According to the most recent U.S. Census, conducted in 2000, the total population of Supervisorial District 6 is 75,131, and the racial breakdown is as follows: 48 percent of residents are white, 25 percent are Asian, 22 percent are Hispanic, and 10 percent are African American (the double counting of “white” and “Hispanic” residents resulted in a greater than 100 percent total). The Tenderloin especially is known for having a large immigrant population and during recent decades has been an entry point for Greeks, Indians, Koreans, Filipinos, Italians, Southeast Asians, and Latin Americans.¹ Perhaps surprisingly, given the neighborhood’s reputation, Supervisorial District 6 also includes a fair number of families, with 12 percent of households having children under 18.

**Poverty and Unemployment**

The 2000 Census also showed that 23 percent of Supervisorial District 6 residents lived below the federal poverty level, the highest percentage in the city. The per capita income for the district was $24,751. In the 94102 zip code, which encompasses most of the Tenderloin, the median household income was $22,352, compared to the city average of $55,221, with 19 percent of families and 24.5 percent of individuals living under the poverty line. The Tenderloin zip code also had a disproportionate percentage of unemployed residents—8.11 percent, as opposed to 4.2 percent citywide. The rest of the CJC Region tells a similar story. In the 94103 zip code, which encompasses most of SOMA, there was a median household income of $31,131. SOMA had an even higher percentage of unemployed residents—10.42 percent. A sign of both poverty and transiency is the rate of homeownership.

The 2000 Census showed that Supervisorial District 6 had one of the lowest home ownership rates in the city, with only 10 percent of residents owning their own home (compared to other supervisorial districts in the city with rates as high as 70 percent). Supervisorial District 6 also has over 10,000 residents who live in 300 single-room-occupancy (SRO) hotels—small single room living spaces, generally with no kitchen and shared bathrooms. Ninety five percent of housing units in the Tenderloin are one-bedroom apartments or smaller.² Homelessness is another major concern. A 2007 homeless count showed that of the 2,771 homeless individuals counted citywide on January 31, 2007, 1,239 of them, or 45 percent, were found in Supervisorial District 6.³ Of these, the majority were male, black, single adults, who lived individually rather than in encampments or cars. The 2005 homeless count (there was no count in 2006) showed 1,233 homeless people in Supervisorial District 6 out of a total of 2,655 citywide, for a total of 46 percent. Between 2005 and 2007 chronic homelessness increased four percent citywide, an increase federal and city officials attribute to a more thorough 2007

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³ Number calculated from data on http://www.sfgov.org/site/redistricting_index.asp?id=5971
count. Importantly, however, between 2002 and 2007 the number of chronically homeless people in San Francisco dropped 38 percent, from 4,535 to 2,771. Of San Francisco’s monthly homeless-related calls (coded as “915” calls by police dispatch) to the police for service—two-thirds of which were estimated by a San Francisco police official to be called in by citizens, and the rest by officers in the field—a majority come from the four police districts in the CJC Region (Tenderloin, Southern, Northern, and Central; there are 10 police districts citywide). In August 2007, for example, 1,497 calls came from these districts, out of a total of 2,417, comprising 62 percent of calls.

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