California Women’s Well-Being Index
In Partnership With the Women’s Foundation of California

Women’s Well-Being Index: Overall
When women thrive, their families and communities prosper. Yet despite decades of progress, women still face persistent disparities on a range of issues, from economic security to health to participation in political leadership. By viewing women’s well-being as encompassing various distinct yet interrelated components, policymakers, advocates, service providers, and community members can begin to craft policy solutions that help make California a place where all women and their families can thrive.

The California Women’s Well-Being Index is a multifaceted, composite measure that consists of five “dimensions”: Health, Personal Safety, Employment & Earnings, Economic Security, and Political Empowerment. Each dimension is composed of six indicators that have been standardized and combined to create dimension scores, on a scale from zero to 100, for each of California’s 58 counties. The five dimension scores have been combined to create an overall Women’s Well-Being Index score for each county.

Map:
- Marin, 77.3
- San Mateo, 71.7
- Placer, 70.6
- El Dorado, 68.2
- Sonoma, 68.1
- Alpine, 64.3
- Napa, 64.3
- San Francisco, 64.2
- Contra Costa, 63.6
- Ventura, 62.8
- Yolo, 62.4
- Merced, 54.2
- San Luis Obispo, 61.8
- Santa Clara, 61.3
- Nevada, 61.2
- Orange, 61
- Inyo, 58.8
- Alameda, 58.1
- Calaveras, 57.8
- San Diego, 57.1
- Santa Barbara, 57
- Mono, 56.8
- Solano, 56.3
- Amador, 55.7
- Sacramento, 55.7
- Tuolumne, 55.5
- Santa Cruz, 54.5
- Mendocino, 53.1
- Sierra, 52.4
- Modoc, 51.1
- Los Angeles, 49.7
- San Benito, 49
- Sutter, 48.9
- Siskiyou, 48.7
- San Bernardino, 48.6
- Riverside, 48.1
- San Joaquin, 47.8
- Monterey, 47
- Lassen, 47
- Butte, 46.9
- Shasta, 46.5
- Plumas, 46.4
- Humboldt, 45.4
- Trinity, 45.2
- Fresno, 43.7
- Tehama, 42.5
- Stanislaus, 42.5
- Tulare, 42.4
- Del Norte, 41.1

California Budget & Policy Center
Percentage of Women and Men Living Below the Official Poverty Line in California, 2016

Source: Budget Center analysis of US Census Bureau data
Percentage of Women Age 18 and Over Living in Poverty, 2010-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latina</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>23.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>23.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: “White” excludes individuals who also identify as “Latina,” which means that the White and Latina categories are mutually exclusive. For race categories other than White, individuals who identify as Latina may be counted in both a racial category (e.g., “Black”) and in the Latina category. As such, Latina and the non-White racial categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: Budget Center analysis of US Census Bureau, American Community Survey data

Note: Data are for individuals ages 18 to 64.
The Cost of Child Care in California Is a Large Share of Family Budgets, Especially for Single-Parent Families

Child Care Costs for an Infant and a School-Age Child as a Share of Annual Family Income, 2016

Note: Cost of care is for a licensed center in California in 2016 (full-time for an infant and prorated according to the school year for a school-age child). Costs are based on counties’ median cost of care weighted to reflect each county’s population of infants and school-age children.

Source: Budget Center analysis of data from the California Department of Education, 2016 Regional Market Rate Survey and US Census Bureau