



State of Bay Area Blacks

A Look at Black Population Trends in the Bay Area, Part I

Commissioned by:



Report Period:

1990-2008

Submitted by:

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About BABIP and the State of Bay Area Blacks Report and Convening

With members representing more than 30 local foundations, Bay Area Blacks in Philanthropy (BABIP) is a regional, nonprofit membership organization whose mission is to advance the interests of African Americans in philanthropy and address the impact of racial disparity within philanthropic institutions and African American communities. Bringing together foundation professionals-trustees, program officers, administrative and technical staff – with corporate, governmental, and association representatives, BABIP is engaged in the critical dialogues and debates that affect our core constituents and leverages our role in helping to rebuild and strengthen Black neighborhoods and the nonprofit infrastructure that serves them.

As part of its core interest, BABIP has begun to explore the impact of lingering economic volatility, persistent disparities in health, education, and employment, and wide-spread development activity on the Bay Area's Black community.

The first decade of the 21st Century has been a tumultuous one with major political changes, challenges for social change and economic upheavals both nationally and regionally. Amidst these political, social and economic changes, there also have been substantial population changes in the Bay Area including the continuing pattern of immigration into Bay Area cities and migration of Bay Area residents out of the state and out of the region. One significant population change has been the pattern of movement of African-American within the Bay Area and outside of the Bay Area. As documented in this report, the African-American population in the Bay Area has both declined and shifted between 2000 and 2008. These shifts have important implications for government, business, service providers, civic organizations and philanthropy and how they work to ensure continued opportunities for African-Americans and improvements in the conditions of African-American neighborhoods and the outcomes experienced by African-American residents and families.

Several months ago, Urban Strategies Council staff met with BABIP leadership to discuss our common interests and concerns in the status of African-Americans in the Bay Area. Of particular concern was to develop an understanding of the population trends for African-Americans in the Bay Area and the status of African-Americans in several critical areas including:

- Education;
- Health and environment;
- Employment and income;
- Crime and incarceration; and
- Economic development.

While we agreed that conducting a research project to document the patterns was an important foundation for engaging in discussions to identify strategies to improve outcomes for African-Americans, we concluded that we were constrained by the timing of the release of new U.S. Census data which is scheduled for release in the first half of 2011.

After some discussion, we decided to proceed with the research project in two phases. The first phase, which is presented in this report, examines population trends and selected demographic data for African-Americans in nine Bay Area counties between 2000 and 2008, using a combination of U.S. Census data for 2000 and California Department of Finance population estimates for 2008. Using this preliminary analysis, In this analysis we drill down from the regional to the county to the city to the census tracts level to examine where African-Americans have lived between 2000 and 2008. Based on this analysis, we were able to identify ten census tracts and their corresponding neighborhoods with the highest density of African-American residents.

BABIP is convening a conference in late September 2010 to present the results of the initial research and engage its members and other convening participants in discussions focused on identifying: 1) other data to include in the Phase 2 report; 2) evidence-based and promising strategies and programs which have potential for improving outcomes for African-Americans in the Bay Area; and 3) recommendations to philanthropy, government and communities on the investments that can ensure African-Americans have opportunities for success in the Bay Area.

As the reader will note, this report contains only limited information on the five content areas cited above as the lenses for examining the status of African-Americans in the Bay Area. This will be the focal point of the Phase 2 research report along with an update of the population trend data presented in this Phase 1 report.

This research is comprised of two distinct phases: the first consists of this initial analysis of the changing demographics and characteristics of the African-American populations in the Bay Area. A second phase, planned for early 2011, will include the latest statistics on populations from the 2010 Census and the updated American Community Survey's five-year estimates, as well as a profile of several key indicators including: health, safety, education, employment and income, environmental conditions, and economic development.

The questions raised by BABIP that this report addresses include:

1. Where did African-Americans reside in the Bay Area in 2000 and what changes occurred through 2008?
2. What are the population characteristics of the African-American neighborhoods and how do they compare to other racial/ethnic groups?
3. What cities and neighborhoods had the highest concentration of African-Americans in 2000 and 2008?
4. What are the most significant needs in African-American neighborhoods and what are the implications for philanthropic investments in the African-American communities?

While the interest of BABIP is primarily on Black and African-American residents, there are some notable limitations to the administrative datasets in common use. While the U.S. Census differentiates between African-American and other peoples from Africa, the Caribbean and elsewhere who are considered 'Black' by the Census, other sources such as California's Department of Finance (DOF)—which produces definitive population estimates each year—only provide statistics for one Black grouping. The DOF category includes African-Americans who are multi-generational residents, recent immigrants and refugees from Africa, and certain other people groups such as Haitians. We have been careful not to confuse these two different data conventions, and have identified sources and definitions in each section of this report.

“If change is to take hold in the Black community”, says Cedric Brown, BABIP Chair, “there must first be an intentional attempt to raise consciousness and opportunities for structured conversation. Providing sound data and an opportunity for constructive dialogue is an essential aspect of that process. We're hopeful that the State of the Race reports and conversations will catalyze new approaches, messages, and investment strategies.”

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Bay Area has seen many changes in the past twenty years, changes in the housing stock, in the education sector, in the employment opportunities and the industries based here, in the workforce development arena, in economic development activities, and in the demographics of its populace. Long recognized as a multi-cultural region with rich ethnic communities tied to established neighborhoods, the diversity of the Bay Area has changed constantly, with no ethnic group remaining demographically static over the past two decades. For organizations and individuals involved in serving and supporting the Black and African-American communities in the Bay Area, it is important to understand the changes that are impacting these communities and how these populations themselves are changing. This report examines the State of the Race: an analysis of the changing Black community in the Bay Area and begins to present data and information pertinent to the philanthropic, community building, and governmental sectors.

This report sets out to answer four main questions posed by the Bay Area Blacks in Philanthropy.

Where did African-Americans reside in the Bay Area in 2000 and what changes occurred through 2008?

Across the nine county region, the population has increased by 519,879 people between 2000 and 2008 according to the California Department of Finance (DOF). Contra Costa County experienced the greatest percentage gain (+10.5%), while the population of all counties increased by an average of 7.6%. However, population growth has slowed somewhat compared to the ten year period between 1990 and 2000. While overall populations are up, the Black population dropped across the region—down 2.2% or 11,268 people from 2000 to 2008. At a county level, Alameda, San Francisco, San Mateo and Marin all experienced declines in the proportion of Blacks among their populations, while the other five counties saw a rise in Black population proportions. Alameda County—with the largest Black population—experienced a drop of eight percent or 17,141 Black persons.

In Alameda County, the proportional drop in Black population was a result of increased proportions of Latinos and Asians. In San Francisco, the drop in Blacks as a proportion was offset by an increase in the proportion of White, Latino, and Asian people.

Further analysis at a county level revealed that the Black population had distinct gaps in age distribution: for several counties there was an alarming drop in the populations of 20 to 29 year old Black males, while in some counties this gap is visible in both the male and female populations. Where the gap in population exists for both genders, we can consider macro causes like birth rates and family size preferences as related. However in county sized areas where only males aged 20 to 29 are underrepresented, we must consider other, more troubling factors like incarceration, homicide and premature deaths as possible contributors to this reality.

An analysis of the diversity of each county shows that Marin, Sonoma and Napa counties were the least diverse. Nevertheless, all nine Bay Area counties experienced increases in diversity between 2000 and 2008. Alameda County was the most diverse in both years.

Between 1990 and 2000, the percentage of census tracts with over 50% Black population dropped from 5.7% to 3.3%, and the percentage of with over 30% Blacks went from 9.6% down to 7.3%. In 1990, Alameda County had 26.8% of tracts with over 30% Black, yet only 20.9% of tracts in 2000 had this proportion of Blacks. Solano County went from having 6 tracts with over 30% Black in 1990 to none in 2000. Similarly, San Mateo County went from 5 tracts with over 30% Black to only one between 1990 and 2000.

What are the population characteristics of the African-American community and how do they compare to other racial/ethnic groups?

The scope of this report did not allow for a comprehensive analysis of the local level conditions for all Black communities in the region, however this is planned for 2011 along with an update using Census 2010 data and a more in-depth analysis across several key areas such as economic development, income and assets, crime and reentry, environment and health and more. For this report we prepared a snapshot look into some demographics for the ten census tracts that had the highest proportion of Blacks in 2000. These ten tracts are all within the cities of Oakland and San Francisco and all have populations that are between 70 to 79% Black. Across the nine county region, 101 out of 1,045 tracts had populations with at least 30% Blacks in 2000: 67 were located in Alameda County, 12 in San Francisco, 11 in Contra Costa, 8 in Solano, 2 in Marin and one in San Mateo County.

For the ten tracts with the highest proportions of Blacks, most socio-economic indicators showed very consistent patterns: these neighborhoods compared poorly to the overall county level statistics. In eight out of the ten tracts, the rate of home ownership was much lower than the county average; Bayview and Toler Heights were the exceptions and these represent more established Black communities. In each of the ten tracts, unemployment levels were higher than the county average, and in all except for Toler Heights, income levels were significantly lower than the average. Education attainment was also much lower in most of the ten tracts, with all having much lower rates of bachelor and post-graduate degrees than the county averages—rates often ranged from one-third to one-half of those of their respective counties.

What cities and neighborhoods had the highest concentration of African-Americans in 2000 and 2008?

From 2000 through 2008, Oakland remained the city with the largest Black population, although there was a 25% decrease in this population over this time period. San Francisco had the second largest Black population, followed by Richmond; these cities saw reductions in their Black populations of 17.6% and 18.6%, respectively.

Cities experiencing a noticeable increase in their Black populations include Mountain View (+119%), Antioch (+115%) and San Leandro (+76%). Daly City and Berkeley had the largest declines in Black population, decreasing by 42% and 36%, respectively. In Oakland and Richmond, the drop in Black population was offset almost completely by Whites, while in Berkeley the decline in Black population (and for Multi-Race persons) was a result of increased proportions of Whites and Asians. In Daly City, the decrease across all ethnic groups was a result of an increased proportion of Asians. In Vallejo, the drop in Black and White proportions was matched by increased proportions of Asian and Multi-race persons.

Within the region, no cities have a majority Black population. Instead most cities have a fairly diverse population with certain neighborhoods and communities that are predominately one race or ethnicity. In Oakland there are several neighborhoods that are a majority Black, including *Acorn*, *Prescott*, *Havenscourt*, *Eastmont*, *Millsmont*, *Hoover/Longfellow* and *Maxwell*. In San Francisco the neighborhoods with a majority Black population are Ingleside and Bayview-Hunters Point. There are

also concentrated Black communities (in this report defined only by census tracts) in the cities of Menlo Park, East Palo Alto, Vallejo, Fairfield, Vacaville, Pittsburg, and Antioch.

One demographic shift of note: in 1990 there were several tracts in rural Sonoma County with modest Black populations which—in the 2000 Census—show almost no Black residents. In general, the central counties in the region have experienced decreases overall in their Black populations, along with corresponding increases in outer ring counties and cities. Anecdotal evidence suggests that many Black (and other races) families are moving even further from the Bay Area in search of newer and lower cost housing in cities such as Tracy, Lodi, and Stockton.

What are the most significant needs in African-American communities and what are the implications for philanthropic investments in the African-American communities?

In this report we outline some of the population changes within the Black communities of the Bay Area and identify the regions and neighborhoods most affected by these demographic shifts. Our analysis indicates that many historically Black inner-city neighborhoods are in a state of flux. The resulting pattern shows a more dispersed Black population throughout the Bay Area, particularly among the increasingly diverse outer counties of the region. As our populations shift and target communities move, those of us in the philanthropic, community-based organization, service, and public agency sectors need to be alert and responsive to these changes in order to tailor, adjust, and refocus our efforts accordingly. While none of the historically Black neighborhoods have disappeared over the past twenty years, there are areas experiencing the forces of gentrification, as well as an influx of other ethnic populations, often resulting in repositioned Black populations.

It is important that we all understand the implications of these changes for our work. For philanthropy: are we adequately supporting efforts in newer Black communities in the outer suburbs? Are Black residents voluntarily relocating due to increased economic stability and success or as a result of crisis and flight from foreclosures and inner city violence? For government agencies: do we understand the changes occurring in our communities and are we meeting the needs of our shifting populations? For community-based organizations and other service providing agencies: do we know how stable the families are that are moving and are they able to access our services (or others who

provide these services) in their new communities? Do necessary services even exist in newer, less developed communities?

Regional Analysis of Black Population

The following section summarizes the data prepared at a regional level (nine counties in the San Francisco Bay Area) and describes the recent and some historical demographic patterns for Black and African-American populations in the Bay Area.

1. Regional Population Change by County

County level population data were obtained from U.S. Census Bureau and from the California Department of Finance. The key findings from these county level data are:

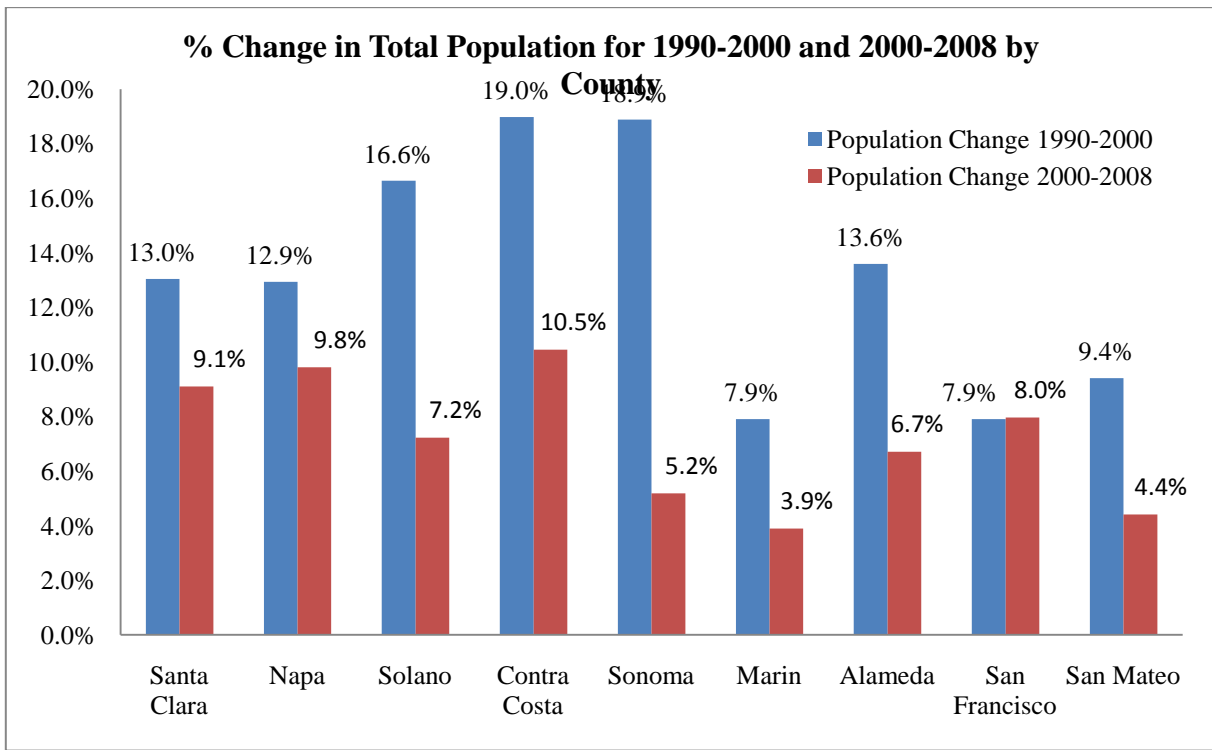
- The total population increased overall, as well as in each of the nine bay area counties (see Figure 2) from a regional total of 6,826,225 in 2000 to 7,346,104 in 2008.
- The total population of all nine counties increased by 7.6% or 519,879 people (see Table 1).
- Among all the counties, the largest population increase was 10.5% in Contra Costa County (see Figure 2), up from 956,288 in 2000 to 1,056,246 in 2008 (see Table 1).
- Marin County experienced the smallest population gain (by percentage), with an increase of 3.9% from 2000 to 2008 (see Figure 2).
- Santa Clara County had the largest population (see Map 1b), as well as the largest population increase of 154,214 persons (9.1%) from 2000 to 2008 (see Table 1, Figure 2).
- Napa County had the smallest population (see Map 1b) with 248,301 people in 2000 and 257,968 people in 2008 (a 9.8% increase) (see Table 1 and Figure 2).

Table 1 Regional Population Change by County 2000-2008

| County Name | Pop in 2000 | Pop in 2008 | Pop Change 00-08 | % Change 00-08 |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Alameda | 1,453,044 | 1,550,552 | 97,508 | 6.7% |
| Contra Costa | 956,288 | 1,056,246 | 99,958 | 10.5% |
| Marin | 248,301 | 257,968 | 9,667 | 3.9% |
| Napa | 125,092 | 137,359 | 12,267 | 9.8% |
| San Francisco | 781,200 | 843,402 | 62,202 | 8.0% |
| San Mateo | 710,759 | 742,154 | 31,395 | 4.4% |
| Santa Clara | 1,692,947 | 1,847,161 | 154,214 | 9.1% |
| Solano | 397,074 | 425,785 | 28,711 | 7.2% |
| Sonoma | 461,520 | 485,478 | 23,958 | 5.2% |
| All 9 Counties | 6,826,225 | 7,346,104 | 519,879 | 7.6% |

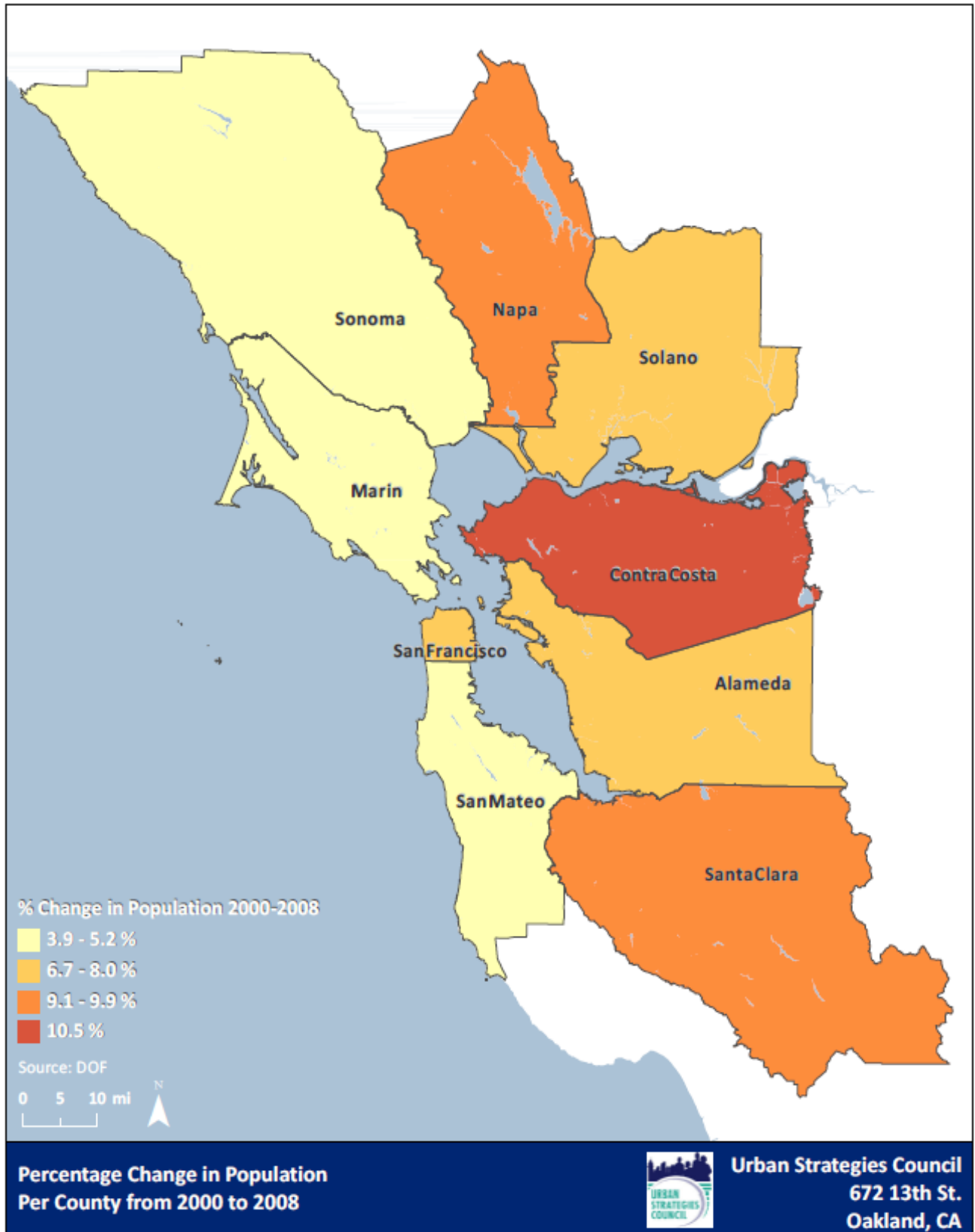
Source: California Department of Finance.

Figure 1 Percentage of Population Changes by County from 1990-2008



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and California Department of Finance.

Figure 2 Map of Percent Population Change by County from 2000-2008



Source: California Department of Finance.

2. Black Population Change: Regionally and by County

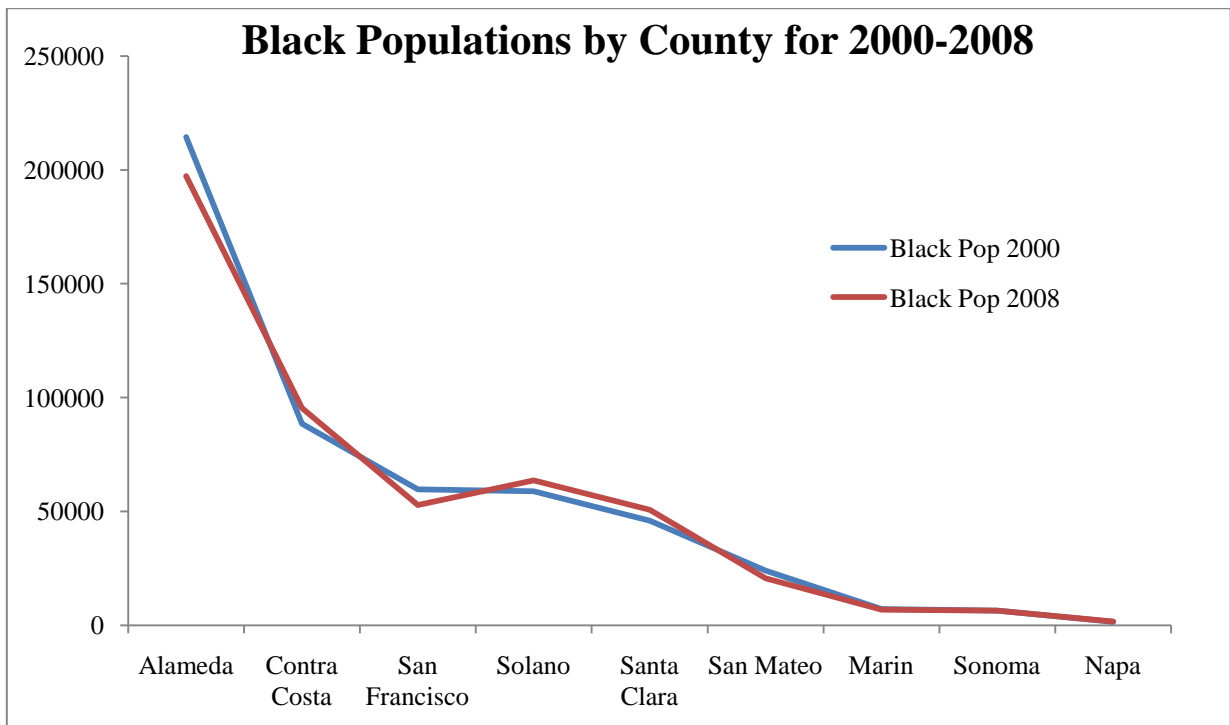
- Across the region there was a drop in the Black population of 2.2% or 11,268 people from 2000 to 2008 (see Table 2).
- The counties of San Mateo (-14%), San Francisco (-11.7%), Alameda (-8%) and Marin (-2.5%) all experienced a decline in their percentage of Black population (see Figure 4 and Figure 5).
- San Mateo County had the largest decrease in its proportion of Black population, declining 14% from 24,036 in 2000 to 20,681 in 2008.
- Santa Clara (10.3%), Napa (8.1%), Solano (8.0%), Contra Costa (7.7%) and Sonoma (0.2%) Counties experienced increases in the percentage of Black population from 2000 to 2008 (see Figure 3, Figure 4 and Figure 5). Santa Clara County had the largest increase in proportion of Black population (+10.3%), from 45,934 in 2000 to 50,652 in 2008 (Figure 4 and Figure 5).
- While Alameda County had the largest Black population, it still experienced an 8.0% decrease in Black population from 214,433 in 2000 to 197,292 in 2008 (see Table 2, Figure 3, Figure 4 and Figure 5).
- Napa County had the smallest number of Black residents with only 1,671 in 2008.

Table 2 Regional Black Population Change by County 2000-2008 Ranked by % Change

| County Name | Pop in 2000 | Pop in 2008 | Pop Change 00-08 | % Change 00-08 |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| Santa Clara | 45,934 | 50,652 | 4,718 | 10.3% |
| Napa | 1,545 | 1,671 | 126 | 8.1% |
| Solano | 58,917 | 63,632 | 4,715 | 8.0% |
| Contra Costa | 88,477 | 95,322 | 6,845 | 7.7% |
| Sonoma | 6,426 | 6,438 | 12 | 0.2% |
| Marin | 7,097 | 6,919 | -178 | -2.5% |
| Alameda | 214,433 | 197,292 | -17,141 | -8.0% |
| San Francisco | 59,759 | 52,749 | -7,010 | -11.7% |
| San Mateo | 24,036 | 20,681 | -3,355 | -14.0% |
| All 9 Counties | 506,624 | 495,356 | -11,268 | -2.2% |

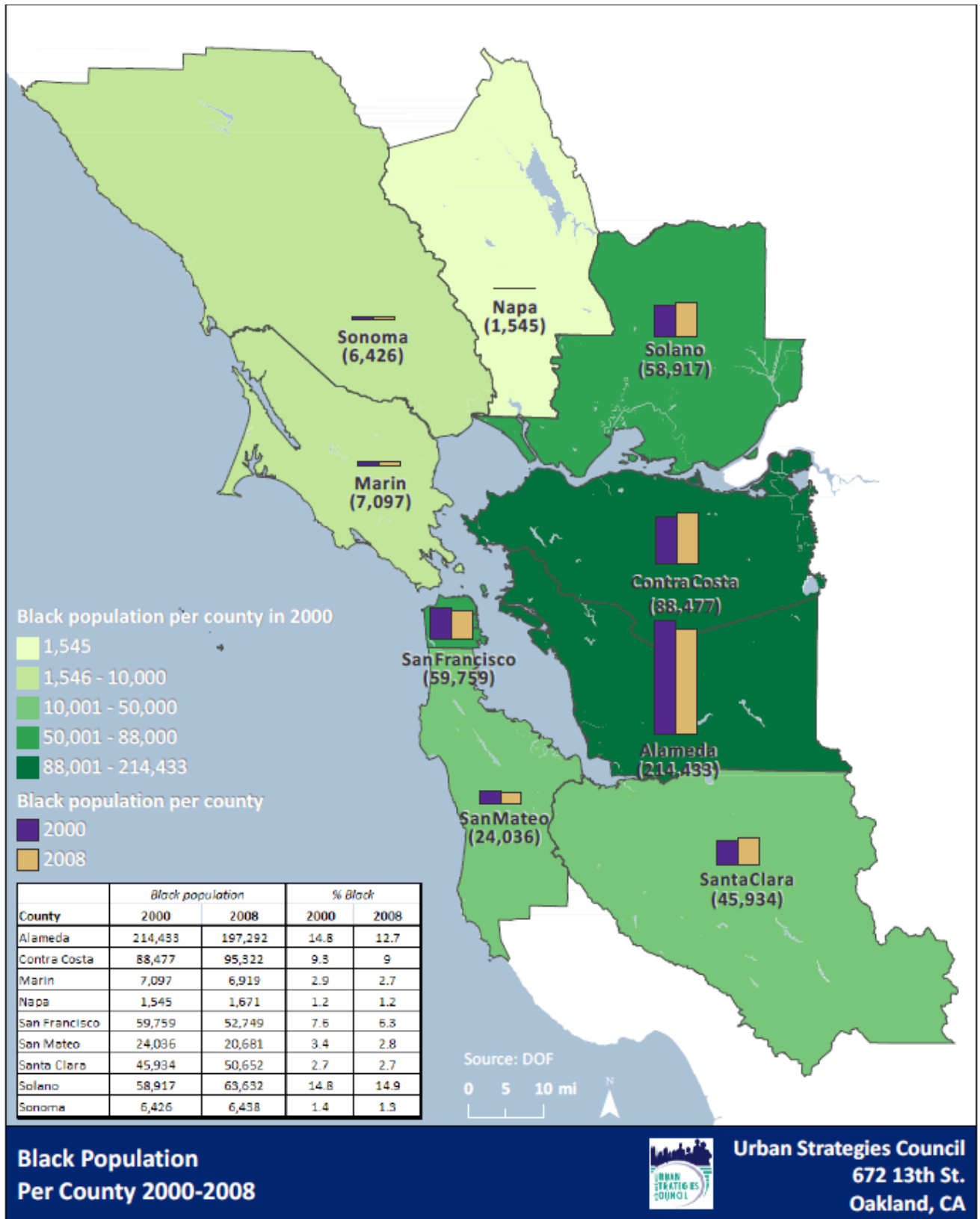
Source: California Department of Finance.

Figure 3 Black Populations by County for 2000-2008



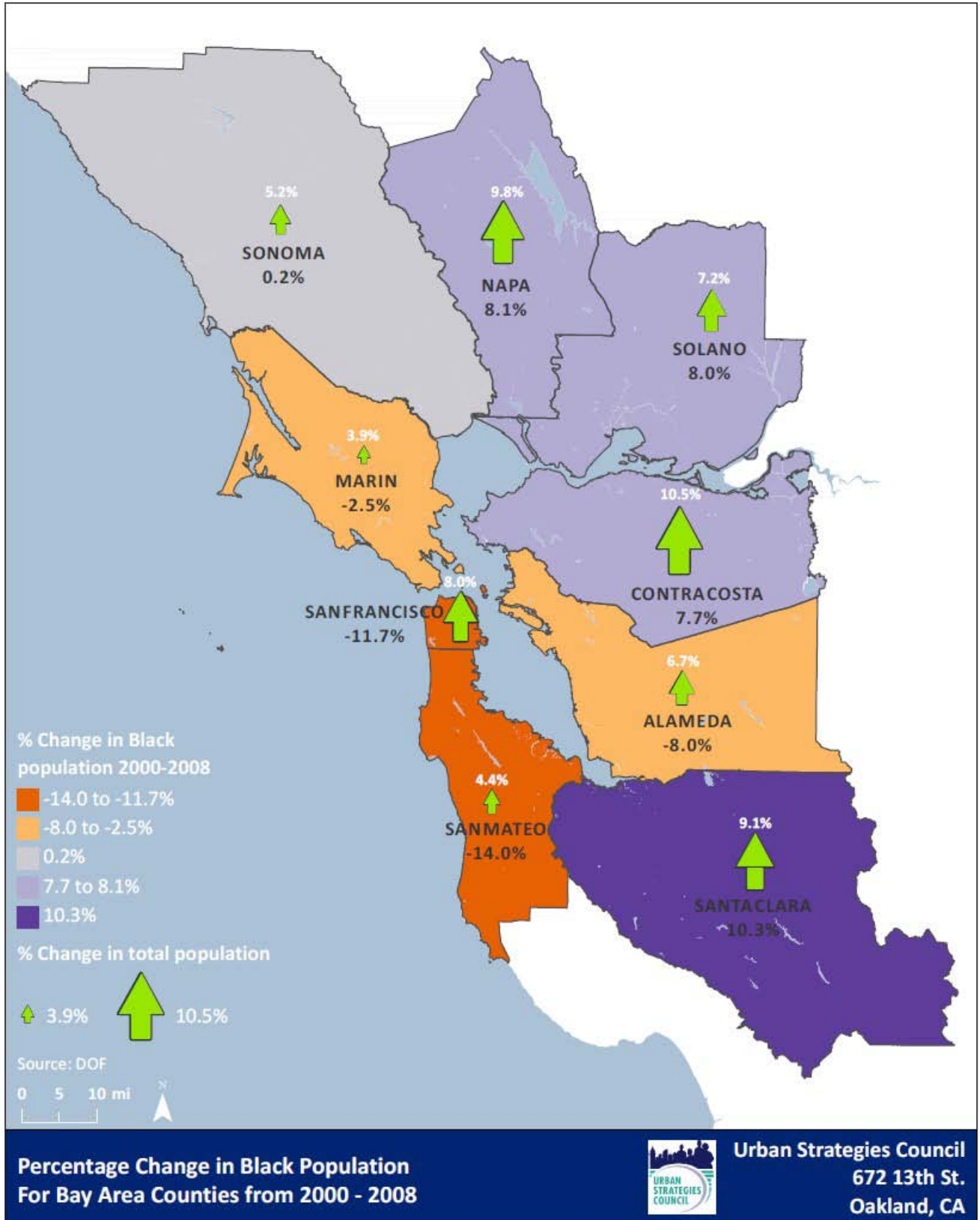
Source: California Department of Finance.

Figure 4 Map of Black Populations by County for 2000-2008



Source: California Department of Finance.

Figure 5 Map of Change in Total and Black Populations by County from 2000-2008

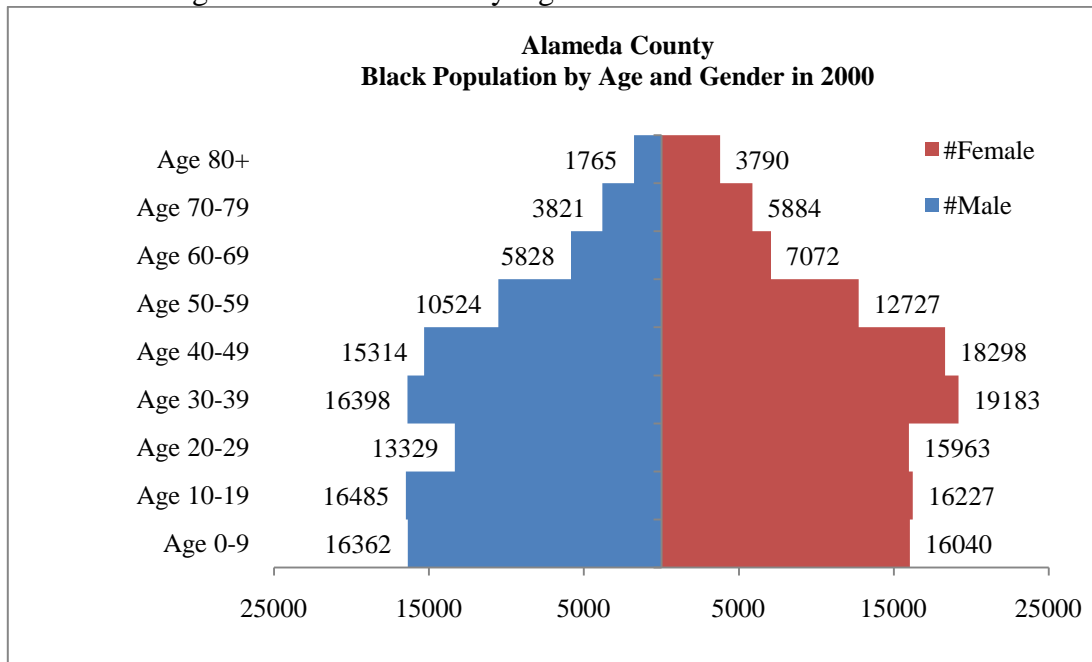


Source: California Department of Finance.

3. Black Population Age and Gender Profiles at County Level from 2000 to 2008

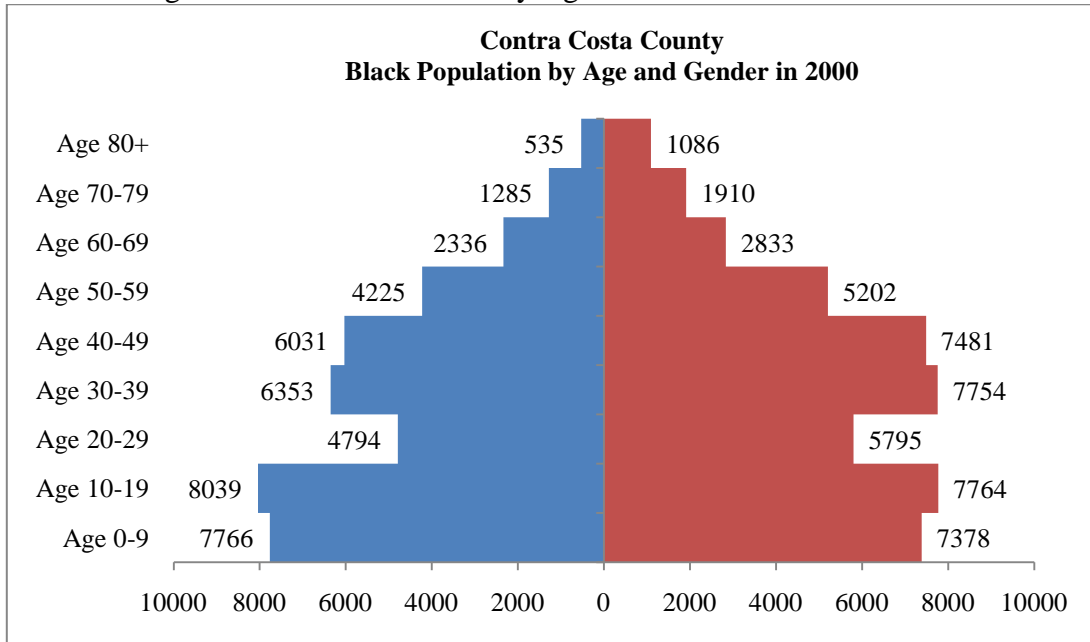
Appendix 1 contains a set of age pyramids for each county in both 2000 and 2008. These graphs illustrate the relative age and gender of the Black populations in each of the nine counties of the region. Figure 6 and Figure 7 show the relative distribution of the Black populations in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, respectively. What stands out most from these data is the gaping hole in the 20 to 29 year old Black male population, even at a county level. This missing population is likely a result of a range of factors including: an unwillingness to participate in the census, ineffective government data collection, the disproportionate incarceration of young African-American males, premature deaths due to violence, and other factors such as military service. If this anomaly was consistent among both genders, the gap would likely be attributable to factors such as birth rates and community attractiveness. However, in Alameda County, the pattern is present only for the male population aged 20 to 29. While this anomaly might be expected among smaller, poverty-stricken neighborhoods with extensive barriers to success for young Black men, it is particularly unsettling that the gap is plainly evident at the larger county level. In several other counties, such as Contra Costa, the gap is present for both males and females.

Figure 6 Alameda County Age and Gender Profile for 2000



Source: California Department of Finance.

Figure 7 Contra Costa County Age and Gender Profile for 2000



Source: California Department of Finance.

4. County Level Ethnic Diversity

The Simpson’s Diversity Index¹ is one measure of how racially or ethnically diverse a population is in a given geographic area with a value of one (1.0) indicating very high diversity and zero (0.00) indicating no diversity². Applying this diversity index to counties in the Bay area, we found the following:

- The most ethnically diverse county in 2000 was Alameda County with a diversity index value of 0.69 (high diversity), while the least diverse county was Marin with a diversity index value of 0.29 (Low diversity) (see Figure 8 and Table 3).

The SDI for 2008 is only an estimate due to the limited accuracy of the American Community Survey (ACS) data for 2008. Every county had an increase in its diversity index which is likely a reflection of multiple factors:

- Inaccuracy of the ACS data which is compounded when used in complex calculations like the SDI;
- Out-migration of traditionally diverse inner-city populations to suburban areas;
- Increasing migration and growth in Latino populations throughout the region; and

¹ See <http://geographyfieldwork.com/Simpson%27sDiversityIndex.htm> for definition and formulae.

² Diversity is a measure of the racial composition of a community. An all Black city would have a diversity index value of zero, while a city with half whites and half Latinos would have a value of 0.5.

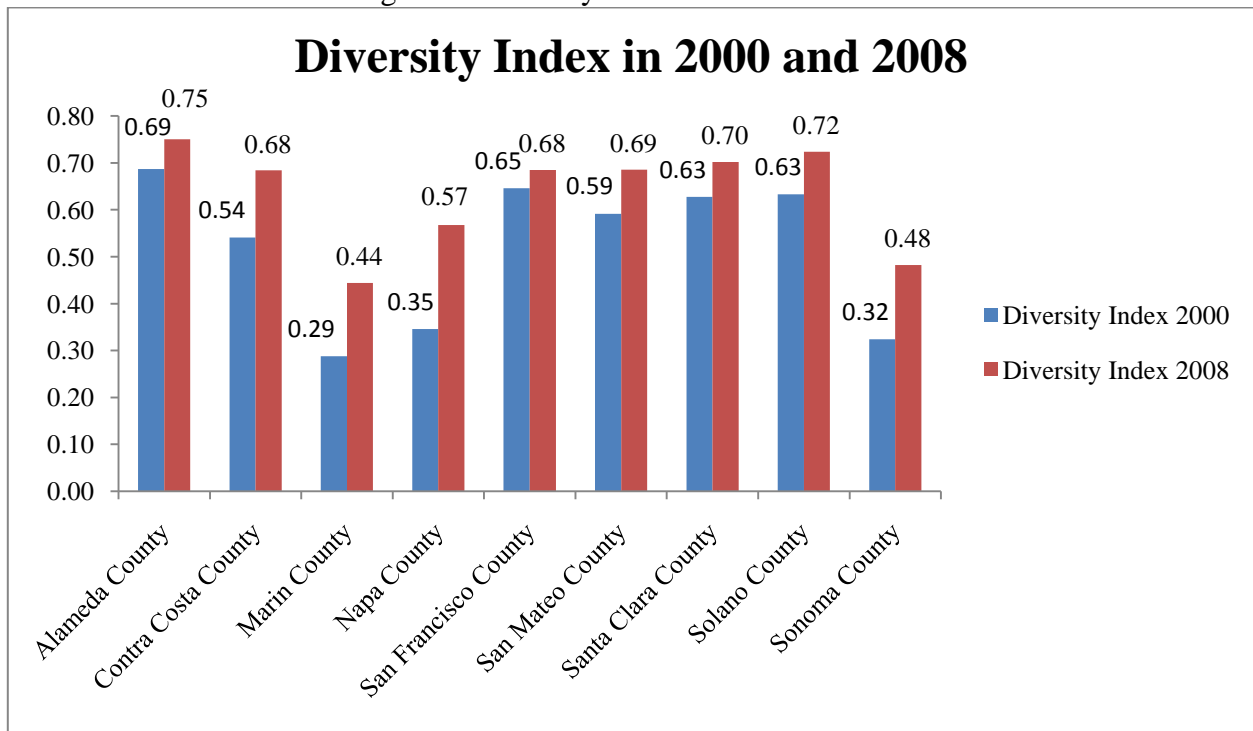
- Continued difficulties in accurately measuring Alameda County’s immigrant populations.

Table 3 Index of Diversity by County 2000-2008

| County Name | Diversity Index 2000 | Diversity Index 2008 | Point Change 00-08 |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Alameda County | 0.69 | 0.75 | 0.06 |
| Contra Costa County | 0.54 | 0.68 | 0.14 |
| Marin County | 0.29 | 0.44 | 0.16 |
| Napa County | 0.35 | 0.57 | 0.22 |
| San Francisco County | 0.65 | 0.68 | 0.04 |
| San Mateo County | 0.59 | 0.69 | 0.09 |
| Santa Clara County | 0.63 | 0.70 | 0.07 |
| Solano County | 0.63 | 0.72 | 0.09 |
| Sonoma County | 0.32 | 0.48 | 0.16 |
| All 9 Counties | 0.61 | 0.70 | 0.09 |

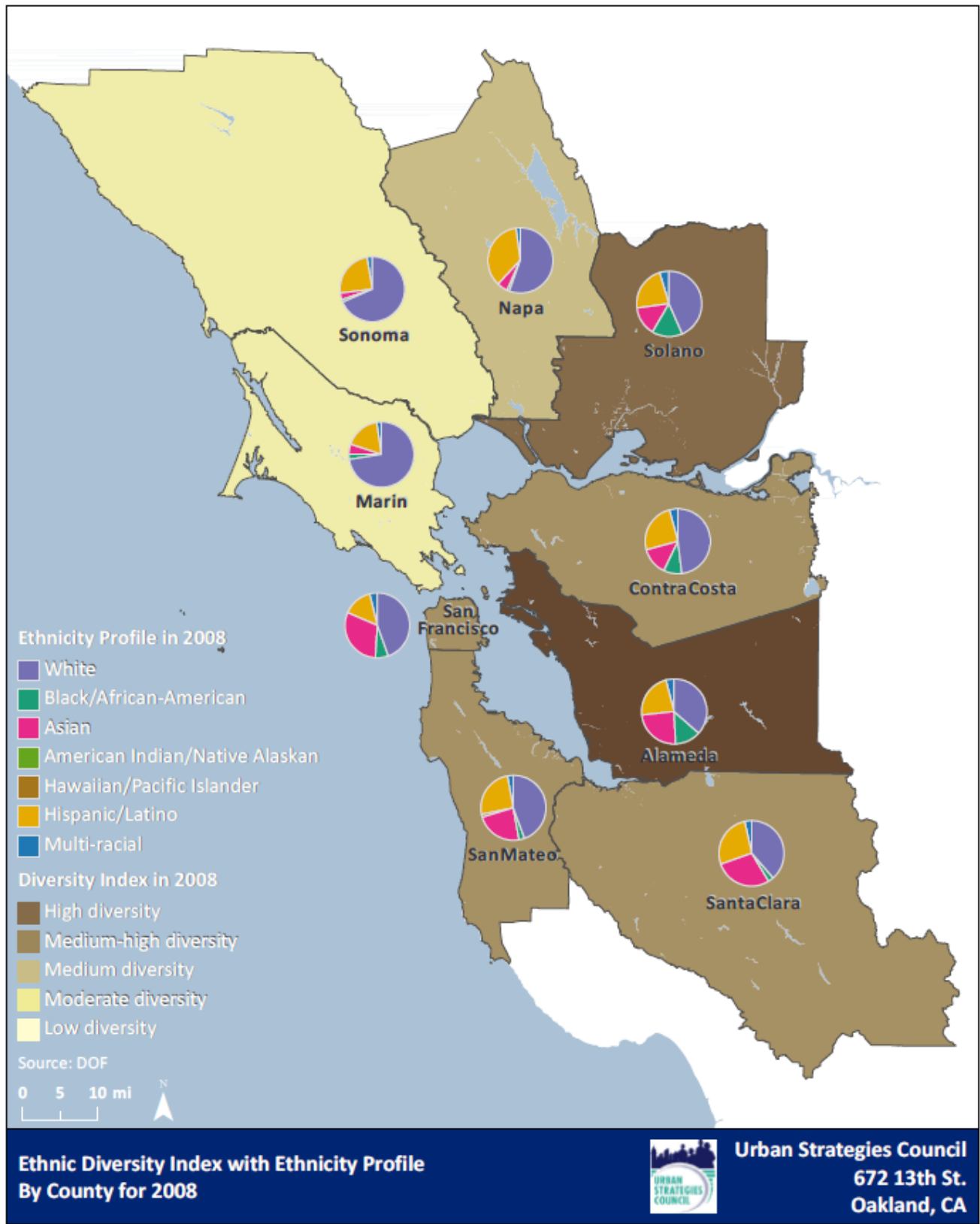
Source: U.S. Census Bureau and California Department of Finance.

Figure 8 Diversity Index in 2000 and 2008



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and California Department of Finance.

Figure 9 Map of County Diversity Index and Ethnic Composition in 2008

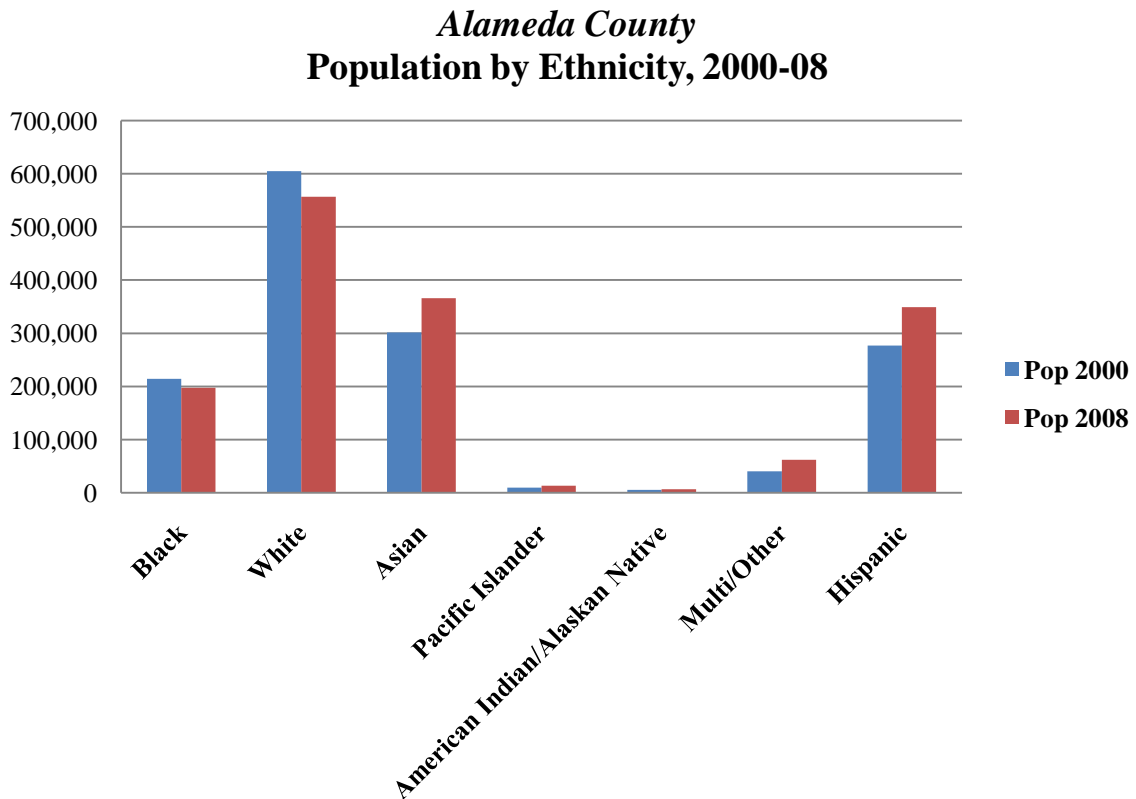


Source: California Department of Finance.

5. County Level Ethnic Composition

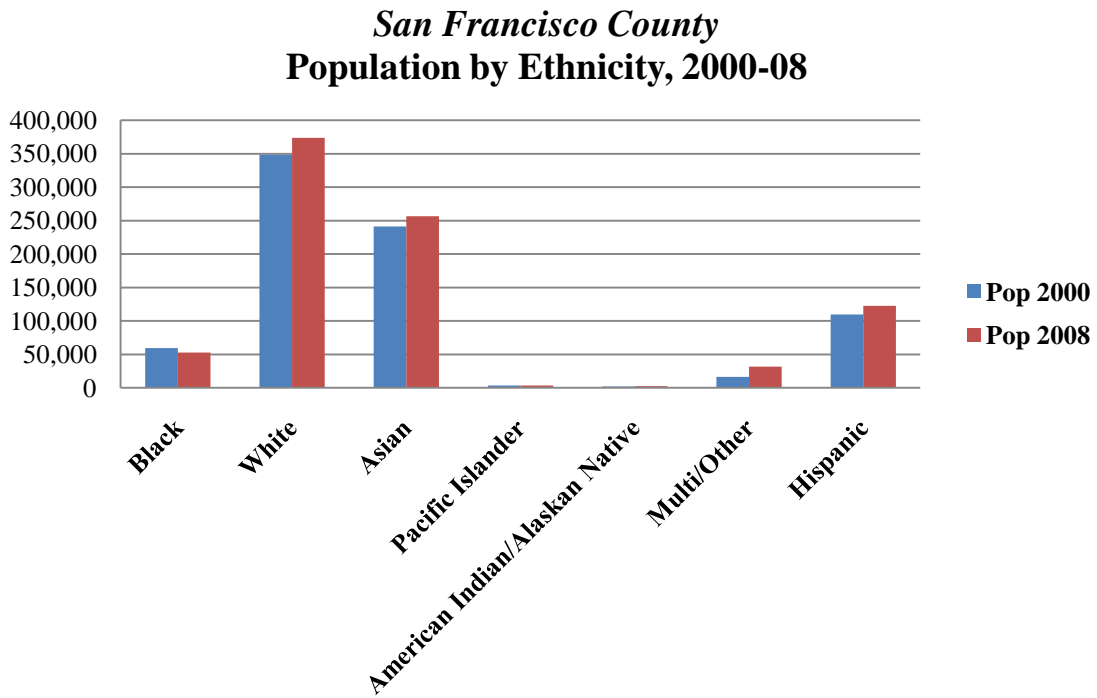
- Three counties experienced noticeable declines in the proportion of African-Americans/Blacks from 2000 to 2008: Alameda, San Francisco and San Mateo.
- In Alameda County, the proportion of Blacks in the population declined, while the proportions of Hispanic/Latinos, Asians, and Multi-Race persons increased.
- In San Francisco County, the Black population and proportion decreased; the proportion was impacted by increased numbers of Whites, Hispanics, Asians, and Multi-Race persons.
- San Mateo County experienced a reduction in the number and percentage of Whites and Blacks, again as a result of increased Hispanic and Asian populations.

Figure 10 Alameda County Ethnicity Shifts 2000-2008



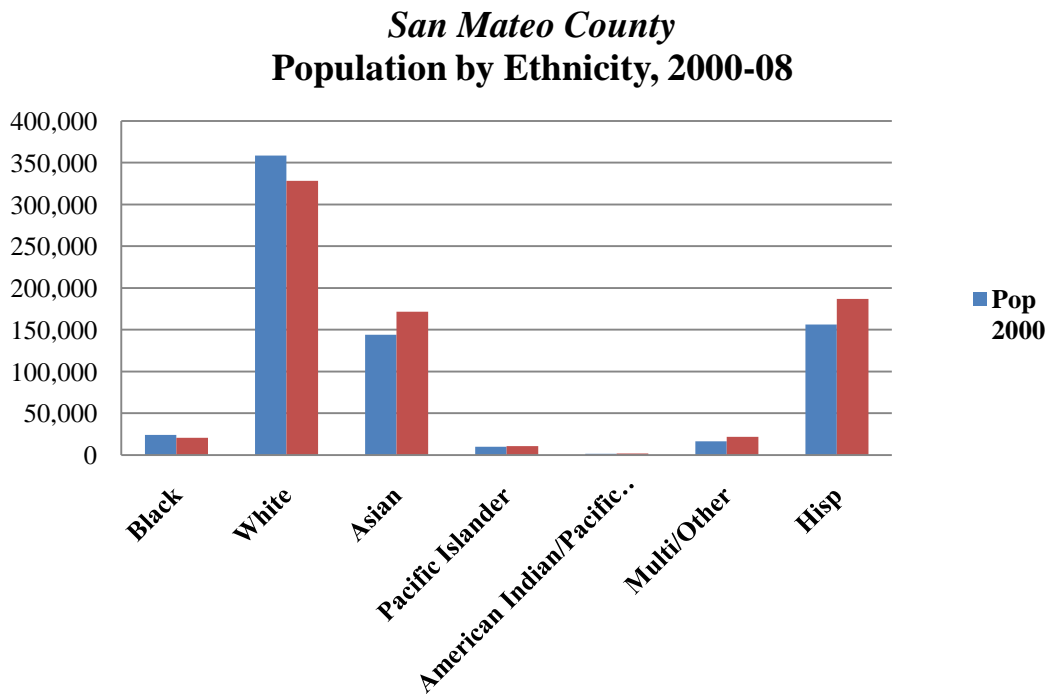
Source: U.S. Census Bureau and California Department of Finance.

Figure 11 San Francisco County Ethnicity Shifts 2000-2008



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Department of Finance.

Figure 12 San Mateo County Ethnicity Shifts 2000-2008



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Department of Finance.

City Level Analysis of Black Populations

The following section summarizes Black populations at a city level for officially recognized cities or places, also known as “Census Designated Places”. These data do not include unincorporated county areas and represent a partial view of the region, albeit a view that incorporates all major established cities in the region. These ACS data were not published for cities with populations under 20,000.

6. Black Population Change at the City Level from 2000 to 2008

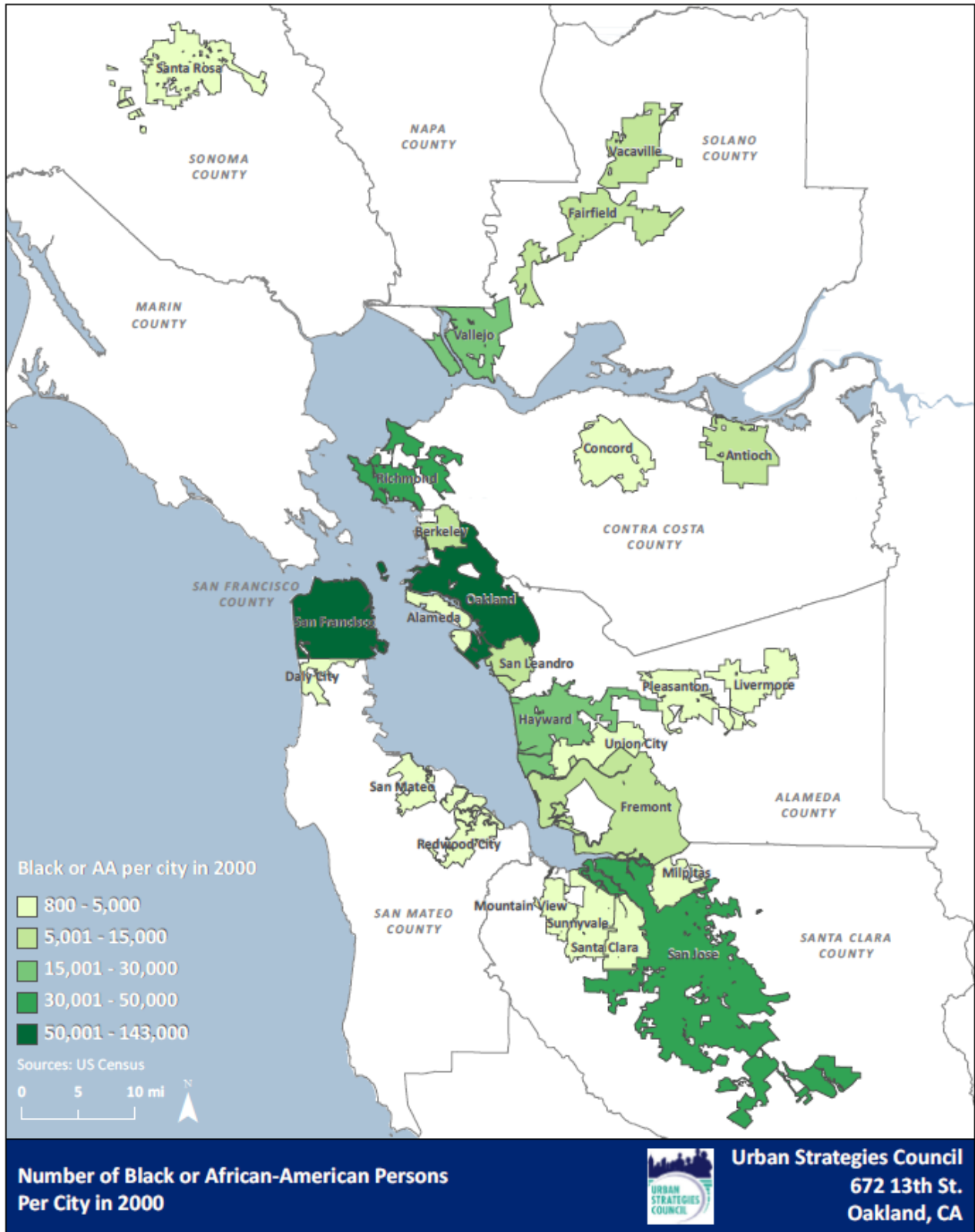
- The cities of Mountain View (+118.5%), Antioch (+114.5%) and San Leandro (+75.7%) experienced the largest increases in proportion of Blacks between 2000 and 2008 (see Figure 13 through Figure 16 and Table 4).
- Daly City and Berkeley had the largest decreases in proportion of Blacks with drops of 42.3% and 35.5%, respectively.
- Oakland retained its place as the city with the largest Black population in the region, although this population decreased from *142,460* in 2000 to *106,491* or by -25.2% in 2008 (see Figure 13 through Figure 16 and Table 4).
- San Francisco had the second largest Black population with 49,868 in 2008, down from 60,515 in 2000 (see Table 4).
- Pleasanton has the smallest Black population (see Table 4) with 876 African-Americans in 2000 and 1,084 in 2008.
- Richmond remains second highest ranked city in the Bay Area in terms of proportion of Black populations with 27% in 2008 (see Table 4).

Table 4 Black Population Change by City 2000-2008

| City Name | Black Pop in 2000 | Black Pop in 2008 | % Change of Black Pop 00-08 | % Black Pop in 2000 | % Black Pop in 2008 |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Alameda | 4,488 | 4,895 | 9.1% | 6.2% | 6.6% |
| Antioch | 8,824 | 18,924 | 114.5% | 9.7% | 18.9% |
| Berkeley | 14,007 | 9,040 | -35.5% | 13.6% | 8.2% |
| Concord | 3,706 | 3,262 | -12.0% | 3.0% | 2.6% |
| Daly City | 4,720 | 2,724 | -42.3% | 4.6% | 2.8% |
| Fairfield | 14,446 | 19,809 | 37.1% | 15.0% | 19.2% |
| Fremont | 6,310 | 6,612 | 4.8% | 3.1% | 3.3% |
| Hayward | 15,374 | 16,237 | 5.6% | 11.0% | 11.3% |
| Livermore | 1,148 | 1,846 | 60.8% | 1.6% | 2.2% |
| Milpitas | 2,295 | 2,713 | 18.2% | 3.7% | 4.0% |
| Mountain View | 1,789 | 3,909 | 118.5% | 2.5% | 5.1% |
| Oakland | 142,460 | 106,491 | -25.2% | 35.7% | 29.1% |
| Pleasanton | 876 | 1,084 | 23.7% | 1.4% | 1.4% |
| Redwood City | 1,916 | 1,942 | 1.4% | 2.5% | 2.6% |
| Richmond | 35,777 | 29,137 | -18.6% | 36.1% | 27.0% |
| San Francisco | 60,515 | 49,868 | -17.6% | 7.8% | 6.2% |
| San Jose | 31,349 | 28,488 | -9.1% | 3.5% | 3.1% |
| San Leandro | 7,849 | 13,794 | 75.7% | 9.9% | 15.7% |
| San Mateo | 2,397 | 3,436 | 43.4% | 2.6% | 3.6% |
| Santa Clara | 2,341 | 1,763 | -24.7% | 2.29% | 1.6% |
| Santa Rosa | 3,177 | 3,278 | 3.2% | 2.2% | 2.0% |
| Sunnyvale | 2,927 | 2,304 | -21.3% | 2.2% | 1.7% |
| Union City | 4,479 | 4,625 | 3.3% | 6.7% | 7.5% |
| Vacaville | 8,880 | 10,467 | 17.9% | 10.0% | 11.3% |
| Vallejo | 27,655 | 22,815 | -17.5% | 23.7% | 19.5% |
| Total | 409,705 | 369,463 | -9.8% | 9.6% | 8.4% |

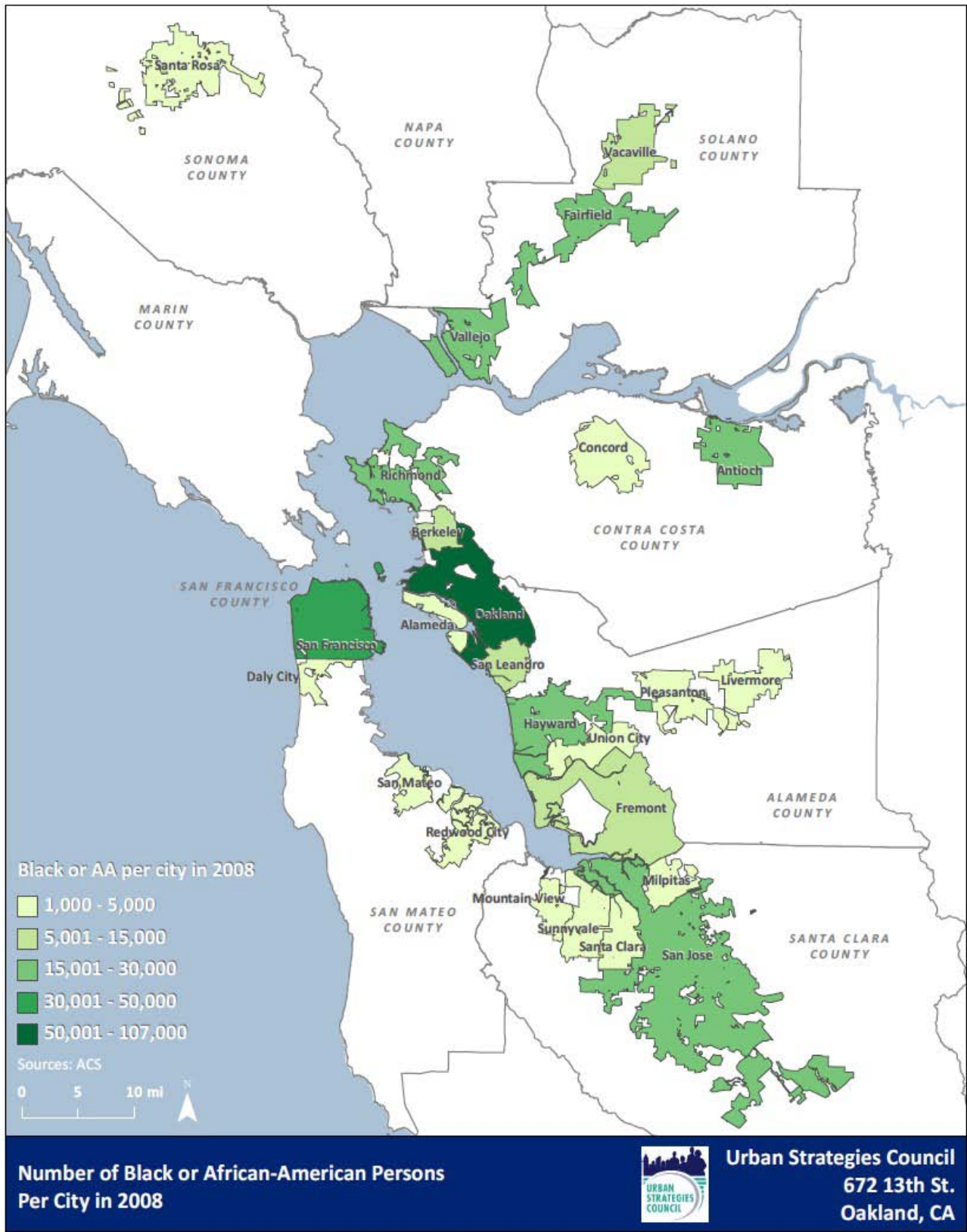
Source: U.S. Census Bureau and American Community Survey.

Figure 13 Map of Black Populations by City in 2000



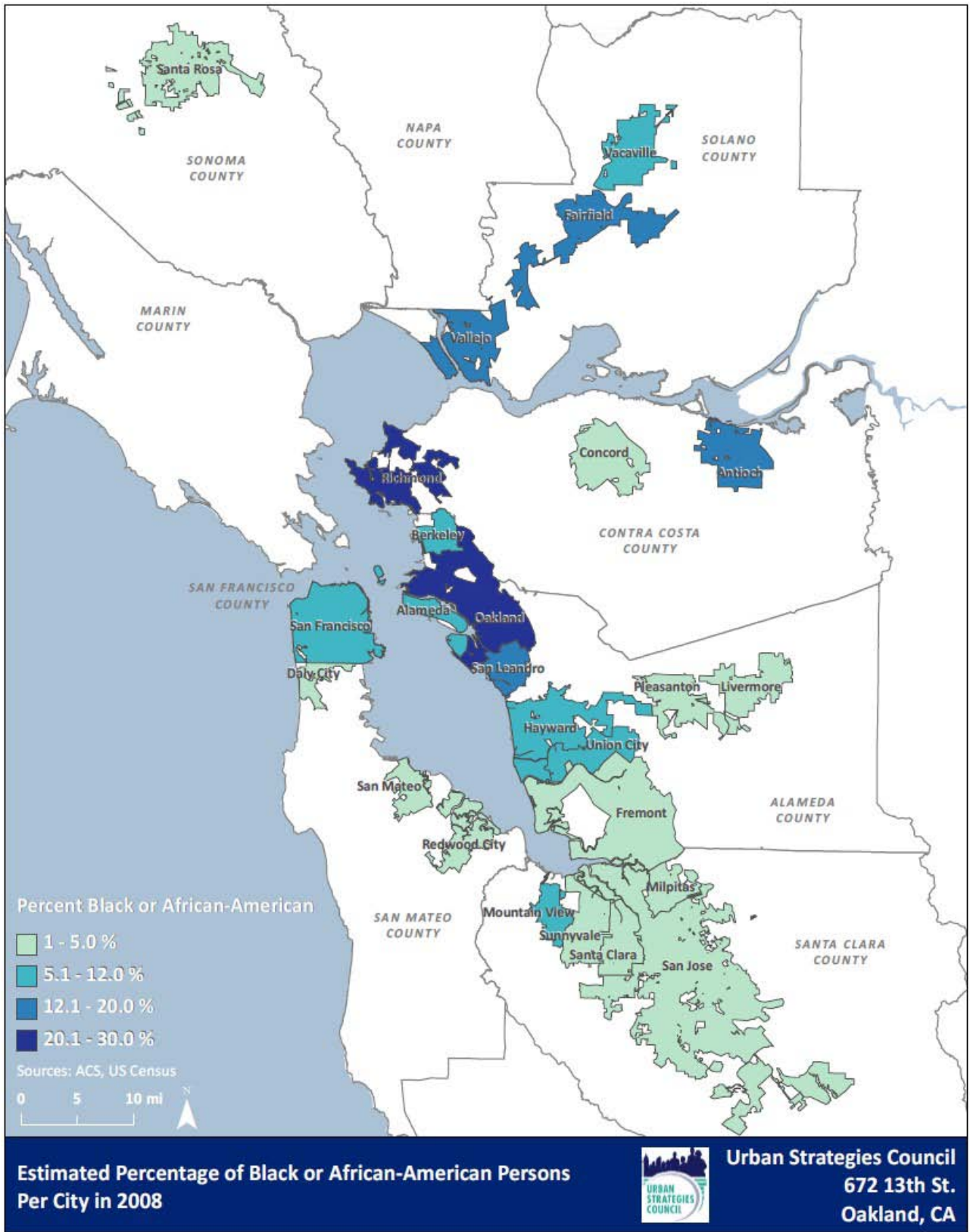
Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Figure 14 Map of Black Populations by City in 2008



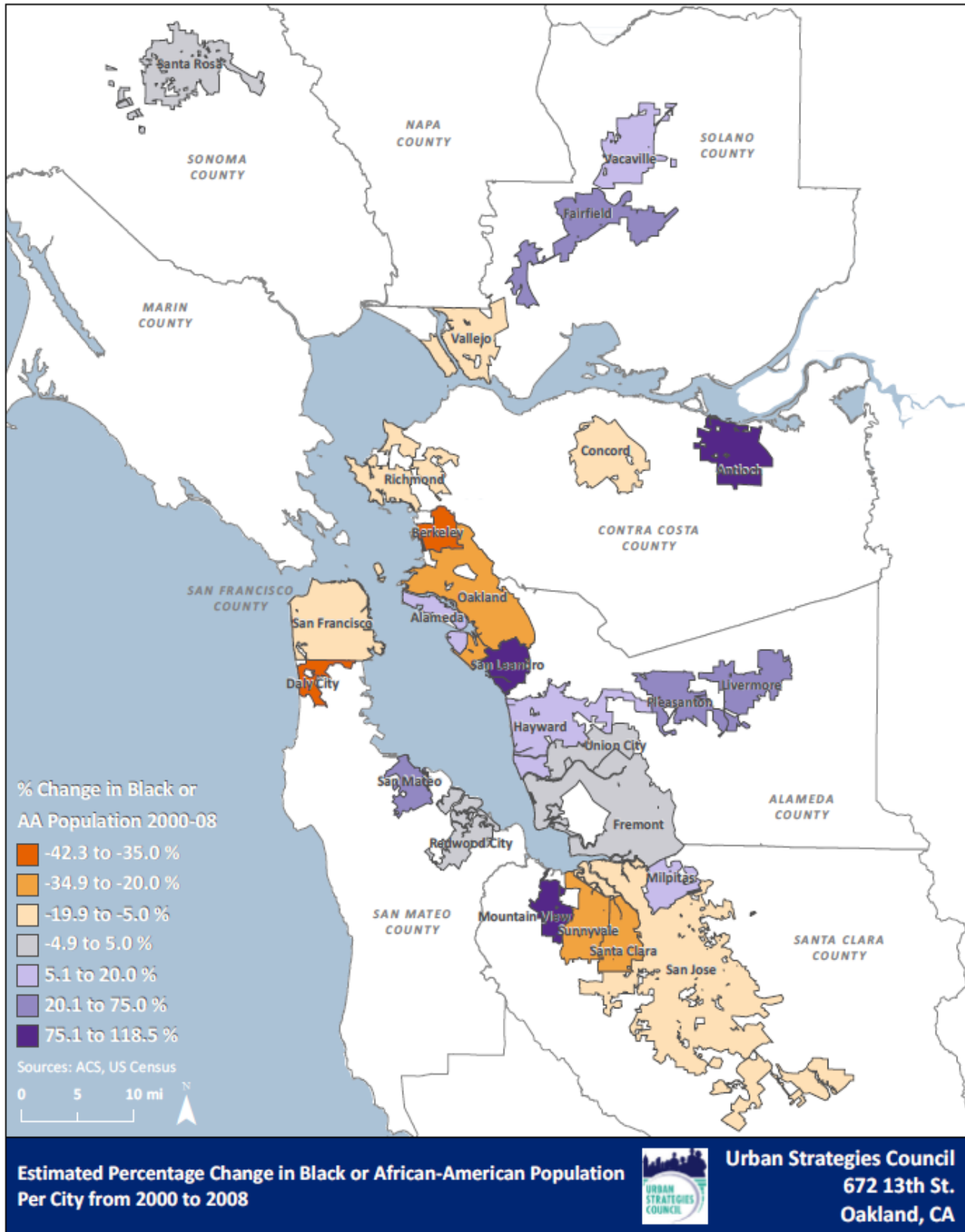
Source: American Community Survey.

Figure 15 Map of Percent Black Population by City in 2008



Source: US Census and American Community Survey.

Figure 16 Map of Percentage Change in Black Population by City from 2000-2008



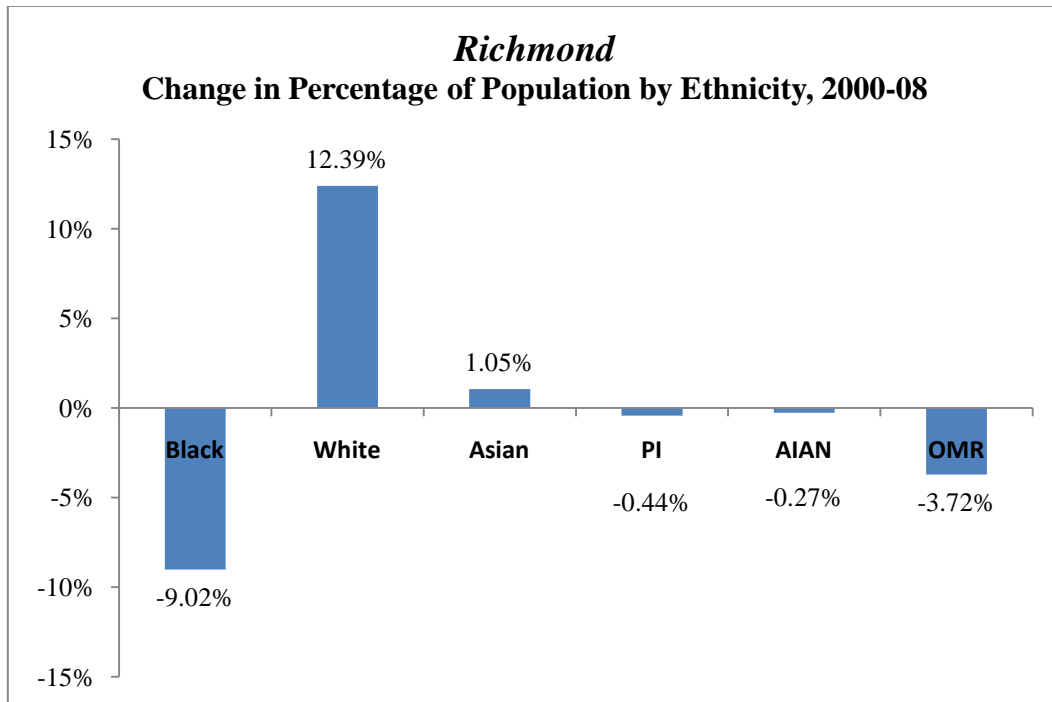
Source: US Census and American Community Survey.

7. City Level Ethnic Diversity

Calculations of the diversity index at the city level were completed for this report; however, these values were deemed unreliable due to the accuracy of the ACS data at a city level and the calculation method involved. We have, nevertheless, presented below the changes in ethnic composition for the cities that lost the most substantial populations of Blacks from 2000 to 2008. (Note: in these data, the abbreviation OMR refers to Other/Multi-race, while AIAN refers to American Indian/Alaskan Natives.)

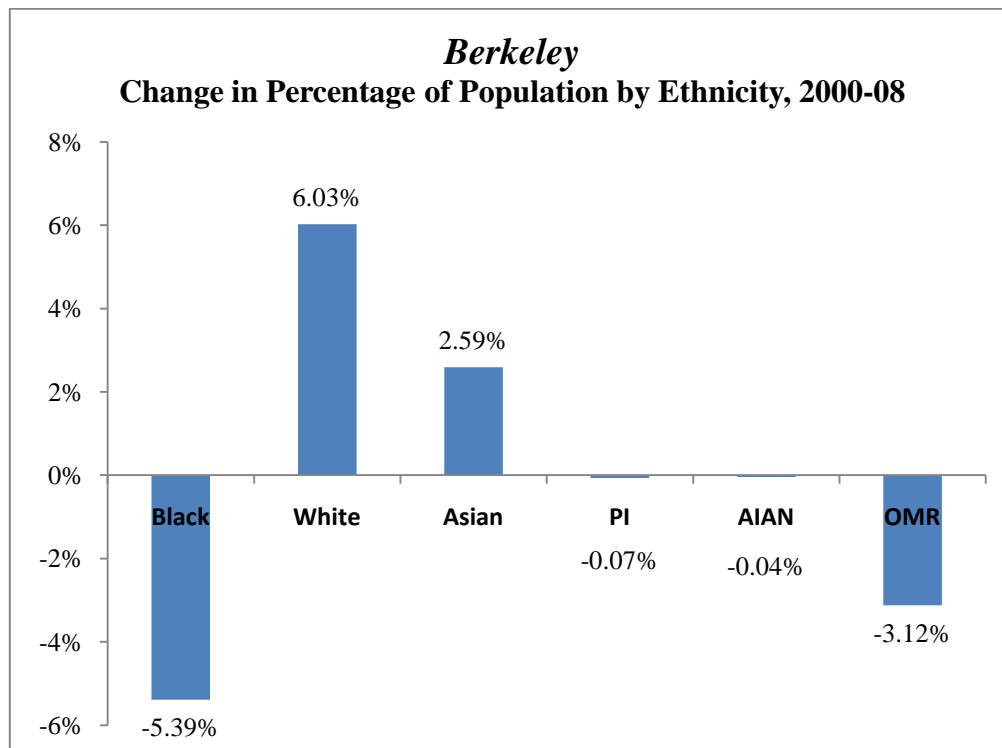
- The City of Richmond experienced a nine percentage point drop in the proportion of Blacks, while the White population increased in proportion by 12.4 percentage points from 2000 to 2008. (Figure 17)
- The City of Berkeley experienced a drop in the proportion of Black and Multi-Race persons and had an increase in White (+6 percentage points) and Asian (+2.6 percentage points) persons. (Figure 18)
- In Daly City, Black, White and Multi-Race groups dropped in proportion, while Asians increased by almost eight percentage points. (Figure 19)
- The Black population in Oakland decreased in proportion by 6.6%, while White residents increased by 6.2 percentage points. (Figure 20)
- Vallejo's Black and White populations dropped by four percentage points each, while the Asian and Multi-race proportions increased by 2.2 and 6.5 percentage points, respectively. Such a large increase in Multi-Race/Other persons is likely a result of more diverse populations moving into Vallejo, but could also be influenced by more people identifying themselves as Multi-Race instead of one race. (Figure 21)
- Figure 22 shows a map of change in diversity at the city level, although these figures are less accurate than would normally be published and should be used as an indicative guide only.

Figure 17 Richmond Changes in Ethnic Composition



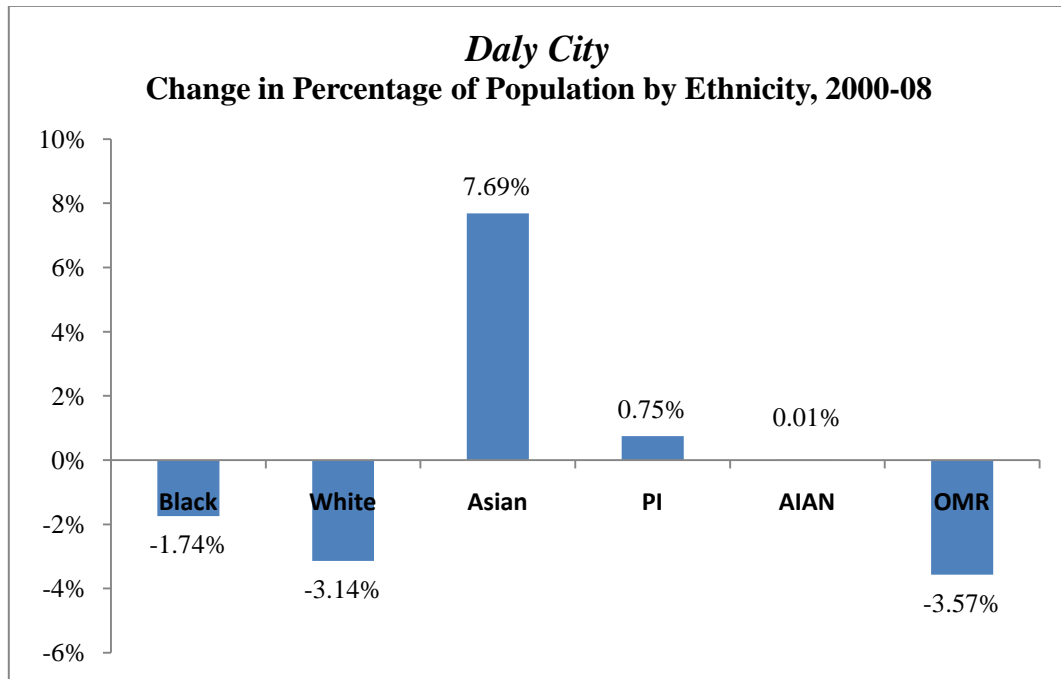
Source: U.S. Census Bureau and American Community Survey.

Figure 18 Berkeley Changes in Ethnic Composition



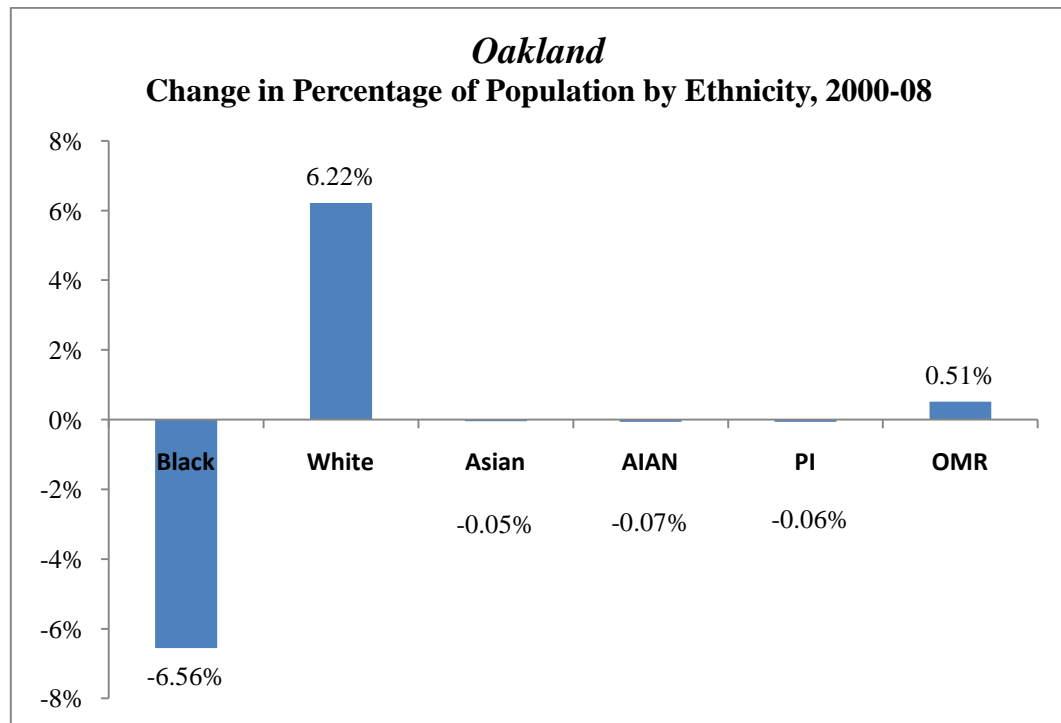
Source: U.S. Census Bureau and American Community Survey.

Figure 19 Daly City Changes in Ethnic Composition



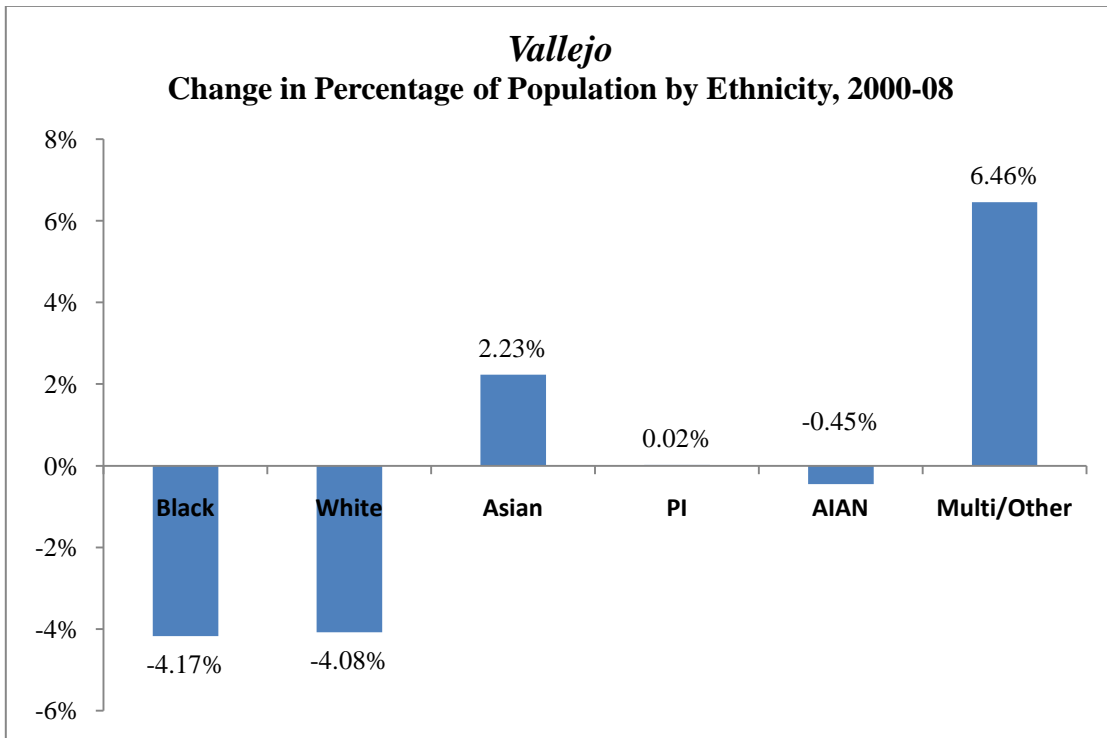
Source: U.S. Census Bureau and American Community Survey.

Figure 20 Oakland Changes in Ethnic Composition



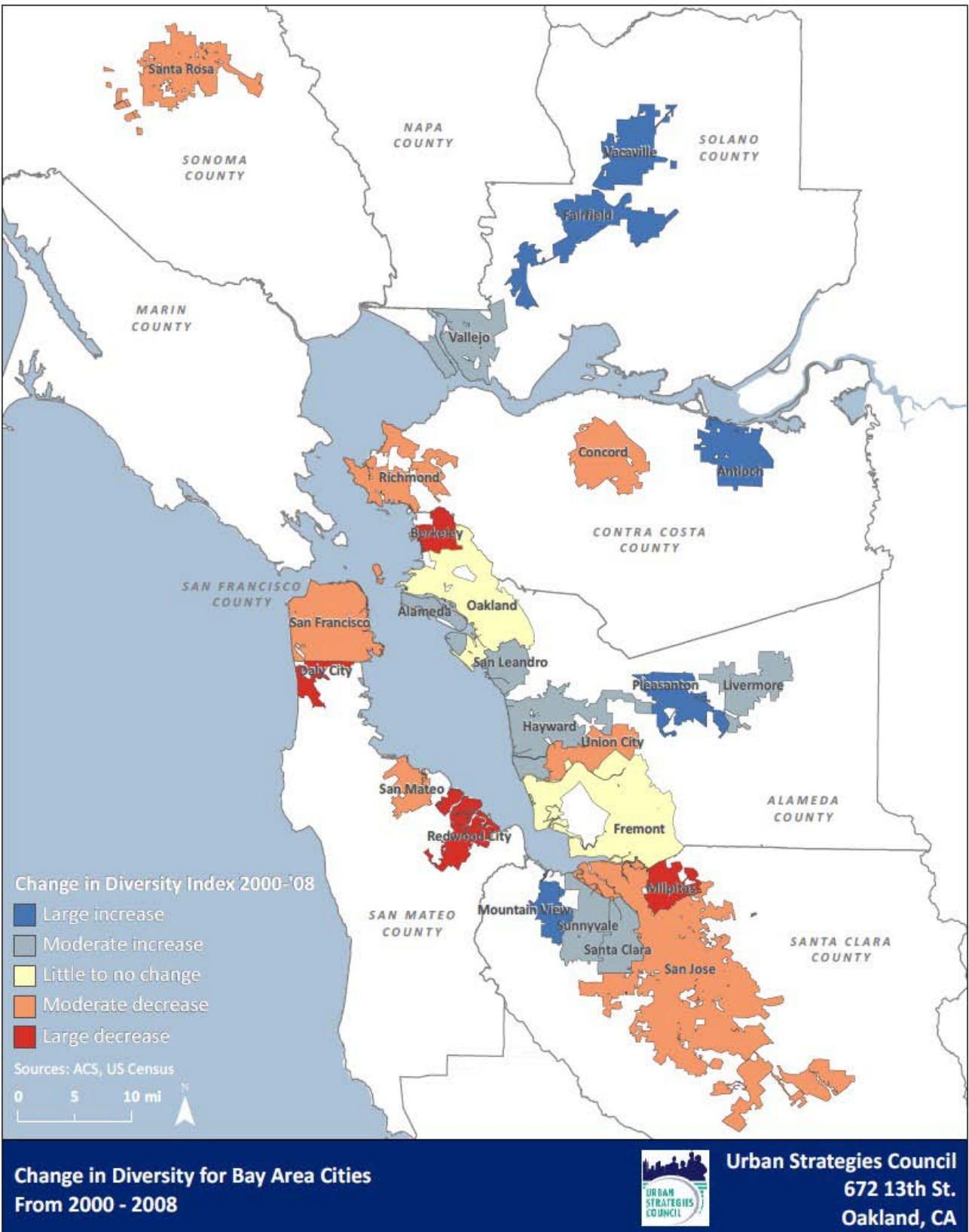
Source: U.S. Census Bureau and American Community Survey.

Figure 21 Vallejo Changes in Ethnic Composition



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and American Community Survey.

Figure 22 Map of Change in Diversity Index by City from 2000-2008



Source: US Census and American Community Survey.

Black and African-American Neighborhoods

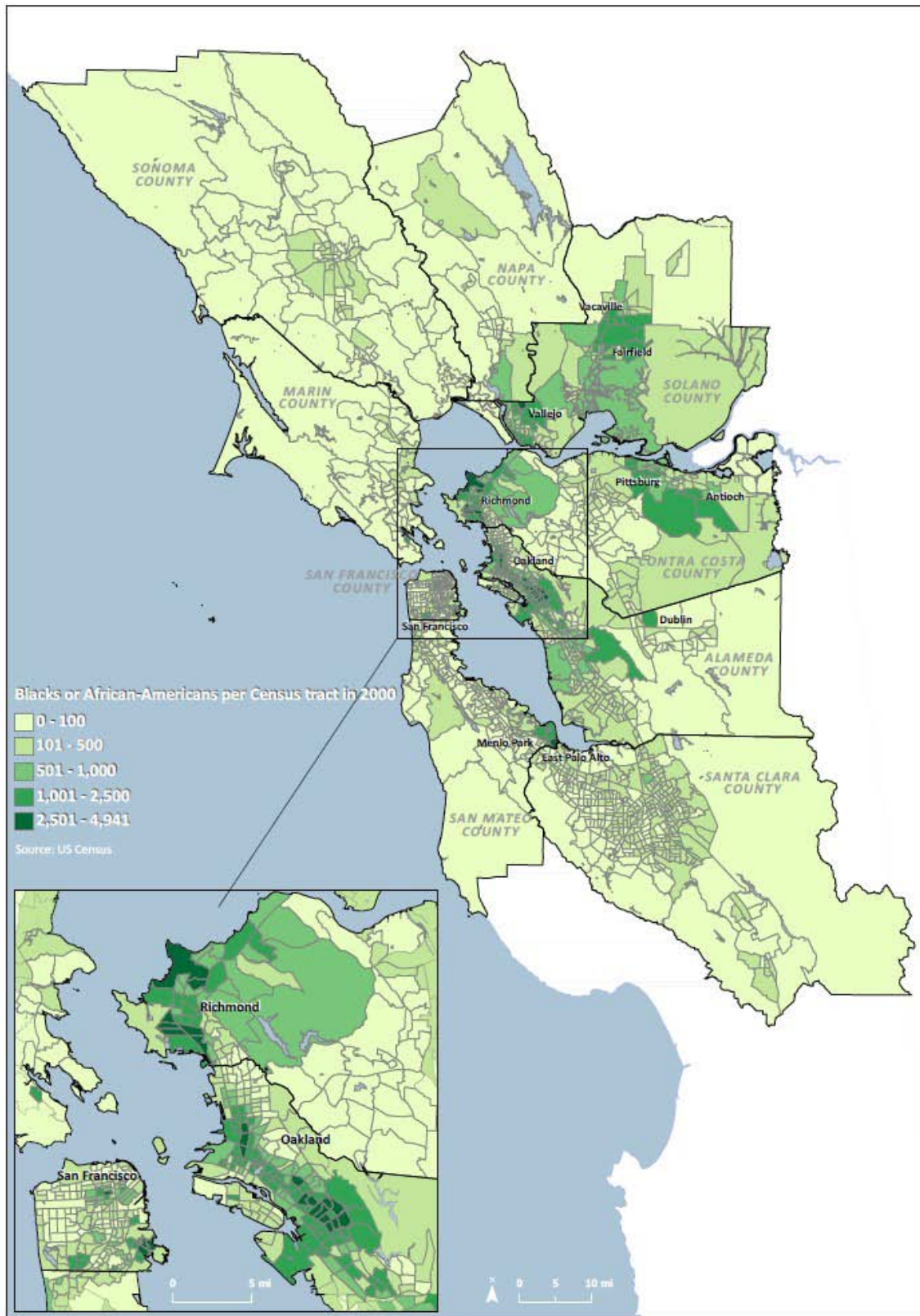
The following section summarizes the Bay Area Black or African-American communities at smaller geographical levels that represent actual neighborhoods rather than larger administrative regions such as counties and cities. This phase of our analysis utilized census tract data and identified clusters of tracts that represent somewhat cohesive neighborhoods. Where possible, we identify these neighborhoods by their commonly known neighborhood names. Census tracts generally consist of several hundred to several thousand people. While smaller census boundaries are available, there are currently no updated data at these levels; hence, we have used the smallest level of detail available to analyze changes over time. Due to the nature of the demographic data available, most sources produce only figures for Black and/or African-American persons. In most Bay Area neighborhoods this grouping is mostly counting African-Americans; however, there are a number of immigrant and refugee communities in the region with growing populations that include Blacks other than African-Americans. Obviously this will have some impact on the type of community represented by these figures and this limitation of the data does justify further study regionally to identify populations of African or Caribbean immigrants and refugees who have health and social needs that are distinct from the issues and needs within the traditional African-American community.

8. Neighborhood Level Black Populations

- The highest concentrations of Black or African-American populations were in the following cities: Oakland, Richmond, San Francisco (southeast and southern sections), Menlo Park, East Palo Alto, Vallejo, Fairfield, Vacaville, Pittsburg, Antioch and Dublin (see Figure 23).
- In Oakland, the highest concentrations of Black or African-American population were within the following neighborhoods: *Havenscourt*, *Eastmont*, *Millsmont*, *Hoover/Longfellow* and *Maxwell* neighborhoods (see Figure 23). Historically, the flatlands of Oakland have been majority Black or African-American neighborhoods, although some areas have become home to new immigrants and/or have been gentrified in the past 15 years.
- In San Francisco, the highest Black or African-American population concentrations were in the south and southeastern part of the city, in areas around the *Ingleside* and *Bayview Hunters Point* neighborhoods (see Figure 23).

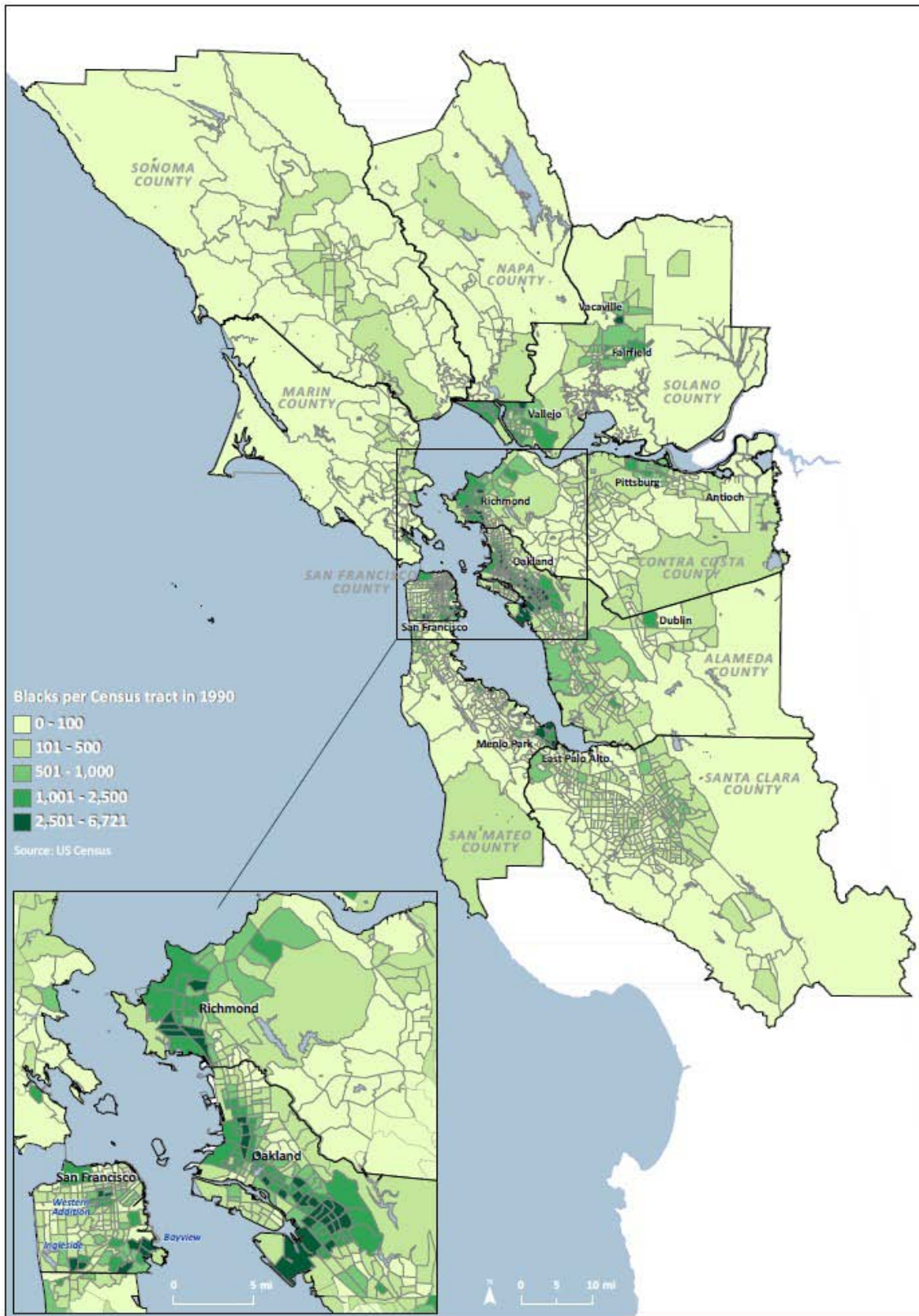
- Figure 25 through Figure 29 show the tract level population of Black or African-American persons for each county with notable Black neighborhoods.
- Figure 30 shows the change in the number of Black or African-American persons per census tract in Alameda County between 2000 and 2006. Neighborhoods in East Oakland and some through the central flatlands and North Oakland lost the most Black population, with some decrease in the south-west parts of the county also. Central county cities, including Hayward, San Leandro and San Lorenzo, gained Black population in this same time period, as did certain unincorporated areas (Cherryland and Ashland).
- Figure 24 maps out the Black population at tract levels from the 1990 Census. The tract boundaries do not match up perfectly between the 1990 and 2000 census, making direct comparisons difficult. However, these data, when compared to 2000 tract data, reveal that areas in rural Sonoma county have lost Black populations along with the expected decreases in concentrated neighborhoods within Oakland's flatlands and in the Bayview, Ingleside and Western Addition and in East Palo Alto. There was also growth in the Black population in Pittsburg/Antioch during the same time period.

Figure 23 Number of Black Persons Per Census Tract in 2000



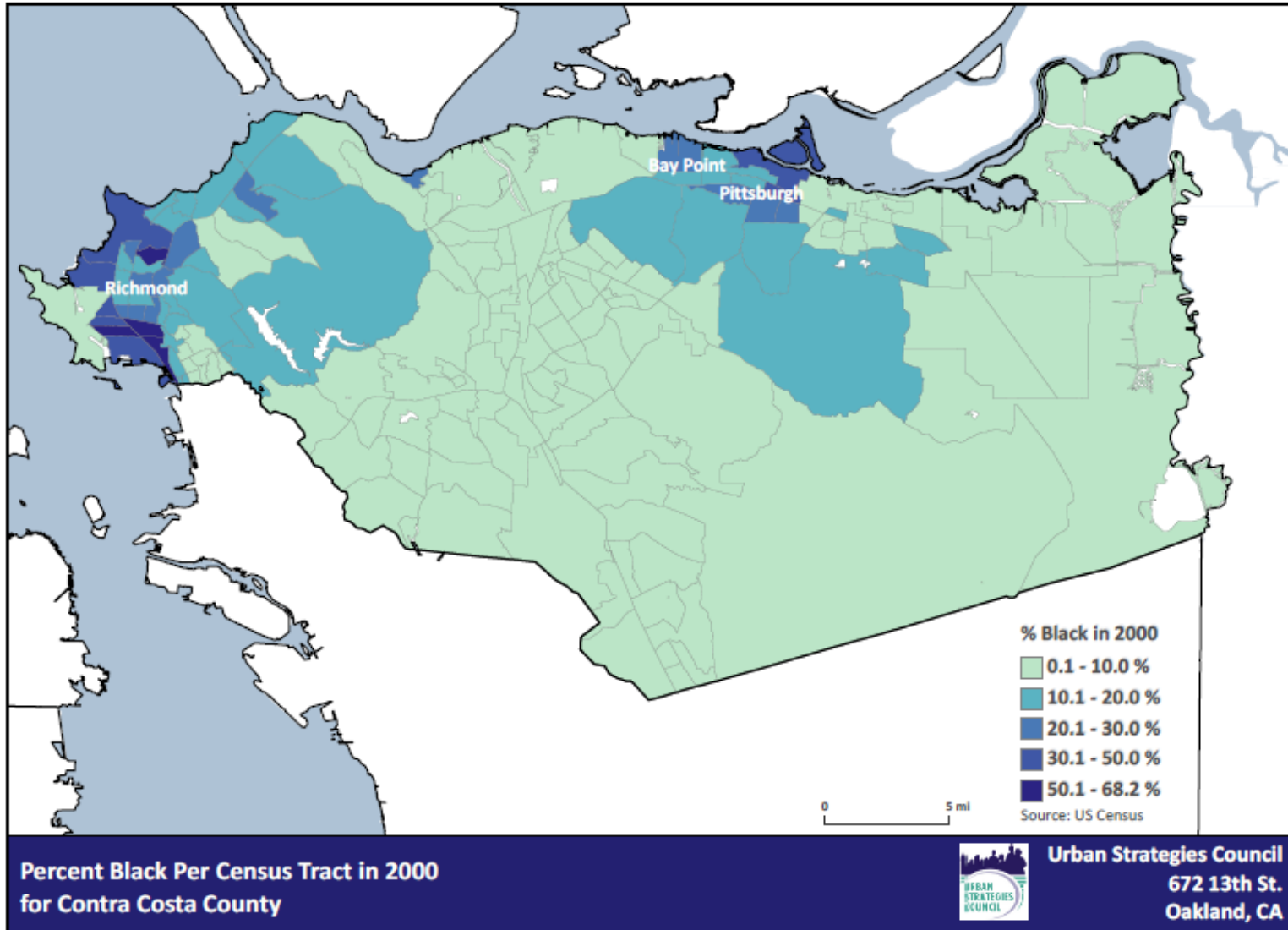
Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Figure 24 Number of Black Persons Per Census Tract in 1990



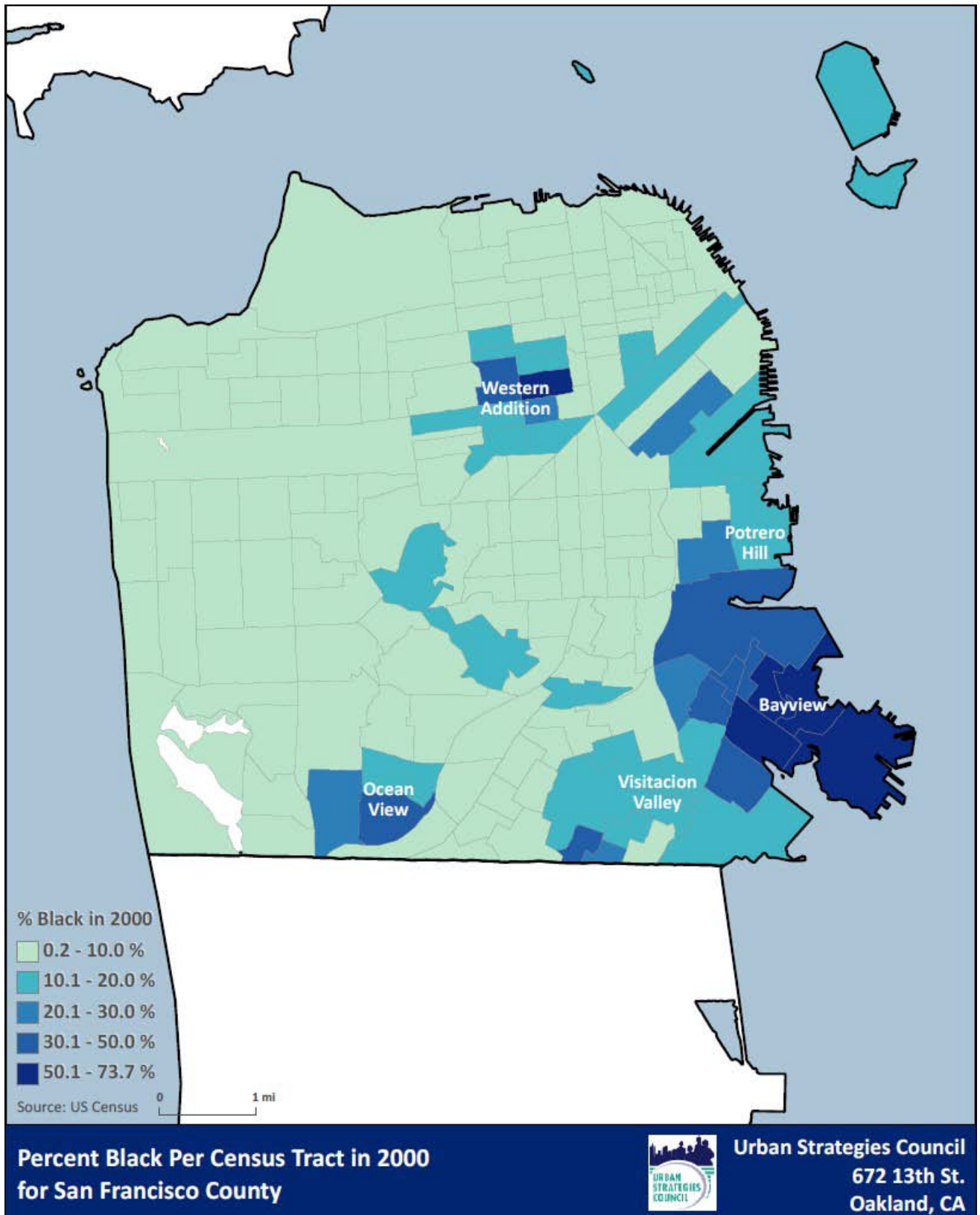
Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Figure 25 Contra Costa County Black Population by Tract in 2000



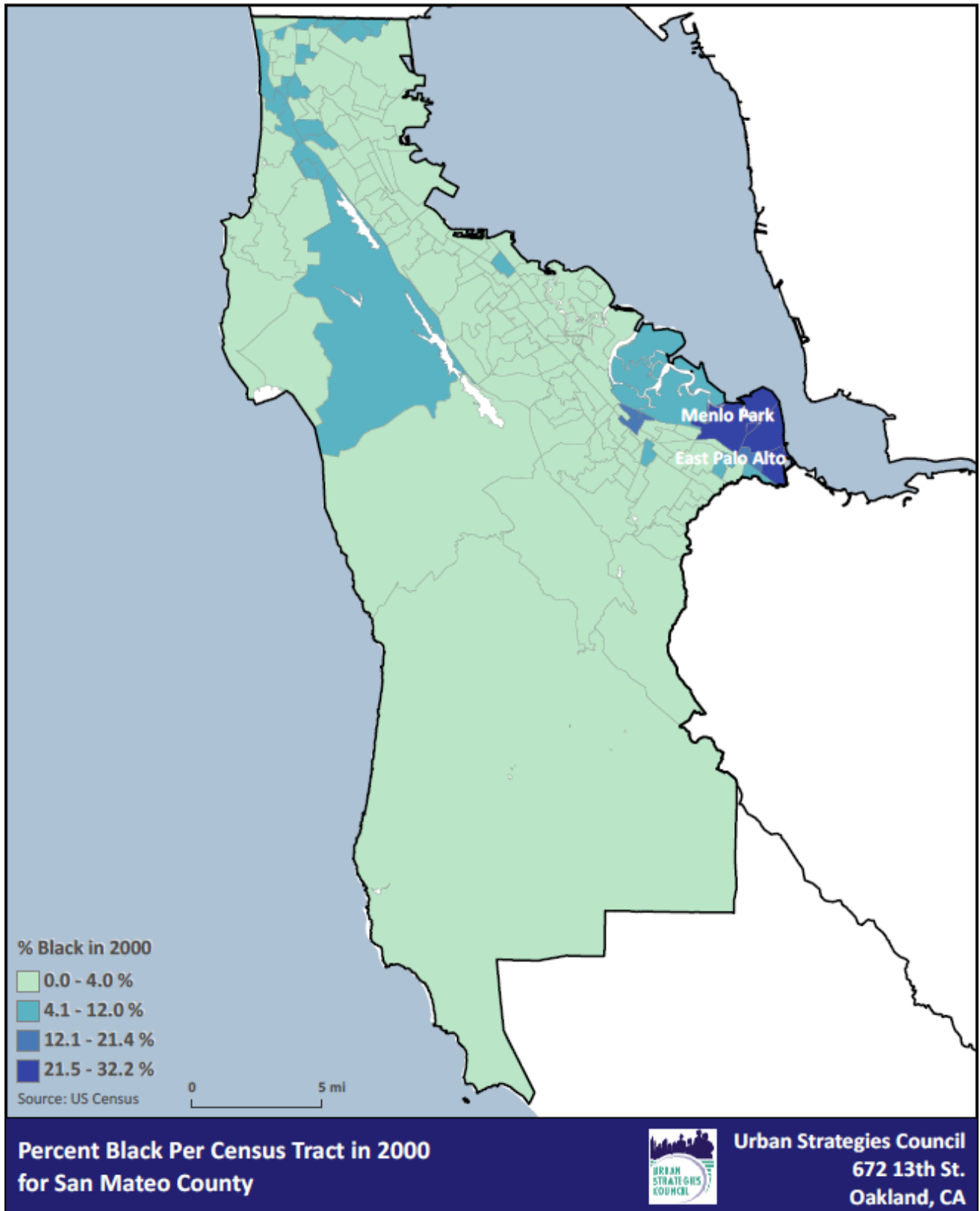
Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Figure 26 San Francisco County Black Population by Tract in 2000



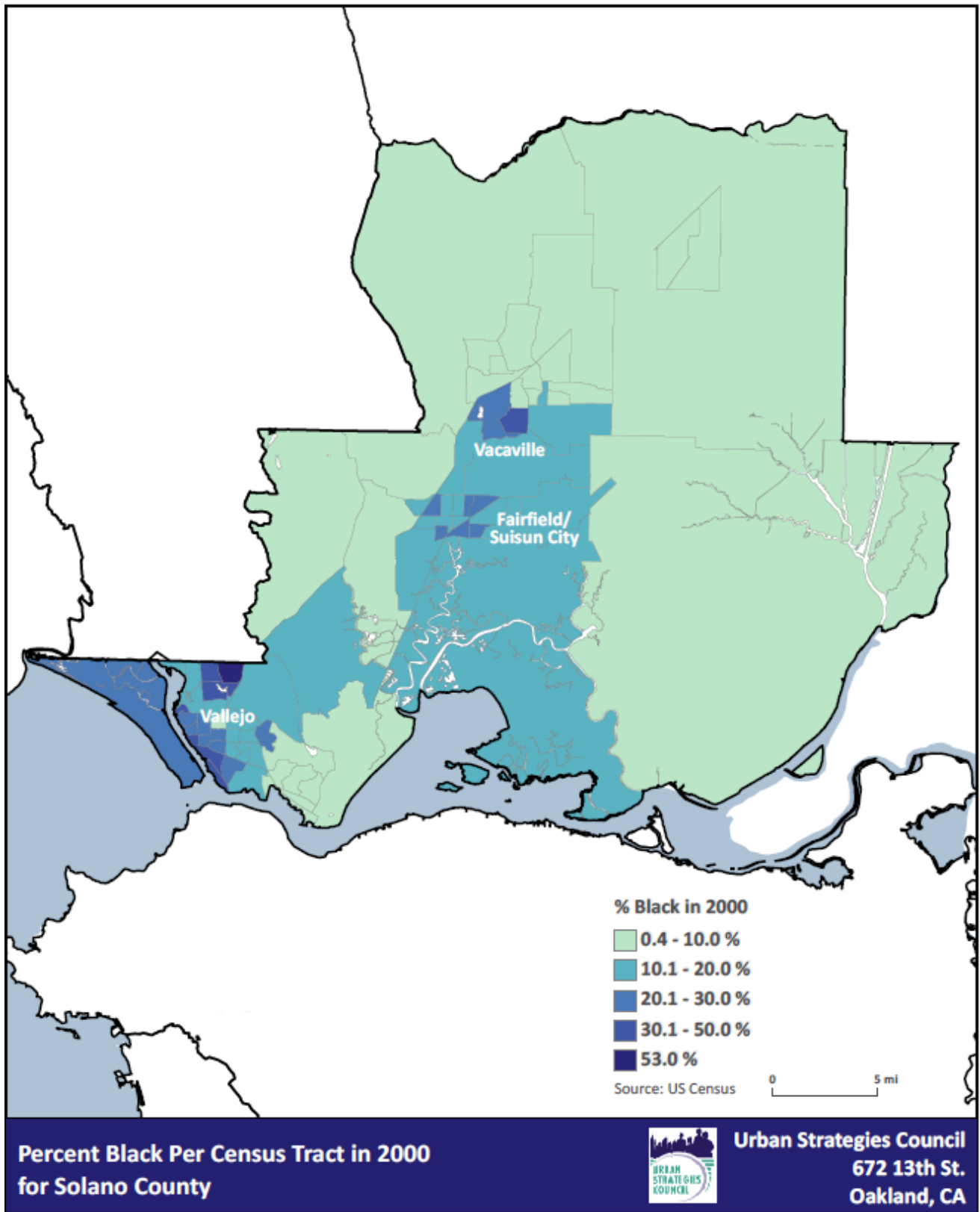
Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Figure 27 San Mateo County Black Population by Tract in 2000



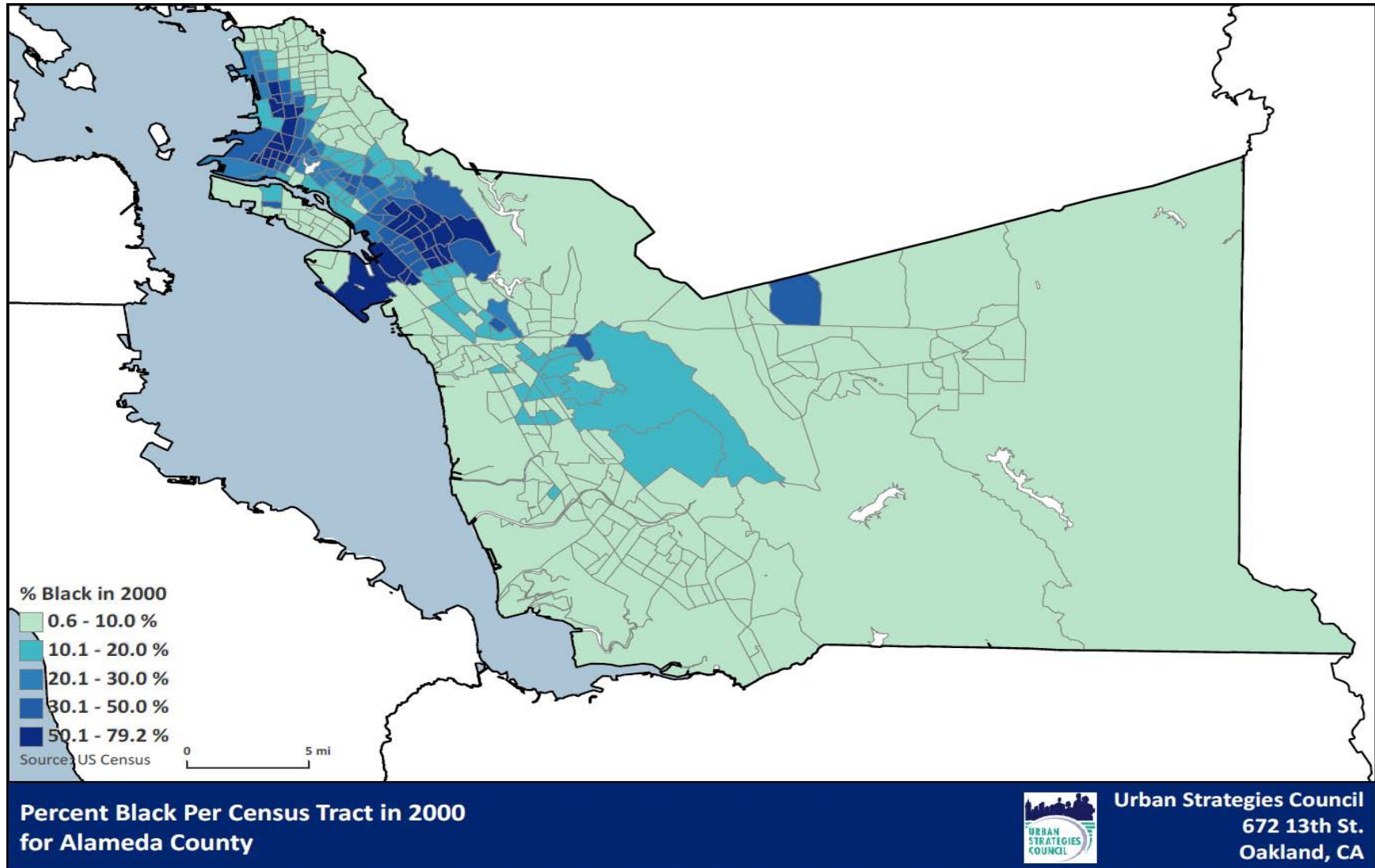
Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Figure 28 Solano County Black Population by Tract in 2000



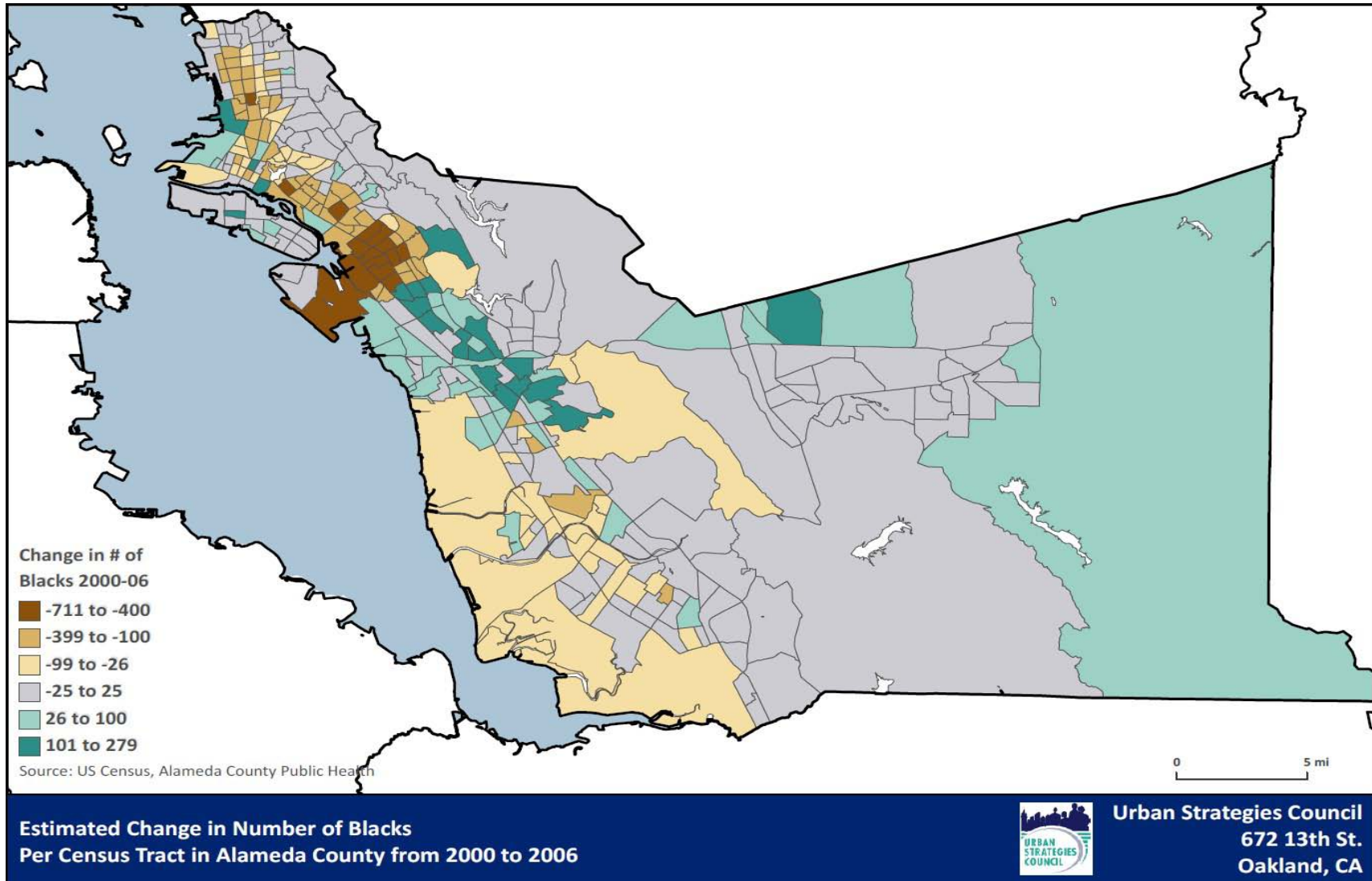
Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Figure 29 Alameda County Black Population by Tract in 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Figure 30 Change in Alameda County Black Population by Tract from 2000-2006



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Alameda County Public Health Department.

- The ten tracts with the highest proportion of Black or African-American population (tracts with 30% or more Black or African Americans) were in Alameda and San Francisco Counties. Among these ten tracts, eight were located in Alameda County and two were located in San Francisco County. The Black population within these tracts ranged from **69.7%** to **79.3%** (see Table 5).

Table 5 Tracts with the Highest Percent of Black Population

| Tract No. | % of Black or African-American Population | County | City | Neighborhood |
|-----------|---|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 4023 | 79.3% | Alameda | Oakland | Acorn |
| 4021 | 79.2% | Alameda | Oakland | Acorn |
| 4098 | 77.1% | Alameda | Oakland | Toler Heights/Golf Links |
| 4018 | 76.1% | Alameda | Oakland | Prescott |
| 4025 | 75.2% | Alameda | Oakland | Oak Center |
| 4024 | 74.1% | Alameda | Oakland | Oak Center |
| 231.03 | 73.7% | San Francisco | San Francisco | Bayview Hunters Point |
| 231.02 | 72.9% | San Francisco | San Francisco | Bayview Hunters Point |
| 4010 | 71.2% | Alameda | Oakland | Longfellow |
| 4015 | 69.7% | Alameda | Oakland | Clawson/McClymonds |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

- There were a total of **103 of the 1,045** Bay Area tracts with 30% or more Black population according to the 2000 Census. Of these tracts, 67 were located in Alameda County, 12 in San Francisco County, 11 in Contra Costa County, eight in Solano County, two in Marin County, and only one such tract was located in San Mateo County.
- Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, Solano and San Mateo Counties all had drops in the number of tracts with concentrated Black populations (>30%) from 1990 to 2000.
- Alameda County had 17.6% of tracts with over half Blacks in 1990 but only 11.2% in 2000.

Table 6 Tracts with Black Population >30% and >50%

| County | # of Tracts >30% (Black) | | % of Tracts >30% (Black) | | # of Tracts >50% (Black) | | % of Tracts >50% (Black) | |
|---------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 1990 | 2000 | 1990 | 2000 | 1990 | 2000 |
| Alameda | 81 | 67 | 26.8% | 20.9% | 53 | 36 | 17.6% | 11.2% |
| Contra Costa | 14 | 11 | 8.4% | 6.6% | 8 | 4 | 4.8% | 2.4% |
| Marin | 2 | 2 | 3.9% | 3.9% | 1 | 0 | 2.0% | 0.0% |
| Napa | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| San Francisco | 15 | 13 | 9.9% | 7.4% | 7 | 5 | 4.6% | 2.8% |
| San Mateo | 5 | 1 | 3.4% | 0.7% | 3 | 0 | 2.0% | 0.0% |
| Santa Clara | 0 | 1 | 0.0% | 0.3% | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Solano | 6 | 0 | 8.2% | 0.0% | 1 | 0 | 1.4% | 0.0% |
| Sonoma | 0 | 8 | 0.0% | 9.3% | 0 | 1 | 0.0% | 1.2% |
| Total | 123 | 103 | 9.6% | 7.3% | 73 | 46 | 5.7% | 3.3% |

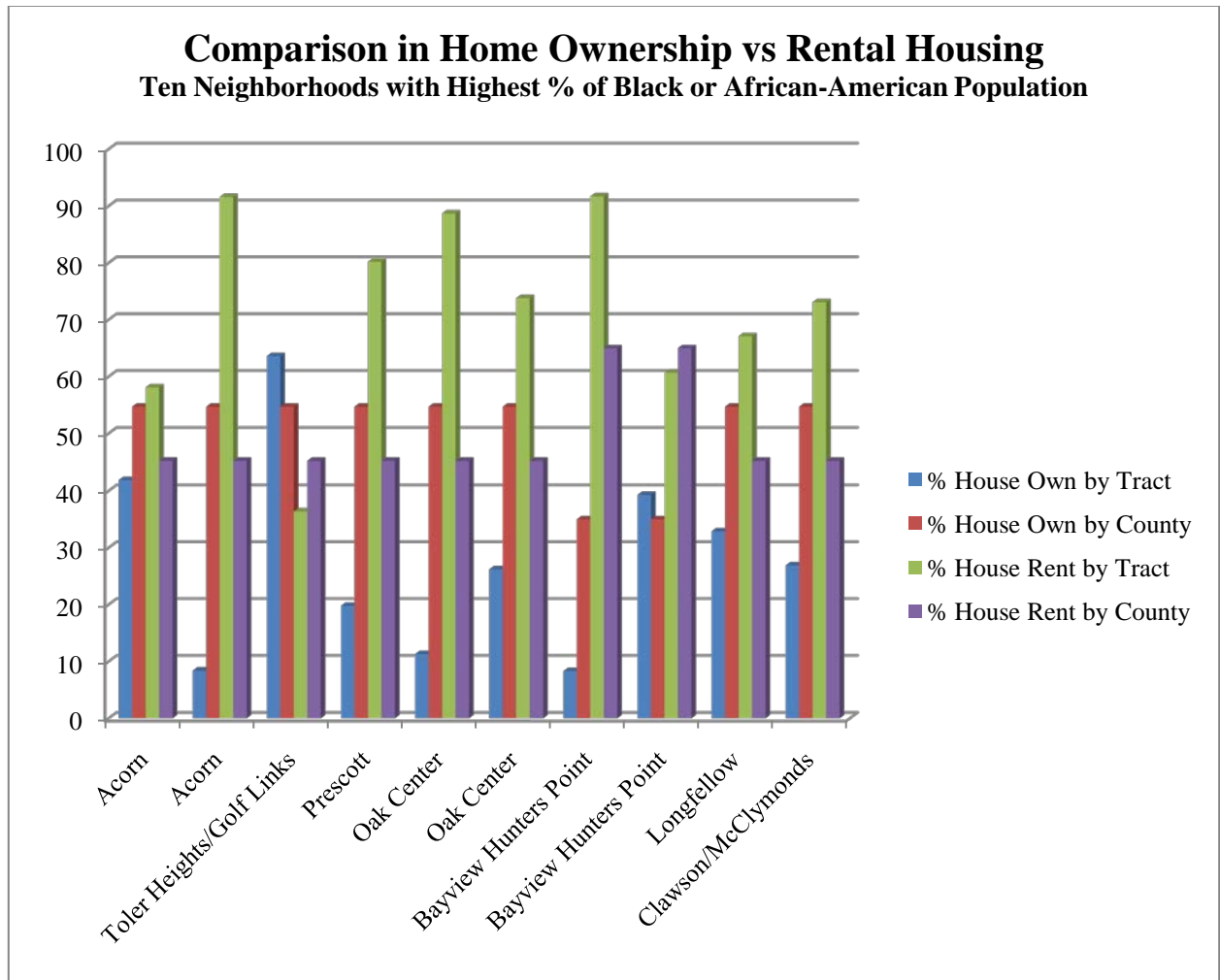
Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

9. Demographics for Selected Black Communities

This section presents some demographic information for the census tracts with the highest proportions of Black/African-American persons. The data for each tract is shown in comparison to the county average for reference.

- Home Ownership:** Those tracts that had the highest percentage of Black population were also found to have lower rates of home ownership when compared to the county average. The inverse was also true: tracts with lower Black populations typically showed higher rates of home ownership. Two exceptions are Toler Heights in Oakland and one tract in San Francisco's Bayview-Hunters Point: each had higher home ownership rates among Blacks when compared to their respective county averages.

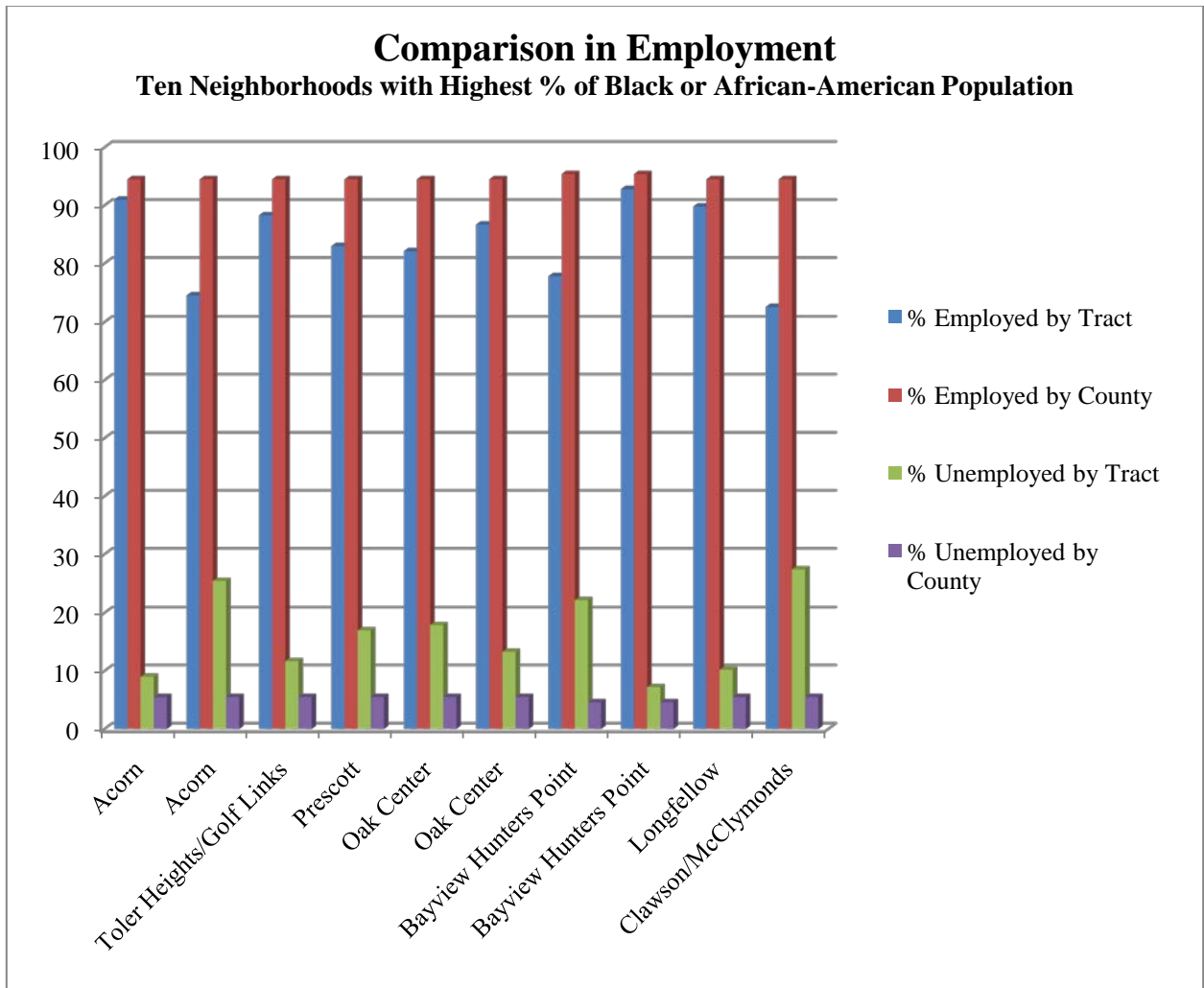
Figure 31 Comparison of Home Ownership vs. Rental Housing



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

- Employment:** The ten tracts with the highest proportions of Black or African-Americans were found to have lower employment rates and higher unemployment rates when compared to the county level (see Figure 32).

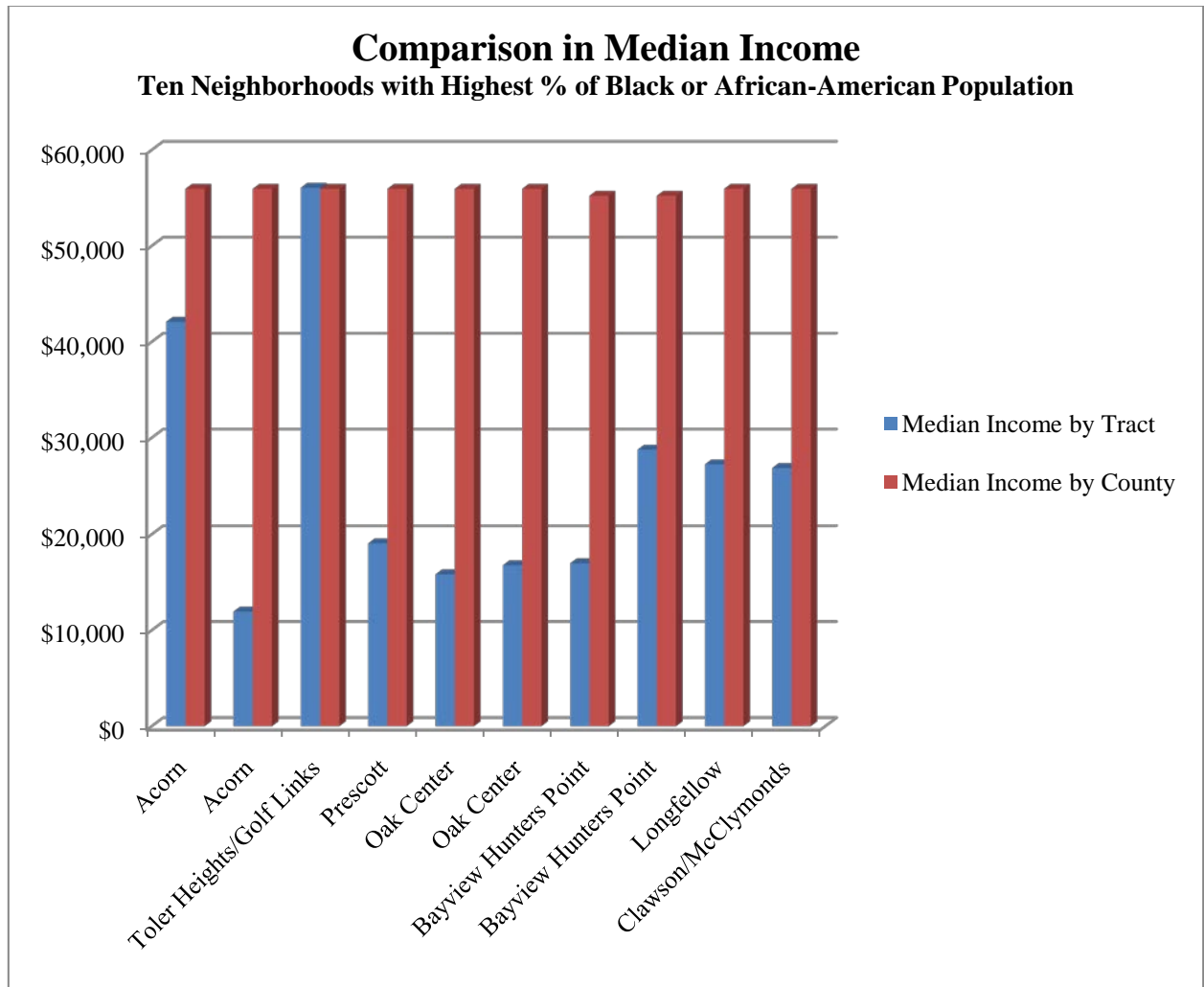
Figure 32 Comparison of Employment in 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

- Income:** Of the ten census tracts with the highest percentages of Black or African-Americans, nine tracts had a substantially lower median income when compared to the county level (see Figure 33).

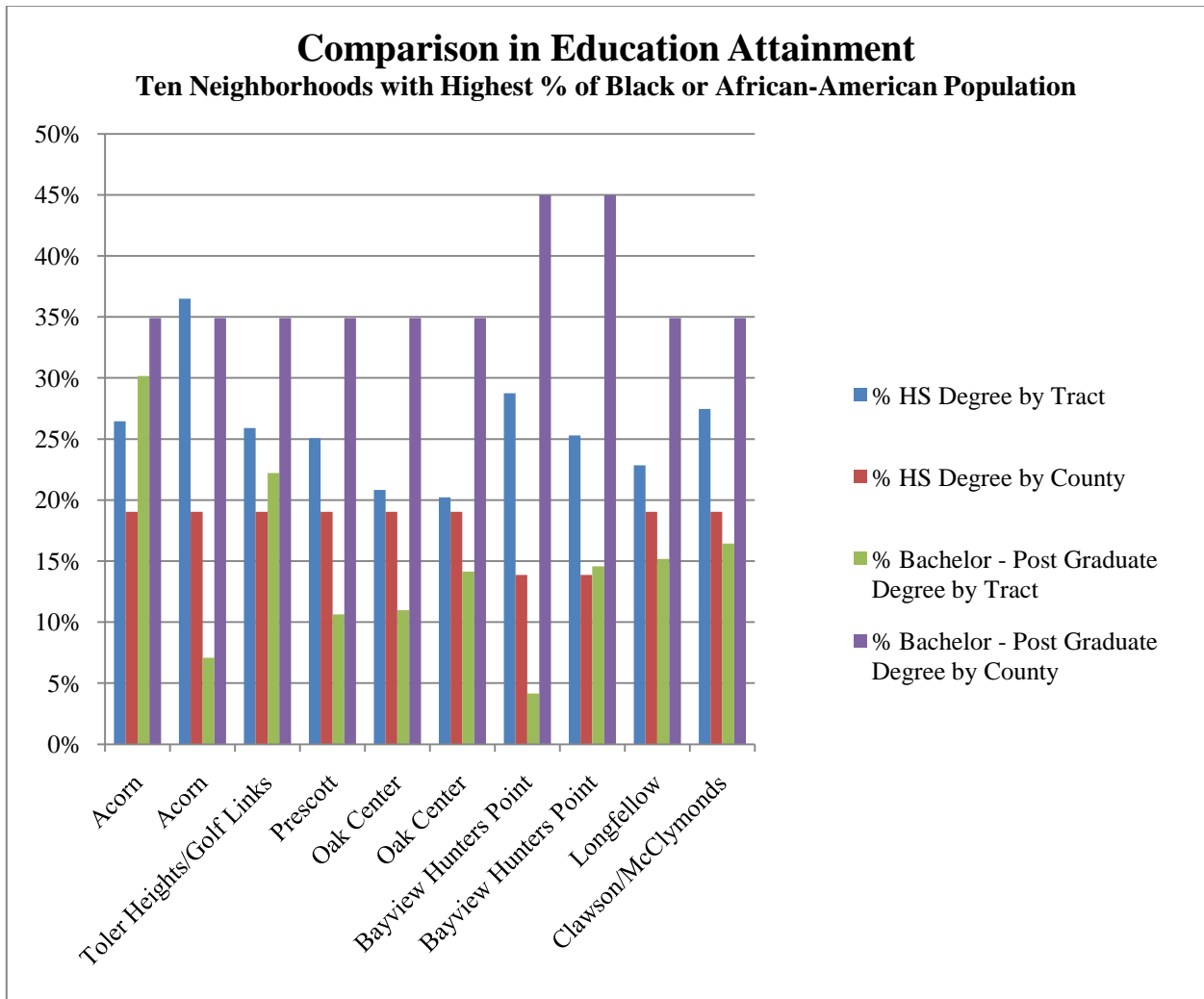
Figure 33 Comparison of Median Income in 1999



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

- Education:** While the ten tracts with the highest percentage of Black or African-Americans had higher high school attainment when compared their respective county averages, all ten had significantly lower post graduate attainment when compared to the general population at the county level (see Figure 34).

Figure 34 Comparison in Education Attainment in 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

10. Contextual Factors

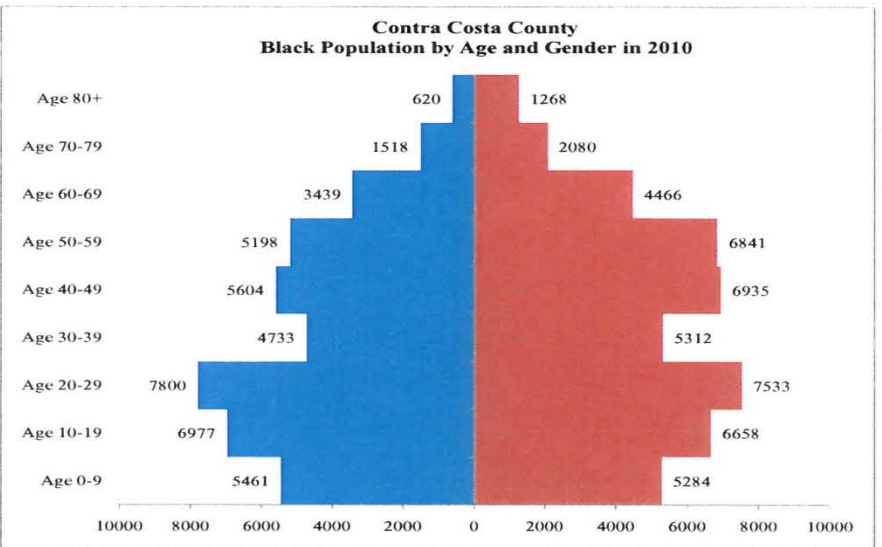
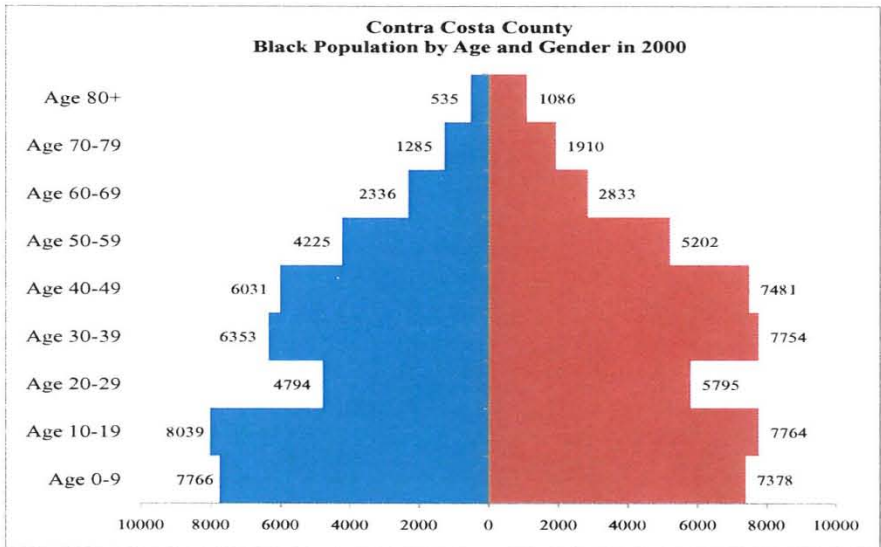
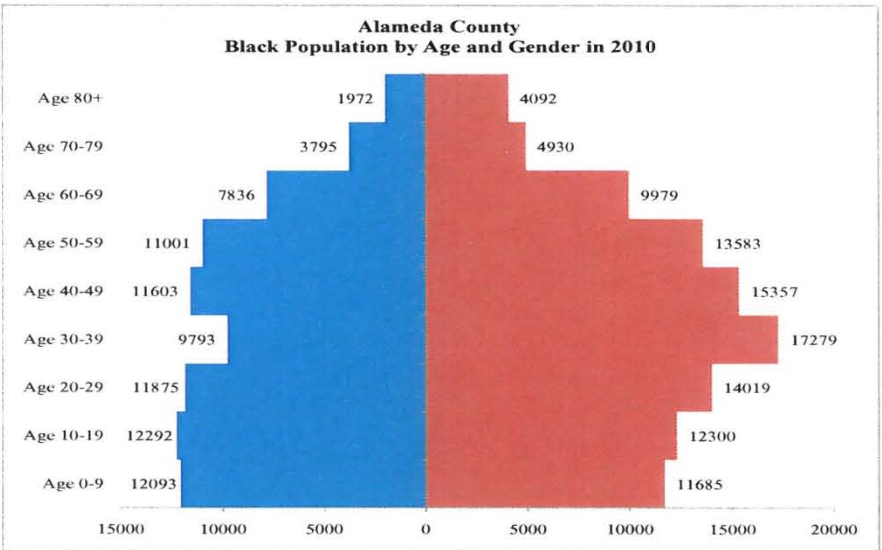
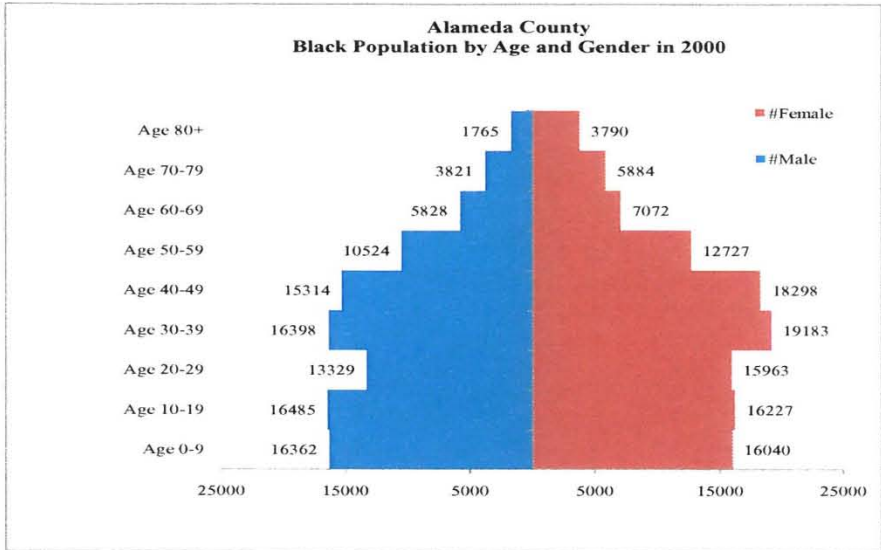
One anomaly in the data related to the tract level Black population in the City of Dublin warranted further investigation. Upon further inspection, it was revealed that one census tract (4501) with unexpectedly high numbers of Black or African-Americans (2,410 out of a total tract population of 7,600) was the site of two correctional facilities: the Federal Correctional Institution (also called FCI) and the Alameda County Santa Rita Jail. According to Census 2000 data, the City of Dublin had **29,973** people, and **10.1%** of the city's total population was Black or African-American (**3,024** people).

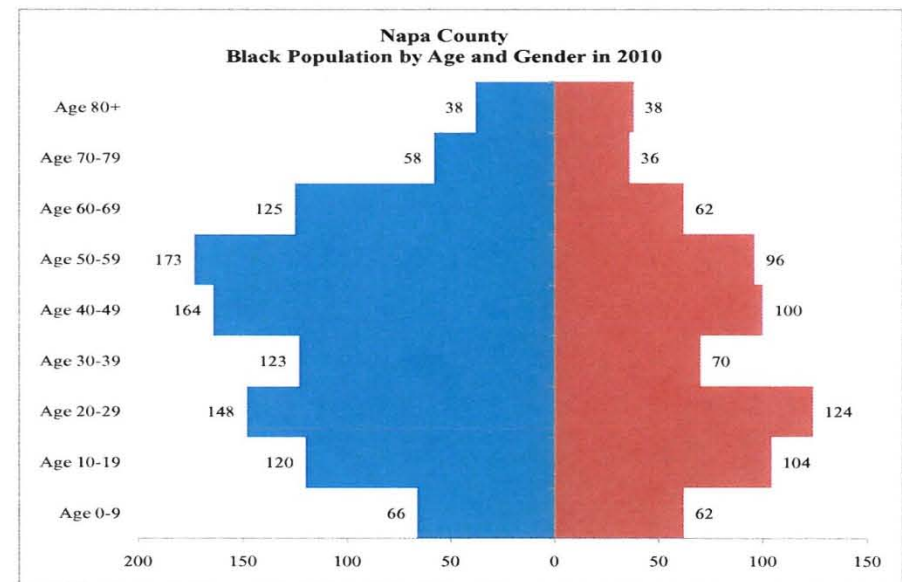
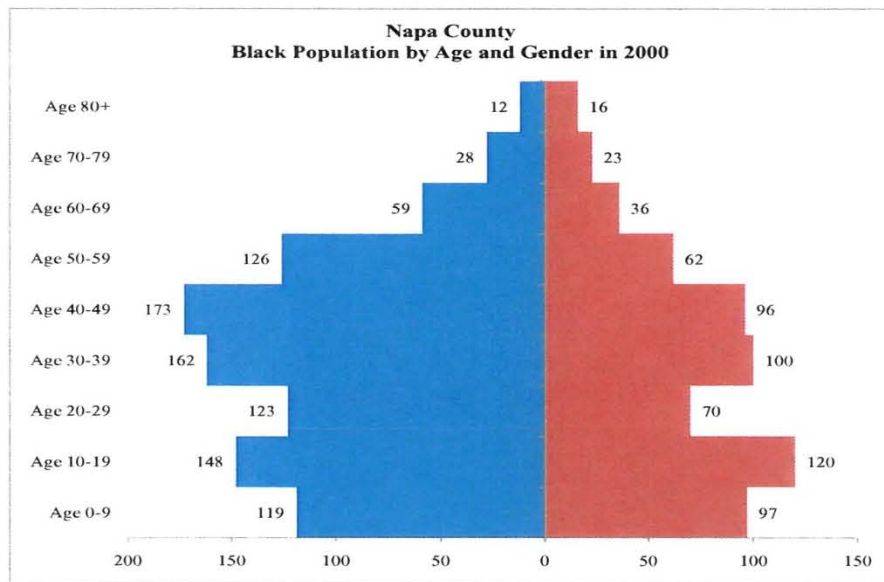
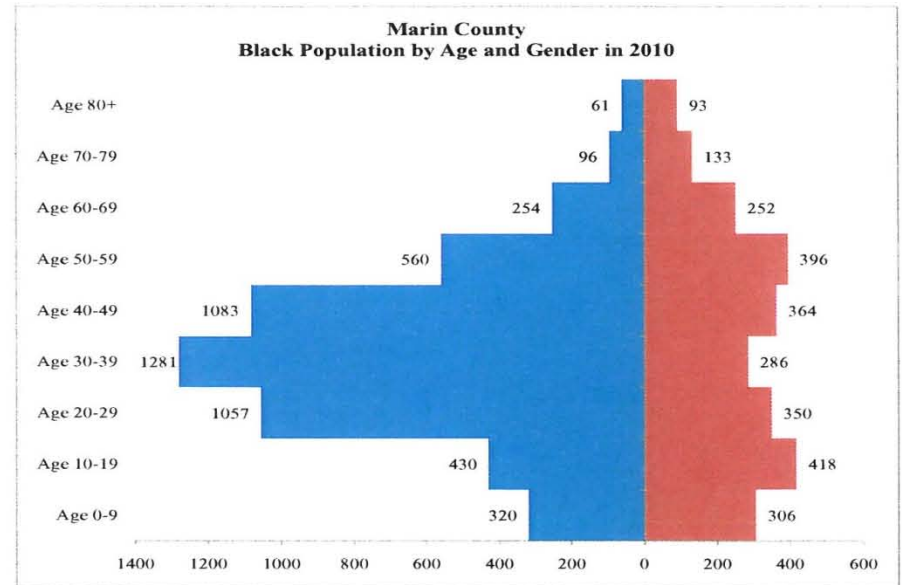
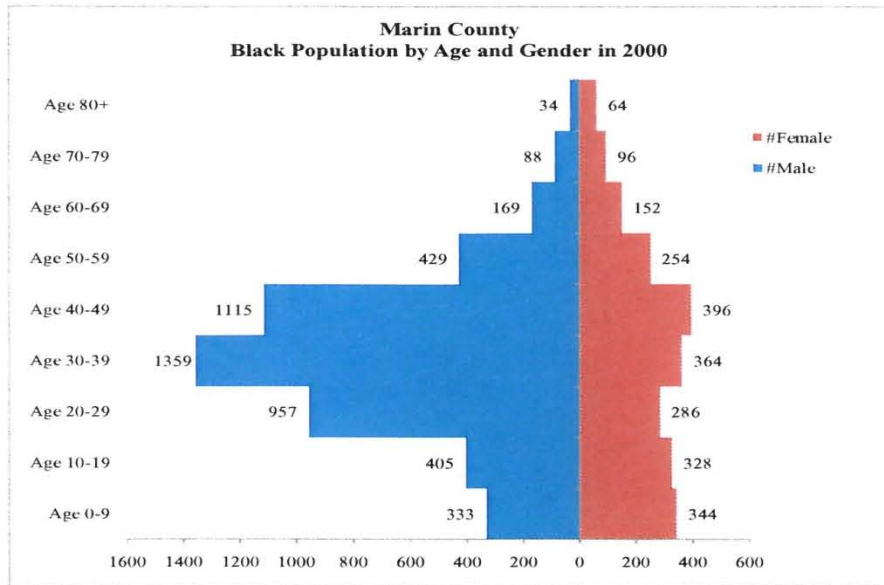
According to city-data.com, an estimated total of **12.2%** (or **5,087**) people were in local jails or other confinement facilities while there were **5.4%** (or **2,251**) people in federal prisons and detention centers. This incarcerated population accounts for the majority of the Black population in this tract and the City of Dublin.

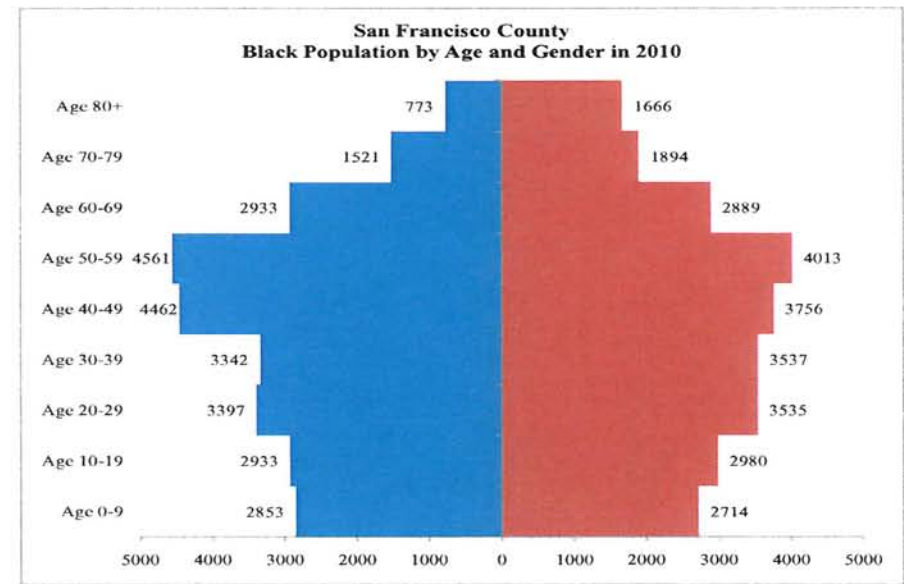
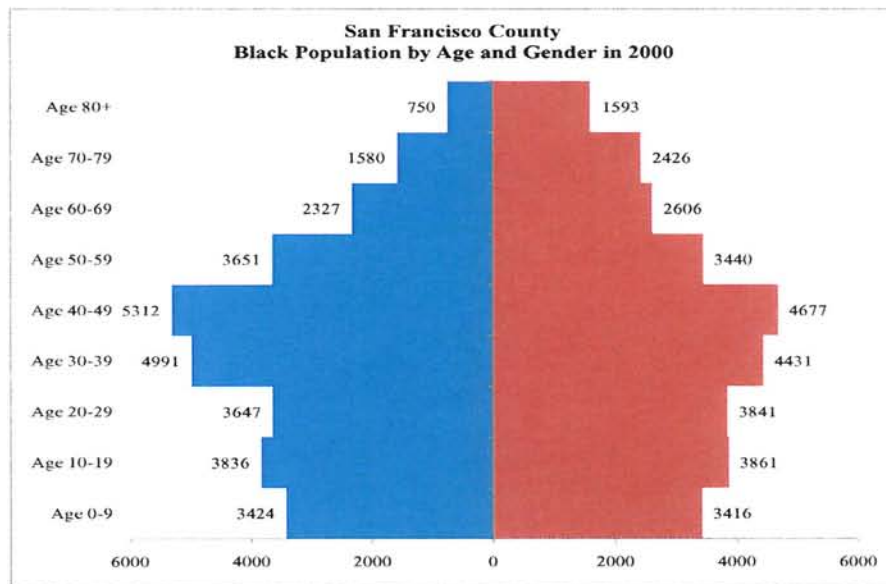
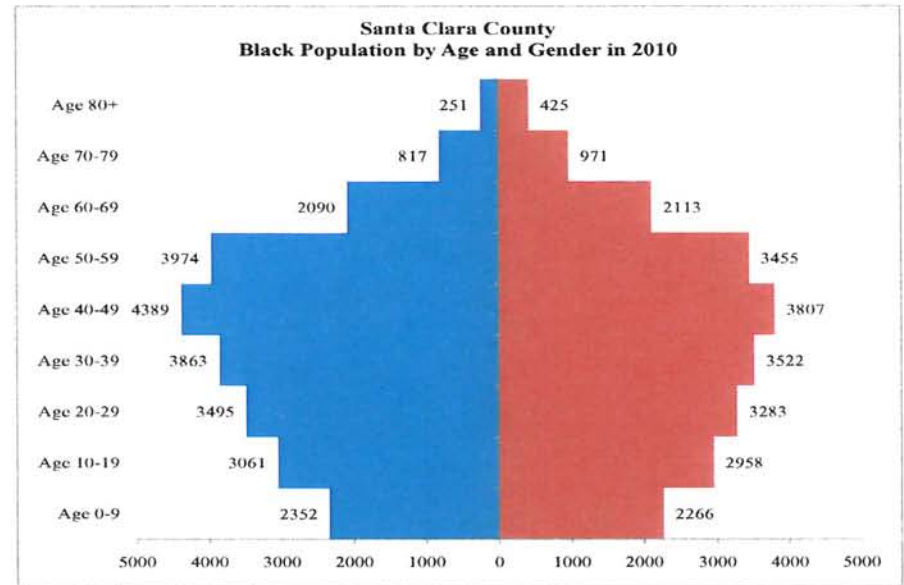
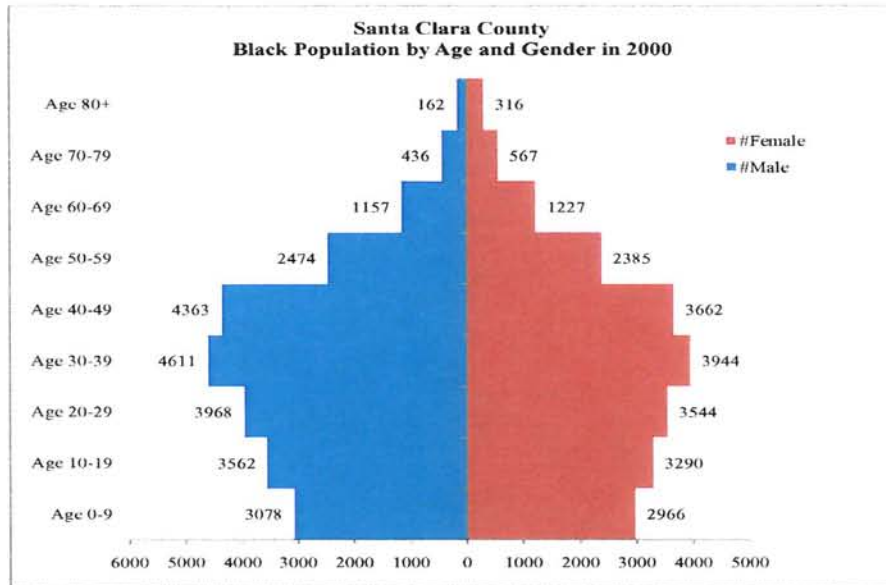
11. Next Phase of Research

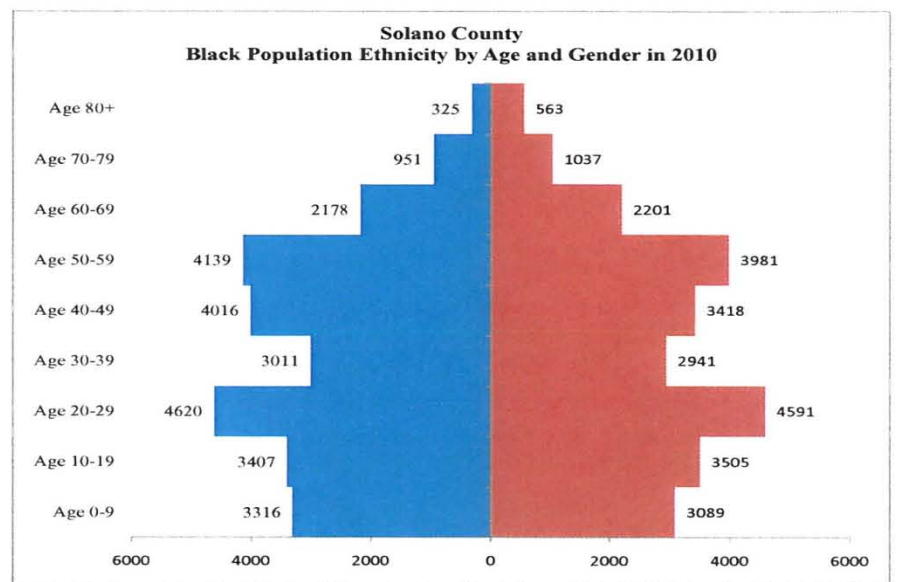
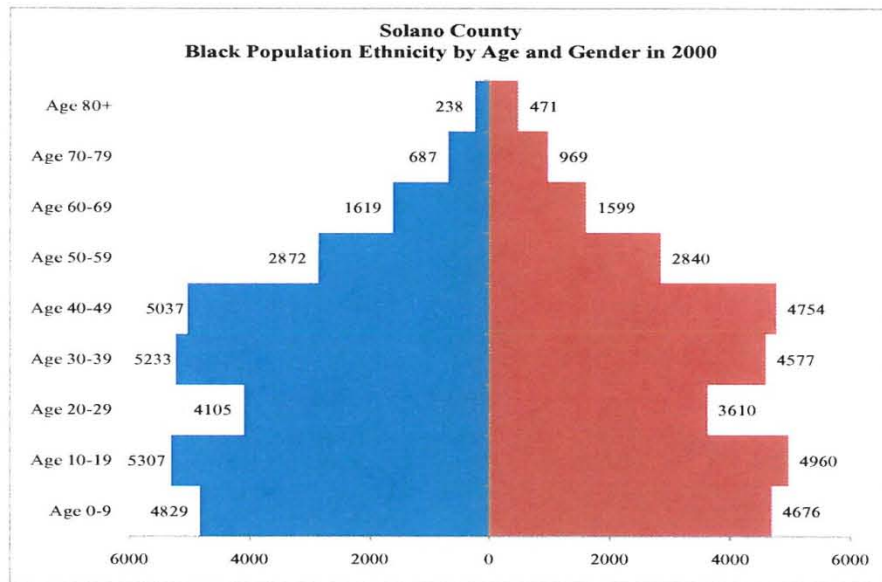
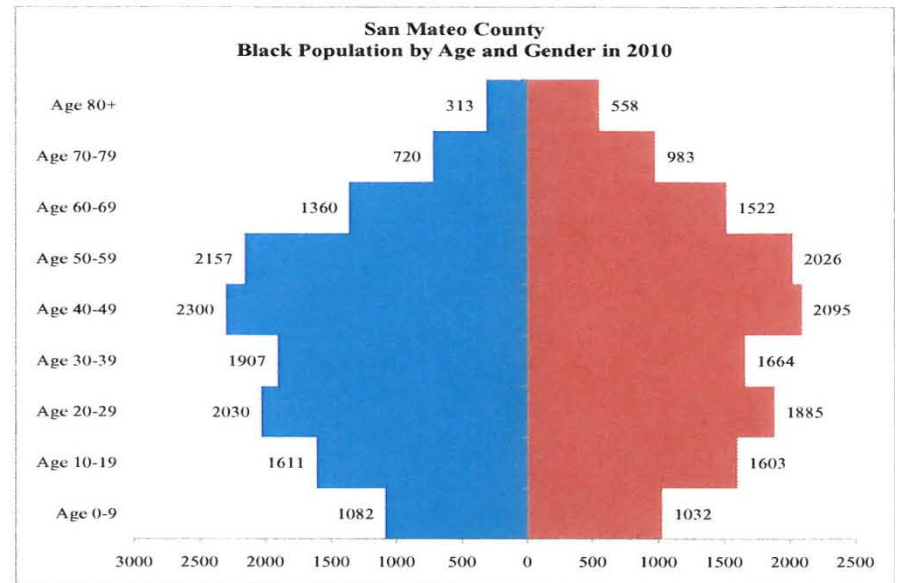
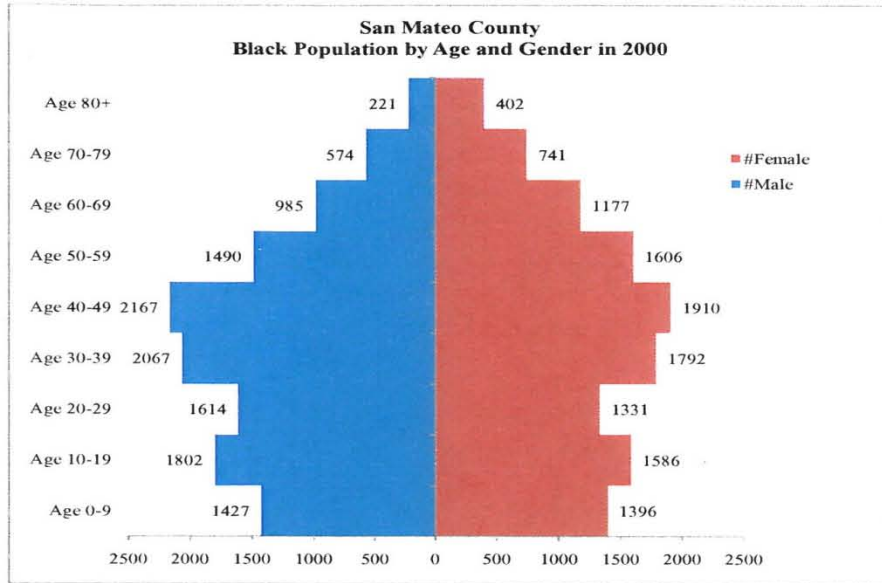
This report presents an initial summary of the changes in the Black and African-American population across the Bay Area Region. It uses the most reliable information sources available at a regional and local level; however, much detail is not current at the smallest geographic levels and will be available only with the release of the 2010 Census and tract level ACS data. With these new data, a much more current and detailed analysis is being planned. This second phase will delve further into conditions at a neighborhood level, incorporating more data on community indicators of health, safety, education, employment and income, environmental conditions and economic development.

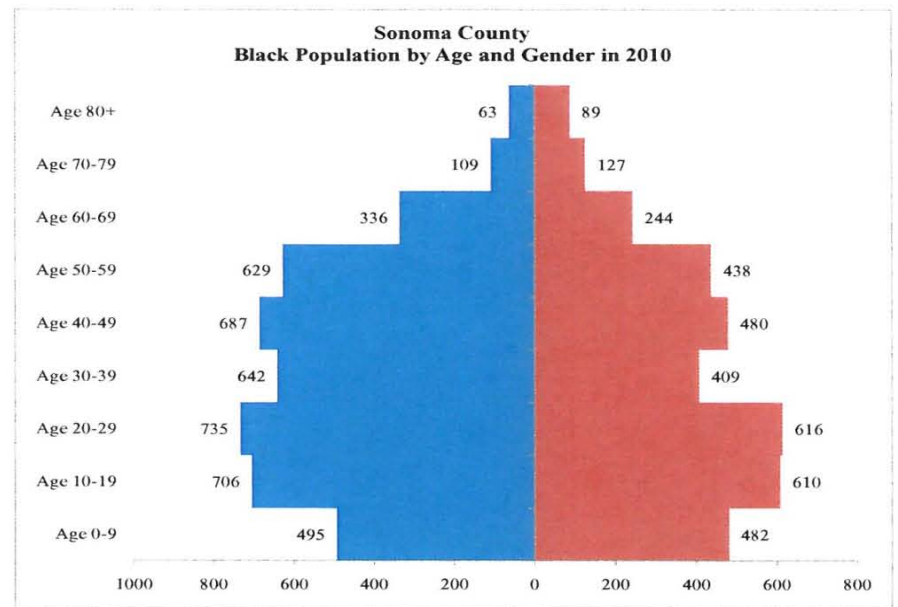
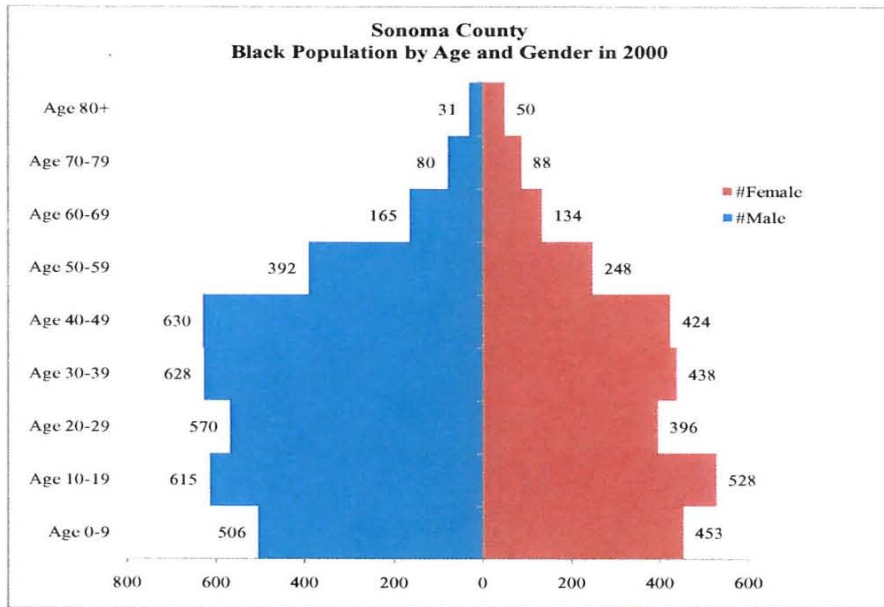
Appendix 1 Age and Gender Profiles for Blacks & African-Americans (Source: DOF)











Source: California Department of Finance.

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