the state of Black California

A REPORT FROM

THE CALIFORNIA

LEGISLATIVE

BLACK CAUCUS

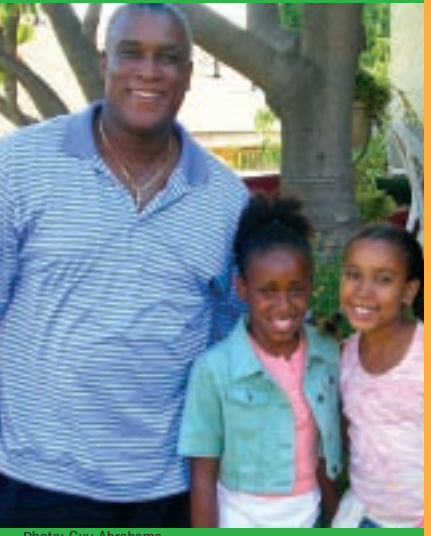


Photo: Guy Abrahams

THE STATE OF BLACK CALIFORNIA IS A REPORT FROM THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATIVE BLACK CAUCUS

Contents

1 Introduction

2 Executive Summary

4 Equality Index

6 Democratic Trends

8 Economic Index

10 Housing Index

12 Equality Index Metrics

28 Health Index

30 Education Index

32 Criminal Justice

34 Civic Engagement

36 Legislative and Non-Legislative Proposals

40 Legislative Black Caucus Members

42 History of the Legislative Black Caucus

43 Acknowledgements

the state of Black California

INTRODUCTION

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 American 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.

Karen Bass

Honorable Karen Bass
Majority Leader for the California State Assembly
Vice Chair of the Legislative Black Caucus

"My hope is that this report will serve as a blueprint to ensure we address the true needs of the community."

Honorable Karen Bass

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 whites and other major ethnic groups along, economic social and health related dimensions. The report uses an Equality Index, an objective tool to compare the degree to which blacks enjoy equal conditions relative to those of whites 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. Whites are used as the baseline group in calculating the Index, and they have a constant score of 1.00. A score of less than 1.00 means that the 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.

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

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 as well. 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 than in the other metropolitan areas in the study with an index value of 0.77. This relatively higher score of blacks is fueled by better outcomes in housing, education and economics. Blacks fare somewhat worse in San Francisco and to a lesser extent Oakland. The lower score of blacks in San Francisco is pushed 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, mainly 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 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 much lower than that of whites in these areas. In these outcomes, racial inequality is somewhat better in the Inland Empire and San Jose and to a lesser extent in San Diego and Sacramento.

Housing 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 it has the greatest black-white gap in homeownership.

Health 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 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 less severe in the Inland Empire, partly because there is less racial inequality in overall death rates and infant death rates.

Education 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 rapidly such as in the Inland Empire and Sacramento. They are better in these areas because there is 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 greater racial inequality in course quality, test scores and high school dropout rates.

Criminal Justice Index:

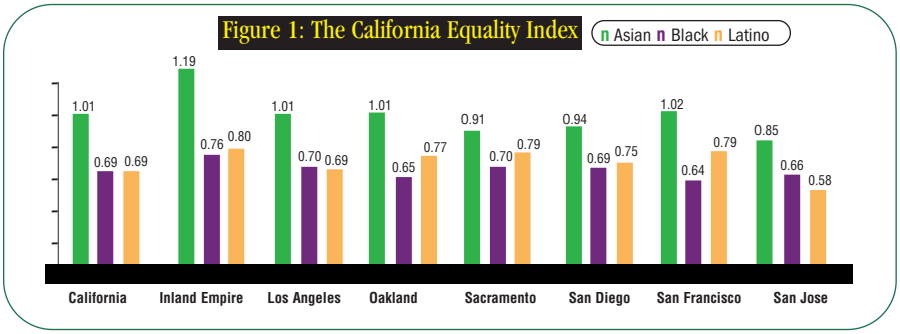
- The Criminal Justice Index score for blacks in California is 0.68, indicating that blacks' standing before the criminal justice system is about two-thirds that of whites. Blacks' standing relative to whites in these indicators is relatively better in the Inland Empire because of less racial inequality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

Civic Participation 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.

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

Equality Index



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

The Equality Index provides an objective tool to measure the equality of conditions between blacks and whites and other major racial and ethnic groups. The Equality Index, like other commonly used indexes such as the Consumer Price Index or the Dow Jones Index, summarizes 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 including 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 whites and 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.

The Index compares conditions of the state's four major racial groups: Blacks, Asians, Latinos and Whites. Whites are used as the baseline group, and they 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. Separate scores in the six social and economic areas covered in the report are combined into the total Equality Index.

California Equality Index Results

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

Blacks fare much better relative to whites in the Inland Empire, with and index value of 0.76. This relatively higher score of blacks is fueled by their 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 worse outcomes in economics and education. If it were not for blacks' relatively higher scores in civic participation 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. 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.

Scores for blacks in each area of the Equality Index are:

TABLE 1: **SUB-EQUALITY INDEX SCORES FOR BLACKS**

Indexes	California	Inland Empire	Los Angeles	Oakland	Sacramento	San Diego	San Francisco	San Jose
Economic	0.59	0.70	0.55	0.54	0.63	0.64	0.49	0.66
Housing	0.69	0.65	0.69	0.58	0.62	0.61	0.63	0.67
Health	0.68	0.72	0.69	0.67	0.59	0.66	0.61	0.63
Education	0.69	0.82	0.72	0.67	0.78	0.72	0.65	0.74
Criminal Justice	0.68	0.72	0.70	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.65	0.65
Civic Participation	1.30	1.26	1.42	1.27	1.28	1.24	1.44	1.27

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.

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.

Demographic Trends

TABLE 2: **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**

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

- 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.

TABLE 3: **PERCENTAGE OF CALIFORNIA POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 1990 AND 2000**

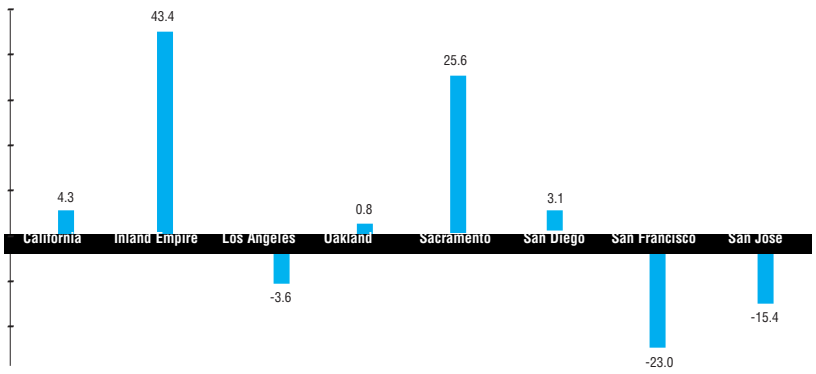
	White		Black		Latino		Asian		Other	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
California	65.8	48.0	8.1	6.6	14.7	33.3	10.5	11.4	0.9	0.8
Inland Empire	62.4	48.5	6.5	7.6	26.5	38.7	3.6	4.4	0.9	0.8
Los Angeles	40.8	31.8	10.5	9.7	37.8	45.6	10.2	12.3	0.6	0.5
Oakland	59.9	49.5	14.3	12.9	13.2	19.2	12.5	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

- 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).

Black Population Growth

Figure 2: Black Population Growth Rates from 1990 to 2000

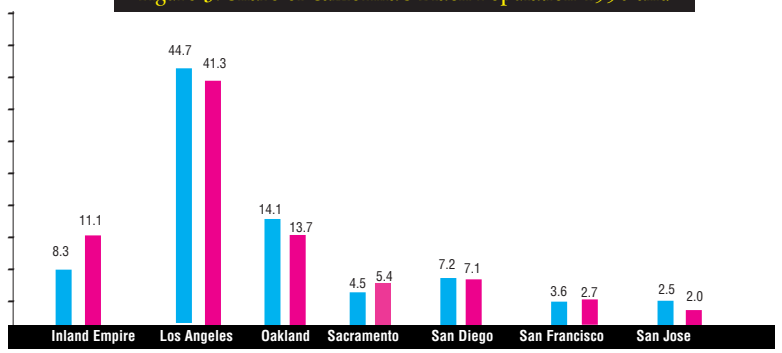


- Over the 1990s, while the black population grew at 4 percent in California as a whole, blacks' population grew in only three of the major metropolitan areas, namely the Inland Empire, Sacramento and San Diego.

- 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.

Black Population Geographic Representation

Figure 3: Share of California's Black Population 1990 and



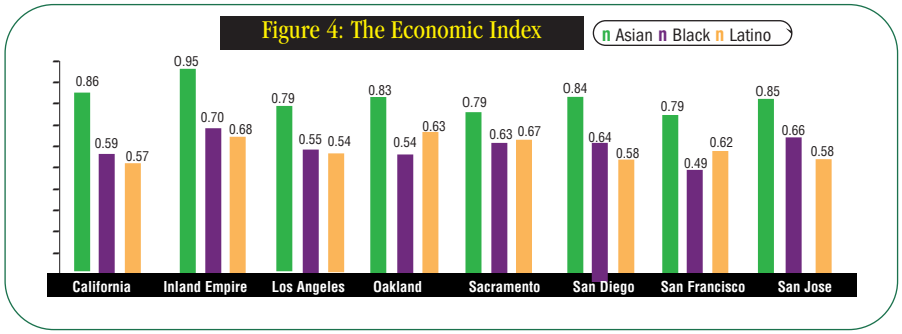
- In 1990, about 45 percent of the California black population lived in Los Angeles, but fell to 41 percent by 2000. Drops in the share of California's black population also occurred in San Francisco, and to a much lesser extent in San Jose and Oakland.

- Conversely, the Inland Empire and Sacramento represent metropolitan areas that have increased shares of California's black population. By 2000, over 10 percent of blacks in California lived in the Inland Empire.

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

Economic Index

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

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

- The Economic Index score for blacks in California is 0.59, indicating an economic standing at a little over half that of whites. 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.

- Racial inequality in economic outcomes is somewhat worse in San Francisco, Oakland, and Los Angeles. 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.

Income and Employment

- In California, while black's median income was about $35,000, the equivalent figure for whites was nearly $54,000. 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.

Table 4: Household Median Income, 2000

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

- The gap in median household income between blacks and whites is highest in San Francisco, Oakland and Los Angeles. In fact, the black/white median household income ratio is lowest in San Francisco (0.50). The racial income gap is narrowest in the Inland Empire and San Jose.

- The black unemployment rate is highest in Los Angeles and lowest in San Jose. Racial inequality in unemployment between blacks and whites, however, is greatest in San Francisco and lowest in San Diego.

Poverty

- In California, blacks' poverty rate was 22.4 percent; the equivalent figure for whites was 8 percent. This implies a white/black poverty rate ratio of 0.36.

TABLE 5: **POVERTY RATE: 2000**

	Asian	Black	Latino	White
California	12.8	22.4	22.1	8.0
Inland Empire	13.6	23.0	20.7	10.2
Los Angeles	13.9	24.4	24.2	8.5
Oakland	11.2	21.2	13.7	5.9
Sacramento	20.5	23.6	19.5	9.5
San Diego	11.4	18.3	22.0	7.2
San Francisco	10.7	25.0	15.6	7.7
San Jose	7.5	9.7	13.2	4.3

- 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.

- Racial inequality in poverty between blacks and whites is significantly greater in Oakland, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. In fact, the white/black poverty rate ratio is lowest in Oakland (0.28). Inequality in poverty between blacks and whites is the narrowest in San Jose, the Inland Empire and Sacramento, at 0.45, 0.44 and 0.40, respectively.

Business Ownership

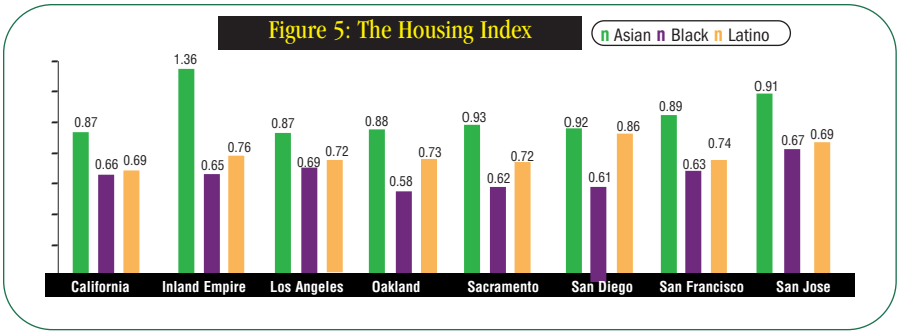
- The number of black-owned businesses is greatest in Los Angeles at 38,277 and the lowest in San Jose at 1,665. The business ownership rate is greatest in San Francisco at nearly 6.0 percent and lowest in the Inland Empire at 1.4 percent. However, racial inequality in business ownership rates between blacks and whites is greatest in Sacramento and the lowest in Oakland.

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

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

Housing Index

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 Problems and Affordability
- Crowding in Living Situations

- The Housing Index score for blacks in California is 0.66. In California, the inferior housing quality facing blacks is nearly identical to that of Latinos at 0.69 with 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.

- Racial inequality in housing outcomes between blacks and whites in more expensive housing markets such as Los Angeles, San Diego, San Jose and San Francisco 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.

TABLE 6: HOME OWNERSHIP RATES, 2000

	Asian	Black	Latino	White
California	55.3	38.9	43.7	64.9
Inland Empire	65.6	49.7	63.8	77.9
Los Angeles	45.0	38.1	38.7	57.3
Oakland	62.1	33.8	44.5	67.6
Sacramento	70.1	45.3	51.5	73.1
San Diego	57.0	33.8	44.5	65.2
San Francisco	51.0	35.1	36.6	51.9
San Jose	56.8	38.7	47.6	67.2

Home Ownership

- In California, the black homeownership rate of 40 percent is significantly lower than that of whites at 65 percent. The black homeownership rate is significantly lower than that of whites in Oakland, San Diego and San Jose, areas with high housing costs.

- Blacks' homeownership rates are highest in more affordable metropolitan areas, including 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 Problems and Affordability

- Physical housing conditions faced by blacks are worse in San Francisco and best in the Inland Empire, where 24 and 4 percent of black residents, respectively, report these problems. The gap in housing problems between blacks and whites is greatest in San Diego followed by that in San Francisco and San Jose. The gap is narrowest in Los Angeles followed by the Inland Empire.

- In California, blacks' rental burden (or the percent of income paid to rent) at 29 percent is slightly higher than that of whites at 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
California	26.0	29.0	27.0	25.0
Inland Empire	26.0	31.0	27.0	26.0
Los Angeles	28.0	31.0	29.0	27.0
Oakland	26.0	29.0	25.0	25.0
Sacramento	24.0	29.0	26.0	25.0
San Diego	25.0	27.0	28.0	26.0
San Francisco	24.0	25.0	26.0	24.0
San Jose	23.0	27.0	28.0	24.0

- The rental burden of blacks is slightly greater than that of whites in each major metropolitan area of California. It is slightly higher for blacks relative to whites in the Inland Empire, despite lower housing costs there. Blacks' rental burden is nearly equal to that of whites in San Diego, despite high housing costs there.

- 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.

- Blacks' mortgage burden (or the percent of income paid to a mortgage) is greater than that of whites in each major metropolitan area of California, except San Francisco. It is highest relative to whites in the Inland Empire, and equal to that of whites in San Francisco. The mortgage burden is greatest for blacks in Los Angeles at 26 percent and lowest in Oakland, Sacramento and San Francisco, all at 11 percent.

Crowding in Living Situations

- The fraction of black households with more than one person per room (or crowding) is greatest in Los Angeles at 18 percent and the lowest in Oakland, Sacramento, and San Francisco, all at 11 percent. However, racial inequality in the crowding rate between blacks and whites is greatest in Oakland, followed by San Jose and San Diego, and lowest in Sacramento, followed by the Inland Empire.

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

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 100,000)	532.6	1,139.5	634.5	846.0
Adolescent Mortality Rate	38.02	81.2	46.4	44.0
Adolescent Homicide Rate	3.4	8.4	3.5	1.6
Infant Death Rate (per 1000 live births)	4.1	11.6	5.2	4.8
Birth Rate - Unmarried Women	8.40	38.34	54.47	12.76
Birth Rate - Married Women	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: 8th 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	5.11	41.03	13.69	4.54
Homicide Rates - Females	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	57.31	61.97	42.74	47.05
Adolescent Homicide Rate	2.91	4.71	2.44	1.93
Infant Death Rate (per 1000 live births)	3.63	10.74	6.77	5.52
Birth Rate - Unmarried Women	9.97	42.93	50.30	15.30
Birth Rate - Married Women	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: 8th 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	10.76	30.39	12.93	7.89
Homicide Rates - Females	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	58.2	131.4	77.9	61.7
Adolescent Homicide Rate	1.8	11.4	4.1	0.1
Infant Death Rate (per 1000 live births)	4.0	13.0	5.0	5.0
Birth Rate - Unmarried Women	6.3	33.6	40.6	7.6
Birth Rate - Married Women	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: 8th 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	5.5	78.0	18.7	6.6
Homicide Rates - Females	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	37.92	89.17	40.81	34.85
Adolescent Homicide Rate	3.05	4.81	0.67	1.75
Infant Death Rate (per 1000 live births)	4.00	11.37	3.75	3.02
Birth Rate - Unmarried Women	6.37	32.26	36.75	7.10
Birth Rate - Married Women	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: 8th 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	3.92	81.29	19.5	4.9
Homicide Rates - Females	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	57668
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	29.0	91.2	35.6	29.0
Adolescent Homicide Rate	13.3	7.3	1.2	2.1
Infant Death Rate (per 1000 live births)	3.1	12.6	5.1	3.3
Birth Rate - Unmarried Women	17.7	43.6	42.4	9.1
Birth Rate - Married Women	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: 8th 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	20.4	39.12	18.01	4.92
Homicide Rates - Females	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	34.2	61.9	45.7	46.4
Adolescent Homicide Rate	1.00	1.00	1.84	0.67
Infant Death Rate (per 1000 live births)	3.30	11.75	4.61	3.94
Birth Rate - Unmarried Women	7.46	28.98	40.02	7.76
Birth Rate - Married Women	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: 8th 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	10.44	32.99	10.89	4.33
Homicide Rates - Females	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	27.03	75.67	33.06	32.79
Adolescent Homicide Rate	1.31	3.15	2.47	1.75
Infant Death Rate (per 1000 live births)	2.19	9.45	2.21	2.80
Birth Rate - Unmarried Women	6.02	30.35	30.33	3.81
Birth Rate - Married Women	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: 8th 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	8.07	66.52	9.61	5.23
Homicide Rates - Females	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	16.27	20.27	43.24	58.56
Adolescent Homicide Rate	0.50	0.95	0.74	0.70
Infant Death Rate (per 100,000 live births)	3.12	9.40	5.32	3.64
Birth Rate - Unmarried Women	4.55	21.47	41.71	4.89
Birth Rate - Married Women	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: 8th 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	2.73	25.74	9.04	3.11
Homicide Rates - Females	5.10	31.85	6.11	4.36
Criminal Justice Weighted Index	1.11	0.65	1.00	1.00

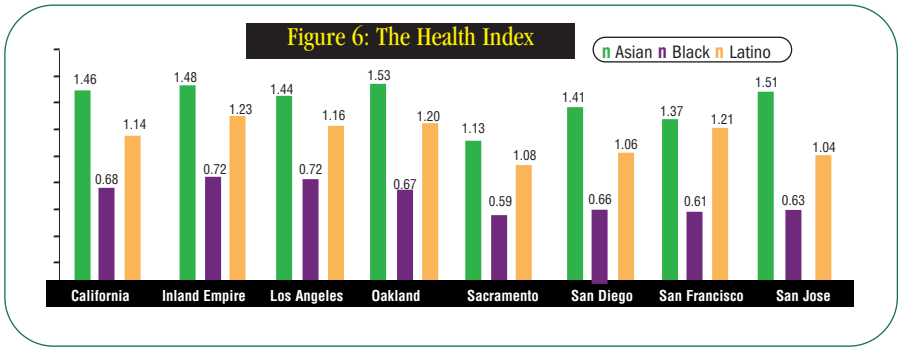
Civic Engagement Index

	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

Health Index

Good health is an invaluable asset too. The Health Index measures:

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



- The Health Index score for blacks in California is 0.68. 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.

- Racial inequality between blacks and whites in health quality is worse in Sacramento, followed by that in San Francisco and San Jose. 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.

Life Expectancy and Death Rates

- In California, blacks' death rate at 1,140 per 100,000 is significantly higher than that of whites at 846.

TABLE 8: AGE ADJUSTED DEATH RATES (PER 100,000), 2002

	Asian	Black	Latino	White
California	533	1140	634	846
Inland Empire	595	1207	643	920
Los Angeles	445	979	540	700
Oakland	517	1179	628	893
Sacramento	563	1075	535	638
San Diego	527	1169	682	820
San Francisco	552	1227	574	814
San Jose	498	1254	668	815

- The death rate of blacks is much higher than that of whites in each major metropolitan area of California. Racial inequality in death rates between blacks and whites is highest in the Inland Empire and Oakland, and lowest in Sacramento, San Francisco, and San Jose.

- Blacks' death rates are highest in San Jose, San Francisco and the Inland Empire, and lowest in Los Angeles and Sacramento.

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

"Life expectancy for African American males is lower in the Inland Empire than in many other cities."
Inland Empire Resident

Infant Death Rates

- In California, blacks' infant death rate at 11.6 per 1,000 live births is significantly higher than that of whites at 4.8. This implies a white/black death rate ratio of 0.41.

Table 9: Infant Death Rates (per 1,000 live births), 2002

	Asian	Black	Latino	White
California	4.1	11.6	5.2	4.8
Inland Empire	3.6	10.7	6.8	5.5
Los Angeles	4.0	13.0	5.0	5.0
Oakland	4.0	11.4	3.7	3.0
Sacramento	3.1	12.6	5.1	3.3
San Diego	3.3	11.7	4.6	3.9
San Francisco	2.2	9.4	2.2	2.8
San Jose	3.1	9.4	5.3	3.6

- Racial inequality in infant death rates between blacks and whites is greatest in Sacramento (at 0.26), followed by that in Oakland, San Francisco, and San Diego. Racial inequality is lowest in the Inland Empire where the black infant death rate is twice as high as that of whites.

- Blacks' infant death rates are highest absolutely in Los Angeles and Sacramento, and lowest in San Francisco and San Jose (both at 9.4 per 1,000 live births).

Mother's Status and Birth Outcomes

- The birthrate of unmarried women is much higher for blacks (38 per 1,000 women) than whites (13 per 1,000 women) in California. Racial inequality in births to unmarried women is greatest San Francisco and lowest in the Inland Empire. However, the black unmarried birthrate is highest in Sacramento at 44 per 1,000 women, and lowest in San Jose at 21.

- In California, the birthrate of married women is much lower for blacks (22 per 1,000 women) than whites (51 per 1,000 women). Racial inequality in births to married women is greatest San Francisco and lowest in Los Angeles, where the black birthrate of married women exceeded that of white women. The black married birthrate is highest in Los Angeles and lowest in San Francisco as well.

Children's Health

- In California, the percentage of children in 7th grade who are overweight is higher for blacks at 35 percent than for whites at 25 percent. Compared with white children in 7th grade, similar black children are more overweight in Oakland and San Diego. Black children are less overweight compared to white children in the Inland Empire and San Francisco.

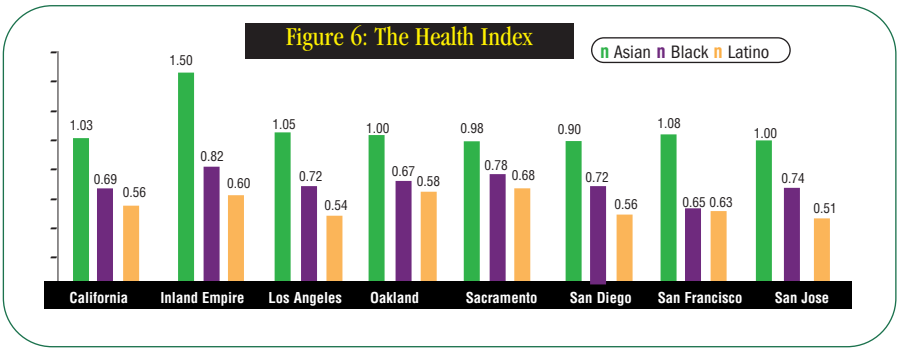
- The percentage of black children who are overweight is greatest in Sacramento at 37 percent and Los Angeles at 35 percent, and the lowest in San Jose at 29 percent and San Francisco at 32 percent.

- In California, the percentage of children in 7th grade who pass the physical fitness test is lower for blacks at 70 percent than whites at 81 percent. Racial inequality in passing the physical fitness test for seventh graders between black and white children is greatest in Los Angeles and lowest in the Inland Empire and San Jose.

- Black children pass the seventh grades physical fitness test at greater rates in San Jose at 78 percent and the Inland Empire at 76 percent, and at lower rates in Los Angeles at 66 percent.

Education Index

Education is an important pathway to social and economic mobility.



There are many opportunities to pursue higher education. Resident

The Education Index measures:

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

- The Education Index score for blacks in California is 0.69. In California, blacks' inferior educational outcomes (relative to those of whites) are better than those of Latinos at 0.56. Each group possesses educational outcomes that are inferior to that of Asians as a group at 1.03, whose score is on par with that of whites.

- Racial inequality between blacks and whites in educational outcomes is better in the Inland Empire and Sacramento because of less racial inequality in test scores and preschool enrollment. 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 dropout rates.

Course Quality

- In California, blacks' coursework completion rate for entrance to the University of California (UC) or California State University (CSU) systems at 25 percent is significantly lower than that of whites at 41 percent. This implies a black/white completion rate ratio of 0.62.

- The UC/CSU coursework completion rate of blacks is much lower than that of whites in Oakland, San Francisco, San Jose and San Diego. The black/white completion rate ratio is much higher in Los Angeles at 0.75 and in the Inland Empire and Sacramento.

Table 10: H.S. Graduates Completing Courses Required for U.C. and/or C.S.U. Entrance, 2004-05

	Asian	Black	Latino	White
California	58.7	25.2	24.0	40.9
Inland Empire	59.5	29.4	25.6	42.7
Los Angeles	64.9	33.6	31.9	45.0
Oakland	60.2	22.2	25.0	49.7
Sacramento	45.1	21.1	22.0	33.2
San Diego	58.8	23.5	22.0	46.7
San Francisco	65.4	26.3	36.4	58.3
San Jose	65.3	25.0	21.0	52.6

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

- Blacks' UC/CSU coursework completion rate is highest in Los Angeles (33.6) and the Inland Empire (29.4).

Adult Educational Attainment

- In California, the percentage of adults who have a college diploma is lower for blacks at 11 percent than for whites at 21 percent. Racial inequality in college completion between blacks and whites is greatest in San Francisco and lowest in the Inland Empire and San Jose.

- Blacks have the highest college completion rates in San Jose at 21 percent, and the lowest in San Diego and the Inland Empire, both at 10 percent.

School Achievement Scores

- In California, the percentage of students that pass the High School English Exit Exam is lower for blacks at 40 percent than for whites at 77 percent. Racial inequality in High School English Exit Exam rates between blacks and whites is greatest in Oakland and San Francisco and lowest in San Jose.

- Blacks have the highest High School English Exit Exam rates in San Jose at 57 percent, and the lowest in San Francisco at 40 percent.

- In California, the percentage of students that pass the High School Math Exit Exam is lower for blacks at 50 percent than for whites at 81 percent. Racial inequality in High School Math Exit Exam rates between blacks and whites is greatest in Los Angeles and lowest in the Inland Empire.

- Blacks have the highest High School English Exit Exam rates in San Jose at 64 percent and the lowest in Los Angeles at 30 percent.

Enrollment and Dropouts

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

Table 11: Nursery/Preschool Enrollment (% of 3 and 4 year olds), 2000

	Asian	Black	Latino	White
California	49.0	56.0	36.0	56.0
Inland Empire	34.0	48.0	32.0	45.0
Los Angeles	63.0	63.0	42.0	74.0
Oakland	53.0	63.0	41.0	64.0
Sacramento	32.0	48.0	41.0	50.0
San Diego	43.0	59.0	39.0	57.0
San Francisco	62.0	73.0	49.0	77.0
San Jose	52.0	49.0	40.0	63.0

- 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.

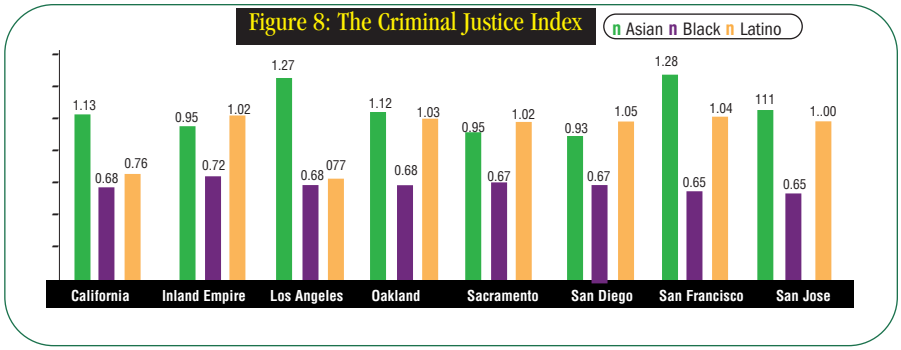
- Black children's enrollment rates are highest in the largest metropolitan areas including San Francisco (73 percent) and Oakland and Los Angeles (both at 63 percent).

- In California, the four year high school dropout rate is higher for blacks at 22 percent than for whites at 8 percent. Racial inequality in high school dropout rates between blacks and whites is greatest in San Diego and lowest in Sacramento.

Blacks have the highest high school dropout rates in Los Angeles and San Diego at 28 and 26 percent, respectively, and the lowest in San Jose and Sacramento, both at 18 percent.

Criminal Justice Index

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 Law
- Arrest Rates
- Homicide & Victimization

- The Criminal Justice Index score for blacks in California is 0.68. In California, blacks' standing before the criminal justice system is lower than that of Latinos at 0.76. Each of these groups criminal justice indicators are worse relative to Asians as a group at 1.13, whose score is much closer to, and exceeds, that of whites.

- Blacks' standing relative to whites in criminal justice 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.

Equality Before the Law

- In California, the average jail sentence for a violent offense is longer for blacks at 26 months than for whites at 24 months. The average jail sentence for a nonviolent offense is also longer for blacks at 16 months than for whites at 12 months. The average months of probation is also longer for blacks at 43 months than for whites at 41 months.

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

Arrest Rates

- In California, the fraction of blacks who had been arrested for a felony offense is much higher than that of whites (3.7 versus 1.0 percent). This implies a white/black felony arrest rate ratio of 0.22.

TABLE 12: FELONY ARRESTS RATES, 2003

	Asian	Black	Latino	White
California	0.5	3.7	1.4	0.8
Inland Empire	1.0	3.2	1.8	1.1
Los Angeles	0.5	3.7	1.4	0.8
Oakland	0.5	4.0	1.3	0.7
Sacramento	1.0	6.0	2.1	1.3
San Diego	0.8	4.0	1.5	0.9
San Francisco	0.6	13.9	2.9	2.0
San Jose	0.4	4.0	2.0	0.6

- The felony arrest of blacks is much 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). The white/black arrest rate ratio is relatively higher in the Inland Empire at 0.34.

- Blacks' felony arrest rate is highest absolutely in San Francisco at 14 percent and lowest in the Inland Empires at 3.2 percent.

- In California, the fraction of blacks who had been arrested for a misdemeanor offense is much higher than that of whites (4.1 versus 1.5 percent). Racial inequality in misdemeanor arrest rates between blacks and whites is greatest in San Francisco and San Jose and lowest in the Inland Empire.

- Blacks have the highest misdemeanor arrest rate in San Francisco at 11 percent and the lowest in the Inland Empire at 3 percent.

Homicide & Victimization

- In California, the male homicide rate is much higher for blacks at 41 than for whites at five. Racial inequality in the male homicide rate between blacks and whites is greatest in Los Angeles and San Francisco and lowest in the Inland Empire.

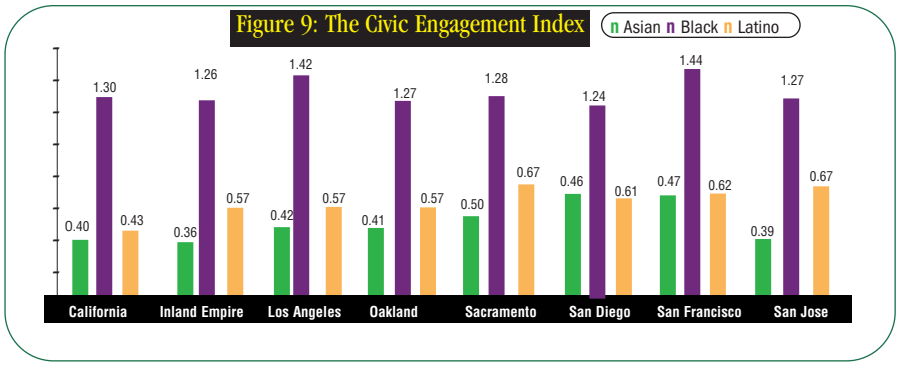
- Blacks have the highest male homicide rate in Oakland and Los Angeles at 81 and 78 respectively, and the lowest in the Inland Empire and San Diego at 33 and 30 respectively.

- In California, the female homicide rate is much higher for blacks at 7 than for whites at two. Racial inequality in the female homicide rate between blacks and whites is greatest in San Jose and lowest in the Inland Empire and Oakland.

Blacks have the highest female homicide rate in San Jose at 32 and the lowest in the Inland Empire at six.

Civic Engagement Index

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.



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

The Civic Engagement Index measures:

- Armed Services Participation
- Union Representation
- English Fluency

- The Civic Participation Index score for blacks in California is 1.30, indicating that blacks' civic participation levels are higher than that of whites. 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.

- Civic participation levels of blacks are particularly 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

- In California, while the percentage of blacks who are veterans was 12 percent, the equivalent figure for whites was 14 percent. This implies a black/white veteran's rate ratio of 0.85.

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

TABLE 13: PERCENTAGE OF VETERANS, 2000

	Asian	Black	Latino	White
California	4.0	12.0	4.0	14.0
Inland Empire	4.0	12.0	4.0	15.0
Los Angeles	3.0	10.0	3.0	12.0
Oakland	4.0	11.0	4.0	13.0
Sacramento	5.0	12.0	6.0	15.0
San Diego	8.0	16.0	4.0	16.0
San Francisco	4.0	13.0	4.0	12.0
San Jose	3.0	12.0	4.0	12.0

- The metropolitan areas where the fraction of blacks who are veterans is exactly on par with that of whites include San Diego, San Francisco and San Jose. The fraction of blacks who are veterans is highest absolutely in San Diego and San Francisco.

Union Representation

- In California, the percentage of the labor force that is union members is much higher for blacks at 29 percent than for whites at 21 percent. The percentage of blacks who are union members is greater than that of whites in each metropolitan area. The greatest racial gap in union membership is in San Jose while the narrowest gap is in San Francisco.

- Blacks have the highest union membership rate in Sacramento at 30 percent and the lowest in San Diego at 24 percent.

English Fluency

- In California, the percentage of those not fluent is English is lower for blacks at 1 percent than for whites at 2 percent, with rates for Asians and Latinos at 26 and 24 percent, respectively.

- The percentage of blacks that are not fluent in English is greatest in San Jose at 12 percent and the lowest in Los Angeles at 3 percent.

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, home-ownership and a workforce strategy.
Curren Price

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.

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

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.

NONLEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

EDUCATION

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

CORRECTIONS

Creation of Employment Opportunities for Ex-offenders
Develop and fund job readiness programs for ex-offenders.

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.

HEALTH

Community Health Clinics Expansion
Expand community heath 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.

CORRECTIONS

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.

NONLEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

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

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.

EDUCATION

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.

HOUSING

Home Owner Financial Literacy Programs
Expand financial literacy programs to incorporate home-owner education aimed at understanding asset development and preventing predatory lending practices.

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

LBC
Legislative Black Caucus

Chair

Honorable Mervyn Dymally
Chair of Legislative Black Caucus
Chair of Assembly Health Committee
52nd Assembly District
Capitol Office
State Capitol
P.O. Box 942849
Sacramento, CA 94249-0052
(916) 319-2052
District Office
322 W. Compton Boulevard, Suite 100
Compton, CA 90220
(310) 223-1201
Web Site: http://democrats.assembly.ca.gov/members/a52/

Vice Chair

Honorable Karen Bass
Vice Chair of the Legislative Black Caucus
Assembly Majority Leader
47th Assembly District
Capitol Office
State Capitol
PO Box 942849
Sacramento, CA 94249-0047
(916) 319-2047
District Office
5757 Wilshire Blvd.
Suite 565
Los Angeles, CA 90047
(323) 937-4747
Web Site:
http://democrats.assembly.ca.gov/members/a47/

Honorable Wilmer Amina Carter
Member of Rules Committee
62nd Assembly District
Capitol Office
State Capitol
P.O. Box 942849
Sacramento, CA 94249-0062
Tel: (916) 319-2062
District Office
201 North E Street, Suite 205
San Bernardino, CA 92401
Tel: (909) 388-1413
Web Site: http://democrats.assembly.ca.gov/members/a62/

Honorable Mike Davis
Member of Assembly Rules Committee
48th Assembly District
Capitol Office
State Capitol
P.O. Box 942849
Sacramento, CA 94249-0048
Tel: (916) 319-2048
District Office
700 State Drive
Los Angeles, CA 90037-1210
Tel: (213) 744-2111
Web Site: http://democrats.assembly.ca.gov/members/a48/

Legislative Black Caucus Members

Honorable Curren Price
Chair of Assembly Elections and Redistricting Committee
51st Assembly District
Capitol Office
State Capitol
P.O. Box 942849
Sacramento, CA 94249-0051
Tel: (916) 319-2051
Fax: (916) 319-2151
District Office
One Manchester Boulevard, Suite 601
Inglewood, CA 90301
Tel: (310) 412-6400
Web Site: http://democrats.assembly.ca.gov/members/a51/

Honorable Sandre Swanson
Chair of Assembly Labor and Employment Committee
16th Assembly District
Capitol Office
State Capitol
P.O. Box 942849
Sacramento, CA 94249-0016
Tel: (916) 319-2016
Fax: (916) 319-2116
District Office
1515 Clay Street
Suite 2204
Oakland, CA 94612
Tel: (510) 286-1670
Web Site: http://democrats.assembly.ca.gov/members/a16/

Honorable Laura Richardson
Assistant Speaker pro Tempore
55th Assembly District
Capitol Office
State Capitol
P.O. Box 942849
Sacramento, CA 94249-0055
Tel: (916) 319-2055
District Office
4201 Long Beach Blvd., Suite 327
Long Beach, CA 90807
Tel: (310) 518-3324
Web Site: http://democrats.assembly.ca.gov/members/a55/

Honorable Edward Vincent
Chair of Senate Select Committee on California's Horse Racing Industry
25th Senate District
Capitol Office
State Capitol
Room 5052
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 651-4025
District Office
1 Manchester Blvd., #600
Inglewood, CA 90301
(310) 412-0393
Web Site: http://dist25.casen.govoffice.com/

Honorable Mark Ridley-Thomas
Chair of Senate of Business, Professions and Economic Development Committee
26th Senate District
Capitol Office
State Capitol
Room 4061
Sacramento, CA 95814
Phone: (916) 651-4026
Los Angeles Office
Administrative Offices East
700 State Dr.
Los Angeles, CA 90037
Phone: (213)745-6656
Web Site: http://dist26.casen.govoffice.com/

LBC

History of the 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.

Acknowledgements

Tommy Ross
Southern California Edison
Research and Policy Institute of California

James Shelby
Greater Sacramento Urban League

Blair Taylor
Los Angeles Urban League

Elise Buik
United Way of Greater Los Angeles

Dr. Pat Washington

Angela Blackwell
Policy Link

Wendy Gladney Brooks

Charlotte Broussard
Office of Small Business Development

Sylvia Brown

Marc Cherry
Malcolm X Library

Seboya Davis
Women Civic Improvement Center

David B. DeLuz
NAACP Sacramento Branch

Winston Doby
University of California
Office of the President

Shelton Duruisseau
UC Davis Medical Center

Tommie Goss
Entravision Communications

Dr. Lois Graham

Lauren Hammond
Sacramento City Council

Marqueese Harris Dawson
Community Coalition

Alice Huffman
California State Chapter NAACP

Shelia Jackson
San Diego Unified School District Board

Grantland Johnson
Community and Economic Development
Sacramento Central Labor Council

Acknowledgements

Ronald Kelly
100 Black Men of Sacramento, Inc.

Faye Kennedy
Event Specialist and Communications

Mary Lee
Policy Link

Dr. William Lee
Sacramento Observer

Hon. Kevin McCarty
Sacramento City Council

Honorable Alan Nakanishi
10th Assembly District

Honorable Gloria Negrete McLeod
32nd Senate District

Speaker Fabian Núñez
46th Assembly District

Cheryl Alethia Phelps

Dr. Steven Raphael
Goldman School of Public Policy at UC Berkeley

Dr. Robert K. Ross
The California Endowment

Synthia Saint James

Paul Simms

James Shelby
Greater Sacramento Urban League

Dr. Michael Stoll
UCLA School of Public Policy and Social Research Center for the Study of Urban Poverty at UCLA

Aubry Stone
California Black Chamber of Commerce

Velma Sykes
Sacramento Black Chamber of Commerce

Betty Williams
NAACP Sacramento Branch

Dr. Ephraim Williams
St. Paul Missionary Baptist Church

Dr. Marion Woods

The State of Black California Report Sponsor
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON

Community Town Hall Meetings Sponsors
Sempra Energy
The Gas Company
California Endowment

Partners
Policy Link
Research and Policy Institute of California
Community Coalition

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.

Permission to quote or reproduce content from this report is granted with attribution to the Legislative Black Caucus State of Black California Report.

All photography is copyright protected and cannot be reproduced without permission.

Cover Painting
Synthia Saint James

Graphic Design
pam ward

the state of **Black** CALIFORNIA