

Women & Girls 2018



STATUS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS
IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY

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AUGUST 2018

Imagine a conversation about gender parity. Imagine conducting research with data that uses gender as its premise. Imagine data on basics such as health, education, economy, and politics with a gender focus. Imagine having that data easily accessible, readily customizable, and accurately reflective of the work that needs to be done to move the needle on gender equity. Now here's the reality – there is data, there are statistics, but there is no single measure that can accurately capture the depth of the problem, the breadth of sectors where the problem exists, and the scale of the work that needs to be done to move the needle on gender parity. What we have is where we can start, but our work cannot stop at statistics. The reality from the field, the perceptions in our society, and the policies that impact real change will require deliberate and measured actions – a balance between changing norms and changing systems. The data in this brief infographic are culled from publicly available sources and are a starting point, rather than a culmination. As the Office of Women's Policy celebrates our 20-year anniversary, we look forward to the next 20 years of continued advocacy to improve the lives of women and girls in our community. We have our work cut out for us. However, we cannot do it alone. We invite collaborations, communication, and collective action to bring lasting change, not only for women and girls, but for the entire Santa Clara County community. Onwards!

Protima Pandey
Director, Office of Women's Policy

NEXT STEPS FOR DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS:

- Include additional identity questions in data collection, including but not limited to: sex, gender identity, race, ethnicity, and sexual orientation.
- Publish data on the Santa Clara County Socrata Open Data Portal so departments and organizations can consider variations across lines of identity.
- Analyze and report the intersections of identity. For example, in addition to reporting variations by sex and race separately, consider sex and race together.

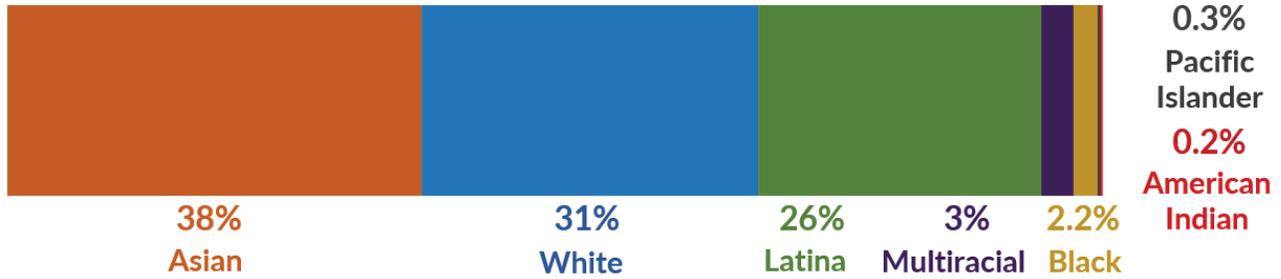
TABLE OF CONTENTS

DEMOGRAPHICS	5
EDUCATION	6
ECONOMICS	6
HEALTH	7
MENTAL HEALTH	7
JUSTICE-INVOLVED	7
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE	8
HOMELESSNESS	8
LEADERSHIP	9
METHODOLOGY	10
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	10

DEMOGRAPHICS

950,578

females live in Santa Clara County,
49.5% of the total population



365,099 were born outside the United States, **over 30%** of all females



Mexico, India, China, and Vietnam are the most common countries of origin for immigrants

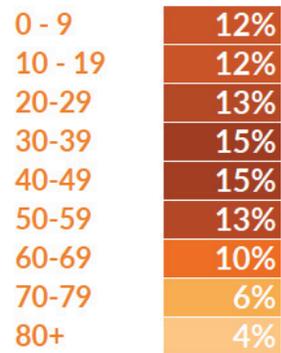
The most common languages spoken at home, besides English:

- Spanish: 18%
- Chinese: 9%*
- Vietnamese: 7%

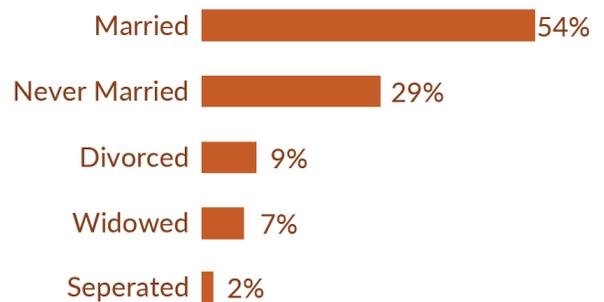
4% of all adults identified as **lesbian, gay, or bisexual** in a 2012 County study

LGBTQ individuals were younger than their heterosexual counterparts, with 67% of bisexuals and 57% of gays or lesbians under 40, compared to 47% of heterosexuals

52% of females are under age 40



54% of females 15 and older are married



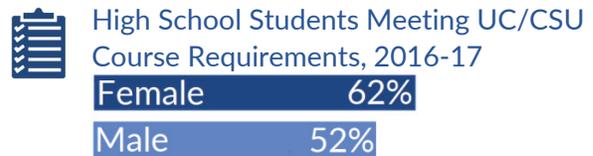
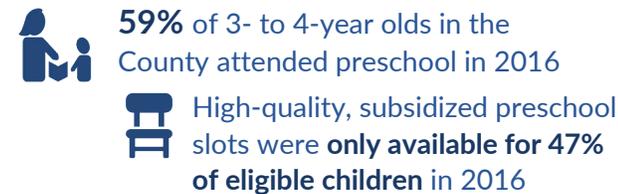
4% of family households are led by single mothers with children under 18



There are **3,759** female veterans, 6% of all veterans in the County

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates - Population, Age, Languages Spoken, Marital Status, Households Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2017, U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division - Race and Ethnicity U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5- Year Estimates - Immigrants, Country of Origin, Veterans Status of LGBTQ Health: Santa Clara County, 2013 - LGBTQ Population and Age *Chinese, as defined by the Census, includes: Mandarin Chinese, Min Nan Chinese (incl. Taiwanese), Yue Chinese (Cantonese)

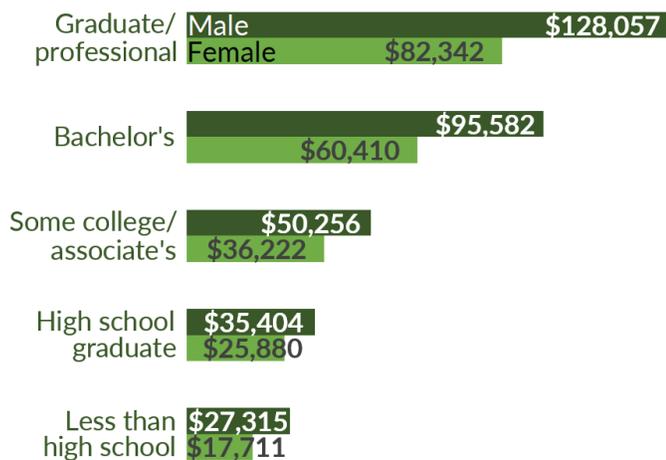
EDUCATION



Students of color experience worse educational outcomes across performance measures on average, which impacts future economic well-being

ECONOMICS

At every level of education, females' median earnings* are less than their male counterparts



10% of females live below the federal poverty line

Over **40,000 children**, male and female, live in poverty

65% of single mothers lived below the CA Self-Sufficiency Standard in 2014

Wage Gap

Females in Santa Clara County make just 74% the median annual income of males, a larger gap than in California and nationally

Annual median earnings* by race, ethnicity, and sex as a percentage of all males' earnings

	USA	CA	SCC
White Males	110%	140%	129%
All Males	100%	100%	100%
All Females	80%	86%	74%
White Females	84%	108%	90%
Asian Females	98%	102%	86%
Black Females	70%	87%	63%
Pacific Islander Females	69%	79%	53%
American Indian Females	64%	70%	54%
Latinx Females	60%	60%	45%

60% of all females 16 and over are in the labor force

Santa Clara County has the **highest rates of wage theft** by employers than any other region in the state

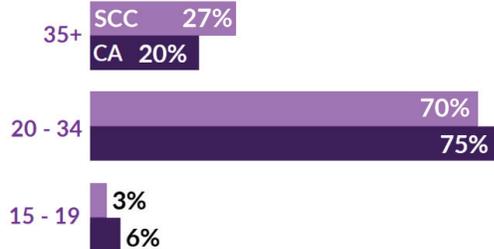
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates - Preschool Attendance
 The Santa Clara County Children's Agenda, 2017 Data Book - Preschool Availability
 California Department of Education, Data Quest: Smarter Balanced Assessment Test Results, 2017 - 3rd Grade Literacy, UC/CSU Requirements
 Santa Clara Office of Education, 2014-2015 Cohort Outcome Data - HS Graduation Rates
 U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates - College Degrees, Poverty Rate, Labor Force Participation, *Median Earnings (full-time, year-round workers, over 25) by Education, *Median Earnings (full-time, year-round workers, over 16) by Sex, Race, & Ethnicity
 U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey, Insight Center County Tables - Single Mothers Below CA Self-Sufficiency Standard
 Santa Clara County, Wage Theft Report, 2014 - Wage Theft

HEALTH

 **13%** of adult females were uninsured between 2010 and 2014

 **92%** of pregnant females had access to adequate prenatal care, 2015

Birth mothers were **more likely to be over 35** and less likely to be under 20 than birth mothers statewide, 2013-2014



 **9%** of adult females had ever been diagnosed with diabetes, 2014

 **47%** of adult females were overweight or obese in 2014, compared to 61% of males

 **13%** of female adolescents* were obese in 2014

MENTAL HEALTH

 Between 2004 and 2013, there was an average of **37 female suicide deaths annually, 26% of suicide deaths**

 **3%** of adult females reported seriously considering suicide in the past year, 2010

 **71%** of those seriously considering suicide sought help

32% of middle school and high school females reported feeling sad or hopeless for two weeks or more over the past month, leading them to stop their normal activities, 2010

 **10%** of high school females reported using prescription pain killers without a doctor's order, 2010

 **48%** of female youth reported being psychologically bullied on school property in past 12 months, compared to 40% of male youth, 2010

JUSTICE-INVOLVED

The statistics below are results from a survey administered by the Office of Women's Policy.

 **75%** were mothers, and **39%** of mothers had at least one child under 5

 **39%** experienced homelessness before their arrest

 **51%** were unemployed at the time of their arrest

 **81%** reported receiving treatment for a mental health condition

 **Black and Latina** females were overrepresented

 Females were most likely to have **nonviolent offenses**, including theft and failure to pay or show

2017 Averages for Females in Custody

 **13%** of the jail population was female

 Females average length of stay was **112 days**, compared to 213 days for males

 An average of **76 females aged 18-24** were in custody daily

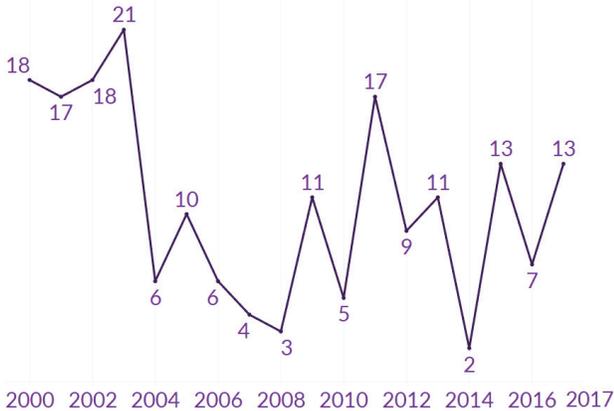
Sources: California's Women's Wellness Index, County Fact Sheet: Santa Clara County - Uninsured Santa Clara County Public Health, Open Data - Prenatal Care; Health Data - Overweight and Obese, Diabetes, Suicide, Bullying, Sadness; Fact Sheets - Suicide Deaths *Adolescents refers to females surveyed in 5th, 7th, and 9th grade California Department of Public Health: MIHA Data Snapshot, Santa Clara County, 2013-2014 - Age of Birth Mothers Office of Women's Policy, Survey of Females Incarcerated in Santa Clara County, 2018 - Mothers, Homelessness, Employment, Mental Health, Race/Ethnicity, Offenses Santa Clara County, Office of the Sheriff Data Request for 2017 Averages - Percent Female, Average Length of Stay, Age

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE HOMELESSNESS



13 domestic violence related deaths occurred in 2017: 8 victims, 5 perpetrators

Domestic Violence Deaths by Year, 2000-2017



15% of females had been physically abused by a current or former intimate partner, compared to **9%** of males, 2014

LGBTQ individuals experienced higher rates of physical abuse, with **22%** having been physically abused by a current or former intimate partner

Bisexual females had the highest rate at 33%



9% of females had experienced unwanted sex by a current or former intimate partner, compared to **1%** of males, 2014



In fiscal year 2017, **69 human trafficking survivors** were provided basic services by organizations that receive County funding



Survivors were more likely to be adults and non-US citizens



964 sexual assault cases were reported in 2016, an increase from an average of 788 between 2012-2015

Data presented in this section are the results from a survey administered by Santa Clara University in 2017. The survey was completed by 297 females who previously experienced homelessness.

Top 3 Causes of Homelessness for all Females

- 18%** intimate partner violence
- 14%** job loss
- 14%** insufficient income

The primary causes of homelessness vary by age

- 25-39 **42%** violence factors*
- 40-59 **27%** violence factors
- 27%** medical factors*
- 60+ **54%** economic factors*

39% had returned to a home where they had experienced violence, abuse, or did not feel safe because they had nowhere else to go



20% were pregnant



51% were accompanied by minors



41% of females with minor children cited violence as the primary cause of homelessness,



compare to 13% of those without



20% had some form of disability



54% had faced violence, abuse, harassment, or threats while experiencing homelessness

Sources: Santa Clara County, Domestic Violence Death Review Team, 23rd Annual Report: January 1-December 31, 2017 – DV Related Deaths and Trends
 Santa Clara County Public Health, Intimate Partner Violence – Physical Abuse, LGBTQ Physical Abuse, Unwanted Sex
 Office of Women's Policy, Human Trafficking Data Collection from Service Providers, Fiscal Year 2018 – Human Trafficking
 Office of the District Attorney, Santa Clara County, Crime in Santa Clara County, 2016 – Sexual Assault Cases
 Office of Women's Policy, Santa Clara University International Human Rights Clinic, 2018 Report on Females Experiencing Homelessness – All Homelessness Data
 *Violence Factors: violence/abuse from spouse/partner or in the home; *Medical Factors: Drug or alcohol use, medical or mental health illness/expenses, disability;
 *Economic Factors: loss of job, income insufficient to pay rent/mortgage

LEADERSHIP

 Political Empowerment Indicators California's Women's Wellness Index 2014	Rank out of 58 CA counties
56% of school board members are female	9
10% of local state legislators are female	21
31% of city council members are female	22
34% of eligible females voted in 2014	40
20% of county supervisors are female	45
55% of eligible females are registered to vote	52



29% of high tech employees are female, compared to 36% nationally and 37% in the San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont region



18% of high tech executives are female, compared to 20% nationally and 22% in the San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont region



41% of all businesses were female owned in 2012, but only accounted for **12%** of the total sales value* of County businesses



County of Santa Clara
Office of Women's Policy



METHODOLOGY

The statistics shared in this report come from publicly accessible sources. Considering the status of women and girls is incomplete without also considering how other parts of an individual's identity shape their life experience. Therefore, we have attempted to incorporate information on disparities across sexual orientation, race, and ethnicity along with gender. The term female is used throughout the report since most of the data is disaggregated based on sex and not gender identity.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Report and graphics were developed by Lindsey Freeland with support from Office of Women's Policy Deputy Director Carla Collins and Management Analyst Julie Ramirez.

Source: California's Women's Wellness Index, County Fact Sheet: Santa Clara County 2014 - Political Empowerment Indicators
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission: Diversity in High Tech, 2016 - High Tech Employees and Executives
U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Survey of Business Owners - Women Owned Businesses and *Sales Value: the total sales, shipments, receipts, revenue, or business done of firms with or without paid employees





**COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA OFFICE OF WOMEN'S POLICY
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE**

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