THE UPS & DOWNS OF SAN FRANCISCO LIVING San Francisco housing statistics over time: the causes and effects of changing prices

Census Tract: San Francisco County Census Content: Housing Statistics Years: 1940 - 2014				The current housing crisis in San Francisco has become a huge problem for the city and for most of the people living within it. Prices have drastically risen over the past few years due to a new influx of wealth. This new wealth has had a negative effect on long-time res- idents, local businesses, and com- munities throughout the city.	San Francisco has always been a city of change and development, both in positive and negative ways. The question of how we have gotten to this current state is common among city inhabitants. Housing, prices, and population have fluctuated in the past but have been steadily on the rise for over the past decade. The data below exam- ines the population of San Francisco and its housing statistics for nearly the past	75 years. The graphs represent the found data and the text explores the causes and effects of the resulting data during the specific year and decade. The overall appearance and aesthetic of the poster was inspired by census data sheets sourced from the 1970s. It is set up as a type of timeline, exhibiting data in columns to provide an easy way to examine the changing numbers. The poster also	possesses an architectural element, reflect tive of the topic of housing. The column can be read either horizontally, to bette understand the given year or decade, o read vertically, to compare and contras different years.
	Population of San Francisco	Total Number of Housing Units	Number of Units Constructed	Number of People per Housing Unit	Number of People Employed	Median Household Income	Median Gross Rent
19940 The Golden Gate International Exposition was held on Treasure Island as a means to celebrate the two newly built bridges, the San Francisco - Oakland Bay Bridge (1936) and the Golden Gate Bridge (1937).	634,436 There was a large influx of people who moved to San Francisco in the 1940s. This rise in population was due to migrants in search of jobs as well as many veterans moving to the city after the end of World War II. Most vets quickly bought homes and started families.	222,176 Housing units built during this decade were typically 2-3 bedroom homes.	183,972	3.08 This decade had the most number of people per housing unit because of the rise in families, housing units built, and homes purchased.	271,306 The San Francisco Bay Area was the leading center of ship building through- out the entire world due to the war. Migrants poured into San Francisco in search of easily attainable jobs. These jobs began to disappear once the war ended in 1945.	\$1,200 Minimum wage: \$0.45/hr	\$32 (\$545 in 2015)
1950 The San Francisco Redevelopment	775,357 The population continued to rise in the	265,726	38,880 The city saw an increase in public	2.7 Zoning laws during this time period	330,616	\$3,923 Minimum wage: \$0.75/hr	\$41 (\$406 in 2015)



199900 \$316 million dollars were spent throughout San Francisco on re- pairing earthquake damages in 1990.	723,959 The 1990s brought many internet-based startups, entrepreneurs, and computer developers to the city for the first dot-com boom. This influx of people began to heavily impact the social and economic landscape throughout various neighborhoods and communities.	305,984 6,300 housing units were damaged from the 1989 earthquake and 18,500 were in need of some repair. The Marina, SOMA, Tenderloin, and Chinatown were some of the neighborhoods hit hardest by the earthquake.	19,433 With a large increase in companies and businesses, came an increase in the need for office space. SOMA was the center for the high-rise development that began during this decade.	2.29	385,530 The tech boom in the 1990s created a new category of employment for San Francisco inhabitants. In 1990 tech jobs accounted for 1% of San Francisco's economy.	\$33,414 Minimum wage: \$4.50/hr	\$975 (\$1,780 in 2015)
200000 The dot-com bubble burst in 2001, threatening tech companies and the economy for only a short period of time until its recovery in 2003.	776,733 The San Francisco population had reached an all-time high in 2000, transcending all previous records. The tech bubble burst in 2001, causing many of the tech companies to go bankrupt and lay off employees. However, the technology and entrepreneurial landscape continued to exist and draw people to the city. The social media boom in 2005 caused an even greater incline of city inhabitants.	346,527	16,272 Condominium construction has become a familiar sight in our current housing market, but it was also becoming a reoccurring development during the first dot-com boom. Tech companies needed office space and their employees needed places to live. Buildings have been consistently converted into condos and vacant lots have been constructed into the multi-unit residences since this decade.	2.3	427,823 There were 32,500 tech jobs at the height of the first dot-com boom in 2001.	\$55,221 Minimum wage: \$6.25/hr	\$1,995 (\$2,765 in 2015)
20010 San Francisco supervisors voted 10-1 to turn Hunters Point Naval Shipyard into a new waterfront community.	805,235 The demographics of the city continued to shift in new directions due to the influx of tech jobs and new wealth entering the city's circulation. Both the African American and Latino popula- tions continued to decline, most notably in neighborhoods such as the Mission where tech workers were choosing to live due to the neighborhood's cultural and accessible characteristics.	376,942 It was predicted by San Francisco's Planning Director that between the years 2010 and 2040 the city will need 91,410 new housing units, in order to accommodate the continuous rise of the city's population. This will be a great challenge for the city considering its current population and the 49 square mile landscape.	24,540 \$3.4 billion dollars were spent on new construction at the beginning of this decade. The Hunters Point Shipyard Project, approved in 2010, was estimated to add an additional 10,500 housing units and 10,000 jobs to the San Francisco neighborhood.	2.26	444,628 In 2012, approximately 25% of workers were employed in professional business services, 16% in government services, 15% in leisure and hospitality, 11% in education and health care, and 9% in financial services. Tech jobs accounted for 4% in 2010. The Planning Director estimated that San Francisco will need 191,000 new jobs by 2040 to accommodate the population growth.	\$71,304 Minimum wage: \$9.79/hr	\$2,282 (\$2,498 in 2015)
2014 The number of tech companies in San Eranging had reached 1 892	852,469 Since the first dot-com boom, the population had increased drastically due to	386,564 Housing units have become a challenge	853 Supply was far from reaching demand in 2014, with the bousing stock far below	2.22 The number of people per housing unit	466,500 Tech jobs accounted for 8% of the city's	\$83,222 Minimum wage: \$10.74/hr	\$3,200 (\$3,226 in 2015)



Data sourced from: Bay Area Census, Data SF, San Francisco Planning Dept., SF Gate, Business Insider

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