,650 | $0.2 \%$ |
| Native American and Alaska Native | 3,306 | $0.4 \%$ | 1,589 | $0.2 \%$ | 1,717 | $0.2 \%$ |

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ "List of City Boards, Commissions, and Advisory Bodies Created by Charter, Ordinance, or Statute," Office of the City Attorney, https://www.sfcityattorney.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Commission-List-08252017.pdf, (August 25, 2017).

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ San Francisco Administrative Code Chapter 33.A.
    http://library.amlegal.com/nxt/gateway.dl//California/administrative/chapter33alocalimplementationoftheunited?
    f=templates\$fn=default.htm\$3.0\$vid=amlegal:sanfrancisco_ca\$anc=JD_Chapter33A.

[^2]:    ${ }^{3}$ Samir Gambhir and Stephen Menendian, "Racial Segregation in the Bay Area, Part 2," Haas Institute for a Fair and Inclusive Society (2018).
    ${ }^{4}$ US Census Bureau, 2018, Retrieved from https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/US/PST045218.

[^3]:    ${ }^{5}$ Frank Newport, "In U.S., Estimate of LGBT Population Rises to 4.5\%," GALLUP (May 22, 2018)
    https://news.gallup.com/poll/234863/estimate-lgbt-population-rises.aspx.
    ${ }^{6}$ Gary J. Gates and Frank Newport, "Sjan Francisco Metro Area Ranks Highest in LBGT Percentage," GALLUP (March 20, 2015) https://news.gallup.com/poll/182051/san-francisco-metro-area-ranks-highest-lgbtpercentage.aspx?utm_source=Social\%20lssues\&utm_medium=newsfeed\&utm_campaign=tiles.
    ${ }^{7}$ Gary J. Gates, "Same Sex Couples and the Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual Population: New Estimates from the American Community Survey," The Williams Institute on Sexual Orientation Law and Public Policy, UCLA School of Law (2006).

[^4]:    8 "List of City Boards, Commissions, and Advisory Bodies Created by Charter, Ordinance, or Statute," Office of the City Attorney, https://www.sfcityattorney.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Commission-List-08252017.pdf, (August 25, 2017).

