

A REPORT FROM
THE CALIFORNIA
LEGISLATIVE
BLACK CAUCUS

THE STATE OF BLACK CALIFORNIA
Full Report

The State of Black California Report was commissioned in order to develop a public policy agenda for the California Legislative Black Caucus. In addition to proposing specific legislation, this report provides ideas that do not require legislation but do require active involvement from the Black community. The report is a snap shot of the status of the black population relative to whites and other ethnic and racial groups in California.

Community involvement was a key component of the process used in developing this report. Hundreds of community residents in the Inland Empire, San Diego and Sacramento participated in the town hall meetings attended by the members of the Legislative Black Caucus. At these meetings Caucus members had the opportunity to listen to the issues that affect the black population in the different regions. Residents described positive aspects as well as challenges faced by the black population in their region. That important and honest feedback complemented the quantitative data reported by the research team.



Interestingly the quantitative data is not able to provide a complete picture of the status of Black California. For example, it is difficult to capture the wealth accumulated by many Black Californians. We know that many Black Californians have accumulated wealth and have succeeded in real estate and entrepreneurship as well as in corporate America by rising to executive positions in various industries. Black Californians are a major contributor to the state's economy with major purchasing power. Black Californians serve in elected office at every level in many regions that have relatively small black populations.

With that said, in the future the Caucus will look to explore a way to document the success of Blacks throughout California. The quantitative data reported by the research team and the qualitative data gathered in the town hall meetings point out clear areas of concern that must be addressed and this report serves as a foundation that will help move the agenda forward to improve the lives of Blacks Californians.

In the Spring of 2007, the Legislative Black Caucus will return to each region and conduct town hall meetings in order to report on the study findings and the legislative and non-legislative proposals proposed by the Caucus.

I want to express a special gratitude to John Mack, former president and CEO of the Los Angeles Urban League, for his early guidance and Tommy Ross for his tremendous support and invaluable counsel throughout the entire process. I also would like to thank Elise Buik for allowing us to use the artwork from the State of Black Los Angeles. And on behalf of the Caucus, I would like to thank everyone who participated in this project throughout the state. We look forward to completing the next steps.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Karen Bass". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping underline.

Honorable Karen Bass

*Majority Leader for the California State Assembly
Vice Chair of the Legislative Black Caucus*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The *State of Black California* reports on the social and economic status of Blacks in California and its major metropolitan areas including the Inland Empire, Los Angeles, Oakland, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco, and San Jose. It examines how Black Californians fare in relation to other major ethnic groups (and in relation to each other across different metropolitan areas) along, economic, social and health related dimensions. To do this, the report uses an “Equality Index,” an objective tool to compare the degree to which Blacks in Los Angeles enjoyed equal conditions relative to white and other ethnic groups. The “Equality Index” was developed by Global Insight, Inc. a highly regarded international consulting firm. The report was prepared for the California Legislative Black Caucus by Steven Raphael, Goldman School of Public Policy University of California, Berkeley and Michael A. Stoll, School of Public Affairs University of California, Los Angeles.

The Equality Index provides a summary measure of overall wellbeing using a single index to represent performance on a number of economic, housing, health, education, criminal justice and civic engagement outcomes. The Equality Index thus allows one to see how blacks fare relative to other racial and ethnic groups in the aggregate. Whites are used as the baseline group in calculating the Index, and they thus have a constant score of 1.00. For blacks and the other racial and ethnic groups, a score of less than 1.00 means that that racial or ethnic group is faring poorly relative to whites, while a score of greater than 1.00 indicates that the racial or ethnic group is faring relatively better.

MAJOR FINDINGS:

Overall Equality Index:

- The Equality Index results for California demonstrate that blacks and Latinos fare worse relative to whites compared with other ethnic groups. The overall index results reveal an index score for blacks in California of 0.69, with Latinos scoring 0.69, exactly on par with blacks. Asians, with an index score of 1.01, are essentially on par with the benchmark of 1.00 for whites.
- Blacks fare much better relative to whites in the Inland Empire, with an index value of 0.77, than in the other metropolitan areas in the study. The relatively higher score of blacks there is fueled by their relatively better outcomes in housing, education and economics. Blacks fare somewhat worse relative to whites in San Francisco and to a lesser extent Oakland. The relatively lower score of blacks in San Francisco is propelled mostly by their relatively worse outcomes in economics and education.
- The index value for blacks in Los Angeles is virtually identical to that for California, mostly because blacks in Los Angeles make up nearly half the black population in the State. Racial inequality between blacks and whites is very similar in Sacramento, San Diego and San Jose to that in Los Angeles, despite their smaller metropolitan area size.

Economics Sub-Index:

- The Economic Index score for Blacks in California is 0.59, indicating an economic standing at a little over half that of whites. Racial inequality in these economic outcomes is somewhat worse in San Francisco, Oakland, and Los Angeles because blacks' median household income is so much lower than that of whites in these areas. Racial inequality in these outcomes is somewhat better in the Inland Empire and San Jose, and to a lesser extent in San Diego and Sacramento.

Housing Sub-Index:

- The Housing Index score for Blacks in California is 0.66, indicating that blacks' housing quality is about two-thirds that of whites. In more expensive housing markets such as Los Angeles, San Diego, San Jose and San Francisco, racial inequality in these housing outcomes is somewhat similar to that in less expensive housing markets such as in the Inland Empire and Sacramento. Still, racial inequality in housing quality is the greatest in Oakland; in large part because the black-white gap in homeownership is greatest there.

Health Sub-Index:

- The Health Index score for Blacks in California is 0.68, indicating that blacks' health quality is a little more than two-thirds that of whites. Racial disparities in health outcomes are much more severe in Sacramento, followed by those in San Francisco and San Jose, partly because of greater racial inequality in death rates and infant death rates. On the other hand, racial disparities in health outcomes are somewhat less severe in the Inland Empire, partly because of less racial inequality in overall death rates and infant death rates.

Education Sub-Index:

- The Education Index score for Blacks in California is 0.69, indicating that blacks' educational quality is about two-thirds that of whites. Blacks' outcomes relative to those of whites are better in metropolitan areas where blacks' population growth is rising fairly rapidly as in the Inland Empire and Sacramento. They are better there because of less racial inequality in test scores and preschool enrollment than in the other metropolitan areas. Blacks' outcomes relative to those of whites are much worse in the Bay area, in both Oakland and San Francisco, due to racial inequality in course quality, test scores and high school dropout rates.

Criminal Justice Sub-Index:

- The Criminal Justice Index score for Blacks in California is 0.68, indicating that blacks' standing before the criminal justice system is about two-thirds that of whites. Blacks' standing relative to whites in these indicators is relatively better in the Inland Empire (because of less racial inequality in arrest rates and in victimization such as homicides) and relatively worse in San Francisco and San Jose for the opposite reasons.

Civic Participation Sub-Index:

- The Civic Participation Index score for Blacks in California is 1.30, indicating that blacks' civic participation levels are higher than that of whites. Racial inequality between blacks and whites in civic participation does not vary a great deal across major metropolitan areas in California, although participation levels for blacks are slightly higher in San Francisco and Los Angeles partly because of less racial inequality in union and veteran representation.

Equality Index for Blacks:

- The Equality Index for Blacks demonstrate that blacks in San Jose score better in overall social and economic well-being than blacks in the other major metropolitan areas and blacks in California as a whole. Blacks in the Inland Empire and in San Diego have the next highest scores.
- The factors driving higher Equality Index scores for blacks in Jan Jose, the Inland Empire and San Diego differ somewhat. The high score of blacks in San Jose is driven principally by economic factors, whereas housing and education factors drive the relatively high score of blacks in the Inland Empire. Education and housing factors significantly influence the relatively high score of blacks in San Diego.

INTRODUCTION

The *State of Black California* reports on the social and economic status of Blacks in California.¹ Although over the past decades black Californians have made great social and economic strides, for many the American Dream is still out of reach. At the core of this story is the fundamental question of equality, not just equality as a right or in rhetoric, but equality in reality and practice.

The *State of Black California* examines how Black Californians fare in relation to other major ethnic groups (and in relation to each other across different metropolitan areas) along, economic, social and health related dimensions. This report builds on the *State of Black Los Angeles*. That study, produced in 2005 by the United Way of Greater Los Angeles and the Los Angeles Urban League, aimed to paint a picture of the Los Angeles Black community. It did so by reporting data on important conditions that most affected blacks in Los Angeles, while at the same time making comparisons to other major ethnic groups. In particular, that report used an “Equality Index,” an objective tool to characterize the overall wellbeing of Blacks in Los Angeles relative to whites and other ethnic groups.

The “Equality Index” was developed by Global Insight Inc., a highly regarded international consulting firm. The overall index was determined by collecting and reporting data in six areas: economics, education, health, housing, criminal justice and civic engagement. In developing the Equality Index, the Los Angeles Urban League and United Way sought feedback from the community – by surveying community leaders and those involved in key service fields - to weigh the issues that would be covered in the report and to determine the relative weights that would be assigned to each of these areas to generate the index.

The *State of Black California* builds on the *State of Black Los Angeles* by extending the Equality Index to California as a whole and to five of its major metropolitan areas, namely the Inland Empire,² Oakland, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco, and San Jose, in addition to Los Angeles. This report will therefore provide evidence of how Blacks fare relative to other major ethnic groups in California as a whole and further allow comparisons of this racial inequality across the major metropolitan areas in California. Thus, we will be able to see objectively those metropolitan areas in California where blacks fare better or worse relative to other ethnic groups. Moreover, the report also calculates an Equality Index for blacks in California in order to identify those metropolitan areas where blacks fare better or worse relative to blacks in California. The first index calculates blacks’ relative well-being in California, while the second index measures their absolute well-being. Combined, the information gathered from the results of these two Equality Indexes will provide evidence of how blacks in California are faring relative to other groups and relative to themselves in each metropolitan area and in California as a whole.

¹ The term “Black” is used to refer to those of African descent and can include African Americans as well as those from the Caribbean and Africa. “Asian” includes Asians and Pacific Islanders. Most data cited is for non Hispanic Blacks, Asians and Whites. For technical definitions of ethnic groups and data sources, see the Methodology, Terminology and References section.

² The Inland Empire is made up of the counties of Riverside and San Bernardino.

The remainder of the report is structured as follows. The next section reports demographic changes in California over the 1990s in order to highlight the growth in the size and location of the black population. Next, the report summarizes the results of the Equality Index between blacks and other ethnic groups for each of the major metropolitan areas included in this report and for California as a whole. Finally, the report documents results of the Equality Index among blacks for each of the major metropolitan areas included in this report and for California as a whole.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

This section reports on some general demographic trends in California, focusing attention on the black population. In 2000, the California population was nearly 33 million, of which the black population numbered about 2.2 million, up from 2 million in 1990. The population of blacks is the smallest of the four major racial and ethnic groups in California. With a 2000 population of 900,000, the Los Angeles metropolitan area houses the largest number of blacks in California, followed by Oakland and the Inland Empire. San Jose and San Francisco have the smallest black populations.

California Population by Race/Ethnicity, 1990 and 2000

| 1990 | California | Inland Empire | Los Angeles | Oakland | Sacramento | San Diego | San Francisco | San Jose |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| White | 17,029,126 | 1,616,253 | 3,618,850 | 1,240,163 | 721,932 | 1,633,281 | 337,118 | 869,874 |
| Black | 2,092,446 | 169,128 | 934,776 | 295,672 | 93,970 | 149,898 | 76,343 | 52,583 |
| Latino | 3,805,349 | 686,096 | 3,351,242 | 273,087 | 121,544 | 510,781 | 102,635 | 314,564 |
| Asian | 2,710,353 | 93,736 | 907,810 | 258,623 | 92,131 | 185,144 | 100,717 | 251,496 |
| Other | 240,158 | 23,580 | 50,486 | 4,165 | 1,788 | 3,862 | 1,460 | 2,366 |
| Total | 25,877,432 | 2,588,793 | 8,863,164 | 2,071,710 | 1,031,365 | 2,482,966 | 618,273 | 1,490,883 |
| 2000 | | | | | | | | |
| White | 15,816,790 | 1,541,053 | 2,959,614 | 1,140,504 | 706,655 | 1,548,833 | 338,909 | 744,282 |
| Black | 2,181,926 | 242,604 | 901,472 | 297,975 | 118,073 | 154,487 | 58,791 | 44,475 |
| Latino | 10,966,556 | 1,228,962 | 4,242,213 | 441,686 | 195,890 | 750,965 | 109,504 | 403,401 |
| Asian | 3,752,596 | 141,024 | 1,147,834 | 406,969 | 139,389 | 257,461 | 241,775 | 431,811 |
| Other | 250,665 | 25,403 | 45,544 | 16,266 | 12,476 | 21,075 | 4,600 | 5,622 |
| Total | 32,968,533 | 3,179,046 | 9,296,677 | 2,303,400 | 1,172,483 | 2,732,821 | 753,579 | 1,629,591 |

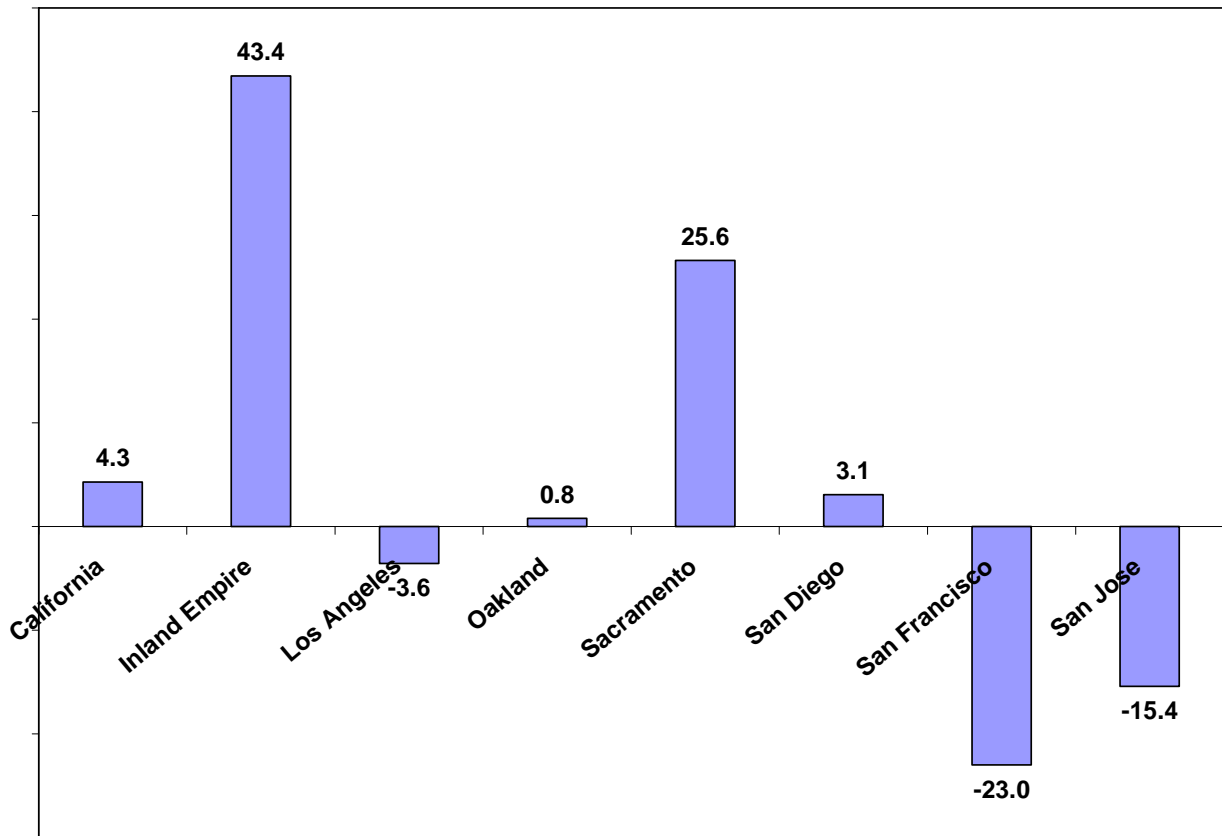
In 2000, blacks constituted 6.6 percent of the population in California, down from 8.1 percent in 1990. In fact, blacks' share of the population declined over the 1990s in Los Angeles, Oakland, and especially San Francisco, most likely because of the high cost of living in these areas among other factors. Yet, in this same year, the largest concentrations of blacks are found in Oakland at about 13 percent (followed by Sacramento and Los Angeles), while the smallest shares are found in San Jose at 3 percent (followed by San Diego at 6 percent).

Table 2: Percentage of California Population by Race/Ethnicity, 1990 and 2000

| | White | | Black | | Latino | | Asian | | Other | |
|---------------|-------|------|-------|------|--------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 1990 | 2000 | 1990 | 2000 | 1990 | 2000 | 1990 | 2000 |
| California | 65.8 | 48.0 | 8.1 | 6.6 | 14.7 | 33.3 | 10.5 | 11.4 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Inland Empire | 62.4 | 48.5 | 6.5 | 7.6 | 26.5 | 38.7 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Los Angeles | 40.8 | 31.8 | 10.5 | 9.7 | 37.8 | 45.6 | 10.2 | 12.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Oakland | 59.9 | 49.5 | 14.3 | 12.9 | 13.2 | 19.2 | 12.5 | 17.7 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| Sacramento | 70.0 | 60.3 | 9.1 | 10.1 | 11.8 | 16.7 | 8.9 | 11.9 | 0.2 | 1.1 |
| San Diego | 65.8 | 56.7 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 20.6 | 27.5 | 7.5 | 9.4 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| San Francisco | 54.5 | 45.0 | 12.3 | 7.8 | 16.6 | 14.5 | 16.3 | 32.1 | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| San Jose | 58.3 | 45.7 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 21.1 | 24.8 | 16.9 | 26.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 |

The trends above suggest very different growth rates of the black population across the major metropolitan areas.³ In what areas did blacks' population grow or decline? Over the 1990s, while the black population grew at 4 percent in California as a whole, blacks' population grew in only three of the major metropolitan areas, namely the Inland Empire, Sacramento and San Diego. In fact, black population growth was fastest in the Inland Empire at 43.4 percent, followed by Sacramento and San Diego. The population of blacks declined in Los Angeles, and more significantly in San Francisco and San Jose. Housing costs and differences in the cost of living more generally are likely some of the big reasons, among others, for the shifts in the black population away from California's larger metropolitan areas like Los Angeles, to smaller and less expensive ones such as Sacramento and the Inland Empire.

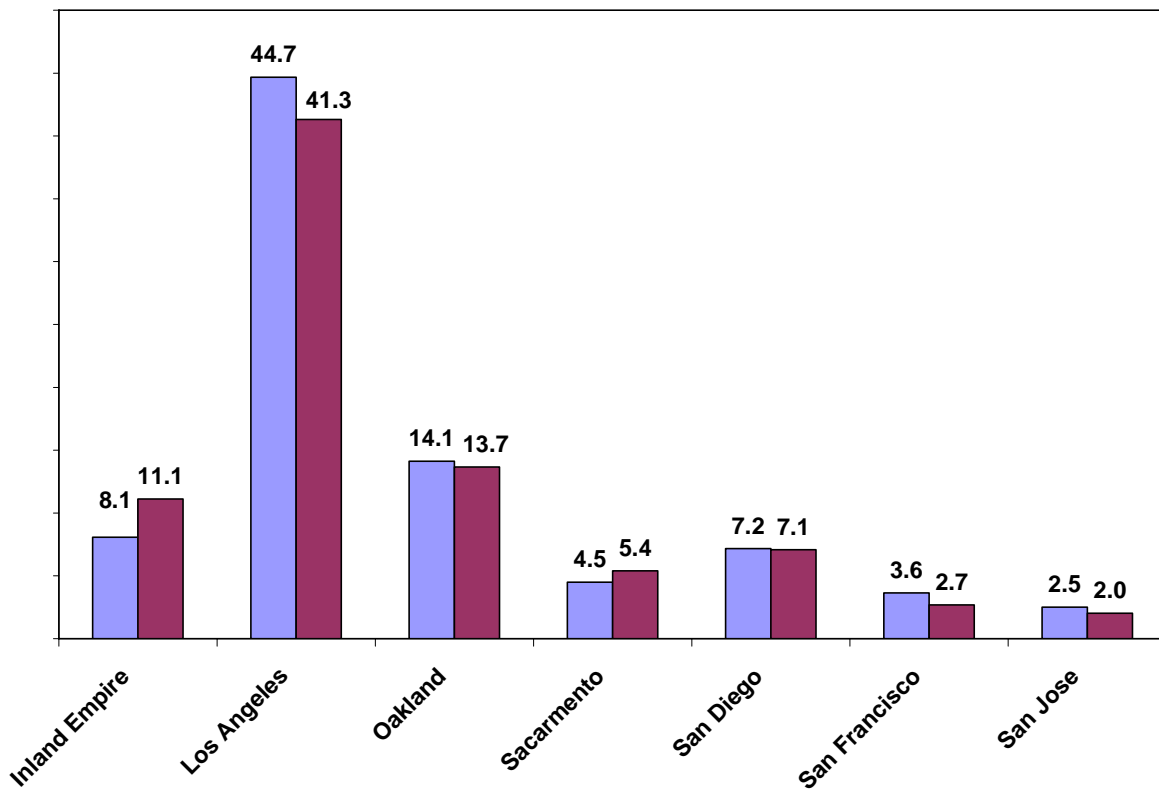
Figure 1: Black Population Growth Rates from 1990 to 2000



³ Population growth rates for all racial and ethnic groups in California between 1990 and 2000 are shown in the Appendix A, Table A.1.

As a result of these metropolitan differences in the growth and decline of the black population, the shares of California blacks are shifting across the major metropolitan areas. Although Los Angeles still houses the largest share of the California black population, that percentage dipped over the 1990s. In 1990, about 45 percent of the California black population lived in Los Angeles, but fell to 41 percent by 2000. Other noticeable drops in the share of California's black population are found in San Francisco, and to a much lesser extent in San Jose and Oakland. Conversely, the Inland Empire and Sacramento represent metropolitan areas that are housing increasing shares of California's black population. By 2000, over 10 percent of blacks in California lived in the Inland Empire.

Figure 2: Share of California's Black Population, 1990 and 2000



THE EQUALITY INDEX

This section report results of the Equality Index for California as a whole and for its major metropolitan areas.⁴ The Equality Index provides an objective tool to measure the equality of conditions between blacks and other major racial and ethnic groups. The Equality Index was developed by Global Insight Inc., a highly regarded international consulting firm. It calculated results for the *State of Black Los Angeles*, a major study of blacks in Los Angeles sponsored and published by the United Way of Los Angeles in conjunction with the Los Angeles Urban League. In this report, the Equality Index is computed for California as a whole and for its major metropolitan areas, with results directly comparable to those for Los Angeles in the *State of Black Los Angeles*.⁵

The Equality Index, like other commonly used indexes such as the Consumer Price Index or the Dow Jones Index, summarize a great deal of data into a single figure that can be used to track changes over time. The Equality Index summarizes a variety of outcome data in a number of important areas such as economics, housing, health, education, criminal justice and civic engagement. It then reports this data into a single figure. The Equality Index thus allows one to see how blacks fare relative to other racial and ethnic groups in the aggregate, which reflects how blacks fare relative to whites in the important sub-dimensions, such as in economics, housing, etc., just described. The Index covers six areas, each with weights attached to them that indicate how much that sub-area contributes to the overall index figure. The sub-areas and their respective weights are:

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| Economics | 26% |
| Housing | 12% |
| Health | 15% |
| Education | 27% |
| Criminal Justice | 15% |
| Civic Engagement | 5% |

Each sub-area of the overall Equality Index, here-to-fore referred to as the Index, has a separate score, and these separate scores are combined into a total Index score to summarize the extent to which different groups enjoy equal conditions.⁶ For example, for California, blacks' Index score for the economics sub-area is 0.59, indicating that that score of 0.59 would contribute 26 percent to the overall Index score for blacks in California.

⁴ The data used to generate the Equality Indices for California and its major metropolitan areas can be found in the *Appendix D*. That data includes the indicators for the respective measures included in the index, the ratios of these indicators for various matched pairs of racial and ethnic groups, and the weighted outcomes of these ratios, which are used to estimate the final index figures.

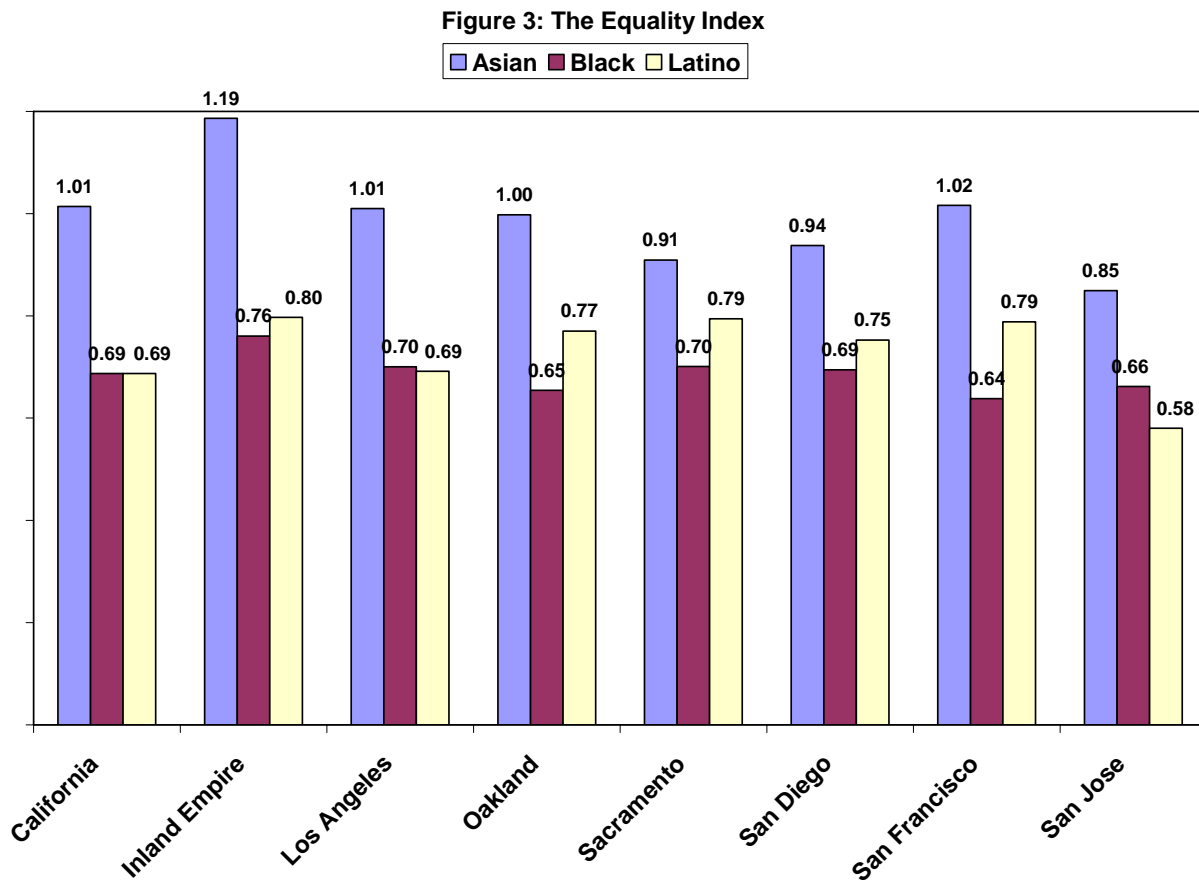
⁵ However, data that was compiled for the Equality Index for Los Angeles as reported in the *State of Black Los Angeles* was not all available for all the other major metropolitan areas in California. Thus, the Equality Index reported here is somewhat modified from that used in the *State of Black Los Angeles*. For the purposes of this report, what is important is that the modified Equality Index figures reported here for Los Angeles are not statistically different and is therefore directly similar to the results shown for Los Angeles in the *State of Black Los Angeles*. Please see the *Appendix C* for a more detailed discussion of how the calculations of these indices differ.

⁶ Please see the *State of Black Los Angeles* for a more detailed discussion and justification for the inclusion of these sub-areas and of the weights assigned to each of these areas.

The Index compares conditions of the state's four major racial groups: Blacks, Asians, Latinos and Whites. In this section and for this Index, whites are used as the baseline group, and they thus have a constant score of 1.00. For blacks and the other racial and ethnic groups, a score of less than 1.00 means that that racial or ethnic group is faring relatively worse than whites, while a score of greater than 1.00 indicates that the racial or ethnic group is faring relatively better than whites in that category. The study will only report the index score for blacks, Asians and Latinos since the score for whites remains constant at 1.00 for the total index and for the sub-area indices.

EQUALITY INDEX RESULTS

This section reports results from the Equality Index for California as a whole and for its major metropolitan areas. The Equality Index results for California demonstrate that blacks and Latinos fare the worst relative to whites of any ethnic group. The overall index results reveal an index score for blacks in California of 0.69, with Latinos scoring 0.69, essentially on par with blacks.⁷ Asians, with an index score of 1.01 are essentially on par with the benchmark of 1.00 for whites.⁸ The lower Index result for blacks in California is driven by their relatively lower Index scores in economics and housing, where racial inequality between blacks and whites is much greater in these than the other sub-categories.



There is some variation in racial inequality between blacks and whites in California. Blacks fare much better relative to whites in the Inland Empire, with an index value of 0.76. The relatively higher scores of blacks there are fueled by their relatively better outcomes in housing, education and economics as is noted below. On the other hand, blacks fare somewhat worse relative to whites in San Francisco and to a lesser extent Oakland and San

⁷ A much more detailed discussion of how the Equality Index is calculated is presented in the *Appendix B*.

⁸ It is important to recognize that overall statistics for “Asians” mask much lower socioeconomic measures for some Asian and Pacific Islander ethnic groups. On most important social, economic and health dimensions, Asians from Japan, China and Korea tend to fare better than Asians from Southeast Asian countries such as Vietnam, Cambodia, and the Philippines (see Cheng, Lucie and Philip Q. yang, 1996, “Asians: The “Model Minority” Deconstructed,” in Roger Waldinger and Mehdi Bozorgmehr (eds.) *Ethnic Los Angeles*, New York, NY: Russell Sage foundation Press, 305-344).

Jose. The relatively lower scores of blacks in San Francisco are propelled mostly by their relatively worse outcomes in economics and education. If it were not for blacks' relatively higher participation in civic affairs in San Francisco, the overall Equality Index score for blacks in this metropolitan area would be much lower.

The index value for blacks in Los Angeles is virtually identical to that for California, mostly because blacks in Los Angeles make up nearly half the black population in the State and therefore much of the weight for the California blacks index is being driven by results for Los Angeles. Still, racial inequality between blacks and whites is very similar in Sacramento, San Diego and San Jose to that in Los Angeles, despite their smaller metropolitan area size.

Like the results in the State of Black Los Angeles, the Equality Index results for blacks in California and its major metropolitan areas paint a sobering picture of fairly deep racial inequality, especially between blacks (and Latinos) and whites. What are the major sources of this racial inequality? The next section reports results for the sub-indices of the overall Index. The first is the Economics Index.

ECONOMIC INDEX AND INDICATORS

Economic factors strongly influence overall well-being in society. The Economic Index reflects racial inequality in important economic outcomes including:

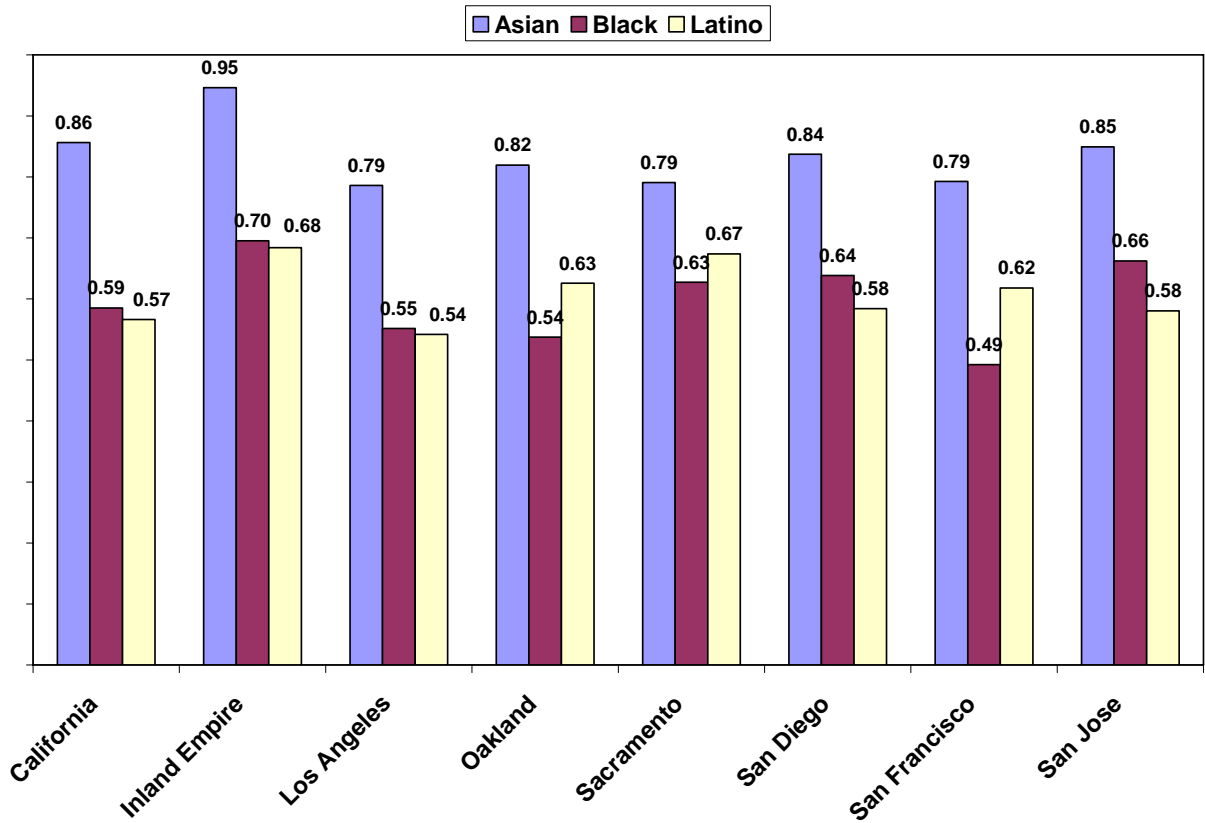
- Median Income
- Employment
- Poverty
- Business Ownership

In this section, we report the Economic Index score as well as data on *some* of the specific components of the Economic Index. For this section, these reported results will include a discussion of median household income and the poverty rate.⁹ The Economics sub-Index contributes 26 percent to the overall Equality Index score.

The Economic Index score for Blacks in California is 0.59, indicating an economic standing at a little over half that of whites. That score also implies that blacks overall Equality Index score in California (0.71) would be higher if their Economic Index score was higher than that reported here. Still, the economically disadvantaged position of blacks is close to par with that of Latinos at 0.57 and far lower than the score of 0.86 for Asians, whose score is much closer to that of whites.

⁹ A reminder that the sub-Indices are composed of a variety of different data points, most of which will not be highlighted in the main text of the report. However, all of these data are available for viewing and analysis in the *Appendix D* of this report.

Figure 4: The Economic Index



Racial inequality between blacks and whites in economic outcomes varies considerably across major metropolitan areas in California. Racial inequality in these economic outcomes is somewhat worse in San Francisco, Oakland, and Los Angeles because, as noted below, blacks' median household income is so much lower than that of whites in these areas. On the other hand, racial inequality in these outcomes is somewhat better in the Inland Empire and San Jose, and to a lesser extent in San Diego and Sacramento.

Median Household Income

One of the key indicators of economic well-being in the Economic Index is median household income, which contributes half of the economics sub-Index (a weight of 50 percent). Median household income indicates the level at which half of households have income higher or lower than the median. Household income reflects all of the income resources, including those from earnings from work, to the household for the given year.

In California, blacks' median household income is significantly lower than that of whites for reasons that are not reported here but could include a variety of factors such as lower educational attainment or skills, lack of good jobs access, or discrimination. While black's median income in 2000 was about \$35,000, the equivalent figure for whites was nearly \$54,000. This implies a black/white median household income ratio of 0.65, or stated

differently, that blacks' median household income is 65 percent of whites' household income.¹⁰

Table 3: Household Median Income, 2000

| | Asian | Black | Latino | White | B/W Ratio |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|
| California | 55,366 | 34,956 | 36,532 | 53,734 | 0.65 |
| Inland Empire | 51,500 | 37,000 | 37,000 | 46,200 | 0.80 |
| Los Angeles | 47,631 | 31,905 | 33,820 | 53,978 | 0.59 |
| Oakland | 63,700 | 37,600 | 49,300 | 66,300 | 0.57 |
| Sacramento | 44,501 | 33,219 | 37,171 | 47,133 | 0.70 |
| San Diego | 51,981 | 36,389 | 34,555 | 52,089 | 0.70 |
| San Francisco | 60,350 | 35,200 | 50,000 | 70,800 | 0.50 |
| San Jose | 82,804 | 58,918 | 55,572 | 80,027 | 0.74 |

The median household income of blacks is much lower than that of whites in each major metropolitan area of California. It is significantly lower than that of whites in San Francisco, Oakland and Los Angeles. In fact, the black/white median household income ratio is lowest in San Francisco (0.50). Blacks' median household income is relatively lower than that of whites in the other metropolitan areas. The highest black/white median household income ratio is found in the Inland Empire and San Jose, 0.80 and 0.74 respectively.

These patterns in relative household income mirror absolute differences in household income among blacks. Blacks' income is highest in San Jose at nearly \$59,000, followed by Oakland and the Inland Empire. Blacks' income is lowest in Los Angeles at \$32,000 followed by Sacramento.

Poverty

Another key indicator of economic well-being is the poverty rate. Poverty contributes 15 percent to the economics sub-Index. The poverty rate measures the percentage of each racial and ethnic group whose income falls below the federally defined poverty level.

In California, blacks' poverty rate is significantly higher than that for whites in large part because of their lower overall median household income among other factors. While blacks' poverty rate in 2000 was 22.4 percent, the equivalent figure for whites was 8 percent. This implies a white/black poverty rate ratio of 0.36, or stated differently, that whites' poverty rate is only 36 percent of the rate for blacks.

¹⁰ As noted in the *Appendix B*, a ratio reflecting racial differences in these outcomes is calculated and appropriate weights are attached to these ratios to calculate the results for the sub-Indices of the overall Equality Index. These racial differences in outcomes, summarized as ratios, are calculated in such a way that racial and ethnic minorities are faring better relative to whites when the ratio is greater than one, and faring worse than whites when the ratio is less than one. Thus, in some instances black/white ratios are calculated, while in other instances white/black ratios are calculated depending on whether blacks are doing better or worse relative to whites in a particular outcome.

Table 4: Poverty Rate, 2000

| | Asian | Black | Latino | White | W/B Ratio |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| California | 12.8 | 22.4 | 22.1 | 8.0 | 0.36 |
| Inland Empire | 13.6 | 23.0 | 20.7 | 10.2 | 0.44 |
| Los Angeles | 13.9 | 24.4 | 24.2 | 8.5 | 0.35 |
| Oakland | 11.2 | 21.2 | 13.7 | 5.9 | 0.28 |
| Sacramento | 20.5 | 23.6 | 19.5 | 9.5 | 0.40 |
| San Diego | 11.4 | 18.3 | 22.0 | 7.2 | 0.39 |
| San Francisco | 10.7 | 25.0 | 15.6 | 7.7 | 0.31 |
| San Jose | 7.5 | 9.7 | 13.2 | 4.3 | 0.45 |

Blacks' poverty rate is much higher than that of whites in each major metropolitan area of California. It is significantly higher than that of whites in Oakland, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. In fact, the white/black poverty rate ratio is lowest in Oakland (0.28). Blacks' poverty rate is relatively higher than that of whites in the other metropolitan areas. The highest white/black poverty rate ratio is found in San Jose, the Inland Empire and Sacramento, at 0.45, 0.44 and 0.40, respectively.

These trends are only somewhat consistent with where blacks' poverty rate is the highest (and lowest) absolutely. The poverty rate of blacks is highest in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Sacramento and the Inland Empire (in that order), and lowest in San Jose, San Diego and Oakland.

HOUSING INDEX AND INDICATORS

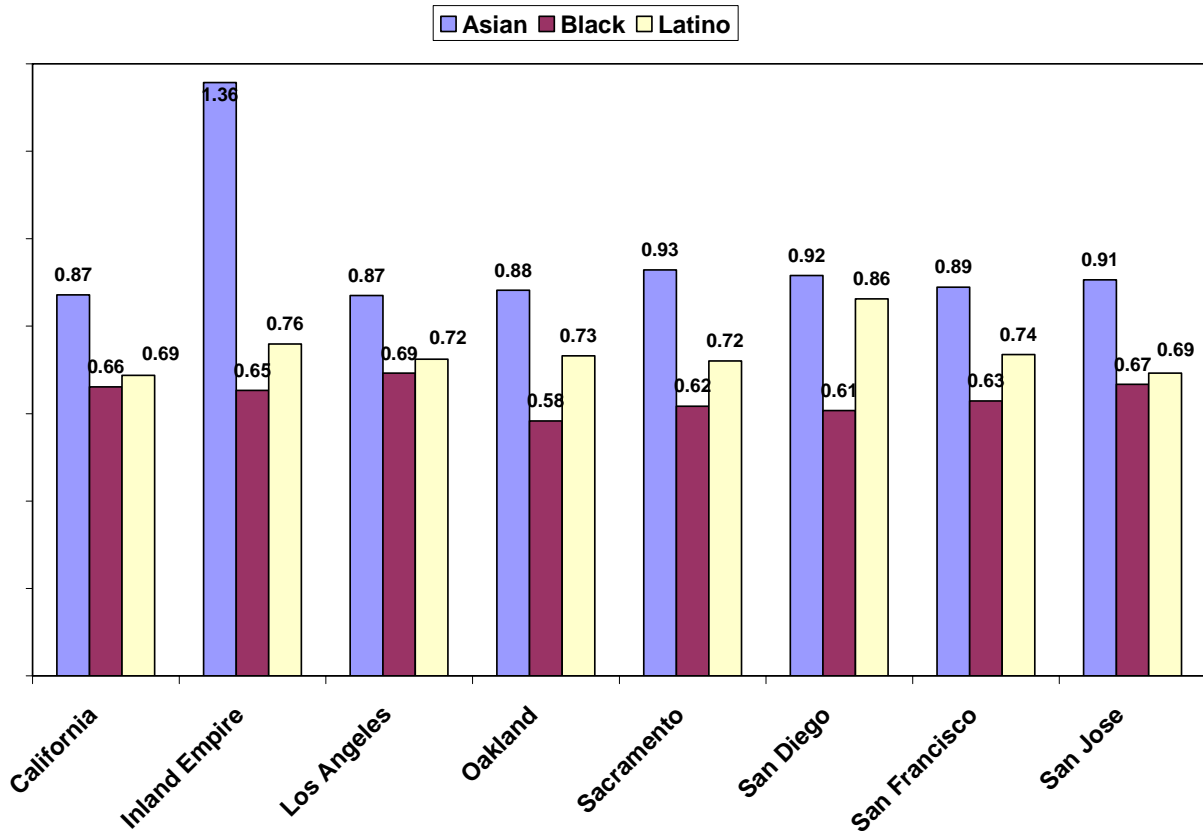
Housing is an important pathway to a variety of outcomes such as wealth accumulation, and neighborhood and family stability. The Housing Index reflects racial inequality in important housing outcomes including:

- Home Ownership
- Housing Affordability
- Crowding in Living Situations

In this section, we discuss the overall housing index scores as well as racial and ethnic disparities in homeownership rates. Data for the remaining housing indicators included in the Housing Index are shown in the Appendix. The Housing sub-Index contributes 12 percent to the overall Equality Index score.

The Housing Index score for Blacks in California is 0.66, indicating that blacks' housing quality is about two-thirds that of whites. That score also implies that blacks overall Equality Index score in California (0.71) would be higher if their Housing Index score was higher than that reported here. Still, in California, the inferior housing quality facing blacks is nearly identical to that of Latinos at 0.69, and each faces housing quality inferiority to a greater extent than Asians as a group 0.87, whose score yet again is much closer to that of whites.

Figure 5: The Housing Index



Surprisingly, racial inequality between blacks and whites in housing quality does not vary a great deal across major metropolitan areas in California, despite some real differences in the

cost of housing across these areas. In more expensive housing markets such as Los Angeles, San Diego, San Jose and San Francisco, racial inequality in these housing outcomes is somewhat similar to that in less expensive housing markets such as in the Inland Empire and Sacramento. Still, racial inequality in housing quality is the greatest in Oakland in large part because the black-white gap in homeownership is greatest there.

Home Ownership

One of the key components of the Housing Index is homeownership rates, which contributes a little over half of the housing sub-Index (a weight of 55 percent). Homeownership is a pathway to wealth accumulation, housing stability for families and neighborhood stability for communities. The homeownership rate indicates the percent of a racial and ethnic group that owns the home in which they reside.

In California, the black homeownership rate is significantly lower than that for whites. Potential contributing factors to this disparity include low incomes, discrimination, and credit problems among others. While blacks' homeownership rate in 2000 was about 40 percent, the equivalent figure for whites was 65 percent. This implies a white/black homeownership ratio of 0.60, or stated differently, that blacks' homeownership rate is 60 percent of that of whites.

Table 5: Home Ownership Rates, 2000

| | Asian | Black | Latino | White | B/W Ratio |
|---------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-----------|
| California | 55.3 | 38.9 | 43.7 | 64.9 | 0.60 |
| Inland Empire | 65.6 | 49.7 | 63.8 | 77.9 | 0.64 |
| Los Angeles | 45.0 | 38.1 | 38.7 | 57.3 | 0.67 |
| Oakland | 62.1 | 33.8 | 44.5 | 67.6 | 0.50 |
| Sacramento | 70.1 | 45.3 | 51.5 | 73.1 | 0.62 |
| San Diego | 57.0 | 33.8 | 44.5 | 65.2 | 0.52 |
| San Francisco | 51.0 | 35.1 | 36.6 | 51.9 | 0.68 |
| San Jose | 56.8 | 38.7 | 47.6 | 67.2 | 0.58 |

The homeownership rate of blacks is much lower than that of whites in each major metropolitan area of California. It is significantly lower than that of whites in Oakland, San Diego and San Jose, areas with high housing costs. In fact, the black/white homeownership ratio is lowest in Oakland (0.50). Interestingly, the ratio of black-to-white homeownership rate is the highest in Los Angeles and San Francisco. This is driven largely by low white homeownership rates in these metropolitan areas.

Blacks' homeownership rates are highest absolutely in more affordable metropolitan areas. These include the Inland Empire (50 percent) and Sacramento (45 percent). Blacks' homeownership rates are lowest in Oakland and San Diego (both at about 34 percent) and San Francisco (35 percent).

Housing Costs

Housing costs are particularly high for California residents. Of particular concern is housing costs for low-income residents of the state, many of whom rent their homes. One standard measure of housing costs among renters is the fraction of one's income spent on rent. Given the low homeownership rates for blacks, this measure is particularly relevant to the black community of California. The rent-to-income ratio contributes about a third of the housing sub-Index (a weight of 30 percent). Of course, the higher the fraction of income paid as rent, the greater the rental burden.

In California, blacks' rental burden is slightly higher than that of whites. In 2001, while blacks' rental burden was 29 percent, the equivalent figure for whites was 25 percent. This implies a white/black rental burden ratio of 0.86.

Table 7: Rent as a Percentage of Income, 2001

| | Asian | Black | Latino | White | W/B Ratio |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| California | 26.0 | 29.0 | 27.0 | 25.0 | 0.86 |
| Inland Empire | 26.0 | 31.0 | 27.0 | 26.0 | 0.84 |
| Los Angeles | 28.0 | 31.0 | 29.0 | 27.0 | 0.87 |
| Oakland | 26.0 | 29.0 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 0.86 |
| Sacramento | 24.0 | 29.0 | 26.0 | 25.0 | 0.86 |
| San Diego | 25.0 | 27.0 | 28.0 | 26.0 | 0.96 |
| San Francisco | 24.0 | 25.0 | 26.0 | 24.0 | 0.96 |
| San Jose | 23.0 | 27.0 | 28.0 | 24.0 | 0.89 |

The rental burden of blacks is slightly greater than that of whites in each major metropolitan area of California. The percent of income paid to rent is slightly higher for blacks relative to whites in the Inland Empire, despite the fact that housing costs are relatively lower there. At the same time, the percent of income paid to rent for blacks is nearly equal to that of whites in San Diego, despite housing costs being high there.

Absolutely, the rental burden is greatest for blacks in the Inland Empire and Los Angeles (both 31 percent), and less severe in San Francisco at 25 percent.

HEALTH INDEX AND INDICATORS

Healthy living is also important to overall well-being. Thus, the quality of health and health outcomes more generally are invaluable assets. These outcomes can reflect a variety of factors including unique health risks, access to quality of health care, discrimination in that care, and individual behaviors and choices. The Health Index measures:

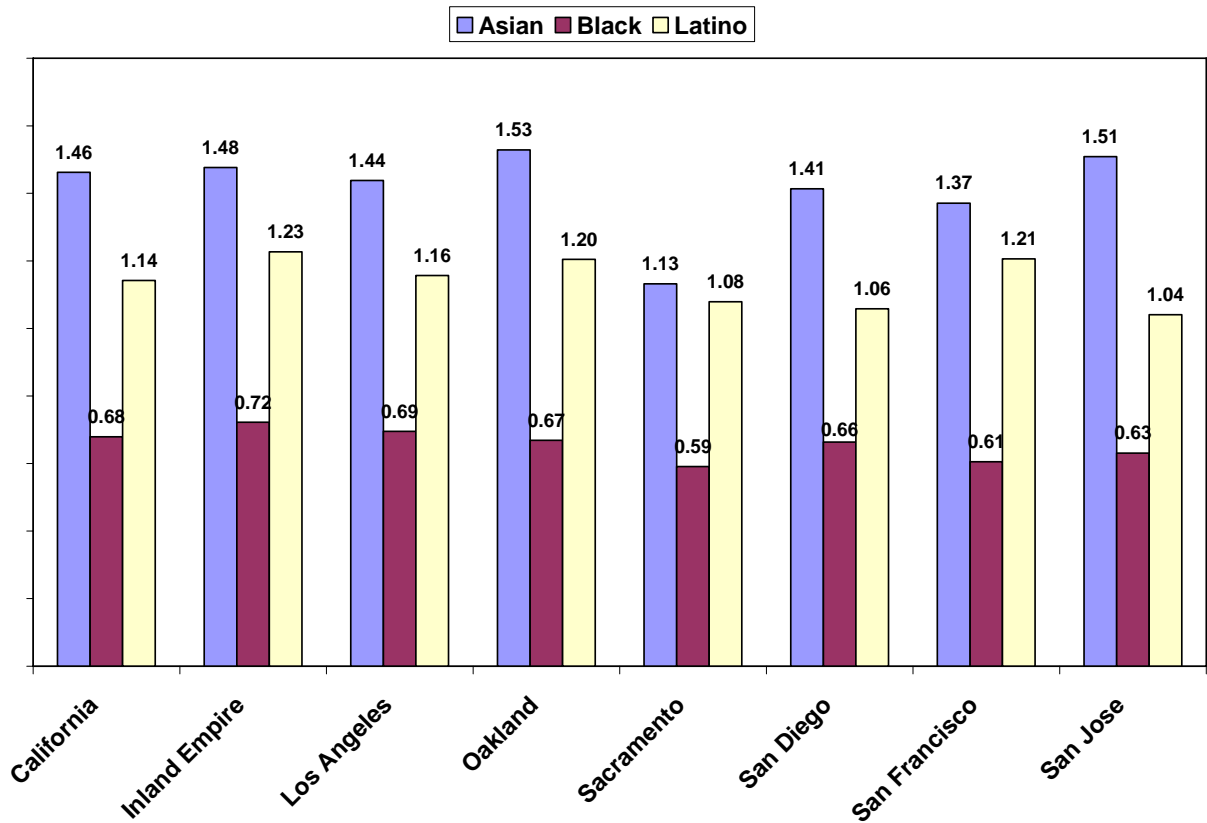
- Life Expectancy
- Mother's Status and Birth Outcomes
- Children's Health

In this section, the Health Index score is reported as well as data on *some* of the health indicators that drive the Health Index results. These results will include a presentation of death rates and homicide rates, because this problem disproportionately affects the Black community. Data for the remaining health indicators included in the Health Index are shown in the Appendix. The Health sub-Index contributes 15 percent to the overall Equality Index score.

The Health Index score for Blacks in California is 0.68, indicating that blacks' health quality is a little more than two-thirds that of whites. In California, the poorer health quality facing blacks is vastly inferior to that of Latinos at 1.14 and Asians at 1.46, whose health quality is superior to that of whites. The results for Latinos seem counterintuitive but are consistent with scientific research in this area.¹¹

¹¹ See David Hayes-Bautista and Paul Tsu, 1998, *The Health of Latino California: Chartbook 1997*, Los Angeles, CA: UCLA School of Medicine, Center for the Study of Latino Health. Also see the *State of Black Los Angeles, 2005*, Los Angeles, CA: United Way of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles Urban League.

Figure 6: The Health Index



Racial inequality between blacks and whites in health quality varies a great deal across major metropolitan areas in California. Racial disparities in health outcomes are much more severe in Sacramento, followed by those in San Francisco and San Jose. They are more severe in these metropolitan areas because of greater racial inequality in death rates and infant death rates, where blacks are more likely to die earlier and where black infants are more likely to die. On the other hand, racial disparities in health outcomes are somewhat less severe in the Inland Empire, partly because of less racial inequality in overall death rates and infant death rates.

Death Rates

One of the key indicators of health quality in the Health Index is the death rate since it captures in large part the accumulation of health problems and risk in a population. This health indicator contributes 65 percent to the health sub-Index. The (age-adjusted) death rate indicates in the number of people that die in a given year per 100,000 people in a given population, here for each racial and ethnic group.

In California, blacks' death rate is significantly higher than that of whites. In 2002, while blacks' death rate was 1,140 per 100,000, the equivalent figure for whites was 846. This implies a white/black death rate ratio of 0.74.

Table 7: Age Adjusted Death Rates (per 100,000), 2002

| | Asian | Black | Latino | White | W/B Ratio |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| California | 533 | 1,140 | 634 | 846 | 0.74 |
| Inland Empire | 595 | 1,207 | 643 | 920 | 0.76 |
| Los Angeles | 445 | 979 | 540 | 700 | 0.72 |
| Oakland | 517 | 1,179 | 628 | 893 | 0.76 |
| Sacramento | 563 | 1,075 | 535 | 638 | 0.59 |
| San Diego | 527 | 1,169 | 682 | 820 | 0.70 |
| San Francisco | 552 | 1,227 | 574 | 814 | 0.66 |
| San Jose | 498 | 1,254 | 668 | 815 | 0.65 |

Moreover, the death rate of blacks is much higher than that of whites in each major metropolitan area of California. It is much higher than that of whites in the Inland Empire and Oakland (both at 0.76), and relatively higher in Sacramento, San Francisco, and San Jose (in that order).

Surprisingly, blacks' death rates are highest absolutely in metropolitan areas outside of Los Angeles. They are highest in San Jose, San Francisco and the Inland Empire and lowest in Los Angeles and Sacramento.

Infant Death Rates

The death of infants (either neo or postnatal) is felt devastatingly and disproportionately by the black community. The data on infant death rates in California confirm these conclusions. This health indicator contributes 7 percent to the health sub-Index. The infant death rate indicates the number of infants (either neo or postnatal) that die in a given year per 1,000 infants born for each racial and ethnic group.

In California, blacks' infant death rate is significantly higher than that of whites. In 2002, while blacks' death rate was 11.6 per 1,000 live births, the equivalent figure for whites was 4.8. This implies a white/black death rate ratio of 0.41.

Table 8: Infant Death Rates (per 1,000 live births), 2002

| | Asian | Black | Latino | White | W/B Ratio |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| California | 4.1 | 11.6 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 0.41 |
| Inland Empire | 3.6 | 10.7 | 6.8 | 5.5 | 0.51 |
| Los Angeles | 4.0 | 13.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 0.38 |
| Oakland | 4.0 | 11.4 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 0.27 |
| Sacramento | 3.1 | 12.6 | 5.1 | 3.3 | 0.26 |
| San Diego | 3.3 | 11.7 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 0.34 |
| San Francisco | 2.2 | 9.4 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 0.30 |
| San Jose | 3.1 | 9.4 | 5.3 | 3.6 | 0.39 |

Moreover, the infant death rate of blacks is much higher than that of whites in each major metropolitan area of California. It is much higher than that of whites in Sacramento (at 0.26), followed by that in Oakland, San Francisco, and San Diego. It is relatively higher than that of whites in the Inland Empire where the black infant death rate is twice as high as that of whites (for a white/black death rate ratio of 0.51).

Blacks' infant death rates are highest absolutely in Los Angeles and Sacramento. They are lowest in San Francisco and San Jose (both at 9.4 per 1,000 live births) for reasons that are not clear.

EDUCATION INDEX AND INDICATORS

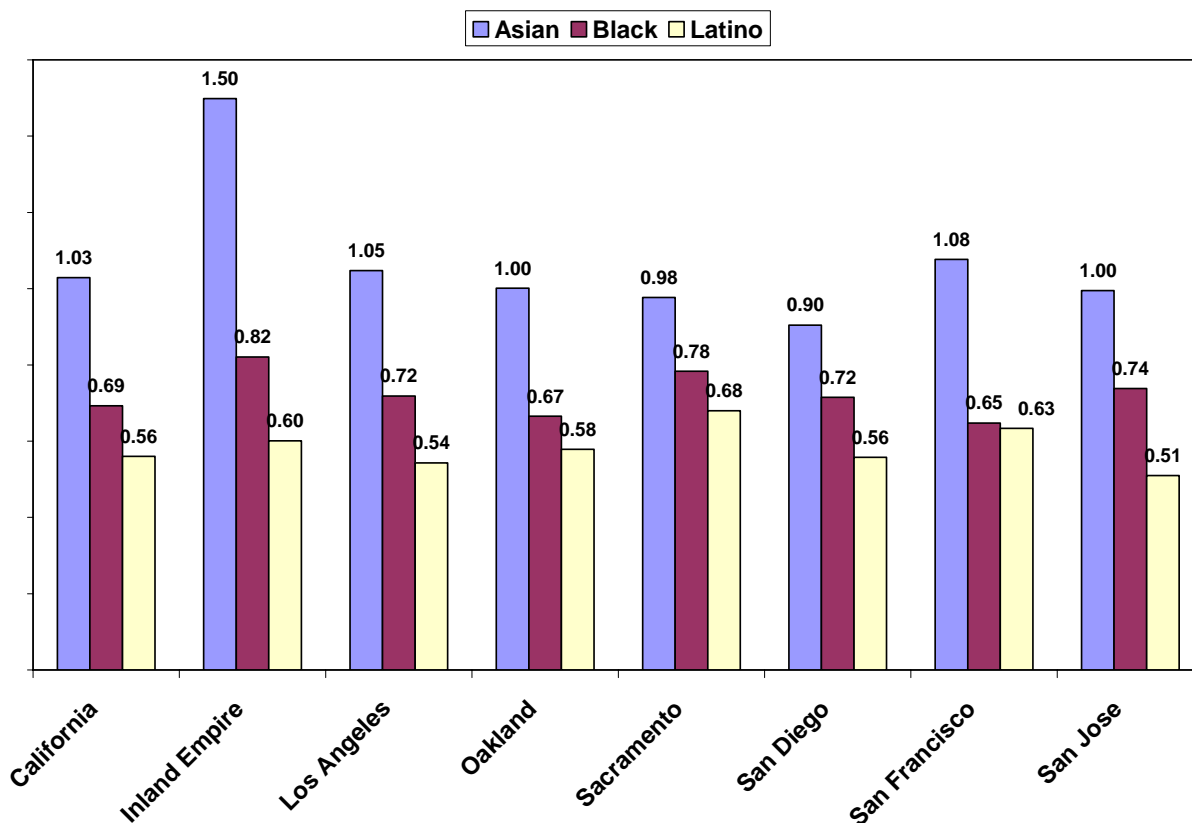
In recent decades, the economic and social returns to education have increased to unprecedented levels. Thus, educational opportunities and outcomes must be made widely available to all to prepare them for the increasingly complex and interrelated world. The Education Index measures:

- Course Quality
- Adult Educational Attainment
- School Achievement Scores
- Enrollment and Dropouts

In this section, the Education Index score is reported as well as data on *some* of the education indicators that drive the Education Index results. For this section, these reported results will include a discussion of those completing high school coursework required for entrance to the University of California or the California State University systems, and enrollment rates for preschool. Of course, data for the remaining education indicators included in the Education Index are shown in the Appendix. The Education sub-Index contributes 27 percent to the overall Equality Index score.

The Education Index score for blacks in California is 0.69, indicating that blacks' educational quality is about two-thirds that of whites. This score is nearly identical to blacks' overall Equality Index score in California (0.71). In California, blacks' inferior educational outcomes (relative to those of whites) are better than that of Latinos at 0.56, and each possess educational outcomes that are inferior to that of Asians as a group at 1.03, whose score yet again is on par with that of whites.

Figure 7: The Education Index



Racial inequality between blacks and whites in educational outcomes varies somewhat across major metropolitan areas in California. Blacks' outcomes relative to those of whites are better in metropolitan areas where blacks' population growth is rising fairly rapidly as in the Inland Empire and Sacramento. They are better there because of less racial inequality in test scores and preschool enrollment than in the other metropolitan areas. Blacks' outcomes relative to those of whites are much worse in the Bay area, in both Oakland and San Francisco, partly because of greater racial inequality in course quality, test scores and high school dropouts.

Completion of H.S. Coursework Required for UC/CSU Entrance

One indicator of educational outcomes in the Education Index is the completion rate of coursework required for entrance to the University of California or California State University Systems, which contributes 15 percent to the Education sub-Index. With the growing importance of cognitive skills, access to college is key to becoming competitive in labor markets and earning a middle-class wage. In California, a sure pathway to enhance cognitive skills is gaining access to the UC or CSU systems. The UC/CSU coursework completion rate measures the fraction of recently graduated high school seniors (by race and ethnicity) that have completed the coursework required for either UC or CSU entrance.

In California, blacks' UC/CSU coursework completion rates significantly lower than that of whites for reasons that are not reported here but could include a variety of factors such as lack of coursework available at their high schools of attendance. While blacks' coursework

completion rate in 2004/05 was about 25 percent, the equivalent figure for whites was 41 percent. This implies a black/white completion rate ratio of 0.62.

Table 9: H.S. Graduates Completing Courses – Required for U.C. and/or C.S.U. Entrance, 2004-05

| | Asian | Black | Latino | White | B/W Ratio |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| California | 58.7 | 25.2 | 24 | 40.9 | 0.62 |
| Inland Empire | 59.5 | 29.4 | 25.6 | 42.7 | 0.69 |
| Los Angeles | 64.9 | 33.6 | 31.9 | 45 | 0.75 |
| Oakland | 60.2 | 22.2 | 25 | 49.7 | 0.45 |
| Sacramento | 45.1 | 21.1 | 22 | 33.2 | 0.64 |
| San Diego | 58.8 | 23.5 | 22 | 46.7 | 0.50 |
| San Francisco | 65.4 | 26.3 | 36.4 | 58.3 | 0.45 |
| San Jose | 65.3 | 25 | 21 | 52.6 | 0.48 |

The UC/CSU coursework completion rate of blacks is much lower than that of whites in each major metropolitan area of California. It is significantly lower than that of whites in Oakland, San Francisco, San Jose and San Diego. In fact, the black/white completion rate ratio is lowest in Oakland and San Francisco (both at 0.45) followed closely by that in San Jose (at 0.48). Interestingly, black/white completion rate ratio is much higher in Los Angeles at 0.75 despite claims of poor schools there. The black/white completion rate ratio is also higher in the Inland Empire and Sacramento than that for the state as a whole.

Consistent with these results, blacks' UC/CSU coursework completion rate is highest absolutely in Los Angeles (33.6) and the Inland Empire (29.4) than the other major metropolitan areas.

Preschool Enrollment (% of 3 and 4 Year Olds)

Another key indicator of educational quality in the Education Index is the preschool enrollment rate, which contributes 10 percent to the education sub-Index. Preschool is important to foster basic reading, writing, and math skills as well as other social skill important for children's development. The nursery/preschool enrollment rate measures the fraction of 3 or 4 year olds (by race and ethnicity) that are enrolled in 2000 in a nursery or preschool program.

In California, the nursery/preschool enrollment rate of both black and white children was 56 percent, for a white/black nursery/preschool enrollment rate ratio of one. These enrollment rates are somewhat higher than that of Latino and Asian children in California.

Table 10: Nursery/Preschool Enrollment (Percent of 3 and 4 year olds), 2000

| | Asian | Black | Latino | White | B/W Ratio |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| California | 49.0 | 56.0 | 36.0 | 56.0 | 1.00 |
| Inland Empire | 34.0 | 48.0 | 32.0 | 45.0 | 1.07 |
| Los Angeles | 63.0 | 63.0 | 42.0 | 74.0 | 0.85 |
| Oakland | 53.0 | 63.0 | 41.0 | 64.0 | 0.98 |
| Sacramento | 32.0 | 48.0 | 41.0 | 50.0 | 0.96 |
| San Diego | 43.0 | 59.0 | 39.0 | 57.0 | 1.04 |
| San Francisco | 62.0 | 73.0 | 49.0 | 77.0 | 0.95 |
| San Jose | 52.0 | 49.0 | 40.0 | 63.0 | 0.78 |

Still, within California, there is significant variation in the degree to which black children are enrolled in preschool as compared to that of white children. The enrollment rate of black children is much lower than that of whites in San Jose and Los Angeles. In fact, the black/white enrollment rate ratio is lowest in San Jose at 0.78. In the other major metropolitan areas, the black/white enrollment rate ratio is nearly 1.00 indicating equality in enrollment.

Black children's enrollment rates are highest absolutely in the largest metropolitan areas including San Francisco (73 percent), and Oakland and Los Angeles (both at 63 percent).

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INDEX AND INDICATORS

Disproportionate contact with the criminal justice system or having a justice system that administers the law differentially or preferentially can weaken democratic participation in society and weaken confidence in that system of justice. The Criminal Justice Index measures:

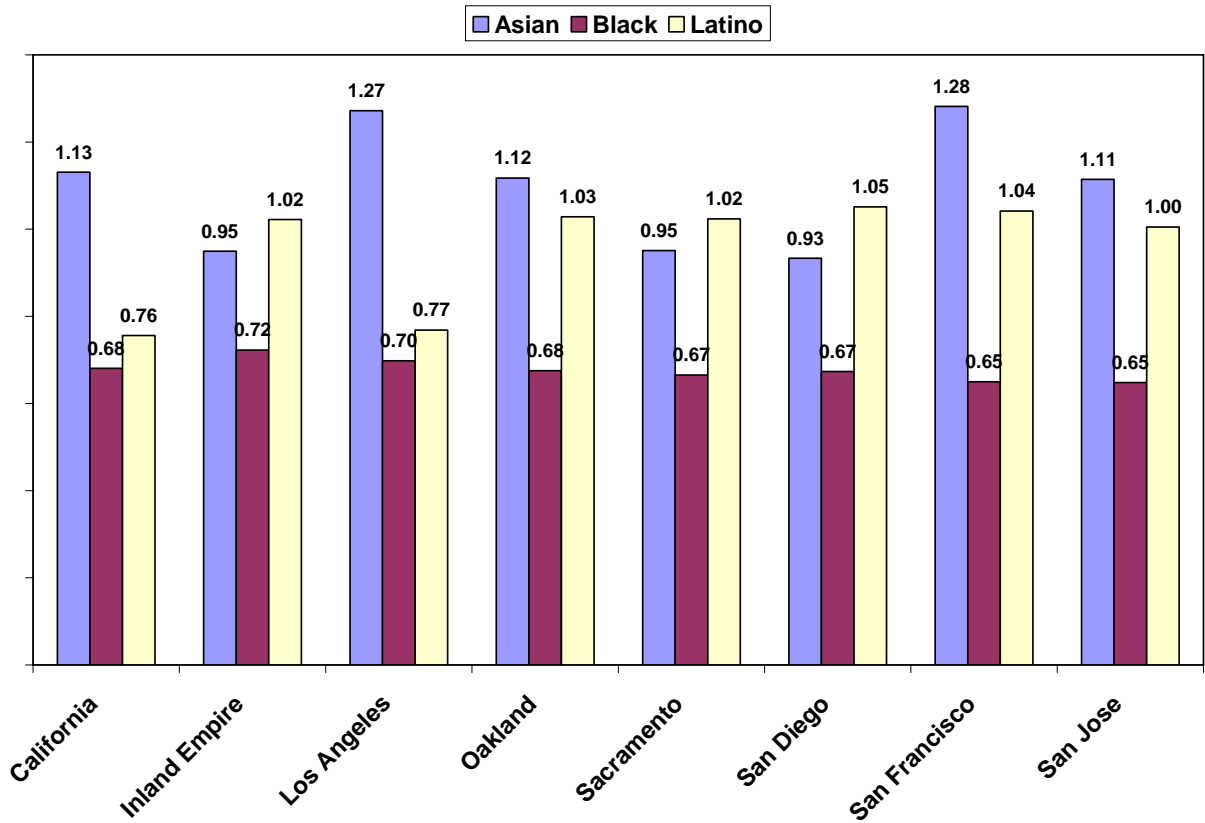
- Equality Before the Law¹²
- Arrest Rates
- Homicide & Victimization

In this section, the Criminal Justice Index score is reported as well as data on *one* of the criminal justice indicators that drive the Indexes' results. For this section, the discussion will report on felony arrest rates. Of course, data for the remaining criminal justice indicators included in the Criminal Justice Index are shown in the Appendix. The Criminal Justice sub-Index contributes 15 percent to the overall Equality Index score.

The Criminal Justice Index score for Blacks in California is 0.68, indicating that blacks' standing before the criminal justice system is about two-thirds that of whites. That score also implies that blacks overall Equality Index score in California (0.71) would be higher if their Criminal Justice Index score was somewhat higher than that reported here. Still, in California, blacks' standing before the criminal justice system is lower than that of Latinos at 0.76, and each of these groups criminal justice indicators are worse relative to Asians as a group at 1.13, whose score yet again is much closer to, and exceeds that of whites.

¹² As a result of limited data available at the metropolitan level, data on equality before the law, which includes measures of average jail sentences, average probation lengths and whether probation is granted, is given at the state level for each metropolitan area included in the study. This factor is likely to bias the criminal justice index values to be more similar across metropolitan areas than would be the case if unique metropolitan data were used.

Figure 8: The Criminal Justice Index



Surprisingly, racial inequality between blacks and whites in their standing before the criminal justice system does not vary a great deal across major metropolitan areas in California. Blacks' standing relative to whites in these indicators is relatively better in the Inland Empire (because of less racial inequality in arrest rates and in victimization such as homicides) and relatively worse in San Francisco and San Jose for the opposite reasons.

Felony Arrest Rates

One indicator of criminal justice participation is the felony arrest rate, which contributes 15 percent to the Criminal Justice Participation sub-Index. Arrest rates can reflect a variety of problems including criminal propensity, lack of opportunity, differential policing and enforcement in neighborhoods and communities, and racial profiling. In either case, possessing higher felony arrest rates can certainly be viewed as normatively inferior to having lower arrest rates. The felony arrest rate measures the fraction of the adult population (by race and ethnicity) that had been arrested for a felony offense in 2003. Of course, those arrests may or may not have led to convictions.

In California, the fraction of blacks who had been arrested for a felony offense is much larger than that of whites. While the percentage of blacks who were arrested in 2003 was 3.7 percent, the equivalent figure for whites was a little less than 1 percent. This implies a white/black felony arrest rate ratio of 0.22.

Table 11: Felony Arrests Rates, 2003

| | Asian | Black | Latino | White | W/B Ratio |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| California | 0.46 | 3.66 | 1.36 | 0.80 | 0.22 |
| Inland Empire | 1.03 | 3.17 | 1.81 | 1.10 | 0.35 |
| Los Angeles | 0.46 | 3.66 | 1.36 | 0.80 | 0.22 |
| Oakland | 0.45 | 4.00 | 1.27 | 0.69 | 0.17 |
| Sacramento | 0.98 | 6.00 | 2.08 | 1.34 | 0.22 |
| San Diego | 0.84 | 3.96 | 1.47 | 0.85 | 0.21 |
| San Francisco | 0.62 | 13.95 | 2.85 | 2.00 | 0.14 |
| San Jose | 0.43 | 4.02 | 2.00 | 0.62 | 0.15 |

The felony arrest of blacks is much higher than that of whites in each major metropolitan area of California. It is significantly higher than that of whites in San Francisco, San Jose and Oakland. In fact, the white/black arrest rate ratio is lowest in San Jose at 0.14, followed by San Francisco (0.15) and Oakland (0.17). It is relatively higher in the other metropolitan areas but particularly in the Inland Empires, where the white back felony arrest rate ratio is highest at 0.34.

Somewhat consistent with these findings, blacks' felony arrest rate is highest absolutely in San Francisco (at nearly 14 percent) and lowest in the Inland Empires (at 3.2 percent).

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT INDEX AND INDICATORS

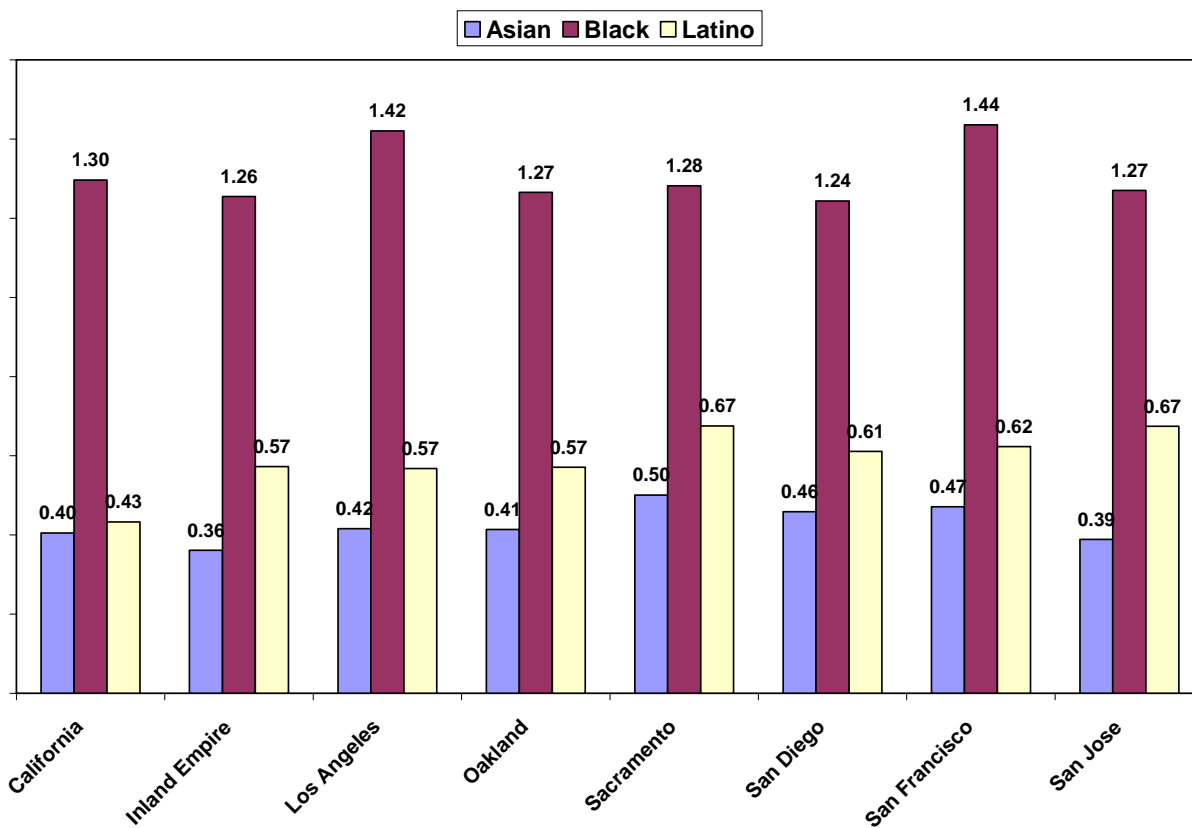
Civic engagement can help ensure active participation in important social spheres such as political life and help address a variety of social problems whether they are in neighborhoods, school, and elsewhere. The Civic Engagement Index measures:

- Armed Services Participation
- Union Representation
- English Fluency

In this section, the Civic Participation Index score is reported as well as data on *one* of the civic participation indicators that drive the Indexes' results. For this section, the discussion will report on percentage of veterans among each racial and ethnic group. Yet again, data for the remaining civic participation indicators included in the Civic Participation Index are shown in the Appendix. The Civic Participation sub-Index contributes 5 percent to the overall Equality Index score.

The Civic Participation Index score for Blacks in California is 1.30, indicating that blacks' civic participation levels are higher than that of whites. That score also implies that blacks' overall Equality Index score in California (0.71) would be somewhat lower if not for their higher degrees of civic participation. In California, blacks' civic participation levels are also much higher than that of Asians and Latinos, whose scores are much lower than that of whites.

Figure 9: The Civic Engagement Index



Racial inequality between blacks and whites in civic participation does not vary a great deal across major metropolitan areas in California. Still, civic participation levels of blacks are higher relative to those of whites in San Francisco (1.44) and Los Angeles (1.42) because of less racial inequality in union and veteran representation.

Veteran Representation

One indicator of civic participation is participation in the armed forces, which contributes 40 percent to the Civic Participation sub-Index. Serving the country through voluntary military enlistment indicates a strong commitment to engagement in civic affairs. The percentage of veterans measures the fraction of a population (by race and ethnicity) that had enlisted in any of the armed forces, including the National Guard.

In California, the fraction of blacks who are veterans is nearly on par with that of whites. While the percentage of blacks who are veterans in California in 2000 was 12 percent, the equivalent figure for whites was 14 percent. This implies a black/white veteran's rate ratio of 0.85.

Table 12: Percentage of Veterans, 2000

| | Asian | Black | Latino | White | B/W Ratio |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| California | 4.0 | 12.0 | 4.0 | 14.0 | 0.86 |
| Inland Empire | 4.0 | 12.0 | 4.0 | 15.0 | 0.80 |
| Los Angeles | 3.0 | 10.0 | 3.0 | 12.0 | 0.83 |
| Oakland | 4.0 | 11.0 | 4.0 | 13.0 | 0.85 |
| Sacramento | 5.0 | 12.0 | 6.0 | 15.0 | 0.80 |
| San Diego | 8.0 | 16.0 | 4.0 | 16.0 | 1.00 |
| San Francisco | 4.0 | 13.0 | 4.0 | 12.0 | 1.08 |
| San Jose | 3.0 | 12.0 | 4.0 | 12.0 | 1.00 |

In some metropolitan areas, the fraction of blacks who are veterans is exactly on par with that of whites. These areas include San Diego (a big home for the military), and San Francisco and San Jose. Consistent with these results, the fraction of blacks who are veterans is highest absolutely in San Diego and San Francisco.

THE EQUALITY INDEX FOR BLACKS

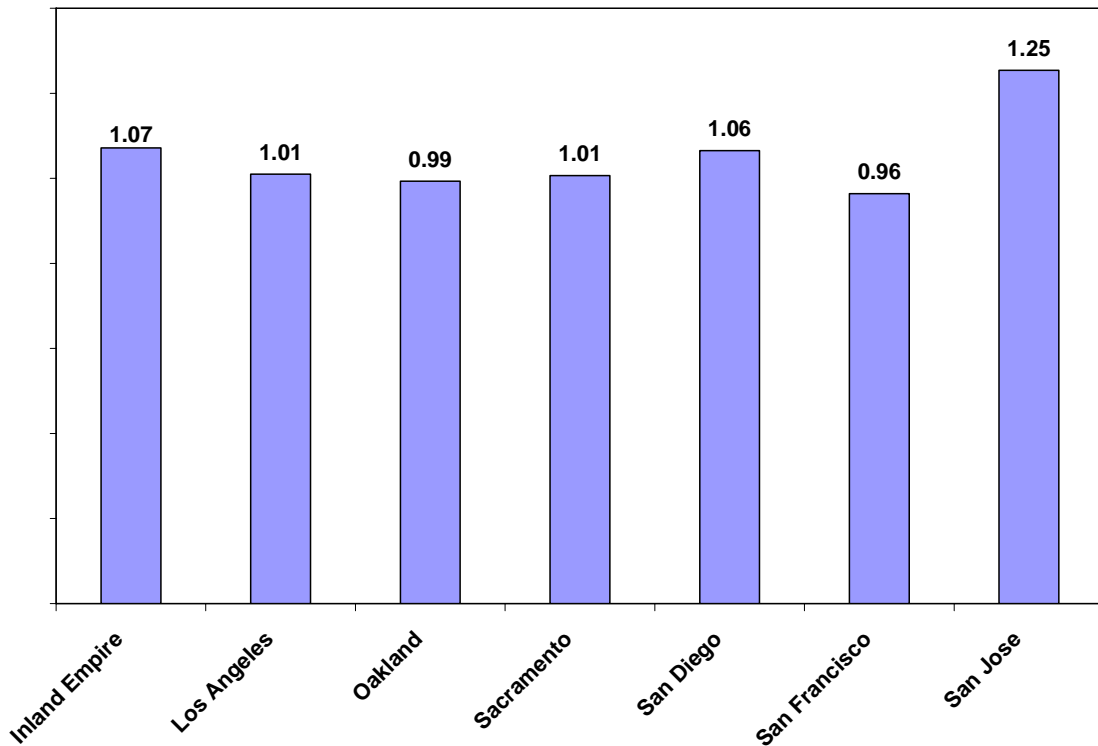
This section report results for The Equality Index for Blacks. The previous section report results of The Equality Index that provided information on blacks' relative social and economic standing to that of whites. In this section, we report results on an Equality Index in which we use data only for blacks in the state. In particular, we use the same method, sub components and weighting schemes to generate The Equality Index as before, except we use black's social and economic outcomes in the State of California as the reference group. Thus, The Equality Index for Blacks allows one to see how blacks in each of the major metropolitan areas covered in this report fare relative to blacks in the State of California as a whole. Thus, a score of less than 1.00 means that blacks in a particular metropolitan area are is faring worse than blacks in the State of California as a whole, while a score of greater than 1.00 indicates that blacks in that metropolitan area are faring better than blacks in the state as a whole.

This section will focus on results from the overall equality Index and on scores from its sub-components. It will not focus on specific indicators within these sub-components as was the case in the above section. Data for blacks on the specific measures can be found in the above tables in the appendix.

EQUALITY INDEX RESULTS FOR BLACKS

The Equality Index for Blacks demonstrate that blacks in San Jose score better in overall social and economic well-being than blacks in the other major metropolitan areas and blacks in California as a whole. The index results reveal an index score for blacks in San Jose of 1.25, with blacks in the Inland Empire and in San Diego having the next highest scores. Blacks in the remaining metropolitan have social and economic outcomes that are on par with those of blacks in the state as a whole and with blacks in these metropolitan areas. These areas include Los Angeles, Oakland, Sacramento, and San Francisco.

Figure 10: The Equality Index for Blacks

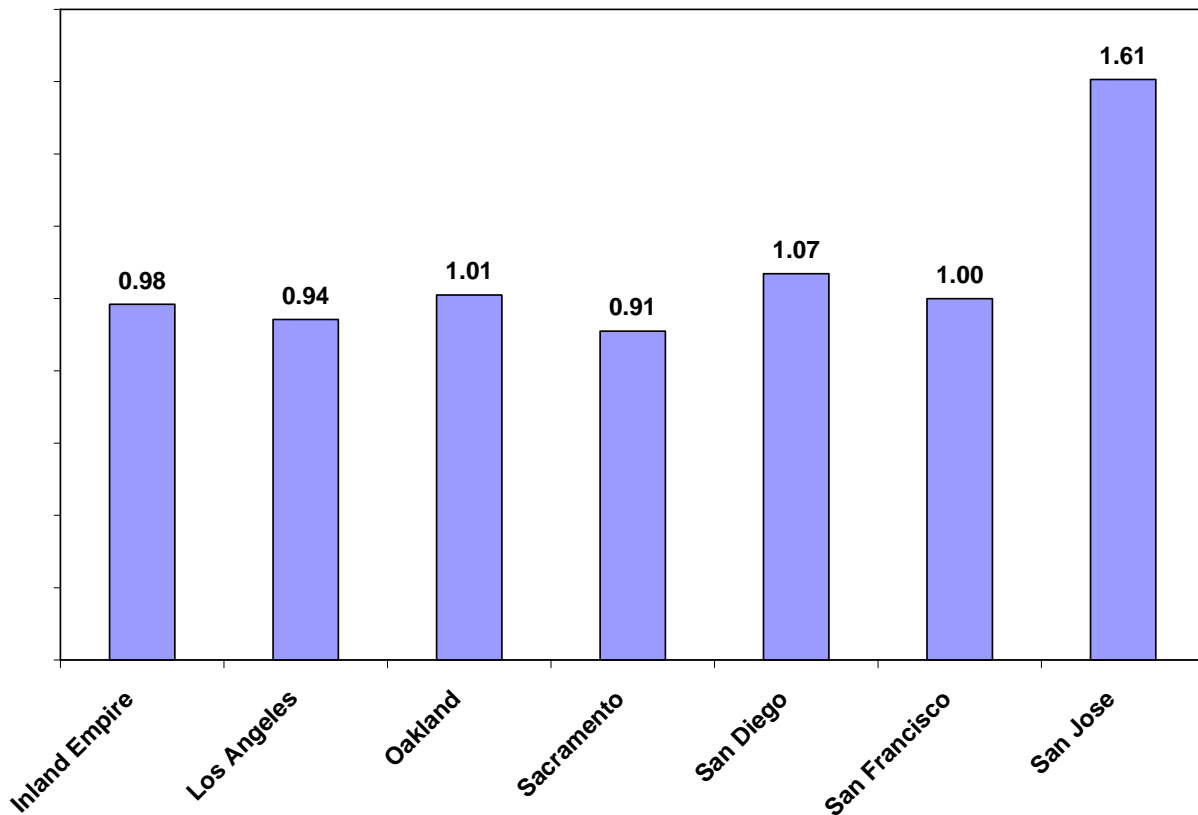


The factors driving high Equality Index scores for blacks in Jan Jose, the Inland Empire and San Diego differ somewhat. As will be noted below, the high score of blacks in San Jose is driven principally by economic factors, followed closely by education and housing factors. Of course, the high level of household income of blacks in San Jose is what propels their economics index score, among other factors. Housing and educator factors drive the relatively high score of blacks in the Inland Empire, with low housing costs and high homeownership rates there fueling their high housing scores. Finally, education and housing factors significantly influence the relatively high score of blacks in San Diego, with higher levels of educational attainment and high school exit exam passing rates propelling their high education scores.

ECONOMIC INDEX FOR BLACKS

The Economic Index score for blacks is highest in San Jose by a wide margin. Scores in the other metropolitan areas are relatively comparable, except in San Diego, which has a higher score than the state as a whole. The higher score of blacks in San Jose is driven principally by their higher median household income and their lower unemployment and poverty rates than those in the other metropolitan areas. San Diego's higher score is propelled by relatively lower unemployment and poverty rates of blacks there. Conversely, the relatively lower Economics Index score of blacks in Sacramento is influenced largely by their low rate of business ownership, as compared to that in the other metropolitan areas.

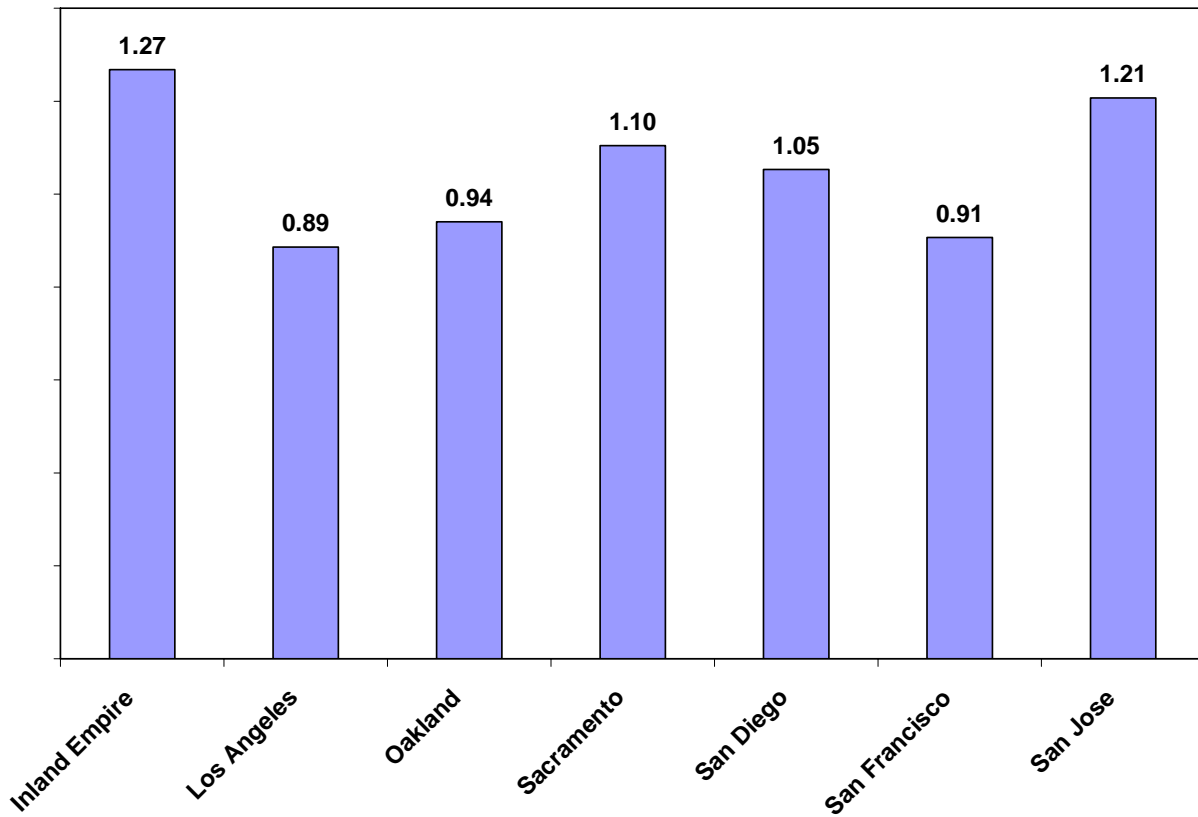
Figure 11: The Economic Index for Blacks



HOUSING INDEX FOR BLACKS

The Housing Index scores for blacks in California vary across the major metropolitan areas. It is highest in the Inland Empire followed by San Jose. On the other hand, it is lowest in Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

Figure 12: The Housing Index for Blacks



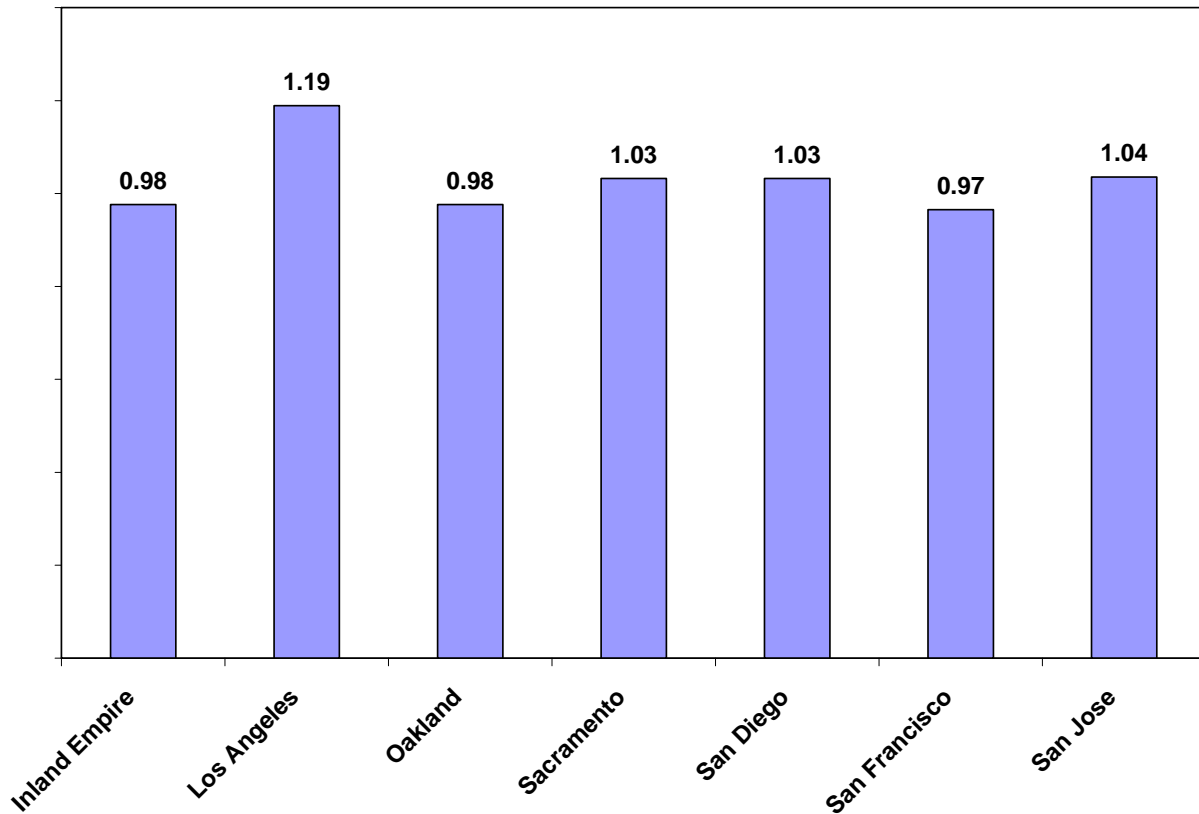
The higher housing score of blacks in the Inland Empires is fueled interestingly by much fewer physical problems with housing, although housing prices are much lower there on average than in many of the other metropolitan areas. In San Jose, the relatively higher housing score of blacks is propelled by much better rent burdens (or having a lower percentage of income spent on rent) among renting blacks there, despite the higher housing costs in this area.

On the other hand, the relatively lower housing score of blacks in Los Angeles is influenced by mortgage burdens (or having a higher percentage of income being spent on mortgages) and on overcrowding housing conditions, probably as a result of the high cost of housing there. Despite the high cost of housing in San Francisco, blacks lower housing score there is fueled by physical problems with their housing units.

HEALTH INDEX FOR BLACKS

The Health Index scores for blacks in California vary very little across the major metropolitan areas, with one exception. The Health Index score is highest for blacks in Los Angeles. It is highest for blacks there because of the better age-adjusted death rates (per 100,000) there than that for blacks in the other metropolitan areas. Moreover, the Health Index score is highest for blacks in Los Angeles despite the fact that the homicide rate for those between 1 and 17 years old is highest there among the metropolitan areas included in the study.

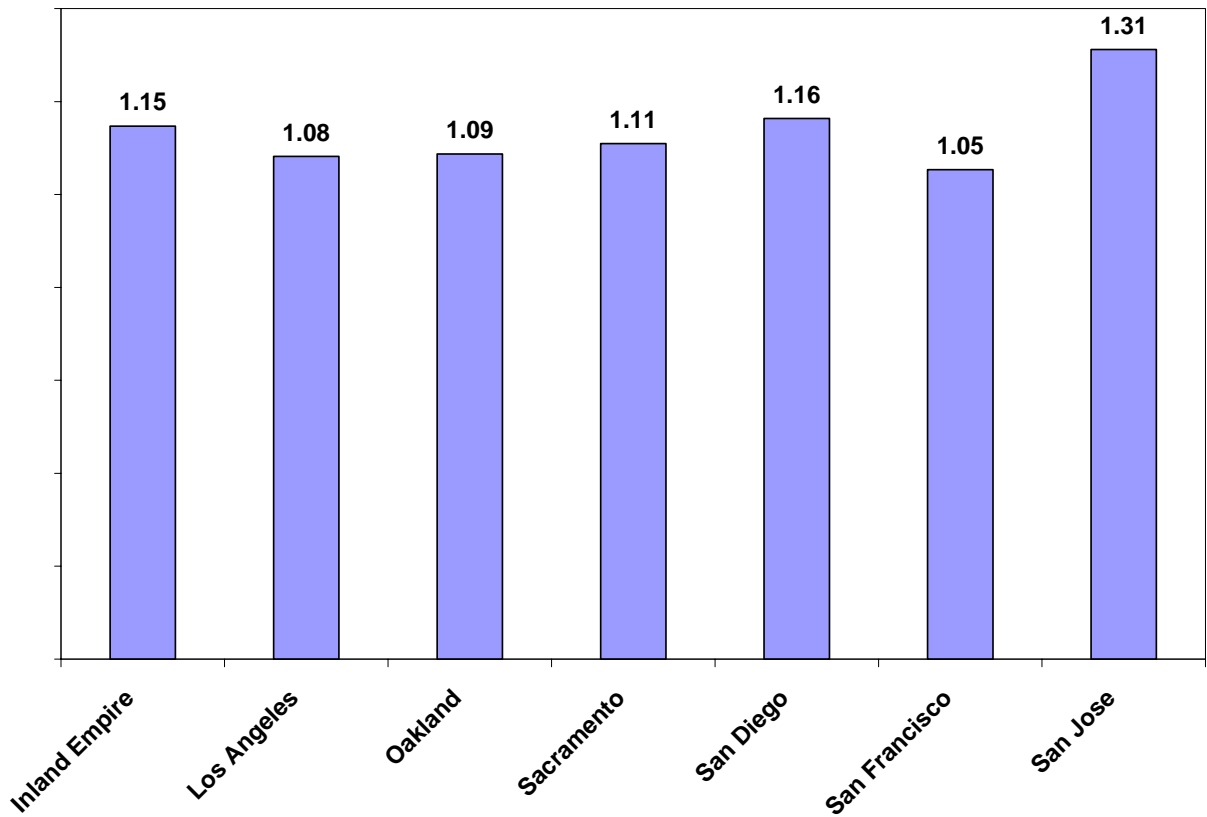
Figure 13: The Health Index for Blacks



EDUCATION INDEX FOR BLAKCS

The Education Index scores for blacks in California vary somewhat across the major metropolitan areas. It is highest in San Jose, followed by San Diego and the Inland Empire. On the other hand, they are relatively lower in the remaining metropolitan areas. Moreover, the education index scores for all metropolitan areas are higher than that for blacks in the state as a whole, which is consistent with educational attainment levels being higher in urban than more rural areas.

Figure 14: The Education Index for Blacks

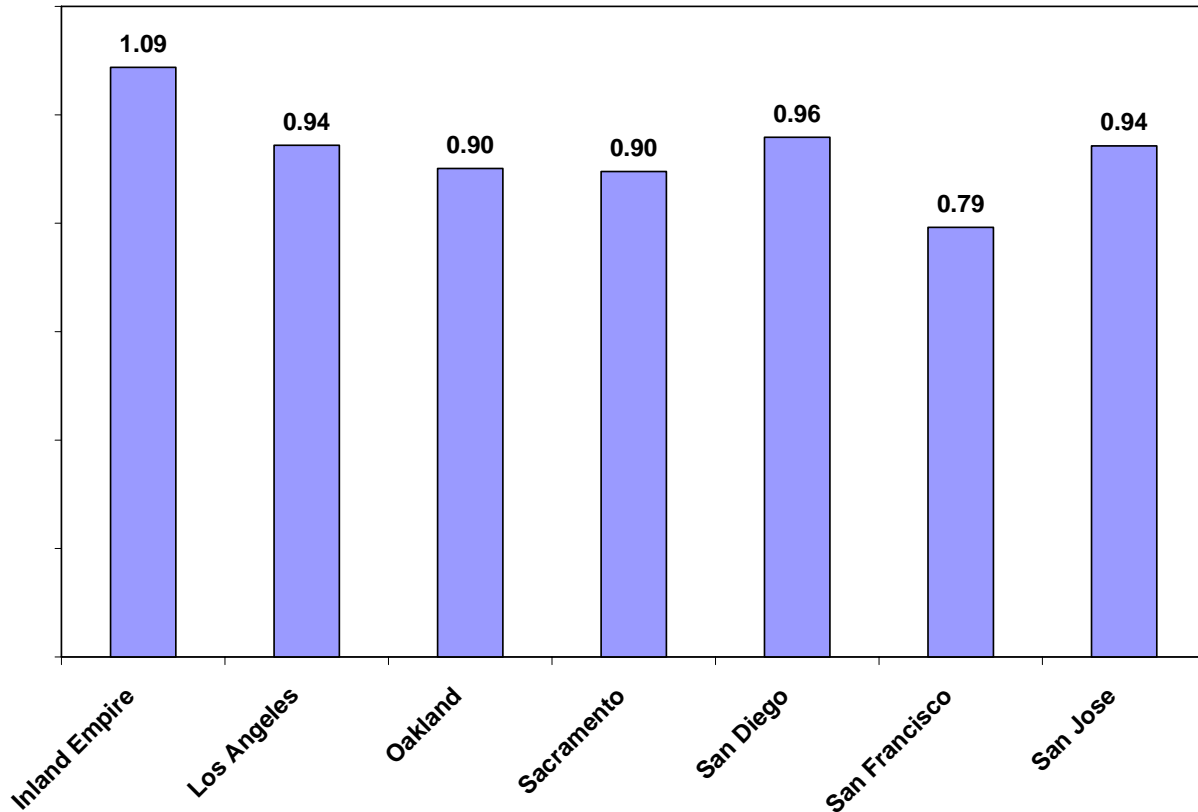


The higher education score of blacks in San Jose is fueled by a much higher fraction of blacks there with a college degree (than in the other metropolitan areas), which is consistent with the employment base there that requires more knowledge based work than that in the other areas. In San Diego, the relatively higher education score of blacks is propelled by much higher high school exit exam passing rates there than in the other metropolitan areas and by a higher fraction of blacks with a college degree. These same reasons also explain the relatively higher education score of blacks in the Inland Empire, in addition to a higher fraction of graduation high school seniors that complete courses required for admission to the University of California and the California State University systems.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INDEX FOR BLACKS

The Criminal Justice Index scores for blacks in California also vary somewhat across the major metropolitan areas. They are highest in the Inland Empire and lowest in San Francisco, while the remaining other metropolitan areas show comparable scores.

Figure 15: The Criminal Justice for Blacks

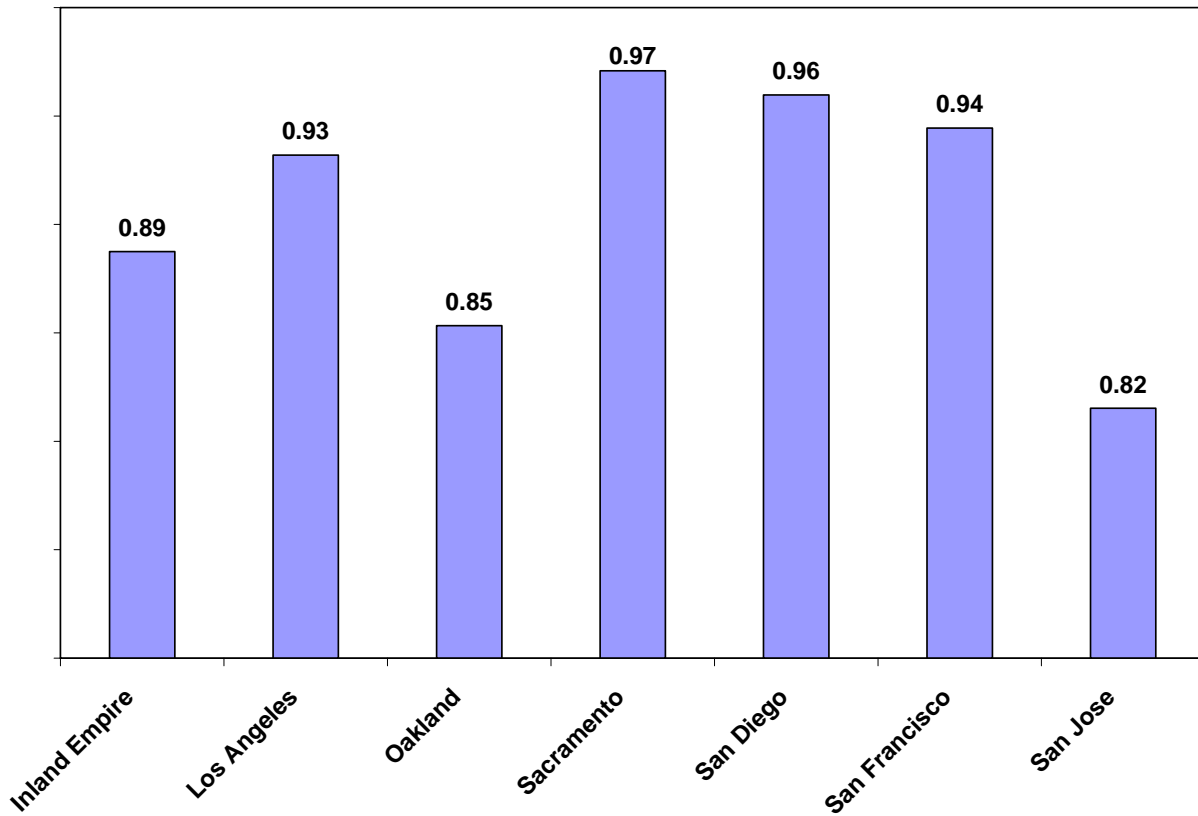


The higher criminal justice score of blacks in the Inland Empires is fueled primarily by the lower homicide rates of men and by the lower misdemeanor, and to a lesser extent felony arrest rates compared with the other metropolitan areas. On the other hand, the relatively lower criminal justice score of blacks in San Francisco is influenced by higher homicide rates for both men and women, and by higher misdemeanor and felony arrest rates.

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT INDEX FOR BLACKS

The Civic Participation Index scores for blacks vary across the major metropolitan areas in California, though all scores are lower than 1.00 indicating that civic participation levels are lower for blacks in these metropolitan areas than for blacks in the state as a whole. However, these scores are lowest in San Jose, the Inland Empire and Oakland. For all of the metropolitan areas, the lower civic participation score is fueled mostly by lower levels of English being spoken very well, especially in San Jose for reasons that are not clear but could include more foreign born blacks in these areas.

Figure 16: The Civic Participation Index for Blacks



CONCLUSION

This study of the *State of Black California* was similar in method to the *State of Black Los Angeles* commissioned by the United Way of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles Urban League and published in 2005. This report, as well as the *State of Black Los Angeles*, used the “Equality Index,” an objective tool to compare the degree to which Blacks in Los Angeles enjoyed equal conditions relative to white and other ethnic groups. The Equality Index provides a summary measure of overall wellbeing using a single index to represent performance on a number of economic, housing, health, education, criminal justice and civic engagement outcomes.

The overall findings in the report indicate that the Equality Index results for California demonstrate that blacks and Latinos fare worse relative to whites compared with other ethnic groups. The overall index results reveal that blacks in California fare poorly in comparison to whites in important performance indicators in economics, housing, education, health, criminal justice and civic engagement. Overall, Latinos in California also fare poorly in comparison to whites, yet are exactly on par with blacks in these outcomes. Asians as a group are essentially on par with whites in the aggregate index

Compared to other ethnic and racial groups, blacks overall inequality index score is the lowest of all groups in each major metropolitan area in California that is included in this study, except San Jose and to a lesser extent Los Angeles. Relative to Whites, Asians, and Latinos, blacks’ performance in key indicators in housing, health, and criminal justice are the worst in California and each of its major metropolitan areas. But blacks’ performance in economics and education is better than that of Latinos in California and in most of its major metropolitan areas, but still falls behind that of Asians and Latinos. Still, blacks score the highest of any racial and ethnic group in civic engagement.

The performance of blacks in Los Angeles is virtually identical to that in California, mostly because blacks in Los Angeles make up nearly half the black population in the State. Racial inequality between blacks and whites is very similar in Sacramento, San Diego and San Jose to that in Los Angeles, despite their smaller metropolitan area size.

As a group, blacks have the highest social and economic performance scores in San Jose than blacks in the other major metropolitan areas and blacks in California as a whole. Blacks in the Inland Empire and in San Diego have the next highest scores. The high score of blacks in San Jose is driven principally by economic factors, whereas housing and education factors drive the relatively high score of blacks in the Inland Empire. Education and housing factors significantly influence the relatively high score of blacks in San Diego.

Equality Index Metrics

California Equality Index Metrics

| Economic Index | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
| Household Median Income | 55,366 | 34,956 | 36,532 | 53,734 |
| Per Capita Income | 22,050 | 17,447 | 11,674 | 31,700 |
| Family Income (Median) | 61,383 | 39,726 | 35,980 | 65,342 |
| Unemployment Rate | 5.2% | 12.0% | 10.1% | 5.0% |
| Labor Force Participation Rate | 61.1% | 59.5% | 60.6% | 64.0% |
| Poverty Rate | 12.8% | 22.4% | 22.1% | 7.8% |
| Owned Businesses | 316,048 | 79,110 | 336,405 | 1,827,734 |
| Business Ownership Rate | 9.7 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 15.9 |
| Economic Weighted Index | 0.86 | 0.59 | 0.57 | 1.00 |

| Housing Index | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
| Homeowners | 55% | 39% | 44% | 65% |
| Renters | 45% | 61% | 56% | 35% |
| Severe/Moderate Repair Problem | 9% | 10% | 14% | 9% |
| Households below Poverty | 12.8% | 20.0% | 19.7% | 7.4% |
| Percent of Income spent on Rent | 26% | 29% | 27% | 25% |
| Rent More than 30% | 38% | 47% | 43% | 39% |
| Percent of Income spent on Mortgage | 16% | 17% | 18% | 12% |
| Housing Units with More than 1.0 Persons per Room | 25.0% | 12.0% | 42.0% | 4.0% |
| Average Family Size | 3.70 | 3.32 | 4.27 | 2.95 |
| Children Living w/ Married Couple | 78.0% | 33.9% | 62.2% | 72.1% |
| Children Living w/ Mother Only | 8.8% | 39.3% | 15.8% | 14.1% |
| Children Living w/ Father Only | 2.8% | 5.7% | 5.8% | 5.4% |
| Children Living w/ Grandparent | 5.0% | 12.0% | 7.6% | 5.0% |
| Housing Weighted Index | 0.87 | 0.69 | 0.72 | 1.00 |

| Health Index | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
| California Life Expectancy | 83.7 | 71.7 | 82.5 | 77.3 |
| Death Rates - All Causes (per 1000,000) | 532.6 | 1,139.5 | 634.5 | 846.0 |
| Adolescent Mortality Rate (per 100,000) | 38.02 | 81.2 | 46.4 | 44.0 |
| Adolescent Homicide Rate (per 100,000) | 3.4 | 8.4 | 3.5 | 1.6 |
| Infant Death Rate (per 1,000 live births) | 4.1 | 11.6 | 5.2 | 4.8 |
| Birth Rate - Unmarried Women (per 1,000) | 8.40 | 38.34 | 54.47 | 12.76 |
| Birth Rate - Married Women (per 1,000) | 60.44 | 21.86 | 67.90 | 50.57 |
| Overweight - Grades 7 | 20.4% | 34.6% | 41.1% | 25.4% |
| Physical Fitness Test - Grade 7 | 86.2% | 70.0% | 68.5% | 81.4% |
| Health Weighted Index | 1.46 | 0.68 | 1.14 | 1.00 |

| Education Index | | | | |
|------------------------|--|--|--|--|
|------------------------|--|--|--|--|

| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Completed Courses for U.C./C.S.U. Entrance | 58.7% | 25.2% | 24.0% | 40.9% |
| Age 25+ Less than 9th Grade | 11.6% | 4.5% | 33.9% | 2.6% |
| Age 25+ 9-12th Grade, No Diploma | 8.5% | 15.3% | 20.4% | 7.8% |
| Age 25+ With AA Degree | 8.0% | 9.0% | 4.0% | 8.0% |
| Age 25+ With Bachelor's Degree | 28.0% | 11.0% | 5.0% | 21.0% |
| Age 25+ With Master's Degree | 13.0% | 6.0% | 3.0% | 13.0% |
| Age 25+ Ever Attended College | 49.0% | 26.0% | 12.0% | 42.0% |
| California Standardized Test Score: 8th Grade English | 361.3 | 314.4 | 315 | 358.2 |
| California Standardized Test Score: 4th Grade English | 377.4 | 330.9 | 327.3 | 371.3 |
| California Standardized Test Score: 8th Grade Mathematics | 344.6 | 297.7 | 304.4 | 333.9 |
| California Standardized Test Score: 4th Grade Mathematics | 404.2 | 325.2 | 335.4 | 376.9 |
| CAT/6 Reading Scores (11th grade) | 708.1 | 672.8 | 676.8 | 705 |
| High School Exit Exam Passing Rate: English | 0.83 | 0.4 | 0.49 | 0.77 |
| High School Exit Exam Passing Rate: Math | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.81 |
| SAT Average Score | 1,063 | 869 | 899 | 1,085 |
| Preschool Enrollment | 49% | 56% | 36% | 56% |
| High School Dropouts: 1 Year Rate | 1.4 | 5.5 | 4 | 2 |
| High School Dropouts: 4 Year Rate | 5.5 | 21.8 | 16.6 | 7.9 |
| Education Weighted Index | 1.03 | 0.69 | 0.56 | 1.00 |

Criminal Justice Index

| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Average Jail Sentence - Violent | 26.02 | 26.41 | 30.55 | 23.82 |
| Average Jail Sentence - Nonviolent | 7.19 | 15.79 | 12.52 | 12.33 |
| Average Months of Probation | 42.55 | 42.55 | 38.67 | 40.54 |
| Felony Arrests - Percent of Population | 0.46 | 3.66 | 1.36 | 0.80 |
| Misdemeanor Arrests - Percent of Population | 0.84 | 4.10 | 1.95 | 1.52 |
| Homicide Rates - Males (per 100,000) | 5.11 | 41.03 | 13.69 | 4.54 |
| Homicide Rates - Females (per 100,000) | 2.58 | 7.14 | 2.21 | 2.13 |
| Criminal Justice Weighted Index | 1.13 | 0.68 | 0.76 | 1.00 |

Civic Engagement Index

| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
|--|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Union Members - Percent of Labor Force | 14.3% | 28.8% | 15.7% | 20.8% |
| Not Fluent in English | 26.0% | 1.0% | 24.0% | 2.0% |
| Armed Services - Percent of Population | 4.0% | 12.0% | 4.0% | 14.0% |
| Civic Engagement Weighted Index | 0.40 | 1.30 | 0.43 | 1.00 |

Inland Empire Equality Index Metrics

| Economic Index | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
| Household Median Income | 51,500 | 37,000 | 37,000 | 46,200 |
| Per Capita Income | 22,244 | 18,760 | 13,604 | 27,086 |
| Family Income (Median) | 55,100 | 40,000 | 38,400 | 51,000 |
| Unemployment Rate | 6.0% | 12.3% | 9.4% | 6.2% |
| Labor Force Participation Rate | 59.7% | 60.7% | 59.4% | 59.1% |
| Poverty Rate | 13.6 | 23.0 | 20.7 | 10.2 |
| Owned Businesses | 5,482 | 3,489 | 14,171 | 69,570 |
| Business Ownership Rate | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 4.5 |
| Economic Weighted Index | 0.95 | 0.70 | 0.68 | 1.00 |

| Housing Index | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
| Homeowners | 66% | 50% | 64% | 78% |
| Renters | 35% | 50% | 36% | 22% |
| Severe/Moderate Repair Problem | 13% | 4% | 5% | 3% |
| Households below Poverty | 1.6% | 18.2% | 15.2% | 7.5% |
| Percent of Income spent on Rent | 26% | 31% | 27% | 26% |
| Rent More than 30% | 39% | 50% | 42% | 40% |
| Percent of Income spent on Mortgage | 17% | 18% | 18% | 12% |
| Housing Units with More than 1.0 Persons per Room | 18% | 13% | 35% | 4% |
| Average Family Size | 3.9 | 3.74 | 4.78 | 3.16 |
| Children Living w/ Married Couple | 79% | 41% | 64% | 70% |
| Children Living w/ Mother Only | 8% | 35% | 15% | 14% |
| Children Living w/ Father Only | 3% | 6% | 6% | 6% |
| Children Living w/ Grandparent | 4% | 10% | 8% | 6% |
| Housing Weighted Index | 1.36 | 0.65 | 0.76 | 1.00 |

| Health Index | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
| California Life Expectancy | 83.7 | 71.7 | 82.5 | 77.3 |
| Death Rates - All Causes (per 100,000) | 595.0 | 1206.6 | 643.4 | 920.0 |
| Adolescent Mortality Rate (per 100,000) | 57.31 | 61.97 | 42.74 | 47.05 |
| Adolescent Homicide Rate (per 100,000) | 2.91 | 4.71 | 2.44 | 1.93 |
| Infant Death Rate (per 1,000 live births) | 3.63 | 10.74 | 6.77 | 5.52 |
| Birth Rate - Unmarried Women (per 1,000) | 9.97 | 42.93 | 50.30 | 15.30 |
| Birth Rate - Married Women (per 1,000) | 67.18 | 25.05 | 65.82 | 41.04 |
| Overweight - Grades 7 | 24.0% | 34.2% | 42.1% | 28.0% |
| Physical Fitness Test - Grade 7 | 86.2% | 76.2% | 70.5% | 81.2% |
| Health Weighted Index | 1.48 | 0.72 | 1.23 | 1.00 |

| Education Index | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |

| | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Completed Courses for U.C./C.S.U. Entrance | 59.5 | 29.4 | 25.6 | 42.7 |
| Age 25+ Less than 9th Grade | 7.3% | 3.4% | 28.0% | 2.6% |
| Age 25+ 9-12th Grade, No Diploma | 8.7% | 15.2% | 23.0% | 11.1% |
| Age 25+ With AA Degree | 10.0% | 10.0% | 4.0% | 8.0% |
| Age 25+ With Bachelor's Degree | 29.0% | 10.0% | 4.0% | 13.0% |
| Age 25+ With Master's Degree | 12.0% | 5.0% | 2.0% | 7.0% |
| Age 25+ Ever Attended College | 68.8% | 55.9% | 26.9% | 58.8% |
| California Standardized Test Score: 8th Grade English | 358.2 | 318 | 314.5 | 349.7 |
| California Standardized Test Score: 4th Grade English | 368.5 | 333.7 | 327.9 | 363.6 |
| California Standardized Test Score: 8th Grade Mathematics | 324.5 | 292.6 | 297.8 | 318.5 |
| California Standardized Test Score: 4th Grade Mathematics | 391.6 | 332.2 | 336.1 | 372.3 |
| CAT/6 Reading Scores (11th grade) | 707.3 | 678.9 | 675.7 | 699.4 |
| High School Exit Exam Passing Rate: English | 81.0 | 49.0 | 51.0 | 76.0 |
| High School Exit Exam Passing Rate: Math | 77.0 | 59.0 | 53.0 | 80.0 |
| SAT Average Score | 1,011 | 876 | 892 | 1,023 |
| Preschool Enrollment | 34% | 48% | 32% | 45% |
| High School Dropouts: 1 Year Rate | 1.5 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 2.0 |
| High School Dropouts: 4 Year Rate | 6.2 | 18.4 | 15.5 | 8.1 |
| Education Weighted Index | 1.46 | 0.82 | 0.60 | 1.00 |

Criminal Justice Index

| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Average Jail Sentence - Violent | 26.02 | 26.41 | 30.55 | 23.82 |
| Average Jail Sentence - Nonviolent | 7.19 | 15.79 | 12.52 | 12.33 |
| Average Months of Probation | 42.55 | 42.55 | 38.67 | 40.54 |
| Felony Arrests - Percent of Population | 1.03% | 3.17% | 1.81% | 1.10% |
| Misdemeanor Arrests - Percent of Population | 1.58% | 2.99% | 2.30% | 1.55% |
| Homicide Rates - Males (per 100,000) | 10.76 | 30.39 | 12.93 | 7.89 |
| Homicide Rates - Females (per 100,000) | 8.18 | 6.37 | 14.23 | 2.31 |
| Criminal Justice Weighted Index | 0.95 | 0.72 | 1.02 | 1.00 |

Civic Engagement Index

| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Union Members - Percent of Labor Force | 9.1 | 24.3 | 17.1 | 15.3 |
| Not Fluent in English | 71.0 | 4.0 | 64.0 | 6.0 |
| Armed Services - Percent of Population | 4.0 | 12.0 | 4.0 | 15.0 |
| Civic Engagement Weighted Index | 0.36 | 1.26 | 0.57 | 1.00 |

Los Angeles Equality Index Metrics

| Economic Index | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
| Household Median Income | 47,631 | 31,905 | 33,820 | 53,978 |
| Per Capita Income | 20,595 | 17,341 | 11,100 | 35,785 |
| Family Income (Median) | 54,108 | 37,190 | 33,363 | 69,396 |
| Unemployment Rate | 5.8% | 13.8% | 9.9% | 5.8% |
| Labor Force Participation Rate | 59.1% | 58.8% | 58.7% | 63.6% |
| Poverty Rate | 13.9 | 24.4 | 24.2 | 8.5 |
| Owned Businesses | 114,462 | 38,277 | 136,678 | 489,284 |
| Business Ownership Rate | 9.7 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 15.9 |
| Economic Weighted Index | 0.79 | 0.55 | 0.54 | 1.00 |

| Housing Index | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
| Homeowners | 45% | 38% | 39% | 57% |
| Renters | 55% | 62% | 61% | 43% |
| Severe/Moderate Repair Problem | 9% | 10% | 14% | 9% |
| Households below Poverty | 17% | 28% | 24% | 11% |
| Percent of Income spent on Rent | 28% | 31% | 29% | 27% |
| Rent More than 30% | 45% | 52% | 43% | 47% |
| Percent of Income spent on Mortgage | 24% | 26% | 27% | 21% |
| Housing Units with More than 1.0 Persons per Room | 28% | 18% | 50% | 5% |
| Average Family Size | 3.57 | 3.27 | 4.31 | 2.94 |
| Children Living w/ Married Couple | 76.7 | 29.8 | 60.9 | 73.1 |
| Children Living w/ Mother Only | 10.2 | 41.9 | 16.6 | 13.5 |
| Children Living w/ Father Only | 2.8 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 4.9 |
| Children Living w/ Grandparent | 5.0 | 13.1 | 7.8 | 5.2 |
| Housing Weighted Index | 0.87 | 0.69 | 0.72 | 1.00 |

| Health Index | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
| California Life Expectancy | 83.7 | 71.7 | 82.5 | 77.3 |
| Death Rates - All Causes (per 100,000) | 445.0 | 979.0 | 540.0 | 700.0 |
| Adolescent Mortality Rate (per 100,000) | 58.2 | 131.4 | 77.9 | 61.7 |
| Adolescent Homicide Rate (per 100,000) | 1.8 | 11.4 | 4.1 | 0.1 |
| Infant Death Rate (per 1,000 live births) | 4.0 | 13.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Birth Rate - Unmarried Women (per 1,000) | 6.3 | 33.6 | 40.6 | 7.6 |
| Birth Rate - Married Women (per 1,000) | 52.8 | 50.4 | 87.8 | 45.5 |
| Overweight - Grades 7 | 20.2% | 35.7% | 41.8% | 26.5% |
| Physical Fitness Test - Grade 7 | 87.1% | 65.6% | 65.7% | 79.8% |
| Health Weighted Index | 1.44 | 0.69 | 1.16 | 1.00 |

| Education Index | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |

| | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Completed Courses for U.C./C.S.U. Entrance | 64.9 | 33.6 | 31.9 | 45.0 |
| Age 25+ Less than 9th Grade | 10.3 | 4.6 | 35.5 | 3.1 |
| Age 25+ 9-12th Grade, No Diploma | 7.5 | 16.0 | 22.4 | 7.4 |
| Age 25+ With AA Degree | 8.2 | 8.6 | 3.6 | 7.4 |
| Age 25+ With Bachelor's Degree | 30.2 | 11.9 | 4.5 | 23.1 |
| Age 25+ With Master's Degree | 12.1 | 6.0 | 2.3 | 14.6 |
| Age 25+ Ever Attended College | 58.6 | 47.2 | 20.4 | 62.6 |
| California Standardized Test Score: 8th Grade English | 367.0 | 310.4 | 312.7 | 359.2 |
| California Standardized Test Score: 4th Grade English | 383.2 | 329.0 | 327.1 | 375.8 |
| California Standardized Test Score: 8th Grade Mathematics | 350.1 | 297.6 | 302.8 | 339.6 |
| California Standardized Test Score: 4th Grade Mathematics | 414.9 | 323.1 | 338.0 | 384.2 |
| CAT/6 Reading Scores (11th grade) | 713 | 679 | 677 | 711 |
| High School Exit Exam Passing Rate: English | 78 | 50 | 49 | 78 |
| High School Exit Exam Passing Rate: Math | 76 | 30 | 33 | 68 |
| SAT Average Score | 1,069 | 829 | 864 | 1,070 |
| Preschool Enrollment | 63% | 63% | 42% | 74% |
| High School Dropouts: 1 Year Rate | 1.6 | 7.2 | 5.9 | 2.1 |
| High School Dropouts: 4 Year Rate | 6.3 | 27.8 | 23.9 | 8.5 |
| Education Weighted Index | 1.01 | 0.72 | 0.54 | 1.00 |

Criminal Justice Index

| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Average Jail Sentence - Violent | 35.0 | 46.0 | 39.0 | 13.0 |
| Average Jail Sentence - Nonviolent | 5.0 | 22.0 | 16.0 | 18.0 |
| Average Months of Probation | 42.0 | 49.0 | 43.0 | 36.0 |
| Felony Arrests - Percent of Population | 0.46 | 3.66 | 1.36 | 0.80 |
| Misdemeanor Arrests - Percent of Population | 0.84 | 4.10 | 1.95 | 1.52 |
| Homicide Rates - Males (per 100,000) | 5.5 | 78.0 | 18.7 | 6.6 |
| Homicide Rates - Females (per 100,000) | 2.2 | 7.9 | 2.9 | 2.3 |
| Criminal Justice Weighted Index | 1.27 | 0.70 | 0.77 | 1.00 |

Civic Engagement Index

| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
|--|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Union Members - Percent of Labor Force | 13.1 | 28.7 | 20.3 | 18.5 |
| Not Fluent in English | 43.0 | 3.0 | 48.0 | 7.0 |
| Armed Services - Percent of Population | 3.0 | 10.0 | 3.0 | 12.0 |
| Civic Engagement Weighted Index | 0.42 | 1.42 | 0.57 | 1.00 |

Oakland Equality Index Metrics

| Economic Index | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
| Household Median Income | 63,700 | 37,600 | 49,300 | 66,300 |
| Per Capita Income | 21,275 | 16,700 | 14,500 | 30,750 |
| Family Income (Median) | 68,470 | 38,780 | 49,300 | 71,800 |
| Unemployment Rate | 4.2% | 10.6% | 7.2% | 3.6% |
| Labor Force Participation Rate | 63.4% | 61.7% | 62.8% | 67.5% |
| Poverty Rate | 11.2 | 21.2 | 13.7 | 5.9 |
| Owned Businesses | 19,824 | 7,640 | 8,790 | 73,486 |
| Business Ownership Rate | 5.1 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 6.4 |
| Economic Weighted Index | 0.82 | 0.54 | 0.63 | 1.00 |

| Housing Index | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
| Homeowners | 62% | 34% | 44% | 68% |
| Renters | 38% | 66% | 56% | 32% |
| Severe/Moderate Repair Problem | 6% | 12% | 8% | 5% |
| Households below Poverty | 13% | 21% | 18% | 8% |
| Percent of Income spent on Rent | 26% | 29% | 25% | 25% |
| Rent More than 30% | 39% | 45% | 37% | 38% |
| Percent of Income spent on Mortgage | 17% | 16% | 17% | 13% |
| Housing Units with More than 1.0 Persons per Room | 21% | 11% | 32% | 0.03% |
| Average Family Size | 3.91 | 3.24 | 4.47 | 2.86 |
| Children Living w/ Married Couple | 80% | 31% | 66% | 75% |
| Children Living w/ Mother Only | 8% | 41% | 13% | 12% |
| Children Living w/ Father Only | 3% | 6% | 5% | 5% |
| Children Living w/ Grandparent | 4% | 13% | 7% | 5% |
| Housing Weighted Index | 0.88 | 0.58 | 0.73 | 1.00 |

| Health Index | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
| California Life Expectancy | 83.7 | 71.7 | 82.5 | 77.3 |
| Death Rates - All Causes (per 100,000) | 516.75 | 1178.56 | 628.14 | 892.67 |
| Adolescent Mortality Rate (per 100,000) | 37.92 | 89.17 | 40.81 | 34.85 |
| Adolescent Homicide Rate (per 100,000) | 3.05 | 4.81 | 0.67 | 1.75 |
| Infant Death Rate (per 1,000 live births) | 4.00 | 11.37 | 3.75 | 3.02 |
| Birth Rate - Unmarried Women (per 1,000) | 6.37 | 32.26 | 36.75 | 7.10 |
| Birth Rate - Married Women (per 1,000) | 59.62 | 17.13 | 59.61 | 37.47 |
| Overweight - Grades 7 | 19.4% | 35.5% | 40.7% | 23.9% |
| Physical Fitness Test - Grade 7 | 89.6% | 73.0% | 71.6% | 85.2% |
| Health Weighted Index | 1.53 | 0.67 | 1.20 | 1.00 |

| Education Index | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |

| | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Completed Courses for U.C./C.S.U. Entrance | 60.2 | 22.2 | 25.0 | 49.7 |
| Age 25+ Less than 9th Grade | 10.1% | 4.9% | 25.0% | 2.0% |
| Age 25+ 9-12th Grade, No Diploma | 7.5% | 14.1% | 17.1% | 5.8% |
| Age 25+ With AA Degree | 7.0% | 8.0% | 5.0% | 7.0% |
| Age 25+ With Bachelor's Degree | 30.0% | 11.0% | 9.0% | 25.0% |
| Age 25+ With Master's Degree | 16.0% | 6.0% | 5.0% | 16.0% |
| Age 25+ Ever Attended College | 68.5% | 55.5% | 37.2% | 72.0% |
| California Standardized Test Score: 8th Grade English | 367.5 | 308.9 | 314.5 | 365.6 |
| California Standardized Test Score: 4th Grade English | 388.8 | 309.7 | 326.6 | 381.5 |
| California Standardized Test Score: 8th Grade Mathematics | 344.7 | 290.3 | 332.5 | 336.9 |
| California Standardized Test Score: 4th Grade Mathematics | 417.4 | 332 | 305.2 | 388.1 |
| CAT/6 Reading Scores (11th grade) | 708.4 | 664.6 | 673.2 | 709.3 |
| High School Exit Exam Passing Rate: English | 86.0 | 42.0 | 50.0 | 83.0 |
| High School Exit Exam Passing Rate: Math | 76.0 | 53.0 | 52.0 | 86.0 |
| SAT Average Score | 1,057 | 854 | 929 | 1,120 |
| Preschool Enrollment | 53% | 63% | 41% | 64% |
| High School Dropouts: 1 Year Rate | 1.0 | 4.8 | 3.4 | 1.5 |
| High School Dropouts: 4 Year Rate | 4.0 | 19.8 | 13.8 | 5.8 |
| Education Weighted Index | 0.97 | 0.67 | 0.58 | 1.00 |

Criminal Justice Index

| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Average Jail Sentence - Violent | 26.02 | 26.41 | 30.55 | 23.82 |
| Average Jail Sentence - Nonviolent | 7.19 | 15.79 | 12.52 | 12.33 |
| Average Months of Probation | 42.55 | 42.55 | 38.67 | 40.54 |
| Felony Arrests - Percent of Population | 0.45% | 4.00% | 1.27% | 0.69% |
| Misdemeanor Arrests - Percent of Population | 1.14% | 6.33% | 3.01% | 2.06% |
| Homicide Rates - Males (per 100,000) | 3.92 | 81.29 | 19.5 | 4.9 |
| Homicide Rates - Females (per 100,000) | 6.62 | 8.66 | 5.08 | 3.15 |
| Criminal Justice Weighted Index | 1.12 | 0.68 | 1.03 | 1.00 |

Civic Engagement Index

| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Union Members - Percent of Labor Force | 11.7 | 26.4 | 18.4 | 17.4 |
| Not Fluent in English | 74.0 | 5.0 | 64.0 | 8.0 |
| Armed Services - Percent of Population | 4.0 | 11.0 | 4.0 | 13.0 |
| Civic Engagement Weighted Index | 0.41 | 1.27 | 0.57 | 1.00 |

Sacramento Equality Index Metrics

| Economic Index | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
| Household Median Income | 44,501 | 33,219 | 37,171 | 47,133 |
| Per Capita Income | 17,333 | 15,486 | 13,533 | 25,596 |
| Family Income (Median) | 44,501 | 33,219 | 37,171 | 47,133 |
| Unemployment Rate | 6.4% | 12.1% | 9.7% | 5.1% |
| Labor Force Participation Rate | 58.0% | 60.9% | 63.9% | 64.9% |
| Poverty Rate | 20.5 | 23.6 | 19.5 | 9.5 |
| Owned Businesses | 9,714 | 1,898 | 7,128 | 57,668 |
| Business Ownership Rate | 7.3 | 1.6 | 3.6 | 8.2 |
| Economic Weighted Index | 0.79 | 0.63 | 0.67 | 1.00 |

| Housing Index | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
| Homeowners | 70% | 45% | 51% | 73% |
| Renters | 30% | 55% | 49% | 27% |
| Severe/Moderate Repair Problem | 4% | 8% | 7% | 4% |
| Households below Poverty | 10% | 15% | 12% | 7% |
| Percent of Income spent on Rent | 24.0% | 29.0% | 26.0% | 25.0% |
| Rent More than 30% | 37.0% | 46.0% | 41.0% | 38.0% |
| Percent of Income spent on Mortgage | 15.0% | 18.0% | 17.0% | 13.0% |
| Housing Units with More than 1.0 Persons per Room | 20.0% | 11.0% | 23.0% | 4.0% |
| Average Family Size | 3.96 | 3.33 | 3.78 | 2.97 |
| Children Living w/ Married Couple | 76% | 32% | 58% | 68% |
| Children Living w/ Mother Only | 11% | 44% | 21% | 17% |
| Children Living w/ Father Only | 4% | 6% | 7% | 6% |
| Children Living w/ Grandparent | 5% | 10% | 7% | 5% |
| Housing Weighted Index | 0.93 | 0.62 | 0.72 | 1.00 |

| Health Index | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
| California Life Expectancy | 83.7 | 71.7 | 82.5 | 77.3 |
| Death Rates - All Causes (per 100,000) | 563.1 | 1075.1 | 535.1 | 638.4 |
| Adolescent Mortality Rate (per 100,000) | 29.0 | 91.2 | 35.6 | 29.0 |
| Adolescent Homicide Rate (per 100,000) | 13.3 | 7.3 | 1.2 | 2.1 |
| Infant Death Rate (per 1,000 live births) | 3.1 | 12.6 | 5.1 | 3.3 |
| Birth Rate - Unmarried Women (per 1,000) | 17.7 | 43.6 | 42.4 | 9.1 |
| Birth Rate - Married Women (per 1,000) | 62.8 | 22.7 | 59.6 | 29.9 |
| Overweight - Grades 7 | 26.4% | 36.9% | 41.2% | 26.7% |
| Physical Fitness Test - Grade 7 | 80.7% | 72.0% | 67.9% | 81.0% |
| Health Weighted Index | 1.13 | 0.59 | 1.08 | 1.00 |

| Education Index | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |

| | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Completed Courses for U.C./C.S.U. Entrance | 45.1 | 21.1 | 22 | 33.2 |
| Age 25+ Less than 9th Grade | 19.2% | 3.6% | 20.2% | 2.4% |
| Age 25+ 9-12th Grade, No Diploma | 8.7% | 13.7% | 16.6% | 7.6% |
| Age 25+ With AA Degree | 9.0% | 10.0% | 6.0% | 9.0% |
| Age 25+ With Bachelor's Degree | 21.0% | 11.0% | 9.0% | 19.0% |
| Age 25+ With Master's Degree | 10.0% | 5.0% | 4.0% | 9.0% |
| Age 25+ Ever Attended College | 56.4% | 59.3% | 40.3% | 66.3% |
| California Standardized Test Score: 8th Grade English | 338.6 | 316.8 | 319.6 | 352 |
| California Standardized Test Score: 4th Grade English | 352.9 | 332.2 | 332.1 | 362.5 |
| California Standardized Test Score: 8th Grade Mathematics | 328.9 | 302.9 | 308.9 | 327.5 |
| California Standardized Test Score: 4th Grade Mathematics | 376.9 | 352.8 | 337.3 | 371.5 |
| CAT/6 Reading Scores (11th grade) | 692.8 | 671.5 | 678.8 | 696.8 |
| High School Exit Exam Passing Rate: English | 74.0 | 45.0 | 53.0 | 74.0 |
| High School Exit Exam Passing Rate: Math | 65.0 | 54.0 | 55.0 | 76.0 |
| SAT Average Score | 972 | 866 | 952 | 1,071 |
| Preschool Enrollment | 32% | 48% | 41% | 50% |
| High School Dropouts: 1 Year Rate | 2.3 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 3.1 |
| High School Dropouts: 4 Year Rate | 9.0 | 18.2 | 19.1 | 12.2 |
| Education Weighted Index | 0.94 | 0.78 | 0.68 | 1.00 |

Criminal Justice Index

| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Average Jail Sentence - Violent | 26.02 | 26.41 | 30.55 | 23.82 |
| Average Jail Sentence - Nonviolent | 7.19 | 15.79 | 12.52 | 12.33 |
| Average Months of Probation | 42.55 | 42.55 | 38.67 | 40.54 |
| Felony Arrests - Percent of Population | 0.98% | 6.00% | 2.08% | 1.34% |
| Misdemeanor Arrests - Percent of Population | 1.38% | 5.80% | 2.79% | 1.96% |
| Homicide Rates - Males (per 100,000) | 20.4 | 39.12 | 18.01 | 4.92 |
| Homicide Rates - Females (per 100,000) | 11.07 | 17.16 | 5.61 | 2.6 |
| Criminal Justice Weighted Index | 0.95 | 0.67 | 1.02 | 1.00 |

Civic Engagement Index

| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Union Members - Percent of Labor Force | 17.2 | 30.3 | 24.1 | 19.8 |
| Not Fluent in English | 70.0 | 4.0 | 50.0 | 7.0 |
| Armed Services - Percent of Population | 5.0 | 12.0 | 6.0 | 15.0 |
| Civic Engagement Weighted Index | 0.50 | 1.28 | 0.67 | 1.00 |

San Diego Equality Index Metrics

| Economic Index | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
| Household Median Income | 51,981 | 36,389 | 34,555 | 52,089 |
| Per Capita Income | 19,039 | 16,770 | 11,738 | 30,150 |
| Family Income (Median) | 51,981 | 36,389 | 34,555 | 52,089 |
| Unemployment Rate | 5.3% | 7.9% | 8.0% | 4.4% |
| Labor Force Participation Rate | 62.8% | 67.8% | 62.7% | 65.9% |
| Poverty Rate | 11.4 | 18.3 | 22.0 | 7.2 |
| Owned Businesses | 16,808 | 3,978 | 28,087 | 164112 |
| Business Ownership Rate | 6.9 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 10.6 |
| Economic Weighted Index | 0.84 | 0.64 | 0.58 | 1.00 |

| Housing Index | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
| Homeowners | 57% | 34% | 44% | 65% |
| Renters | 43% | 66% | 56% | 35% |
| Severe/Moderate Repair Problem | 3% | 10% | 8% | 3% |
| Households below Poverty | 8% | 14% | 4% | 6% |
| Percent of Income spent on Rent | 25% | 27% | 28% | 26% |
| Rent More than 30% | 37% | 43% | 44% | 41% |
| Percent of Income spent on Mortgage | 18% | 19% | 18% | 13% |
| Housing Units with More than 1.0 Persons per Room | 23% | 13% | 37% | 3% |
| Average Family Size | 3.75 | 3.37 | 4.08 | 2.92 |
| Children Living w/ Married Couple | 77% | 42% | 62% | 74% |
| Children Living w/ Mother Only | 9% | 34% | 18% | 14% |
| Children Living w/ Father Only | 3% | 6% | 5% | 5% |
| Children Living w/ Grandparent | 6% | 10% | 7% | 4% |
| Housing Weighted Index | 0.92 | 0.61 | 0.86 | 1.00 |

| Health Index | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
| California Life Expectancy | 83.7 | 71.7 | 82.5 | 77.3 |
| Death Rates - All Causes (per 100,000) | 527.2 | 1169.0 | 681.9 | 820.3 |
| Adolescent Mortality Rate (per 100,000) | 34.2 | 61.9 | 45.7 | 46.4 |
| Adolescent Homicide Rate (per 100,000) | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.84 | 0.67 |
| Infant Death Rate (per 1,000 live births) | 3.30 | 11.75 | 4.61 | 3.94 |
| Birth Rate - Unmarried Women (per 1,000) | 7.46 | 28.98 | 40.02 | 7.76 |
| Birth Rate - Married Women (per 1,000) | 53.16 | 29.63 | 61.01 | 40.78 |
| Overweight - Grades 7 | 20.4% | 34.6% | 38.4% | 24.0% |
| Physical Fitness Test - Grade 7 | 85.5% | 71.7% | 67.7% | 81.8% |
| Health Weighted Index | 1.41 | 0.66 | 1.06 | 1.00 |

| Education Index | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |

| | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Completed Courses for U.C./C.S.U. Entrance | 58.8 | 23.5 | 22.0 | 46.7 |
| Age 25+ Less than 9th Grade | 10.7% | 3.0% | 28.0% | 1.7% |
| Age 25+ 9-12th Grade, No Diploma | 8.7% | 10.4% | 18.7% | 6.3% |
| Age 25+ With AA Degree | 8.0% | 9.0% | 5.0% | 8.0% |
| Age 25+ With Bachelor's Degree | 26.0% | 10.0% | 7.0% | 22.0% |
| Age 25+ With Master's Degree | 11.0% | 6.0% | 4.0% | 14.0% |
| Age 25+ Ever Attended College | 65.1% | 61.3% | 33.8% | 72.2% |
| California Standardized Test Score: 8th Grade English | 367.4 | 322.7 | 319.2 | 366.4 |
| California Standardized Test Score: 4th Grade English | 383.6 | 339.3 | 330.4 | 378.8 |
| California Standardized Test Score: 8th Grade Mathematics | 332.0 | 295.8 | 303.7 | 330.3 |
| California Standardized Test Score: 4th Grade Mathematics | 407.3 | 336.3 | 338.2 | 385.2 |
| CAT/6 Reading Scores (11th grade) | 708.3 | 677.3 | 678.2 | 705.7 |
| High School Exit Exam Passing Rate: English | 87.0 | 54.0 | 54.0 | 85.0 |
| High School Exit Exam Passing Rate: Math | 80.0 | 62.0 | 54.0 | 86.0 |
| SAT Average Score | 1,032 | 905 | 933 | 1,098 |
| Preschool Enrollment | 43% | 59% | 39% | 57% |
| High School Dropouts: 1 Year Rate | 2.1 | 6.2 | 4.0 | 1.4 |
| High School Dropouts: 4 Year Rate | 8.8 | 25.7 | 17.0 | 5.9 |
| Education Weighted Index | 0.87 | 0.72 | 0.56 | 1.00 |

Criminal Justice Index

| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Average Jail Sentence - Violent | 26.02 | 26.41 | 30.55 | 23.82 |
| Average Jail Sentence - Nonviolent | 7.19 | 15.79 | 12.52 | 12.33 |
| Average Months of Probation | 42.55 | 42.55 | 38.67 | 40.54 |
| Felony Arrests - Percent of Population | 0.84% | 3.96% | 1.47% | 0.85% |
| Misdemeanor Arrests - Percent of Population | 1.54% | 6.42% | 2.55% | 2.24% |
| Homicide Rates - Males (per 100,000) | 10.44 | 32.99 | 10.89 | 4.33 |
| Homicide Rates - Females (per 100,000) | 18.29 | 10.78 | 4.53 | 2.4 |
| Criminal Justice Weighted Index | 0.93 | 0.67 | 1.05 | 1.00 |

Civic Engagement Index

| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Union Members - Percent of Labor Force | 9.6 | 23.5 | 19.9 | 16.3 |
| Not Fluent in English | 70.0 | 6.0 | 70.0 | 8.0 |
| Armed Services - Percent of Population | 8.0 | 16.0 | 4.0 | 16.0 |
| Civic Engagement Weighted Index | 0.46 | 1.24 | 0.61 | 1.00 |

San Francisco Equality Index Metrics

| Economic Index | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
| Household Median Income | 60,350 | 35,200 | 50,000 | 70,800 |
| Per Capita Income | 20,500 | 16,300 | 15,633 | 37,100 |
| Family Income (Median) | 67,000 | 39,000 | 49,000 | 70,000 |
| Unemployment Rate | 3.7% | 10.4% | 6.0% | 2.8% |
| Labor Force Participation Rate | 62.9% | 53.1% | 64.6% | 69.3% |
| Poverty Rate | 10.7 | 25.0 | 15.6 | 7.7 |
| Owned Businesses | 24,149 | 3,484 | 4,682 | 58,228 |
| Business Ownership Rate | 10.1 | 5.9 | 4.3 | 17.4 |
| Economic Weighted Index | 0.79 | 0.49 | 0.62 | 1.00 |

| Housing Index | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
| Homeowners | 51% | 35% | 37% | 52% |
| Renters | 49% | 65% | 63% | 48% |
| Severe/Moderate Repair Problem | 10% | 24% | 12% | 9% |
| Households below Poverty | 13% | 30% | 13% | 8% |
| Percent of Income spent on Rent | 24% | 25% | 26% | 24% |
| Rent More than 30% | 36% | 40% | 40% | 35% |
| Percent of Income spent on Mortgage | 15% | 12% | 16% | 12% |
| Housing Units with More than 1.0 Persons per Room | 25% | 11% | 37% | 3% |
| Average Family Size | 4.01 | 2.87 | 4.2 | 2.44 |
| Children Living w/ Married Couple | 75% | 26% | 62% | 75% |
| Children Living w/ Mother Only | 8% | 42% | 15% | 13% |
| Children Living w/ Father Only | 3% | 5% | 6% | 5% |
| Children Living w/ Grandparent | 8% | 19% | 8% | 3% |
| Housing Weighted Index | 0.89 | 0.63 | 0.74 | 1.00 |

| Health Index | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
| California Life Expectancy | 83.7 | 71.7 | 82.5 | 77.3 |
| Death Rates - All Causes (per 100,000) | 552.2 | 1227.4 | 574.4 | 814.4 |
| Adolescent Mortality Rate (per 100,000) | 27.03 | 75.67 | 33.06 | 32.79 |
| Adolescent Homicide Rate (per 100,000) | 1.31 | 3.15 | 2.47 | 1.75 |
| Infant Death Rate (per 1,000 live births) | 2.19 | 9.45 | 2.21 | 2.80 |
| Birth Rate - Unmarried Women (per 1,000) | 6.02 | 30.35 | 30.33 | 3.81 |
| Birth Rate - Married Women (per 1,000) | 47.60 | 16.02 | 46.88 | 40.71 |
| Overweight - Grades 7 | 16% | 32% | 40% | 25% |
| Physical Fitness Test - Grade 7 | 93% | 75% | 72% | 84% |
| Health Weighted Index | 1.37 | 0.61 | 1.21 | 1.00 |

| Education Index | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |

| | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Completed Courses for U.C./C.S.U. Entrance | 65.4 | 26.3 | 36.4 | 58.3 |
| Age 25+ Less than 9th Grade | 15.5% | 5.7% | 24.8% | 1.7% |
| Age 25+ 9-12th Grade, No Diploma | 9.2% | 20.5% | 15.4% | 4.1% |
| Age 25+ With AA Degree | 7.0% | 6.0% | 5.0% | 6.0% |
| Age 25+ With Bachelor's Degree | 27.0% | 11.0% | 11.0% | 32.0% |
| Age 25+ With Master's Degree | 11.0% | 7.0% | 6.0% | 22.0% |
| Age 25+ Ever Attended College | 60.9% | 51.4% | 40.4% | 80.7% |
| California Standardized Test Score: 8th Grade English | 358.8 | 304.6 | 317.8 | 379.4 |
| California Standardized Test Score: 4th Grade English | 369.8 | 316.9 | 323.3 | 380 |
| California Standardized Test Score: 8th Grade Mathematics | 359.8 | 289.2 | 302.5 | 338.4 |
| California Standardized Test Score: 4th Grade Mathematics | 401.6 | 303.9 | 326.8 | 379.6 |
| CAT/6 Reading Scores (11th grade) | 709.0 | 665.1 | 681.4 | 718.3 |
| High School Exit Exam Passing Rate: English | 92.0 | 40.0 | 53.0 | 79.0 |
| High School Exit Exam Passing Rate: Math | 72.0 | 47.0 | 53.0 | 81.0 |
| SAT Average Score | 1,018 | 831 | 885 | 1,151 |
| Preschool Enrollment | 62% | 73% | 49% | 77% |
| High School Dropouts: 1 Year Rate | 1.2 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 3.6 |
| High School Dropouts: 4 Year Rate | 4.6 | 23 | 17.1 | 13.7 |
| Education Weighted Index | 1.04 | 0.65 | 0.63 | 1.00 |

Criminal Justice Index

| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Average Jail Sentence - Violent | 26.02 | 26.41 | 30.55 | 23.82 |
| Average Jail Sentence - Nonviolent | 7.19 | 15.79 | 12.52 | 12.33 |
| Average Months of Probation | 42.55 | 42.55 | 38.67 | 40.54 |
| Felony Arrests - Percent of Population | 0.62% | 13.95% | 2.85% | 2.00% |
| Misdemeanor Arrests - Percent of Population | 0.83% | 10.75% | 4.79% | 2.19% |
| Homicide Rates - Males (per 100,000) | 8.07 | 66.52 | 9.61 | 5.23 |
| Homicide Rates - Females (per 100,000) | 5.63 | 22.32 | 8.85 | 4.54 |
| Criminal Justice Weighted Index | 1.28 | 0.65 | 1.04 | 1.00 |

Civic Engagement Index

| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Union Members - Percent of Labor Force | 15.8 | 29.6 | 23.6 | 20.8 |
| Not Fluent in English | 77.0 | 6.0 | 72.0 | 13.0 |
| Armed Services - Percent of Population | 4.0 | 13.0 | 4.0 | 12.0 |
| Civic Engagement Weighted Index | 0.47 | 1.44 | 0.62 | 1.00 |

San Jose Equality Index Metrics

| Economic Index | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
| Household Median Income | 82,804 | 58,918 | 55,572 | 80,027 |
| Per Capita Income | 29,926 | 26,612 | 15,730 | 45,055 |
| Family Income (Median) | 82,804 | 58,918 | 55,572 | 80,027 |
| Unemployment Rate | 3.4% | 5.9% | 6.2% | 2.9% |
| Labor Force Participation Rate | 65.5% | 72.6% | 65.0% | 68.6% |
| Poverty Rate | 7.5 | 9.7 | 13.2 | 4.3 |
| Owned Businesses | 26,477 | 1,665 | 12,927 | 93,095 |
| Business Ownership Rate | 6.2 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 12.5 |
| Economic Weighted Index | 0.85 | 0.66 | 0.58 | 1.00 |

| Housing Index | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
| Homeowners | 57% | 39% | 48% | 67% |
| Renters | 43% | 62% | 53% | 33% |
| Severe/Moderate Repair Problem | 4% | 8% | 7% | 3% |
| Households below Poverty | 10% | 11% | 13% | 9% |
| Percent of Income spent on Rent | 23% | 27% | 28% | 24% |
| Rent More than 30% | 34% | 40% | 43% | 35% |
| Percent of Income spent on Mortgage | 16% | 17% | 16% | 12% |
| Housing Units with More than 1.0 Persons per Room | 25% | 14% | 39% | 3% |
| Average Family Size | 3.67 | 3.32 | 4.33 | 2.94 |
| Children Living w/ Married Couple | 81% | 46% | 58% | 77% |
| Children Living w/ Mother Only | 7% | 28% | 14% | 11% |
| Children Living w/ Father Only | 2% | 6% | 6% | 5% |
| Children Living w/ Grandparent | 4% | 11% | 10% | 4% |
| Housing Weighted Index | 0.91 | 0.67 | 0.69 | 1.00 |

| Health Index | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
| California Life Expectancy | 83.7 | 71.7 | 82.5 | 77.3 |
| Death Rates - All Causes (per 100,000) | 497.79 | 1254.29 | 668.19 | 815.28 |
| Adolescent Mortality Rate (per 100,000) | 16.27 | 20.27 | 43.24 | 58.56 |
| Adolescent Homicide Rate (per 100,000) | 0.50 | 0.95 | 0.74 | 0.70 |
| Infant Death Rate (per 1,000 live births) | 3.12 | 9.40 | 5.32 | 3.64 |
| Birth Rate - Unmarried Women (per 1,000) | 4.55 | 21.47 | 41.71 | 4.89 |
| Birth Rate - Married Women (per 1,000) | 67.54 | 26.84 | 49.53 | 37.75 |
| Overweight - Grades 7 | 18.2% | 28.9% | 39.3% | 21.3% |
| Physical Fitness Test - Grade 7 | 86.8% | 77.9% | 67.9% | 83.1% |
| Health Weighted Index | 1.51 | 0.63 | 1.04 | 1.00 |

| Education Index | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |

| | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Completed Courses for U.C./C.S.U. Entrance | 65.3 | 25.0 | 21.0 | 52.6 |
| Age 25+ Less than 9th Grade | 7.6% | 3.8% | 26.5% | 2.0% |
| Age 25+ 9-12th Grade, No Diploma | 7.7% | 6.9% | 19.1% | 4.8% |
| Age 25+ With AA Degree | 8.0% | 11.0% | 5.0% | 8.0% |
| Age 25+ With Bachelor's Degree | 28.0% | 21.0% | 7.0% | 28.0% |
| Age 25+ With Master's Degree | 22.0% | 9.0% | 4.0% | 19.0% |
| Age 25+ Ever Attended College | 71.9% | 70.6% | 32.8% | 77.8% |
| California Standardized Test Score: 8th Grade English | 376.8 | 329.6 | 317.9 | 372.2 |
| California Standardized Test Score: 4th Grade English | 394.3 | 344.9 | 327.8 | 387.7 |
| California Standardized Test Score: 8th Grade Mathematics | 363.1 | 309.7 | 304.8 | 346.5 |
| California Standardized Test Score: 4th Grade Mathematics | 422.2 | 335.7 | 330.4 | 394.7 |
| CAT/6 Reading Scores (11th grade) | 715.5 | 679.1 | 669.4 | 711.1 |
| High School Exit Exam Passing Rate: English | 92.0 | 57.0 | 50.0 | 85.0 |
| High School Exit Exam Passing Rate: Math | 82.0 | 64.0 | 51.0 | 88.0 |
| SAT Average Score | 1,107 | 937 | 917 | 1,131 |
| Preschool Enrollment | 52% | 49% | 40% | 63% |
| High School Dropouts: 1 Year Rate | 1.2 | 4.7 | 7.6 | 1.7 |
| High School Dropouts: 4 Year Rate | 5.1 | 17.8 | 28.4 | 6.9 |
| Education Weighted Index | 0.96 | 0.74 | 0.51 | 1.00 |

Criminal Justice Index

| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Average Jail Sentence - Violent | 26.02 | 26.41 | 30.55 | 23.82 |
| Average Jail Sentence - Nonviolent | 7.19 | 15.79 | 12.52 | 12.33 |
| Average Months of Probation | 42.55 | 42.55 | 38.67 | 40.54 |
| Felony Arrests - Percent of Population | 0.43% | 4.02% | 2.00% | 0.62% |
| Misdemeanor Arrests - Percent of Population | 0.98% | 7.33% | 4.10% | 1.47% |
| Homicide Rates - Males (per 100,000) | 2.73 | 25.74 | 9.04 | 3.11 |
| Homicide Rates - Females (per 100,000) | 5.10 | 31.85 | 6.11 | 4.36 |
| Criminal Justice Weighted Index | 1.11 | 0.65 | 1.00 | 1.00 |

Civic Engagement Index

| | Asian | Black | Latino | White |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Union Members - Percent of Labor Force | 10.10 | 26.30 | 19.80 | 15.70 |
| Not Fluent in English | 77.00 | 12.00 | 65.00 | 12.00 |
| Armed Services - Percent of Population | 3.00 | 12.00 | 4.00 | 12.00 |
| Civic Engagement Weighted Index | 0.39 | 1.27 | 0.67 | 1.00 |

State of Black California Town Hall Quotes

The Sacramento area is a central location to access other locations including Lake Tahoe, the Bay Area and Napa.

Rickey T. Boyland
Sacramento

It is a very relaxed environment and a caring community.

Sacramento Resident

Sacramento exposes you to diverse, cultural groups.

Deborah Raysins

Dorinda L. Wiseman

Sacramento has a tranquil setting and is family-centered.

Joyce Askia

Sacramento has leaders who support and listen to the African American community.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

The growth of the African American population in Sacramento is a positive development.

Dr. Horaine Brown
Sacramento

Cultural-orientated organizations and activities are emerging in the Sacramento community.

Angela Eleazer
Sacramento

This is a beautiful area. You'll find things that are here that you don't see in other parts of the country that are more urban. There are definitely opportunities for employment as well as business.

Robert Byrd
Riverside

I know a lot of people in this community because they are willing to help, to reach out, to volunteer, to just be a part of other people's lives. That is what I cherish about San Bernardino.

Cherise Mitchell
Inland Empire

ECONOMICS

In San Diego, there have been more Black-owned businesses being built in our community. The city council has teamed up with Black entrepreneurs to create more opportunities. That's a good thing.

San Diego Resident

With California being the 6th largest economy in the world, there is enough for all groups.
We need to continue to tap into the resources available.
San Diego Resident

African Americans are stepping up to the challenge and benefiting from small business ownership in the Sacramento community. The diversity in the community welcomes business ownership.
Lea K. Washington
Sacramento

There is still an opportunity for Blacks to start up a business in Sacramento.
Benee Hopson
Sacramento

HOUSING

There has been a growth in affordable housing in Sacramento, which offers us the opportunity to own a home.
Crystal-Willietta Harding
Sacramento

Sacramento has a small town-feel and a greater sense of community.
Sacramento Resident

Sacramento is the most diverse city that I've ever lived in and it still offers affordable housing in a variety of areas.
Artavia Taylor

We are able to own homes and businesses in Sacramento because of the affordable living.
Nelson Hampton
Sacramento

The best aspect of Sacramento for Blacks in Sacramento is its affordable cost-of-living.
Chester K. Williams
Sacramento

The affordable housing is helping unite the African American community.
Larry Lee
Sacramento

The best aspects of our region are opportunities. We have housing, education and business opportunities.
Carl Gammeron
Inland Empire

Affordable housing was the number one reason why most of us moved to San Bernardino.
Inland Empire Resident

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

There are some established organizations that have been able to help the Black community continue to address our needs.

San Diego Resident

It is clear that San Diego's black political power continues to increase as the number of Black elected officials continues to increase.

San Diego Resident

The Elk Grove community has increased its African American population and Sacramento in general has increased the African American political representation.

La Veraee Drayton

Sacramento

In Sacramento we have access to political forums and leadership, which helps our personal and professional growth potential.

Mariah Lichenstern

Sacramento

One of the best aspects of living in Sacramento is that we have the ability to make a real difference in our community.

Essence Graves

Sacramento

Living in Sacramento gives us access to political decision makers.

Antoinette Fazil, MA

Sacramento

We have a lot churches involved in the political process, which helps our community stay involved.

Ama Hetepunuta

Sacramento

EMPLOYMENT

With Sacramento being the state's Capitol, Blacks have been able to take advantage of the employment and career opportunities in state government.

Detrin Thompson

Sacramento

With its low cost of living and employment opportunities, Sacramento is a good place to start a new life.

Monique Benjamin

Sacramento

EDUCATION

Sacramento has some good programs for children.

John Daves

Sacramento

We have many opportunities to pursue higher education.

Sacramento Resident

CRIME

Sacramento has a lower crime rate than other areas in the state.

A.V. Jones

Sacramento

We have a low crime rate and great schools.

Rita Rivers Osbourne

Inland Empire

HEALTH

The air quality and the overall environment are good in Sacramento.

Robin Dartis

Sacramento

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

Economics

The Economic Opportunity Initiative

Develop a statewide action plan to simultaneously revitalize five specific low-income neighborhoods in California (Oakland, San Francisco, Sacramento, Los Angeles and San Diego) through an integrated business investment, homeownership and a workforce strategy.

Hiring practices criteria for public bond funds

Mandate a specific hiring percentage of residents from low-income census tracts for projects paid for by public infrastructure bonds.

Education

Access to A-G Curriculum

Ensure parents and students receive notification of “A-G” courses offered by the high schools as well as a summary of the students’ progress towards fulfilling the “A-G” core curriculum.

Curriculum Alignment

Align state academic curriculum content standards with state performance standards. Require the State Board of Education to conduct a review process and make revisions as necessary in consultation with the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Public Post-Secondary Admissions Reform

Provide a full or partial guarantee of UC/CSU admission to graduates of California high schools by creating options like tying admission to scores on the exit exam; targeting students from zip codes or census tracts; and/or linking admission to communities with a high concentration of African American students.

Career Technical Training

Reintroduce vocational curriculum and link it to trades that are needed for new public infrastructure projects.

Increase the Number of College Counselors for Public Secondary Institutions

Increase number of college counselors at the secondary school level.

Expand Technological Literacy Curriculum

Expand technology curriculum in public middle and high schools.

Corrections and Rehabilitation

Full reimbursement for correctional education

Reimburse correctional educators at 100 percent of the average adult education rate for vocational programs.

Re-Entry Grants

Enact legislation to provide law enforcement agencies and organizations in major metropolitan areas with grants to plan re-entry programs in their area to serve parolees returning to their community.

Crack and powder cocaine penalties balancing

Revise prosecution and sentencing protocols for crack cocaine so that they are on par with powder cocaine.

Lift bans to employment for ex-offenders under the Business & Professions Code

Eliminate excessive statutory restrictions to employment for former felons.

Vocational training

Provide vocational training linked to prominent industries to inmates while they are incarcerated.

Health

African American Male Homicide Rates

Call for a study to examine the disproportionate rate of homicides of African American males throughout the state particularly in inner city communities.

Incentives for use of Public School Facilities

Create incentives for joint use agreements with school districts to allow use of school sites for physical activity and recreation by residents of adjacent communities.

HIV Infection Rates

Devote resources to study HIV and its affects on the Black community as well as to address the disproportionate number of HIV cases affecting blacks in the State.

Infant Mortality

Develop legislation that aims to close the disproportionate gap of infant mortality among blacks in California.

Housing

Anti-Displacement Laws

Provide for displacement regulations for full compensation upon displacement.

Down Payment Assistance Funding

Establish down payment assistance programs for low-income families.

Foster Care

African American Youth in Foster Care

The Black population in California is approximately six percent but Black youth in Foster Care represent more than 40 percent of the System's population. Devote resources to study why there is a disproportionate percentage.

NON-LEGISLATIVE ACTION ITEMS

Education

After School Program

Monitor the allocation and outcome measures relative to Prop 49 – After School Program Funding.

Expand Technological Literacy Curriculum

Expand the technology curriculum in public middle and high schools.

Middle School Drop Out Prevention

Focus on drop-out prevention at middle schools.

Corrections and Rehabilitation

Creation of Employment Opportunities for Ex-offenders

Develop and fund job readiness programs for ex-offenders.

Require Little Hoover Commission Report on Re-entry Best Practices

Request a Little Hoover Commission analysis and report to the Legislature of “best practices” in the state and local criminal justice system in providing job training and vocational education for inmates and parolees.

Review Department of Corrections and Rehabilitations’ Information Systems

Hold hearings to review the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitations’ information systems to determine if standardized information is available on prisoners’ and parolees’ medical and psychological care, training and education.

Economics

SBC/AT&T and MCI/Verizon Mergers

Review the allocation of resources from programs established by the AT&T/SBC and MCI/Verizon mergers to ensure funding is available to low income and other underserved communities.

Expand State Contracting Opportunities

Expand circulation of state contracting opportunities as well as provide more assistance with the overall bidding process for minority-owned, woman-owned and small businesses.

Expand Business Opportunities for Black-owned Business

Explore opportunities with the Administration and the Utility Companies for Black-owned companies to participate in the infrastructure projects.

Health

Community Health Clinics Expansion

Expand community health clinics in low-income communities or in communities with high rates of diseases such as heart disease, diabetes, asthma and obesity.

Health Clinic Funding

Provide funding for health clinics on public school campuses in low-income communities.

HIV Treatment Expansion

Provide funds to expand HIV/AIDS screening and treatment programs in low-income and minority communities.

Housing

Affordable Housing Funding

Generate development of affordable rental housing units statewide by capitalizing on the funds from the Housing Bond.

Security Deposit Assistance Funding

Recommend security deposit assistance programs for low-income renters.

Home Owner Financial Literacy Programs

Expand financial literacy programs to incorporate homeowner education aimed at understanding asset development and preventing predatory lending practices.

Legislative Black Caucus

Since its inception in 1967, the California Legislative Black Caucus (LBC) has been active in opposing numerous bills introduced each year that seek to dismantle programs that are beneficial to African Americans and/or legislation that would negatively impact African American communities.

Throughout its history, the Caucus has been instrumental in crafting and supporting legislation designed to promote racial and gender equality as well as justice for the poor and other disenfranchised groups. Among the more significant of these measures include the:

- Minority Business Enterprise/Women's Business Enterprise Statute which sets aside a certain percentage of government contracts for businesses owned by women and people of color;
- divestment of California financial interests in companies doing business in South Africa; the establishment of January 15th as the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Holiday in California;
- creation of the Commission on the Status of African American Males; the establishment of the Center for African American Educational Excellence and Achievement;
- establishment of the California Museum of Afro-American History and Culture; the establishment of the first Institute on the Preservation of Jazz as an Art Form;
- establishment of Youth Service Bureaus and other mentor and entrepreneur programs for youth;
- passage of legislation addressing domestic violence and programs offering support for poor women with children;
- passage of laws prohibiting the practice of "red-lining" home loans;
- authorization of bond money for school construction; and
- extension of legal and civil rights protections to persons regardless of sexual orientation.

The Caucus' efforts have not been just limited to the legislative arena. Most recently, it has tackled issues including addressing the over-representation of African Americans in the criminal justice system; defending affirmative action programs; and fighting decreases in government spending for the poor and disadvantaged.

The California Legislative Black Caucus will continue to strive towards implementing strategies to empower the African American community. These strategies must include stronger partnerships with our communities and businesses.

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APPENDIX SECTIONS

APPENDIX A
Appendix Tables

Table A.1: Population Growth Rates by Race/Ethnicity, 1990 to 2000

| | California | Inland Empire | Los Angeles | Oakland | Sacramento | San Diego | San Francisco | San Jose |
|--------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| White | -7.1 | -4.7 | -18.2 | -8.0 | -2.1 | -5.2 | 0.5 | -14.4 |
| Black | 4.3 | 43.4 | -3.6 | 0.8 | 25.6 | 3.1 | -23.0 | -15.4 |
| Latino | 188.2 | 79.1 | 26.6 | 61.7 | 61.2 | 47.0 | 6.7 | 28.2 |
| Asian | 38.5 | 50.4 | 26.4 | 57.4 | 51.3 | 39.1 | 140.1 | 71.7 |
| Other | 4.4 | 7.7 | -9.8 | 290.5 | 597.8 | 445.7 | 215.1 | 137.6 |

APPENDIX B

Calculating the Equality Index

The California Equality Index is used to compare the overall conditions amongst the four major racial groups in California and its major metropolitan areas. Like the Equality Index used in the *State of Black Los Angeles*, whites have been used as the control (comparison group) in this index. Thus, an index number of less than one means that that racial or ethnic groups is doing relatively worse than whites in that category, while an index value of greater than one means that that group is doing better than whites in that category.

The Equality Index is a compilation of six sub-indices, Economics, Housing, Health, Education, Criminal Justice, and Civic Engagement. Each of these subcomponents has an index value of its own. The sections below summarize how each of the individual sub-indices was constructed, the data available, and the weights used.

The most recent data available were used to create these six indices to create the most current index value. The index employs weighting schemes, set in the *State of Black Los Angeles* report, to rank the relative importance of the data. Index weights are represented within the text as either a percentage of the sub-index: "Household median income is weighted at 50 percent," or a shorthand percentage follows the description of the data: "Household median income was given the greatest value (0.50) in the micro-index of the median income issues." In all cases, the percentage is referring to the percent of the sub index (economics in this case) being discussed. When referring to the entire Equality Index itself, the text will directly mention this, for example. "The Economics sub-index comprises 26 percent of the Equality Index."

The Equality Index weights are based on those of the Equality Index in the State of Black Los Angeles, which in turn were based a poll of those invited to participate in a Leadership Summit convened to prepare for the State of Black Los Angeles report:

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| Economics | 26% |
| Housing | 12% |
| Health | 15% |
| Education | 27% |
| Criminal Justice | 15% |
| Civic Engagement | 5% |

The index is created by first estimating the appropriate statistic for the relevant indicator of the given category (e.g., calculating the poverty rate for each racial and ethnic group for the poverty section of the economics sub-area of the index). Next, the ratio of this statistic for racial and ethnic matched pairs (where whites are the reference group) is calculated (e.g., calculating the white/black poverty rate ratio). These ratios are calculated in such a way that racial and ethnic minorities are faring better relative to whites when the ratio is greater than one, and faring worse than whites when the ratio is less than one. Directly thereafter, the ratios are multiplied by the respective weights for that category and then these figures are added within the sub-index categories to arrive at a value for the sub-index sections. These sub-index values are then

multiplied by the overall weights for those sub-indices (such as 26 percent for the economics sub-section) to arrive at a calculating for the overall Equality Index.

As noted above, the Equality Index used here differs from that used in the *State of Black Los Angeles* because all data that was used in the *State of Black Los Angeles* were not available for all the other metropolitan areas in this study. The Equality Index reported here includes data that were available for all metropolitan areas included in the study, including Los Angeles. Below, in another section of the appendix, the data that were not included in the Equality Index used here, but that was included in the *State of Black Los Angeles* report, are identified. A discussion of how the weights used in this Index differ from that used in the *State of Black Los Angeles* is offered as well. Moreover, an analysis of how the Los Angeles portion of the Equality Index reported here differs or not from that reported in the *State of Black Los Angeles* is presented and discussed.

ECONOMICS – 26% of the Equality Index

The Economics sub-index is divided into four separate categories: Median Income, Employment Issues, Poverty, and Ownership of Business Firms. The weight of each category is based on relative importance and the quality of the data that was available. Of the four, Median Income was given the strongest weight (50%), as it is the best measure of economic security and represents the current economic performance of the employed populations. Employment Issues was given half that weight (30%), followed closely by Poverty (15%). Firm Ownership was given a low weight of (5%). Although this is an interesting area of study, much of what is contained here is more directly represented in the first two categories.

Median Income – 50% of Economics

The index for Median Income is broken out into three components: Household Median Income (20%), Per Capita Income (15%), and Family Income (15%). Household Median Income is a slightly better data set with more detailed disaggregate available, and so was given a slightly larger weighting in the index.

Employment Issues – 30% of Economics

Employment Issues is comprised of three items, each equally weighted: the Unemployment Rate, Unemployed or Not in the Workforce, and Labor Force Participation.

Poverty – 15% of Economics

Poverty is weighted as only half the relative importance of Employment Issues because the category only consists of one item – Persons living beneath the poverty line.

Ownership of Business Firms - 5% of Economics

HOUSING – 12% of the Equality Index

Housing in the Equality index is a separate sub index. The Housing sub-index is divided into three separate categories: Housing Ownership, Housing Affordability, and Housing Crowding. The weight of each category is based on relative importance and the quality of the data that was available. Of the three, Housing Ownership and Conditions was given the strongest weight

(55%), as it contains the highest quality data series and the most diverse set of data as well. Housing Affordability, assigned the second highest weight (30%), measures one concept but utilizes three types of data to arrive at the index value. Housing Crowding was only given a 5% weight.

Home Ownership – 55% of Housing

Measures of ownership are one of the most important building blocks of wealth, a foundation of credit and the ability to self-finance a business. The first concept was given the greatest weight: Home Ownership (28%) includes the inverse relationship of renting a housing unit. The Quality of the unit was considered at 14%, and the number of households that are below the Poverty level was included as well at 14%. At the national level, part of the reason why Black and Latinos have lower home ownership is higher rates mortgage denial. Nationally, Blacks experience over twice as many mortgage denials as Whites.

Housing Affordability – 30% of Housing

The three measurements of Affordability were all equally weighted at 10%: Percent of income spent on rent, Percent of income paying more than 30% of rent, and Percent of income spent on the Mortgage. Whites paid the least of the four racial groups but the disparity was not very wide.

Housing Crowding – 15% of Housing

Affordability does not consider how many people are living in the house or how many potential caregivers reside in the house (single parent vs. dual parent home). This subcategory measures housing units with more than 1.5 persons per room, 1%, the average size of the family, 4%, and the composition of those living together, 10%.

HEALTH – 15% of the Equality Index

The Health sub-index is divided into three major categories: Life Expectancy, Mothers' Health, and Children's Health. Of the three categories, Life Expectancy is the most important, so it has a weight of 65% within the Health Index. Mothers' Health is key for the conditions of Reproduction and a Healthy Start on new life, and was given a weight at 20%. Lastly, Children's Health was given a weight of 15%, since this stage of development sets the table for one's entire life, but is not always directly correlated to the health problems experienced later.

Death Rates and Life Expectancy – 65% of Health

The Asian population generally lives longer and has a far lower death rate than any other of the four major race populations. Latinos as a group are the next well off, followed by Whites and then Blacks. In the index we use the Death Rate for all causes to avoid "cherry picking" any sub-causes that would skew the measurement. Overall California life expectancy as measured in 1995-97 showed similar results: Asians living 83.7 years, Blacks 71.7 years, Latino 82.5 years, and Whites 77.3 years.

Mother's Health/Status & Births – 20% of Health

Under Birthing and Mothers' Conditions three items were utilized, Infant Death Rates, Live births to unmarried and married women, all were given equal weighting within the category.

Children's Health – 15% of Health

The weights are equally spread throughout the data series.

EDUCATION – 27% of the Equality Index

The Education sub-index is divided into five major categories: Course Quality, Attainment, Scores, Enrollment, and Student Status. Of the five categories, Quality is the most important, but only has one data series measurement point, so it was given a weight of 15%. Attainment (35%) is the second most important, but the huge number of measurements items increased our weighting consideration. Test scores are a good indication of how well a student is doing, but students considered in this data had not yet achieved the final goal of graduation, so a slightly lower weighting of 30% was assigned. Enrollment, which takes into account the benefits of education but obscures issues such as the "warehousing" of students, was given a weight of 10%. Lastly, Student Status and Risk Factors (10%) were considered important measures of behavior, student confidence, and future accomplishment in life, but since these are very closely related to attainment, a weighting of only 10% was assigned. Throughout the Education index data was only available from the public school systems so the Equality index could not measure private and parochial differences.

Course Quality – 15% of Education

Attainment – 35% of Education

To measure attainment, traditional completion of schooling (35%) was used. In Traditional Completion, eleven different gauges were used to create a range of "attained education." Each of these gauges was given an equal weight. Six measured various measurements of college degrees conferred. Three measured High School attainment and the remaining 2 measured less than HS educational attainment.

Scores – 30% of Education

Test scores measure the progress the student is making, and this makes the category more important than simple enrollment, but not as important as achieving the ultimate goal of receiving a diploma. Four measures were found at the elementary school level seven additional measures at the high school level. All scores were given an equal weight.

Enrollment – 10% of Education

Nursery and preschool enrollment is used because of their importance in predicting later school outcomes.

Student Status and Risk Factors – 10% of Education

Dropping out of school is an important and widely followed statistic. Not only does it indicate students who have left the school system and thus don't "attain" the products of an education, it is also an indicator that the schools themselves are failing.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE* – 15% of the Equality Index

The Criminal Justice index contains three categories: Equality Before the Law (85%), Arrest Rates (5%), and Victimization & Mental Anguish (10%).

Equality Before the Law – 65% of Criminal Justice

The first and most important category in the Criminal Justice sub-index is the equal treatment of all races before the law in our society. This is the essence of a fair and colorblind nation. Three data series captured this idea best: Average Jail Sentence, and two Probation series. Average Jail Sentence (22%) showed minorities, on average, receive a slightly longer felony sentence relative to Whites for similar offenses. Probation for Felons was weighted at 22%. Time spent on probation gets a similar weight of 22%.

Arrest Rates– 15% of Criminal Justice

The weight of this index is split evenly between its two items: Felony and Misdemeanor Arrests, which are further qualified by share of the population. Both Felony Arrests (7.5%) and Misdemeanor Arrests (7.5%) are controversial data series, and as such were given relatively low weightings. For example, it is difficult to determine the degree to which racial differences in arrests represents a higher level of crimes committed by Blacks, harassment by police, or a combination of factors. Giving it a low weight was a solution.

Victimization & Mental Anguish – 20% of Criminal Justice

Murder Victimization historically has been accurately recorded as compared to other criminal victimization. It gets all of the weight- 10% for of males and 10% for females.

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT – 5% of the Equality Index

Measurement scarcity and relative unimportance gives the Civic Engagement category a very low weight of 5%. The only sub-indexes were created in Unions, Volunteering & Other (100%).

Unions, Volunteering & Other – 100% of Civic Engagement

Collective Bargaining is a good indication of the level of participation at the workforce level; Union Representation was included at 40%. Volunteering only had one component: Military Volunteerism, signing up to join the armed forces, this too was weighted at 40%. Volunteering to join the Armed Services showed Blacks signing up at a far greater rate than all other races and more than doubles Asians and Latinos. Lastly the ability to speak English was added (20%), as the ability to communicate is essential to join into the larger society.

APPENDIX C

Changes in the State of Black California Index from the State of Black Los Angeles Index

In this appendix, the data used in the *State of Black Los Angeles Equality Index* but unavailable for the *State of Black California Equality Index* is reported as well as how the weights were changed:

Economics Sub-area:

Data Unavailable: None.

Weights Revised: None.

Housing Sub-area:

Data Unavailable: None.

Weights Revised: None.

Health Sub-area:

Data Unavailable: All data on Physical Conditions, including obesity, self reported health, average number of unhealthy days in past month, average number of activity limitation days in past month.

Weights Revised:

New weights: Life Expectancy & Death Rates Data (**0.65** – old weight 0.60); Mothers Health/status & Births (**0.20** – old weight 0.15); Children Health (**0.15** – old weight 0.10); Physical Condition (**0.00** – old weight 0.15).

Education Sub-area:

Data Unavailable: Course Quality – Data on All College Entrants: what percent have strong HS Curriculum (A-G Mastery); Attainment – UCLA College freshman graduating within 6 years, HS Graduation Rates by Race, HS Educational Attainment, HS Graduates (% of total enrolled K-12), Degree Holders (% of Graduates by Race); Scores – High school exit exam passing rate: overall, HS Grads with UC/CSU required courses; Enrollment – Public school enrollment Grade 4 and 8.

Weights Revised:

New weights: Course Quality - Graduates Completing Courses Requiring UC and/or CSU Entrance (**0.15** – old weight 0.08); Attainment – All remaining data categories get new weight of **0.05** (old weight 0.02); Scores – All remaining data categories get new weight of **0.033** (old weight 0.03); Enrollment - nursery/preschool enrollment (% of 3 and 4 year olds) (**0.10** – old weight 0.03).

Criminal Justice Sub-area:

Note: Data on Average jail sentence, probation granted for felons and average probation length for California used for all other major metropolitan areas except Los Angeles, due to small sample sizes in other areas.

Data Unavailable: Equality before the law – Data on stopped while driving; Victimization & Mental Anguish – Hate Crimes.

Weights Revised:

New weights: Equality before the law (**0.65** – old weight 0.85); Arrest Rates (**0.15** – old weight 0.05); Victimization & Mental Anguish (**0.20** – old weight 0.10).

Civic Engagement Sub-area:

Data Unavailable: Democratic Process – Data on Additional registered voters needed to turn out to equal white rate; registered voters; actually voted.

Weights Revised:

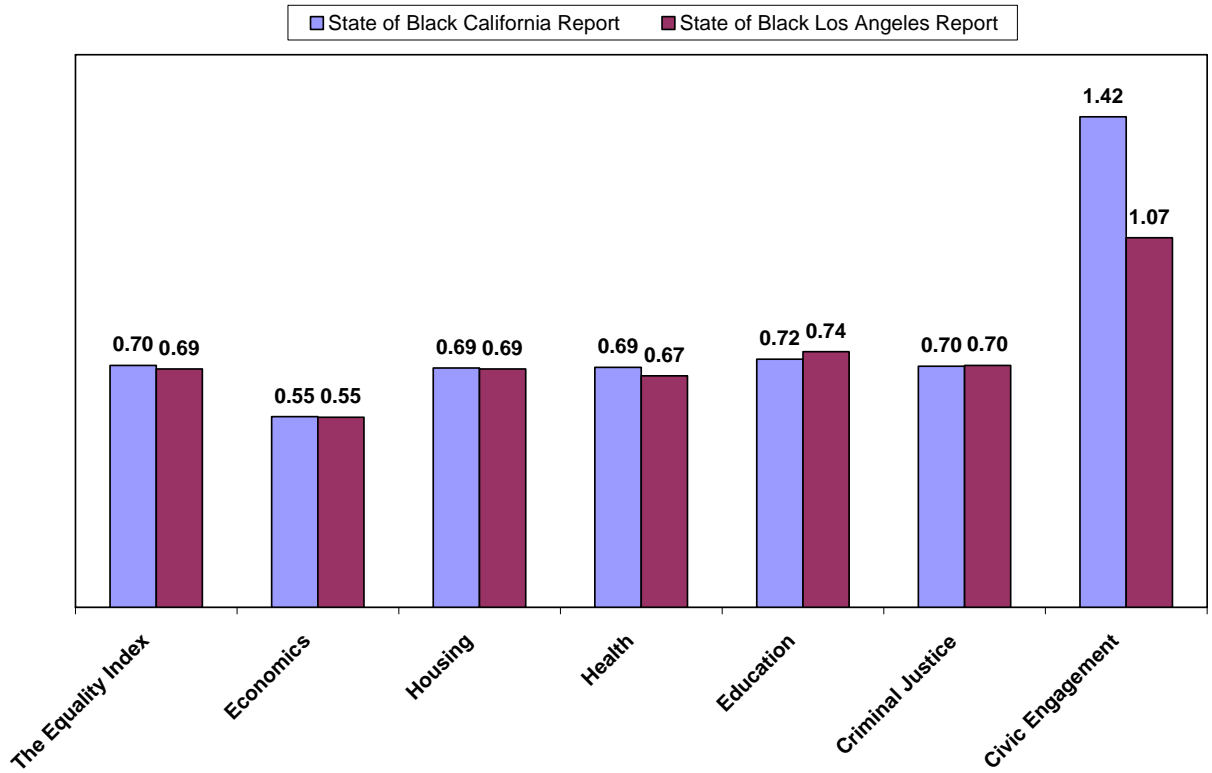
New weights: Democratic Process (**0.00** – old weight 0.75); Unions, Volunteering & Other (**1.00** – old weight 0.25); Unions, Volunteering & Other sub-areas – unions (**0.40** – old weight 0.10), speak language other than English at home (**0.20** – old weight 0.05), persons in armed services (**0.40** – old weight 0.10).

Statistical Comparisons

In this section, comparisons are made for results from the Los Angeles Equality Index between *State of Black California* Report and *State of Black Los Angeles* Report.

Figure A.1 shows comparison for results from the Los Angeles Equality Index between the *State of Black California* Report and *State of Black Los Angeles* Report. The data show that for the overall index and for each sub-component, except civic participation, there are no large differences in the index's results. The large, statistically significant difference in the civic participation indexes between these two reports results principally from the omission of data on voting. However, since this sub-index contributes only 5% to the overall inequality index, the larger civic participation index result in the *State of Black California* Report has little influence on the results for the overall index (and therefore on the difference in the overall Inequality results between the two reports).

Figure A.1: Comparisons of the Los Angeles Equality Index in the State of Black California and State of Black Los Angeles Reports



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The development of this report was derived from the State of Black Los Angeles conducted by the United Way of Greater Los Angeles and the Los Angeles Urban League.

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