

2023 State of The Black I.E.

Overcoming Barriers and Advancing Progress

*A Data Profile of
Black Communities in the Inland Empire*



Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
Top Facts & Overview	2
Summary Data Table	4
Historical Overview: Counting Black Americans in the Census	10
Race Alone and In Combination: Understanding Racial Identification in the American Community Survey	11
Sources for Accessing Public Data on Black Americans	12
Important Considerations & Notes	12
Demographic Data	13
Population Numbers & Growth	15
Table 1: Regional Black (alone) Population, 2021	15
Figure 1: Black Alone Share of Inland Empire resident population, 2021	16
Table 2: Race/Ethnicity in the Inland Empire, 2021 - Race Alone	16
Table 3: Race/Ethnicity in the Inland Empire, 2021 - Race Alone or in Combination with one or more races	17
Figure 2: Black Alone and Combination with one or more races Share of Inland Empire resident population, 2021	18
Table 4: California Black Population by Region (2021)	19
Table 5: How Black Residents Identify Themselves in the Census	19
Largest Cities by Black Population Size and Population Share	20
Figure 3: Black population as percentage of total municipal population, Top 5 in IE	20
Figure 4: Black alone or in combination population size, Top 5 in IE	21
Figure 5: Black alone or in combination, percent of population in California CDPs	22
Largest Metros by Black Population Share and Population Size	22
Table 6: Largest Metro Areas by Black Population Share (alone or in combination, not accounting for ethnicity/Latinx)	23
Table 7: Largest Metro Areas by Black Population Size (alone or in combination, not accounting for ethnicity/Latinx)	24
Age & Gender Distribution	25
Figure 6: Age Distribution of Black Inland Empire Residents, 2021	25

Health	27
Life Expectancy, Births & Hospitalizations	28
Table 8: Life Expectancy in Years	28
Table 9: Preventable Hospitalizations per 100,000 People	29
Table 10: Low Birthweight Births (%)	29
Healthcare Access & Mental Health Support	30
Table 11: Uninsured People (%)	30
Figure 7: Sought help (and received treatment) for self-reported mental/ emotional and/or alcohol-drug issue	31
Figure 8: Has Not Connected with Mental Health Professional Online in Past 12 months	32
Health Issues & Disease	33
Figure 9: Overweight for age (does not factor height), Child	33
Table 12: Ever Diagnosed with Diabetes, by race and gender (combined San Bernardino and Riverside), 2017-2021	34
Table 13: Never diagnosed with Diabetes, by race and gender (combined San Bernardino and Riverside), 2017-2021	35
Figure 10: Ever diagnosed with high blood pressure (borderline included), 2019-2022	36
Food Security & Support	37
Figure 11: Food Insecurity (inability to afford enough food)	37
Figure 12: Currently Receiving Food Stamps, 2021	38
Education	39
Educational Attainment by Race	40
Figure 13: Educational Attainment in the Inland Empire by Race, 2021	40
Educational Attainment by Gender	41
Figure 14: Black Educational Attainment in the Inland Empire by Sex, 2021	41
Figure 15: Black (alone) Male educational attainment for the population 25 years and older, by gender and county	42
Figure 16: Black (alone) Female educational attainment for the population 25 years and older, by gender and county	43
Income and Poverty	44
Income	44
Median Household Income	45
Figure 17: Median Household Income in the Past 12 months (2021 dollars)	45

Income Growth	46
Figure 18: 2021 Inflation-Adjusted Household Income Growth 2011 vs. 2021	46
Poverty	46
Poverty by Race	47
Table 14: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Race in the Inland Empire	47
Figure 19: Percent of Population Whose Income in the Past 12 Months was Below the Poverty Level by Race in the Inland Empire, 2021	48
Poverty by Age & Gender	49
Table 15: Poverty Status in The Past 12 Months - Income below 100% FPL	49
Black Workers	50
Top Industries for Black Workers	51
Table 16: Top 5 Industries in the IE by Race (percentage within each racial group employed by top employing industries in the I.E.)	51
Figure 20: Top 5 industries for Black Workers by Number Employed	52
Housing	53
Housing Cost Burden	53
Figure 21: Percent of households that spend more than 30% of their income on rent by race	54
Figure 22: Housing Cost Burden, Percent of Black alone households that spend 30% or more of total household income on rent	55
Homeownership	56
Figure 23: Homeownership by Race	56
Figure 24: Black (alone) homeownership by County	57
Civic Engagement & Representation	58
Voting & Registration	59
Table 17: Voting in Presidential Elections	59
Table 18: Voting in Midterm Elections	59
Table 19: Rates of Voter Registration	60
Black Representation	61
Figure 25: Total Representation and Black Representation in the IE, 2023	61
Incarceration, Arrests & Use of Force	62
Riverside County	63
Table 20: Incarceration, Arrests & Use of Force - Riverside County	63

San Bernardino County	64
Table 21: Incarceration, Arrests & Use of Force - San Bernardino County	64
Acknowledgements & Thanks	66
Appendix	67
Appendix A: Demographic Data	68
Table A-1: SoCal Black (alone, not Latinx) Population by Region (2005 to 2021)	68
Figure A-1: Black population (alone, non-Latinx) as percent of total population	69
Table A-2: Black alone or in combination population as percentage of total municipal population in IE	69
Table A-3: Black alone or in combination population size per municipality in IE	70
Appendix B: Health	70
Table B-1: Have usual place to go when sick or need health advice	70
Table B-2: Sought Help for self-reported mental/emotional and/or alcohol-drug issue	70
Table B-3: Connected with mental health professional online in past 12 months	71
Table B-4: Overweight for age (does not factor height)	71
Table B-5: Ever diagnosed with diabetes, Black or African-American (non-Latinx), 2019-2021	72
Figure B-1: Ever diagnosed with diabetes	72
Table B-6: Ever diagnosed with high blood pressure, borderline included, Black or African American (non-Latinx) (2019, 2020, 2021, 2022)	73
Table B-7: Food Security (ability to afford enough food)	73
Table B-8: Currently receiving food stamps - 200% and lower FPL, Black or African American (non-Latinx)	73
Appendix C: Education	74
Table C-1: Educational Attainment in the Inland Empire by Race, 2021	74
Table C-2: Detailed Educational Attainment in the IE by Race, 2022	75
Table C-3: Educational Attainment in the Inland Empire by Race, 2021	76
Table C-4: Black Educational Attainment by Gender & Region, 2021	77
Table C-5: Black (alone, 25 years and older) Educational attainment - county comparison	78
Appendix D: Income	84
Table D-1: Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months (In 2021 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)	84
Table D-2: 2021 Inflation-Adjusted Household Income Growth 2011 vs. 2021	85

Appendix E: Workers	86
Table E-1: Top 5 Industries for Black Workers by Percent Employed	86
Table E-2: Black workers by industries, sorted by descending percentage	86
Appendix F: Housing	87
Table F-1: Housing Cost Burden, Percent of households that rent that spend 30% or more of total household income on rent - Race alone	87
Table F-2: Black (alone) homeownership by County	88
Table F-3: Black (alone) homeownership, Top 10 Counties in California	89
Appendix G: Incarceration, Arrests, Use of Force	90

Executive Summary

The narrative underpinning the data regarding the Black community in the Inland Empire (IE) points to a journey of mixed outcomes, reflecting a community on the ascent in certain aspects, yet facing systemic barriers in others. While sectors like education, income in Riverside County, and civic engagement display promising upward mobility and increased engagement, other areas, notably health, income in San Bernardino County, and justice, expose systemic challenges that pose substantial roadblocks to equity and progress.

The positive strides in healthcare accessibility and educational attainment reveal a budding potential for improved quality of life and socioeconomic mobility. The above-state-average income in Riverside County and engagement in promising employment sectors further echo this potential, painting a picture of a community poised to ascend the socioeconomic ladder, provided the right support systems are in place.

On the flip side, the data unveils systemic challenges that call for targeted interventions. The marked life expectancy gaps, high child obesity rates, economic stagnation in San Bernardino County, and alarming child poverty rates are loud echoes of systemic discrepancies that could potentially overshadow the positive strides.

Additionally, the stark realities within the justice sector, highlighted by high arrest and incarceration rates among Black youth, signal entrenched systemic issues that require concerted, community-centric reform efforts.

Furthermore, the contrast in homeownership and housing affordability for rental households within the Black community illuminates a disparity in wealth-building opportunities, reflecting a wider national narrative.

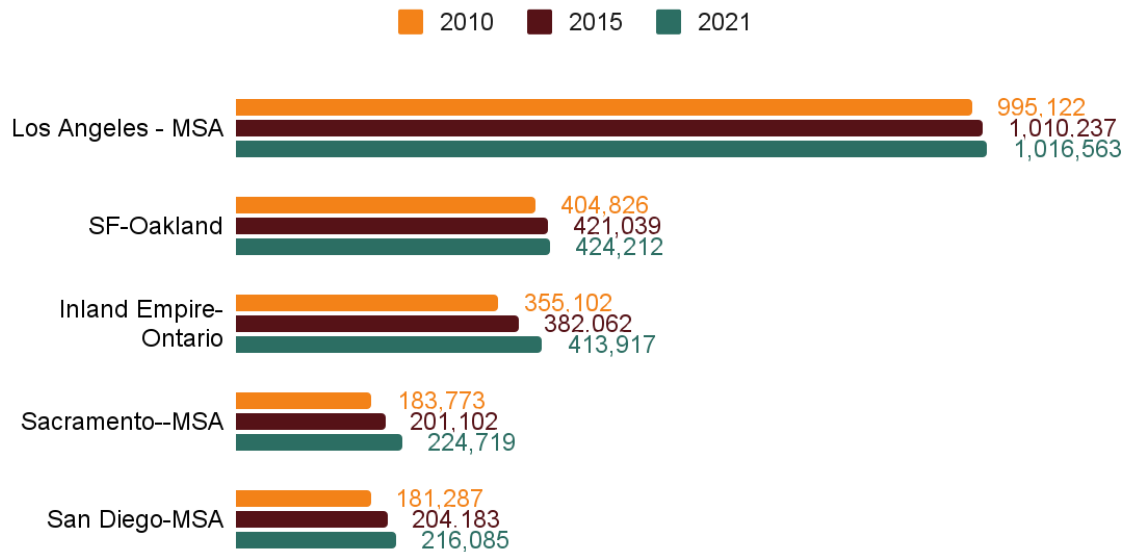
In civic engagement, the high voter turnout and state assembly representation are beacons of proactive civic participation, yet the absence of Black US Representatives reveals a representation gap on the federal stage, hinting at potential barriers to political influence and policy advocacy for the Black community in IE.

Overall, the data suggests that while pockets of progress shine through, significantly more targeted, informed, and inclusive efforts are required to dismantle systemic barriers and foster a more equitable, just, and prosperous environment for the Black community in the Inland Empire. Through a blend of policy reform, community engagement, and strategic investments in health, education, economic development, and justice reforms, there's a promising path towards fostering a more inclusive and equitable community landscape.

Top Facts & Overview

Growing Population: The Inland Empire is rapidly emerging as a hub for the Black community, ranking as the third fastest-growing region for Black Californians. The region is poised to ascend to the second spot soon.

Black Population Size by Metro Area: 2010, 2015 and 2021



Source: ACS 5-year

Healthcare Access vs. Outcomes: While Black residents in the Inland Empire benefit from high insurance rates, suggesting better healthcare access, the community grapples with health disparities, including higher rates of conditions like high blood pressure and diabetes.

Educational Progress with Disparities: Black individuals in the Inland Empire display notable educational attainment, with a significant portion achieving college-level education. However, they remain behind their White counterparts. A striking internal disparity exists, with Black women outpacing Black men in higher education rates.

Income Dynamics: Riverside County showcases a positive trend with Black households reporting income figures above several other groups. In contrast, Black households in San Bernardino experience lower median incomes, highlighting a socioeconomic divide within the Black community across the two counties.

Housing Paradox: Despite Riverside's comparatively higher Black incomes, housing challenges are pervasive. A significant portion of Black residents in both Riverside and San Bernardino face housing affordability issues, indicated by rent burdens, regardless of the relative income differences.

Black Representation Matters: The representation of Black officials in the Inland Empire varies, with commendable figures in State Assembly roles. However, there's a noticeable absence at the federal US Representatives level, emphasizing the importance of fostering more pathways to elevate Black representation.

Judicial Concerns: Alarming disparities in youth arrest rates, especially among Black youths, are evident in both Riverside and San Bernardino counties. Furthermore, Black individuals experience higher incarceration rates, emphasizing the need for comprehensive judicial reform.

Civic Engagement: In the realm of civic engagement, Black residents of Riverside and San Bernardino counties actively participate in presidential elections, outpacing the statewide average and reflecting a community deeply invested in its civic duties.

Black Workers in the IE: The Black community in the Inland Empire finds significant employment in promising sectors such as Information, Educational services, and healthcare, though it's worth noting the range of pay scales within the healthcare sector.

Childhood Challenges: The future of any community lies with its young, and for Black children in the Inland Empire, challenges are present. A significant percentage face the adversity of poverty, and targeted interventions could ensure brighter prospects for the

Summary Data Table

HEALTH	
Indicators of Progress	Opportunities for Improvement
<p>Decreasing Diabetes Diagnosis Rates: Diabetes diagnosis rates have gone down over the past three years for both Black males and females. Continual screening and understanding contributing factors could be beneficial.</p> <p>Lower Uninsurance Rates: Black individuals in both Riverside and San Bernardino Counties have lower uninsured rates compared to the total average, which is a positive sign towards better healthcare access.</p> <p>Declining Rates in Certain Health Conditions Over Time: Though not consistently, there were some years where the rates of diabetes diagnoses were lower compared to previous years. Continuation of this trend and understanding the contributing factors could be beneficial.</p>	<p>Child Obesity: Black child obesity rates are higher than the state average. Programmatic changes could be key.</p> <p>High Blood Pressure: A greater proportion of Black residents in the IE have high blood pressure than statewide. Continual monitoring and an understanding of potential factors could help decrease these rates.</p> <p>Access to Nutrition: Approximately 42% of the region’s residents are food insecure, and almost 45% are currently receiving food stamps. There is potential for policy and programmatic initiatives to help address this gap in access to nutrition.</p> <p>Life Expectancy: There's a noticeable gap in life expectancy among Black individuals compared to other racial groups in both Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, as well as California at large. Strategies to address social determinants of health and access to healthcare could help close this gap.</p> <p>Low Birthweight: The rates of low birthweight births are higher among Black individuals. Interventions aimed at providing better prenatal care could be beneficial.</p>

EDUCATION	
Indicators of Progress	Opportunities for Improvement
<p>Higher Educational Engagement: 40.5% of the Black population in the Inland Empire has attained some level of college education or an Associate's Degree. This is a commendable figure, notably surpassing the overall Inland Empire average of 32.4% for the same category.</p> <p>Decreasing High School Dropout Rates: The Black community in the Inland Empire has relatively low percentages of individuals with less than a high school education (9.5%). Furthermore, this rate is in line with other ethnic groups like Asians.</p> <p>Black Females Leading in Higher Education: Black females have showcased their prowess in academic achievement. They not only have a lower percentage of high school dropouts compared to Black males (4.2% vs 5.3%), but they also lead in holding a Bachelor's degree or higher with a rate of 13.8%.</p>	<p>Transition from Associate's Degree to Bachelor's: Given the high percentage of Black residents who have some college education or an Associate's Degree, there is potential for initiatives that guide and support these students to continue their academic journey and transition to a Bachelor's degree program.</p> <p>Narrowing the Gender Gap: While Black females demonstrate stronger educational attainment compared to Black males, particularly in higher education, efforts should be made to understand and bridge this gap. Tailored support for Black males could prove beneficial.</p> <p>Increasing Bachelor's and Beyond: While the community has a strong representation in the some college or Associate's Degree category, there's room for growth in the Bachelor's degree or higher category, especially when compared to other groups in the Inland Empire.</p>

INCOME	
Indicators of Progress	Opportunities for Improvement
<p>Riverside's Above-State-Average Income for Black Residents: Black households in Riverside County have a median income that is significantly higher than the statewide median for Black households (\$73,278 vs. \$58,958).</p> <p>Income Growth in Riverside: Over the past decade, Riverside County has seen a positive income growth of 8.7% for Black households, indicating progressive economic mobility.</p> <p>Riverside's Comparative Advantages: In Riverside County, Black households report a higher median income than both the "some other race" category and Latinx. This suggests that, comparatively, Black residents in Riverside fare better than these other groups.</p>	<p>San Bernardino's Below-State-Average Income for Black Residents: Black households in San Bernardino County have a median income that is lower than the statewide average for Black residents (\$55,229 vs. \$58,958). This indicates economic challenges specific to the Black community in San Bernardino.</p> <p>Stagnation in San Bernardino: Black households in San Bernardino County experienced a decline in median income of 1.2% over the past decade. This suggests a need for economic revitalization and policies targeting the improvement of Black household income in this region.</p> <p>Disparities in San Bernardino: Black residents in San Bernardino report the lowest median income among all races, underlining the economic disparities faced by this community in comparison to others in the county.</p> <p>Riverside's County Average Disparity: While Black residents in Riverside earn above the state average for Black households, they are still earning less than the county's average income for all races. This suggests room for improvement in achieving equal economic representation.</p>

POVERTY	
Indicators of Progress	Opportunities for Improvement
<p>Black Senior Poverty Rates: The poverty rate among Black seniors (9.4%) in IE is nearly aligned with the statewide average (10.6%), suggesting that some support structures might be effective and could be expanded to other age groups.</p> <p>Gender Poverty Rates: The poverty rates for Black females and males are close to the statewide averages, suggesting a level of parity that could be built upon to improve economic conditions further.</p>	<p>Elevated Black Poverty Rates: With a poverty rate of 18.5% among the Black population, there's a pressing need to address the underlying causes and systemic barriers contributing to these high figures.</p> <p>Child Poverty: The alarming 36.4% poverty rate among Black children (0-17) in IE is a crucial area needing urgent intervention through educational and after-school programs, nutritional assistance, and childcare support.</p> <p>Regional Disparities: Addressing the higher poverty rate in San Bernardino County (21.4%) compared to Riverside County (15.3%) through regional-specific programs and policies</p>

BLACK WORKERS	
Indicators of Progress	Opportunities for Improvement
<p>Jobs in Promising Industries: Healthcare and social assistance is a top industry for Black employees by number employed. There is potential for upskilling to move those who are in healthcare-adjacent occupations into better paying positions.</p>	<p>Largest Employing Industry in the IE: A top industry for Black workers is healthcare and social services, which is also the largest employing industry in the IE. While many jobs within healthcare pay well, jobs in healthcare-adjacent occupations are often low-paying.</p>

HOUSING	
Positive Highlights	Opportunities for Improvement
<p>Access to Homeownership: Both Riverside and San Bernardino Counties rank among the top 10 counties in California with the highest percentage of Black homeowners, suggesting greater opportunities for wealth building within the region.</p>	<p>Housing Cost Burden: Black households face barriers to housing affordability, with approximately 60% of rental households in Riverside and almost 64% in San Bernardino paying 30% or more of their income on housing. Considering that a household’s largest expensive is housing, high housing cost burden means less money to pay for other expenses</p>

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT AND REPRESENTATION	
Indicators of Progress	Opportunities for Improvement
<p>High Presidential Election Participation: Black residents of Riverside and San Bernardino counties have impressively high voter turnout rates for presidential elections—71.7% and 70.4% respectively. These rates are significantly higher than the statewide average for Black voters.</p> <p>Leading Voter Registration: Black residents in the IE, especially in San Bernardino County, showcase exceptional rates of voter registration. San Bernardino’s Black community has a registration rate of 79.6%, the highest among all racial groups in the IE, indicating proactive civic participation.</p> <p>Notable State Assembly Representation: As of September 2023, Black officials comprise 21.1% of State Assembly Members representing the Inland Empire. Given the overall percentage of the Black population in the region, this indicates that the community has made strides in State Assembly representation.</p>	<p>Midterm Engagement: Despite high turnout for presidential elections, Black residents of the IE vote at rates below both the state average for Black residents and the general California average during midterm elections. This underscores the need for increased engagement strategies around midterm cycles.</p> <p>US Representative Representation: As of 2023, there are no Black US Representatives from the Inland Empire, highlighting a significant disparity in federal-level representation.</p> <p>Increasing County and State Senate Representation: While there is notable Black representation in State Assembly roles, representation at the county official level and State Senators could be improved. Bolstering outreach and support programs to encourage Black leaders to run for these positions might help bridge this gap.</p>

INCARCERATION, ARRESTS, USE OF FORCE	
Indicators of Progress	Opportunities for Improvement
<p>Surge in National Awareness: Recent years have seen a pronounced uptick in the national conversation around the intersection of race and incarceration. Driven by grassroots movements, widespread protests, and increased media coverage, more Americans than ever are aware of and advocating against racial disparities in the justice system. This elevated consciousness is crucial, as public opinion often drives policy change.</p> <p>Policing Reforms: Momentum from civic participation and advocacy has led to numerous cities undertaking meaningful police reforms. This encompasses the introduction of body-worn cameras, overhauls of use-of-force policies, enhanced de-escalation training, and increased community oversight.</p> <p>Shift Towards Decriminalization: In line with growing awareness and calls for racial equity, there's a noticeable trend toward decriminalizing or reducing penalties for specific low-level offenses, especially marijuana possession. As drug-related arrests have disproportionately impacted Black communities, these policy shifts signify progress towards more equitable judicial practices.</p>	<p>Reduction in Youth Arrest Rates: In Riverside County, the arrest rate for Black youth stands at 22.2 per 10,000, which is over three times the county average of 6.5. In San Bernardino County, the Black youth arrest rate is 41.4 per 10,000, significantly higher than the county average of 14.1. Addressing the root causes behind these high arrest rates and implementing preventive measures could be vital steps towards improving these statistics.</p> <p>Improvement in Law Enforcement Practices: In Riverside County, Black individuals experience injuries in law enforcement incidents at a rate of 3.7 per 100,000, nearly double the county average of 2. In San Bernardino County, the rate is 7 per 100,000 for Black individuals, also nearly double the county average of 3.6. Re-evaluating use-of-force policies and investing in de-escalation training may help in reducing these incidents and aligning them closer to the county averages.</p> <p>Addressing Incarceration Disparities: The incarceration rate for Black individuals in Riverside County is 557.5 per 100,000, vastly surpassing the county average of 224.8. In San Bernardino County, it's 914.6 per 100,000 for Black individuals, more than double the county average of 390. Implementing programs aimed at reducing recidivism, alongside exploring judicial reforms, may be instrumental in addressing these severe disparities.</p>

Historical Overview: Counting Black Americans in the Census

- **1790:** The first U.S. Census divided people into three categories: "Free White males and females," "All other free persons" (by sex and color), and "Slaves." Therefore, Black Americans were either counted as free persons or slaves.
- **Three-Fifths Compromise (1787):** A notable and infamous political agreement decided that for the purposes of congressional representation and taxation, only three-fifths of the enslaved population would be counted.
- **1870:** Following the Civil War and the Emancipation Proclamation, the 1870 Census was the first to count Black Americans as full persons. However, the racial categories used have evolved over subsequent decades.
- **1890 - 1950:** The Census used racial categorizations that often reflected contemporary racial biases and theories. The "mulatto" category was used at various points to denote Black Americans of mixed ancestry.
- **1960:** By this time, self-identification became an essential component of the Census. Instead of enumerators determining someone's race, individuals or household heads would denote their own.
- **2000:** The Census made a significant change by allowing respondents to select more than one race, acknowledging the increasing multi-racial population in the U.S.
- **2022:** The U.S. Census Bureau released results indicating the quality of the 2020 Census count.¹ The findings showed an undercount of the Black or African American population. This undercount was 3.30% in 2020, which is comparable to the 2.06% undercount in 2010. The 2020 Census also revealed an undercount in other demographic groups, like the Hispanic or Latinx population, and an overcount in some populations, such as the Non-Hispanic White and Asian populations.

¹ <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2022/2020-census-estimates-of-undercount-and-overcount.html#:~:text=The%20PES%20data%20show%20that,the%202.06%25%20undercount%20in%202010.>

Race Alone and In Combination: Understanding Racial Identification in the American Community Survey

The American Community Survey (ACS) provides detailed annual demographic, social, economic, and housing data for the United States. When it comes to racial identification, the ACS, like other Census Bureau surveys, allows respondents to select one or more racial categories to describe themselves. This leads to two primary reporting methods: "Race Alone" and "Race in Combination."

1. **Black Alone:** This refers to respondents who identified exclusively with the "Black or African American" category. If a respondent checked only the "Black or African American" box on the survey, they would be counted under the "Black alone" category.
2. **Black in Combination:** This captures respondents who identified as "Black or African American" and one or more other racial categories. For instance, an individual who checked both "Black or African American" and "White" would be included in the counts for "Black in combination with one or more other races."

When interpreting ACS data, it's important to distinguish between these terms. A report might state the number of individuals who identify as "Black alone" and the broader number of those who identify as "Black in combination with one or more other races." The latter number encompasses everyone who identifies as Black, regardless of whether they identify with that category exclusively or in conjunction with other racial categories.

This nuanced method of capturing racial identification aims to portray the intricate racial tapestry of the United States. As the nation becomes increasingly diverse and multi-racial, the ACS and other Census Bureau surveys strive to provide a more accurate representation of its racial and ethnic composition.

For more information and specific details, please reference the [Census Bureau's guide](#) on understanding race and ethnicity data.

Sources for Accessing Public Data on Black Americans

- **U.S. Census Bureau:** The primary source for demographic data in the U.S. The Census Bureau's website provides a wealth of information, including datasets, tables, tools, and publications.
 - [American FactFinder](#) (data until 2019)
 - data.census.gov (for data from 2019 onwards)
- **Pew Research Center:** A leading research institution that offers a lot of data on racial and ethnic trends in the U.S., including data specific to Black Americans.
- **IPUMS USA:** Provides access to microdata from the U.S. Census from 1850 to the present.
- **National Center for Education Statistics (NCES):** For those interested in educational data, NCES offers data by race, including for Black Americans.
- **CDC's National Center for Health Statistics:** For health-related data, the CDC provides datasets that can be broken down by race.
- **California Health Interview Survey (CHIS):** Provides California-specific health data that can be broken down by race.
- **Bureau of Justice Statistics:** For data related to criminal justice, BJS provides a plethora of datasets, many of which can be analyzed by race.
- **Data.gov:** The U.S. government's open data portal, which includes a wide range of datasets across various departments and agencies. It's a vast repository, so specific searches are beneficial.

Important Considerations & Notes

The use of Census data to understand the Black experience in America requires contextual understanding. Over the years, racial categories and definitions have shifted, reflecting not just demographic realities but political and social attitudes. When analyzing historical datasets, it's essential to understand these nuances.

The Black community, as with all communities, is not monolithic. Data can sometimes obscure important intra-group differences based on factors like region, immigration status, or socioeconomic class. Always approach data with a comprehensive and critical lens.

Demographic Data

Race only, non-Latinx

The data presents a relatively stable overall trend in the Black (alone, not Hispanic/Latinx) population within the Inland Empire (IE), increasing from 273,916 in 2005 to 311,625 in 2021, accompanied by a slight overall decrease from 7.2% to 6.8% in terms of population share in the region. Within the Inland Empire, Riverside County saw an uptick in the percentage of the Black population to 6.1% in 2021, from 5.5% in 2005.

Among the Southern California regions, San Bernardino County holds the highest Black population in 2005; by 2021 it has the second largest population share (second to Los Angeles County at 7.65%), at 7.6%. San Bernardino County's population has decreased slightly over time, by approximately 1.8%. In contrast, Riverside County's population figures reveal a substantial increase from 105,465 in 2005 to 146,145 in 2021. On the other hand, Orange County has maintained the lowest Black population in the larger Southern California region, at 1.4% in 2005, growing slightly to 1.6% in 2021.

Race only (does not address Latinx ethnicity)

Similar trends appear when only isolating Census-defined racial categories (i.e., not separating out races that do not identify ethnically as Hispanic/Latinx). The Black alone population has increased slightly in Riverside County, from 5.7% in 2005 to 6.5% in 2021. The population has decreased slightly in San Bernardino County, from 9.1% in 2005 to 8.0% in 2021. The Inland Empire's Black population has similarly decreased slightly, from 7.4% in 2005 to 7.2% in 2021. This trend was also evident in Los Angeles County, decreasing from 8.9% in 2005 to 7.9% in 2021.

Race - alone and in combination (does not address Latinx ethnicity)

When looking at Black residents alone or in combination with another race, we see similar trends. From 2010 to 2021, the percent of the population that is Black increased in Riverside County (7.3% to 8.1%), stayed relatively constant in San Bernardino County (10.1% to 10.1%), showed a slight increase when looking at the Inland Empire as a whole (8.6% to 9.0%). Los Angeles County saw a slight decrease, from 9.6% to 9.3%.

Throughout the timeframe, Riverside County's Black population has shown a slow, but steadily increasing presence. While San Bernardino's percentage has decreased over time, the Inland Empire's total share has remained relatively constant. Collectively, the data suggests a gradual increase in the Black population in the Inland Empire.

Key Facts:

- **Inland Empire's Black Population (2021):**
 - 9% of total population (413,917 individuals, Black alone or in combination with one or more races)
- **By County (2021):**
 - Riverside: 6.5% Black
 - San Bernardino: 8% Black
- **Other SoCal Counties (2021):**
 - LA County: 9.3% Black (931,060 individuals)
 - Orange County: 2.7% Black (85,503 individuals)
- **By Metropolitan Area (2010, 2015, 2021):**
 - The share of the Black alone or in combination population in the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario Metro Area increased over the past decade from 8.6% in 2010 to 9.0% in 2021.
 - The Black alone or in combination population size has increased in the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario Metro Area between 2010 and 2021, putting it as the third largest Metro Area in California for Black population size, only behind the Los Angeles and San Francisco Metros.
- **Change (2018-2021):**
 - SoCal Black population share in the state rose from 62.6% to 71.3%
- **IE Demographics (2021):**
 - Black Alone: 6.8% (311,625 individuals).
 - Black, identifying race and not ethnicity (i.e., Latinx): Adds an additional 0.4% (18,799 individuals).
 - Total Black (alone and in combination): 9% (413,917 individuals).
 - Majority of Black residents identify as Black alone (75.3%), while 24.3% identify as Black in combination with one or more races.
- **Time Trends (2005-2021):**
 - Notable growth in the Black (alone) population in the Inland Empire (IE) from 273,916 in 2005 to 311,625 in 2021, though with a slight percentage decrease from 7.2% to 6.8% of the total population in the region.
- **Population Distribution in IE:**
 - Ripley CDP has the highest proportion of Black residents among IE cities at 31.4%, with Barstow city and Adelanto city following at 21.6% and 20.8% respectively.
 - In terms of sheer numbers, Moreno Valley city leads with a Black population of 41,750, followed by San Bernardino city with 33,276, and Victorville city with 24,721.

Population Numbers & Growth

The data exhibits the demographics and growth of the Black population in the Inland Empire region, providing a comparison within Southern and Northern California as well as other racial/ethnic groups within the region. As of 2021, the Black population in the Inland Empire stands at 6.8% or 311,625 individuals, marking a significant portion of Southern California’s Black population at 23.5%.

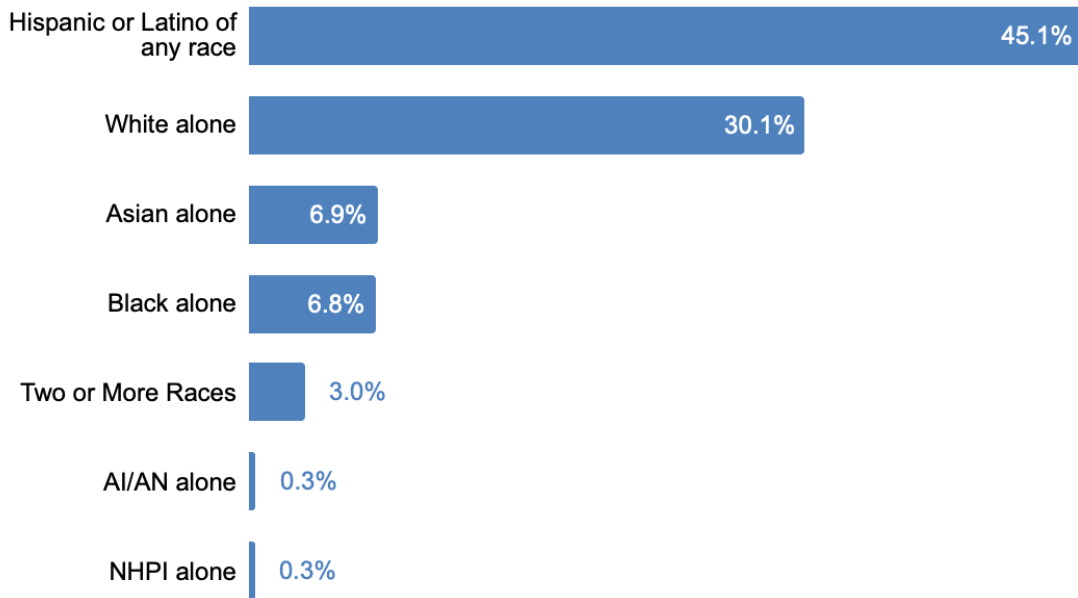
Table 1: Regional Black (alone) Population, 2021

Year	County/Region	% of County/Region that is Black	Black Population in Region	% of SoCal Black Population in County/Region
2021	Inland Empire	6.8%	311,625	23.5%
2021	Riverside County	6.5%	146,145	11.1%
2021	San Bernardino County	8.0%	165,480	12.4%
2021	LA County	9.3%	931,060	52.9%
2021	Orange County	2.7%	85,503	4.9%

Data Source: Census bureau (ACS & Decennial).

Note: Black populations in [Imperial](#), [Kern](#), [San Diego](#), [San Luis Obispo](#), [Santa Barbara](#), and [Ventura](#) are not reported in this table, but are included in the definition of Southern California.

Figure 1: Black Alone Share of Inland Empire resident population, 2021



Data Source: [ACS 5-Year, 2021](#)

NOTE: The Black population in the above figure includes only Black alone and not in combination with one or more races.

Table 2: Race/Ethnicity in the Inland Empire, 2021 - Race Alone

Race/Ethnicity	Inland Empire, 2021 - Estimate	Inland Empire, 2021 - Percentage
Hispanic or Latinx (of any race)	2,064,821	45%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latinx	1,378,050	30.1%
Black alone	311,625	6.8%
Asian alone	316,568	6.9%
AI/AN alone	15,434	0.3%
Two or more races	136,899	3%
NHPI alone	12,587	0.2%
TOTAL	4,580,402	100%

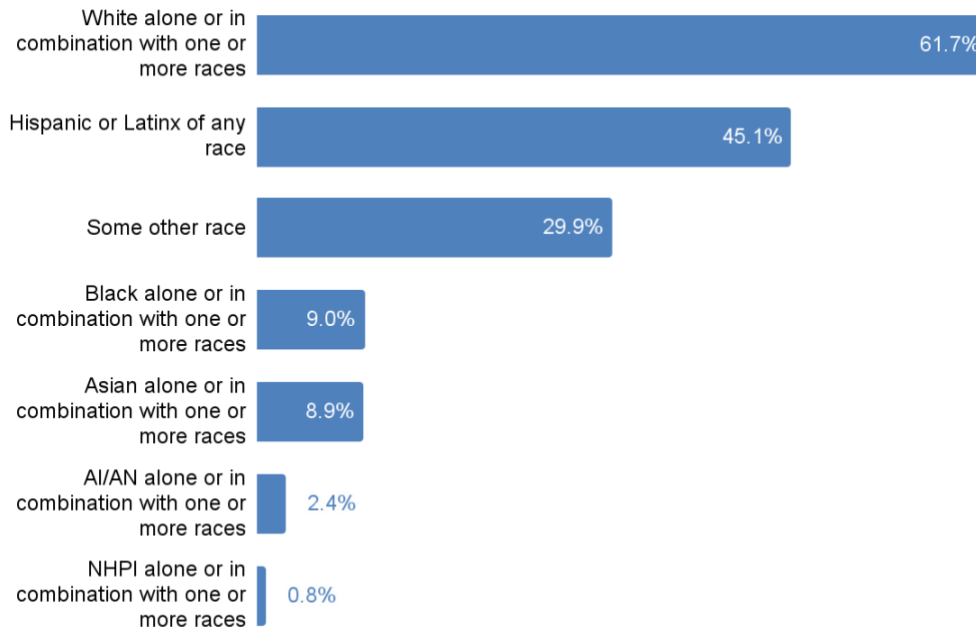
Data Source: ACS 5-Year, 2021

Table 3: Race/Ethnicity in the Inland Empire, 2021 - Race Alone or in Combination with one or more races

Race/Ethnicity	Inland Empire, 2021 - Estimate	Inland Empire, 2021 - Percentage
Hispanic or Latinx (of any race)	2,064,821	45.1%
White alone or in combination with one or more races	2,827,423	61.7%
Some other race	1,369,739	29.9%
Black alone or in combination with one or more other races	413,917	9%
Asian alone or in combination with one or more races	409,561	8.9%
AI/AN alone or in combination with one or more races	108,920	2.4%
NHPI alone or in combination with one or more races	34,622	0.8%

Data Source: ACS 5-Year, 2021

Figure 2: Black Alone and Combination with one or more races Share of Inland Empire resident population, 2021



Data Source: [ACS 5-Year, 2021](#)

NOTE: The Black population in the above figure includes Black alone and in combination with one or more races. "Black Alone" refers to individuals who solely identify with the "Black or African American" category. "Black In Combination" encompasses those who identify as both "Black or African American" and one or more other racial categories. This distinction allows for a more nuanced representation of racial identity.

In a broader scope, Southern California is home to 71.3% of the state's Black population, amounting to 1,759,823 individuals out of California's total Black population of 2,827,328. The Inland Empire showcases a distinct demographic distribution with Hispanic or Latinx population being the majority at 45%, followed by White non-Hispanic at 30.1%. The Black community, either identified as Black alone or in combination with other races, represents 9% of the Inland Empire's population.

Table 4: California Black Population by Region (2021)

Region	Black Population (2021) - Percent	Black Population (2021) - #	Percent of Total CA Black Population	TOTAL POPULATION
Southern California	6.3%	1,759,823	71.3%	28,130,750
Northern California	9.4%	1,067,505	28.7%	11,324,603
State of California	7.2%	2,827,328	100%	39,455,353

Data Source: ACS 5-yr, 2021 (Includes Black or African American Alone and Black in combination with one or more races)
 NOTE: Southern California is defined as inclusive of the following counties: [Imperial](#), [Kern](#), [Los Angeles](#), [Orange](#), [Riverside](#), [San Bernardino](#), [San Diego](#), [San Luis Obispo](#), [Santa Barbara](#), and [Ventura](#). Northern California includes all other California counties.

Most Black Inland Empire residents, 75.3% or 311,625 residents, identified as Black alone, constituting 6.8% of the total IE population. However, a notable 24.3% or 102,292 individuals recognized themselves as Black in combination with one or more other races, making up 2.2% of the IE's population. In total, whether identifying as solely Black or in combination with other races, Black residents accounted for 9% or 413,917 of the Inland Empire's population.

Table 5: How Black Residents Identify Themselves in the Census

Race/Ethnicity	Inland Empire, 2021 - Estimate	Inland Empire, 2021 - Percentage of IE total population	Inland Empire, 2021 - How Black residents identify
Black alone	311,625	6.8%	75.3%
Black in combination with one or more other races	102,292	2.2%	24.3%
Black alone or in combination with one or more other races	413,917	9%	100%

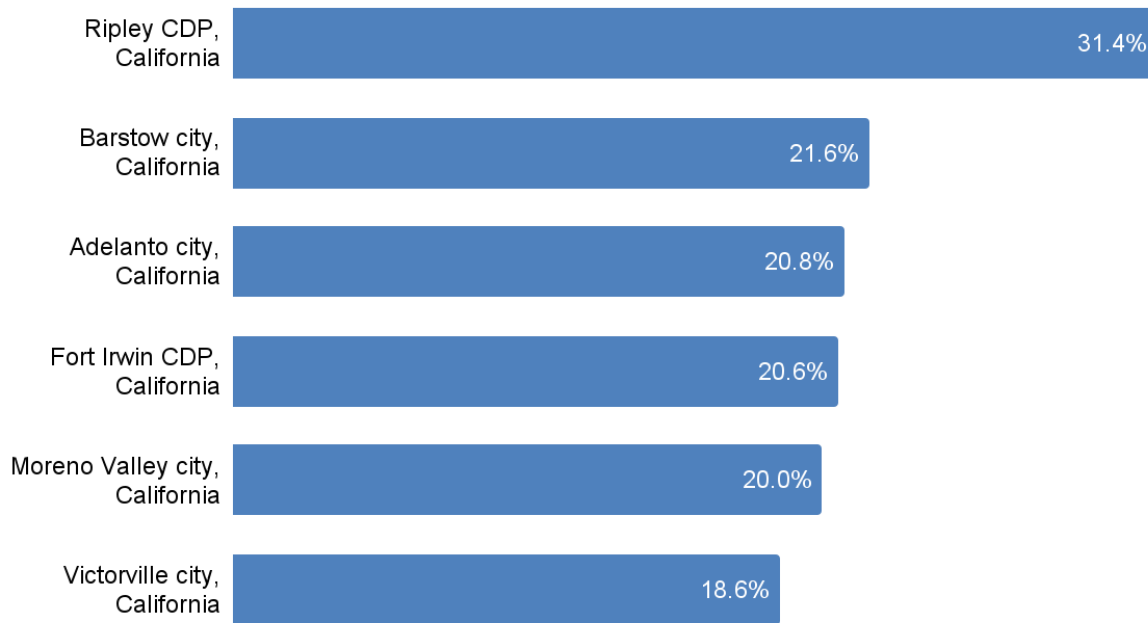
Data Source: ACS 5-year, 2021

The data underpins the integral presence and growth of the Black community within the Inland Empire and its substantial contribution to the racial and ethnic fabric of Southern California. This demographic insight is crucial for informed policymaking and community engagement initiatives to foster inclusivity and address the unique needs of the Black community within the region.

Largest Cities by Black Population Size and Population Share

The 2021 data from the American Community Survey reveals notable concentrations of Black populations in several Inland Empire (IE) cities. Ripley CDP tops the list with Black residents constituting 31.4% of its total population, followed by Barstow city at 21.6%, and Adelanto city at 20.8%. Other significant populations are found in Fort Irwin CDP, Moreno Valley city, and Victorville city, ranging from 18.6% to 20.6%.

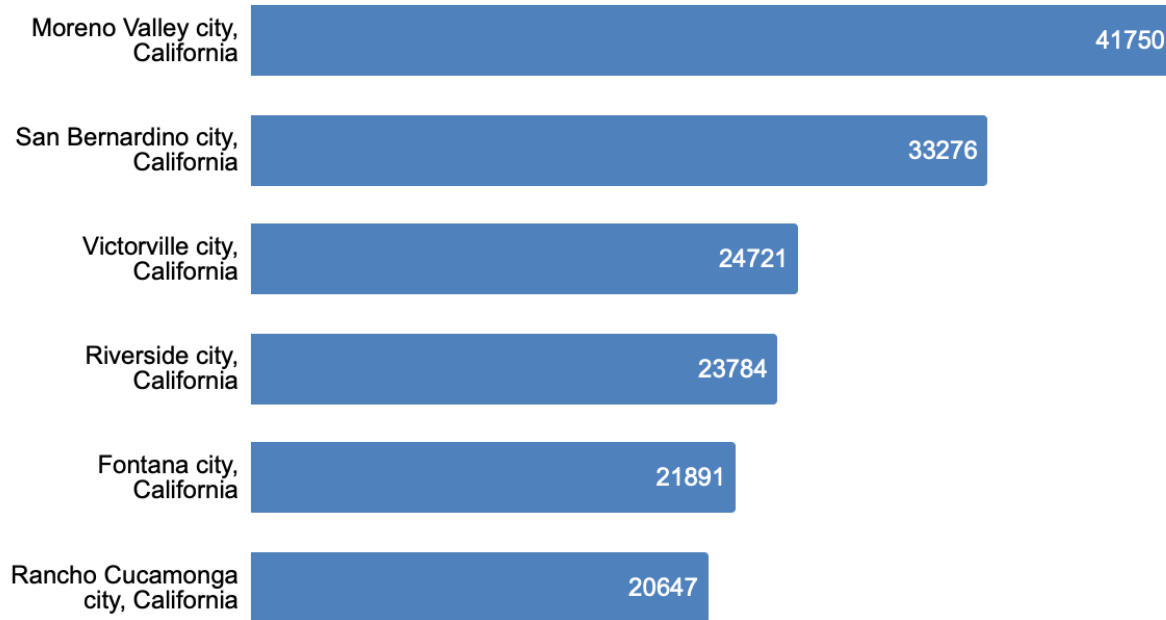
Figure 3: Black population as percentage of total municipal population, Top 5 in IE



Source: ACS 5-year, 2021, Table B02009

In terms of absolute numbers, Moreno Valley city hosts the largest Black community with 41,750 individuals, succeeded by San Bernardino city (33,276) and Victorville city (24,721). Riverside city, Fontana city, and Rancho Cucamonga city also have substantial Black populations, each exceeding 20,000 individuals.

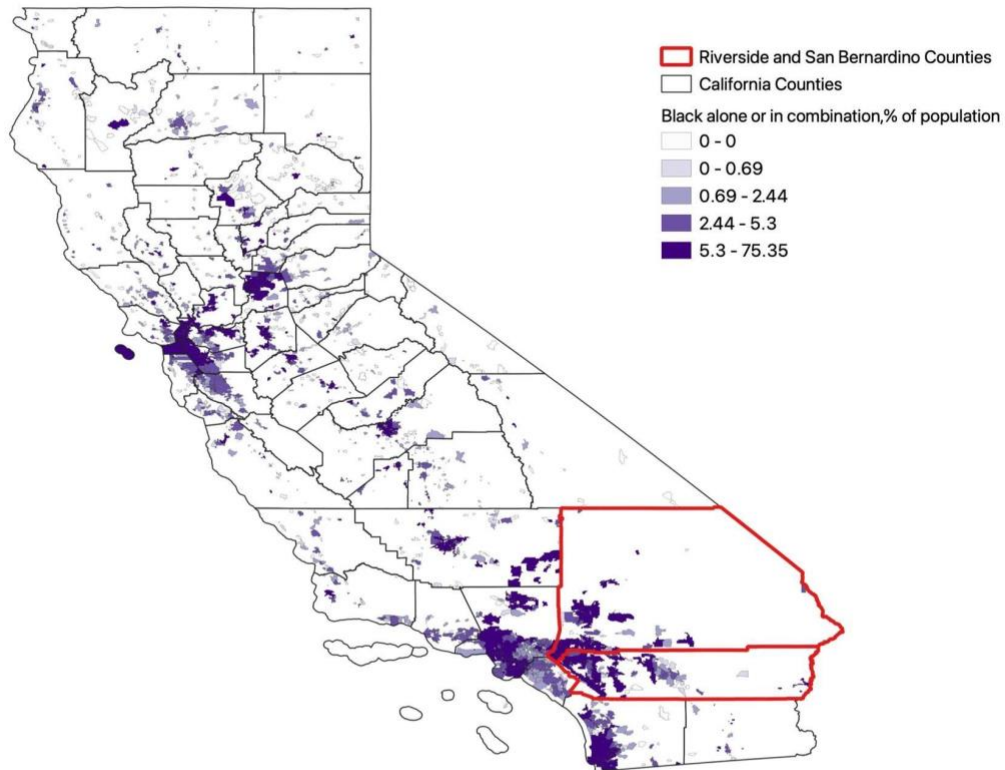
Figure 4: Black alone or in combination population size, Top 5 in IE



Source: ACS 5-year, 2021, Table B02009

This data reflects a significant Black demographic presence across various IE cities, which may present opportunities for community engagement, socio-economic development, and enhanced dialogue around diversity and inclusion within the region.

Figure 5: Black alone or in combination, percent of population in California CDPs



Source: ACS 5-year, 2021, Table B02009

Largest Metros by Black Population Share and Population Size

When looking at the larger Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario metro area, the percentage of the population that identifies as Black alone or in combination has increased over the past decade. In 2010, Black residents made up approximately 8.6% of the population; by 2021 that percentage had increased to approximately 9%.

When looking at the metros by population size (as opposed to population share, as just discussed), the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario metro area is the third largest in the state, only behind the Los Angeles and San Francisco metros. The metro's population has increased by almost 17% over the past decade, compared to approximately only 2% for the Los Angeles metro and almost 5% for the San Francisco metro.

Table 6: Largest Metro Areas by Black Population Share (alone or in combination, not accounting for ethnicity/Latinx)

2010		2015		2021	
MSA (2010)	Percent (2010)	MSA (2015)	Percent (2015)	MSA (2021)	Percent (2021)
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA Metro Area	17.0%	Vallejo-Fairfield, CA Metro Area	16.5%	Vallejo, CA Metro Area	16.6%
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA Metro Area	9.5%	San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA Metro Area	9.3%	Sacramento-Roseville-Folsom, CA Metro Area	9.4%
Stockton, CA Metro Area	9.0%	Sacramento--Roseville--Arden-Arcade, CA Metro Area	9.1%	Stockton, CA Metro Area	9.2%
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA Metro Area	8.7%	Stockton-Lodi, CA Metro Area	8.9%	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA Metro Area	9.0%
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA Metro Area	8.6%	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA Metro Area	8.7%	San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley, CA Metro Area	9.0%
Hanford-Corcoran, CA Metro Area	8.6%	Hanford-Corcoran, CA Metro Area	7.8%	Hanford-Corcoran, CA Metro Area	8.2%
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA Metro Area	7.8%	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA Metro Area	7.7%	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA Metro Area	7.7%
Bakersfield-Delano, CA Metro Area	6.4%	Bakersfield, CA Metro Area	6.5%	Bakersfield, CA Metro Area	6.7%
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA Metro Area	6.0%	San Diego-Carlsbad, CA Metro Area	6.3%	San Diego-Chula Vista-Carlsbad, CA Metro Area	6.6%
Fresno, CA Metro Area	6.0%	Fresno, CA Metro Area	6.0%	Fresno, CA Metro Area	6.0%

Source: ACS 5-year, 2021, [Table B01003 by Metropolitan Statistical Areas and by all available racial categories](#)

Table 7: Largest Metro Areas by Black Population Size (alone or in combination, not accounting for ethnicity/Latinx)

2010		2015		2021	
MSA (2010)	Population size (2010)	MSA (2015)	Population size (2015)	MSA (2021)	Population size (2021)
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA Metro Area	995122	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA Metro Area	1010237	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA Metro Area	1016563
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA Metro Area	404826	San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA Metro Area	421039	San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley, CA Metro Area	424212
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA Metro Area	355102	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA Metro Area	382062	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA Metro Area	413917
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA Metro Area	183773	San Diego-Carlsbad, CA Metro Area	204183	Sacramento-Roseville-Folsom, CA Metro Area	224719
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA Metro Area	181287	Sacramento--Roseville--Arden-Arcade, CA Metro Area	201102	San Diego-Chula Vista-Carlsbad, CA Metro Area	216085
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA Metro Area	69848	Vallejo-Fairfield, CA Metro Area	70142	Vallejo, CA Metro Area	75093
Stockton, CA Metro Area	60840	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA Metro Area	64235	Stockton, CA Metro Area	70651
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA Metro Area	56462	Stockton-Lodi, CA Metro Area	63123	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA Metro Area	68059
Fresno, CA Metro Area	54214	Fresno, CA Metro Area	57684	Bakersfield, CA Metro Area	60937
Bakersfield-Delano, CA Metro Area	52481	Bakersfield, CA Metro Area	56671	Fresno, CA Metro Area	60319

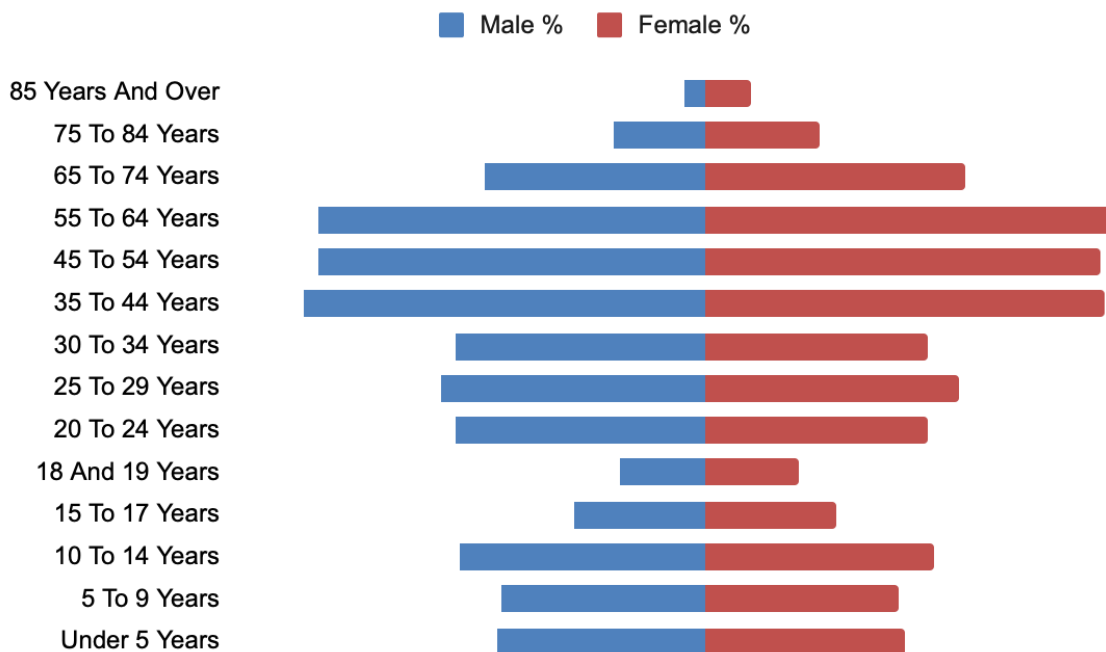
Source: ACS 5-year, 2021, [Table B01003 by Metropolitan Statistical Areas and by all available racial categories](#)

Age & Gender Distribution

The analysis of 2021 American Community Survey data sheds light on the age and gender distribution within the Black community in the Inland Empire, underscoring a near-balanced gender composition with females slightly outnumbering males (50.40% to 49.60%). However, the experiences within these demographic brackets are deeply influenced by intersectionality, impacting individuals differently based on their age, gender, and racial identity.

Age Distribution: The age distribution is relatively spread out, with notable concentrations in the age brackets of 35 to 44 years, 45 to 54 years, and 55 to 64 years, for both genders. These age groups represent the active working age population, potentially highlighting a robust workforce. On the flip side, the lower percentages of individuals in the age ranges of 75 and above might reflect lesser familial support for elderly individuals or indicate healthcare disparities impacting longevity.

Figure 6: Age Distribution of Black Inland Empire Residents, 2021



Data Source: ACS 5-Year, 2021, "Black alone"

Gender Distribution: The gender composition highlights the slight prevalence of females over males. When delving deeper into the different age groups, females generally maintain a slight majority, particularly in the older age brackets (65 and above). This data may point towards the societal and systemic challenges faced by Black males, which could contribute to a lesser representation in the higher age brackets.

A Note on Intersectionality: The concept of intersectionality plays a pivotal role in understanding the layered experiences within the Black community in the Inland Empire. For instance, the experience of being a Black male may entail unique challenges when navigating societal and systemic structures, differing significantly from the experiences of Black females. Additionally, young Black males might face distinct challenges, illuminating the need for nuanced approaches in addressing the needs and challenges encountered by different sub-groups within the Black community. The demographic data underlines the importance of an intersectional lens in comprehending the multifaceted experiences and needs of the Black community, urging a more nuanced understanding and approach in policy formulation and community support initiatives.

Health

The Black community in the Inland Empire faces health disparities when compared to other racial and ethnic groups in the region. From lower life expectancy and higher rates of uninsured individuals to more preventable hospitalizations and chronic diseases like diabetes, these disparities underscore the necessity for targeted health interventions and resources to address the specific needs of Black residents in Riverside and San Bernardino counties.

Key Facts:

- **Life Expectancy (Years):** Black individuals have a lower life expectancy compared to the total average in Riverside County (76.1 vs 80), San Bernardino County (73.1 vs 77.6), and California (75 vs 81).
- **Uninsured Rate:**
 - Black: 6.1% (Riverside), 6.2% (San Bernardino)
 - Total Average: 8.3% (Riverside), 8.5% (San Bernardino), 7.2% (California)
- **Preventable Hospitalizations (per 100,000 People):**
 - Black: 1,308 (Riverside), 1,768 (San Bernardino)
 - Total Average: 718 (Riverside), 843 (San Bernardino), 694 (California)
- **Low Birthweight Births:**
 - Black: 12% (Riverside), 13% (San Bernardino), 12% (California)
 - Total Average: 6.9% (Riverside), 7.7% (San Bernardino), 6.9% (California)
- **Access to and use of mental health care:**
 - Sought help for self-reported mental/emotional and/or alcohol issue - needed help and received treatment: 56.7% (IE), 59.5% (California)
- **Obesity (Children, Black or African American):**
 - Overweight for age: 24.7% (IE), 20.1% (California)
- **Diabetes Diagnosis (2021):**
 - Ever diagnosed with diabetes: 18.1% (IE), 15.5% (California)
- **High Blood Pressure Diagnosis (2022):**
 - Has/had high blood pressure (including borderline): 43.2% (IE), 44.4% (California)
- **Food Security (Black or African American):**
 - Not able to afford enough food (food insecure): 42.2% (IE), 48.4% (California);
Currently receiving food stamps: 44.6% (IE), 43.9% (California)

Life Expectancy, Births & Hospitalizations

The following data show a comparative outlook on life expectancy, preventable hospitalizations, and low birthweight births across various racial and ethnic groups within Riverside County, San Bernardino County, and California at large.

Table 8: Life Expectancy in Years

Race/Ethnicity	Riverside County	San Bernardino County	California
Black	76.1	73.1	75
White	79	75.8	80.1
Latinx	81.7	79.6	82.1
Asian	86.1	85.6	87
Native American	77.4	75	77.3
Total Average	80	77.6	81

Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, County Health Rankings (2018-2020). The number of years a baby can be expected to live if they experience current age-specific mortality rates throughout their life.

The data above presents a comparative view of life expectancy across different racial/ethnic groups in Riverside County, San Bernardino County, and California as a whole, as reported by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (2018-2020). For the Black community, life expectancy stands at 76.1 years in Riverside County, 73.1 years in San Bernardino County, and 75 years statewide. These figures are lower in comparison to some other racial groups within the respective regions, like Asians and Latinx, who exhibit higher life expectancy rates. For instance, in Riverside County, the life expectancy for Asians is 86.1 years and for Latinx is 81.7 years. Conversely, the Black community's life expectancy is closer to or slightly higher than that of White and Native American populations in some regions.

Table 9: Preventable Hospitalizations per 100,000 People

Race/Ethnicity	Riverside County	San Bernardino County	California
Black	1,308	1,768	1,719
White	960	1,122	775
Latinx	467	584	546
Asian	319	318	361
Native American	567	554	713
Total Average	718	843	694

Source: OFFICE OF STATEWIDE HEALTH PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT (2017-2019). Number of preventable hospitalizations per 100,000 people. Number is an average over 3 years. The chronic composite of preventable hospitalizations (Prevention Quality Indicator #92) includes diabetes short- and long-term complications, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), asthma in younger or older adults, hypertension, heart failure, uncontrolled diabetes, and lower-extremity amputations among patients with diabetes. Data are excluded for racial groups with fewer than 11 hospital discharges to protect privacy. For the methodology visit: https://github.com/catalystcalifornia/RaceCounts/blob/main/Methodology/IndicatorMethodology_CountyState.pdf

According to data from the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, the rate of preventable hospitalizations per 100,000 people is notably higher in the Black community, with 1,308 in Riverside County, 1,768 in San Bernardino County, and 1,719 in California. These rates are significantly higher compared to other racial and ethnic groups, underlining potential disparities in preventive healthcare access and utilization.

Table 10: Low Birthweight Births (%)

Race/Ethnicity	Riverside County	San Bernardino County	California
Black	12%	13%	12%
White	6%	6.6%	5.8%
Latinx	6.4%	7.1%	6.6%
Asian	8.2%	7.2%	7.7%
Two or More races	8.7%	9.7%	7.7%
Native American	7.2%	10%	7.9%
Total Average	6.9%	7.7%	6.9%

Source: US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics, CDC WONDER Online Database (2016-2020)

The data in Table 10 reveals a notable disparity in the incidence of low birthweight births among different racial and ethnic groups in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, and California as a whole. The Black community faces a higher percentage of low birthweight births, at 12% and 13% in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties respectively, compared to other racial groups. This is significantly higher than the White and Latinx communities, which exhibit lower percentages, ranging from 5.8% to 7.1%. This disparity highlights the need for targeted healthcare interventions to address the specific challenges faced by the Black community in these regions.

Overall, this data accentuates the necessity for a comprehensive, equity-centered approach in healthcare delivery to bridge existing health disparities among the different racial and ethnic groups, particularly the Black community, in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties as well as California at large.

Healthcare Access & Mental Health Support

The following data breaks down insurance coverage and healthcare accessibility across different racial and ethnic communities in Riverside County, San Bernardino County, the Inland Empire, and California. Additionally, it sheds light on the mental health support within the Black or African-American (non-Latinx) community.

Table 11: Uninsured People (%)

Race/Ethnicity	Riverside County	San Bernardino County	Inland Empire	California
Black	6.1%	6.2%	6.1%	5.8%
White	6.6%	7.2%	6.9%	6%
Hispanic or Latinx	11.5%	11.1%	11.3%	11.7%
Asian	5.4%	5.6%	5.5%	4.3%
Native American	10.9%	9.7%	10.3%	11.7%
Total Average	8.3%	8.5%	8.4%	7.2%

Data: ACS 5-year, 2021, Table C27001 (2021); number of people without health insurance per civilian, non-institutionalized population.

The data above showcases the percentage of uninsured individuals across different racial/ethnic groups in Riverside County, San Bernardino County, the Inland Empire, and California, as derived from the 2021 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Focusing

on the Black community, the uninsured rates are fairly consistent across the regions at 6.1% in Riverside County, 6.2% in San Bernardino County, and 6.1% in the Inland Empire, with a slightly lower percentage of 5.8% across California. These rates are relatively lower compared to the uninsured rates among Hispanic or Latinx and Native American populations in the same regions, yet higher when compared to the Asian community. For instance, the Hispanic or Latinx community faces double-digit uninsured rates ranging from 11.1% to 11.7% across the different regions. Meanwhile, the Asian community has the lowest uninsured rates, ranging from 4.3% to 5.6%. This data indicates a moderate level of insurance coverage within the Black community compared to other racial/ethnic groups in these areas, while also highlighting a potential area of focus to reduce the uninsured rate further to ensure better access to healthcare services.

Figure 7: Sought help (and received treatment) for self-reported mental/emotional and/or alcohol-drug issue
Black or African-American (non-Latinx)



Source: California Health Interview Survey, 2018-2022 pooled data to address statistical stability

Figure 8: Has Not Connected with Mental Health Professional Online in Past 12 months

Black or African-American (non-Latinx)



Source: California Health Interview Survey, 2019-2022 pooled data to address statistical stability

The data in Figures 7 and 8 reflects an opportunity for a more approach towards mental health within the Black community in the Inland Empire, with 56.7% seeking and receiving treatment for self-reported mental/emotional and/or alcohol-drug issues, a few points lower than the California average of 59.5%. However, a mere 6.4% connected with a mental health professional in the Inland Empire versus 7.4% in California, underscoring a potential area of focus to bolster mental health support.

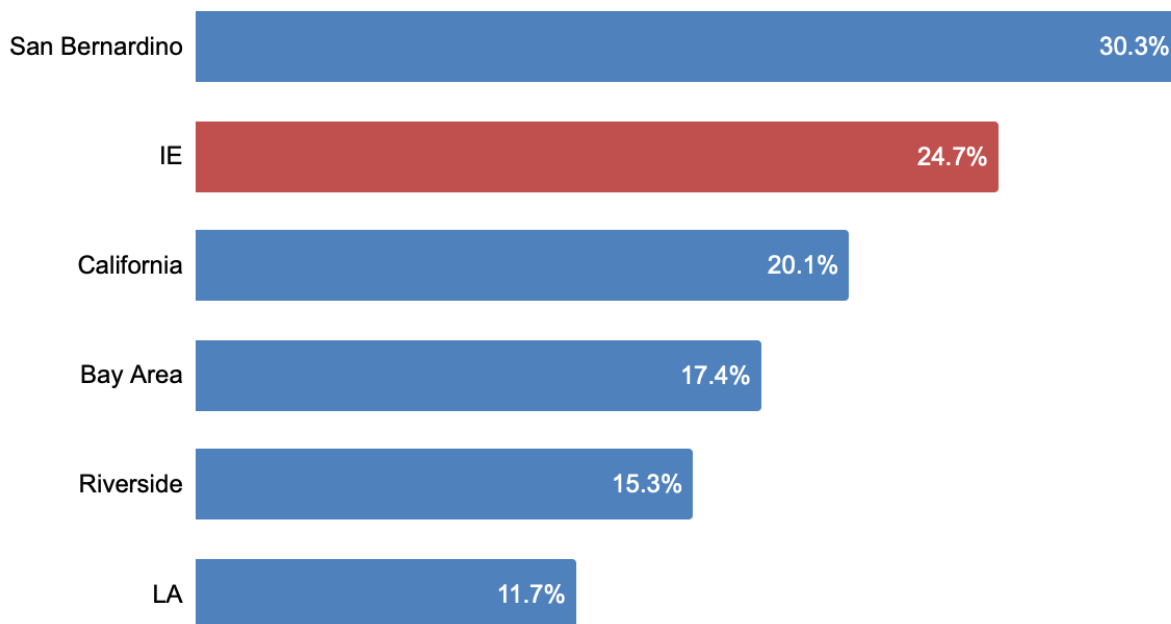
This analysis underscores a nuanced picture of healthcare accessibility and mental health support within the Black community. While insurance coverage and general healthcare access are relatively strong, a discernible gap in mental health support necessitates targeted interventions for enhanced healthcare outcomes within this demographic.

Health Issues & Disease

The data in this section presents an insight into the prevalence of obesity, diabetes, and high blood pressure among different demographics in the Inland Empire and California, focusing particularly on the Black or African American (non-Latinx) community.

Figure 9: Overweight for age (does not factor height), Child

Black or African American (non-Latinx)



Source: California Health Interview Survey, 2018-2022 pooled data to address statistical stability

In the Black or African American (non-Latinx) community, a notable portion of children were recorded as overweight for age in the Inland Empire, considerably higher than in California. However, the data from the Inland Empire is marked as statistically unstable, suggesting that the figures should be interpreted with caution.

Table 12: Ever Diagnosed with Diabetes, by race and gender (combined San Bernardino and Riverside), 2017-2021

	Black (M)	Black (F) %	Latinx (M)	Latinx (F)	White (M)	White (F)	AIAN (M)	AIAN (F)	Asian (M)	Asian (F)	NHPI (M)	NHPI (F)	Two or More (M)	Two or More (F)
Diagnosed with diabetes (2017)	28.6*	9.8*	15.8*	12.50%	15.3*	8.20%	-	-	17.5*	-	-	-	-	24.5*
Diagnosed with diabetes (2018)	12.8*	17.5*	15.90%	11.2*	10.30%	10.00%	-	-	10.1*	7.7*	-	-	23.6*	10.4*
Diagnosed with diabetes (2019)	24.1*	28.3%	17.00%	9.90%	15.90%	6.90%	-	-	26.60%	14.8*	-	-	-	-
Diagnosed with diabetes (2020)	20.0*	20.0%	11.90%	15.20%	17.10%	9.80%	-	-	28.9*	10.0*	-	-	-	-
Diagnosed with diabetes (2021)	15.90%	20.2%	13.50%	10.30%	14.00%	9.60%	-	-	7.0*	11.0*	-	-	4.5*	4.6*

Source: California Health Interview Survey, 2017-2021

Note:

* indicates statistically unstable

-Indicates data not available

The rates of diabetes diagnosis fluctuated over the years from 2017 to 2021 among different races and genders in San Bernardino and Riverside. In particular, the rates among Black males and females varied substantially, with a marked decline noted in Black males from 2017 to 2021. The data further emphasizes that a substantial percentage of individuals were never diagnosed with diabetes across all demographics, with higher percentages in 2021 as compared to previous years. Specifically, within the Black or African American (non-Latinx) community, the rate of diabetes diagnosis decreased slightly over the span of 2019 to 2021 in both the Inland Empire and California. Conversely, the rate of individuals never diagnosed with diabetes increased slightly.

Table 13: Never diagnosed with Diabetes, by race and gender (combined San Bernardino and Riverside), 2017-2021

	Black (M) %	Black (F) %	Latinx (M)	Latinx (F)	White (M)	White (F)	AIAN (M)	AIAN (F)	Asian (M)	Asian (F)	NHPI (M)	NHPI (F)	Two or More (M)	Two or More (F)
Never diagnosed with diabetes (2017)	71.4*	90.2*	84.2*	87.50%	84.7*	91.80%	100.0*	88.0*	82.5*	96.5*	100.0*	100.0*	93.9*	75.5*
Never diagnosed with diabetes (2018)	87.2*	82.5*	84.10%	88.8*	89.70%	90.00%	99.5*	93.6*	89.9*	92.3*	-	-	76.4*	89.6*
Never diagnosed with diabetes (2019)	75.9*	71.7%	83.00%	90.10%	84.10%	93.10%	100.0*	-	73.40%	85.2*	-	-	77.4*	98.5*
Never diagnosed with diabetes (2020)	80.0*	80.0%	88.10%	84.80%	82.90%	90.20%	100.0*	-	71.1*	90.0*	93.1*	-	72.10%	98.6*
Never diagnosed with diabetes (2021)	84.10%	79.8%	86.50%	89.70%	86.00%	90.40%	97.7*	100.0*	93.0*	89.0*	93.1*	-	95.5*	95.4*

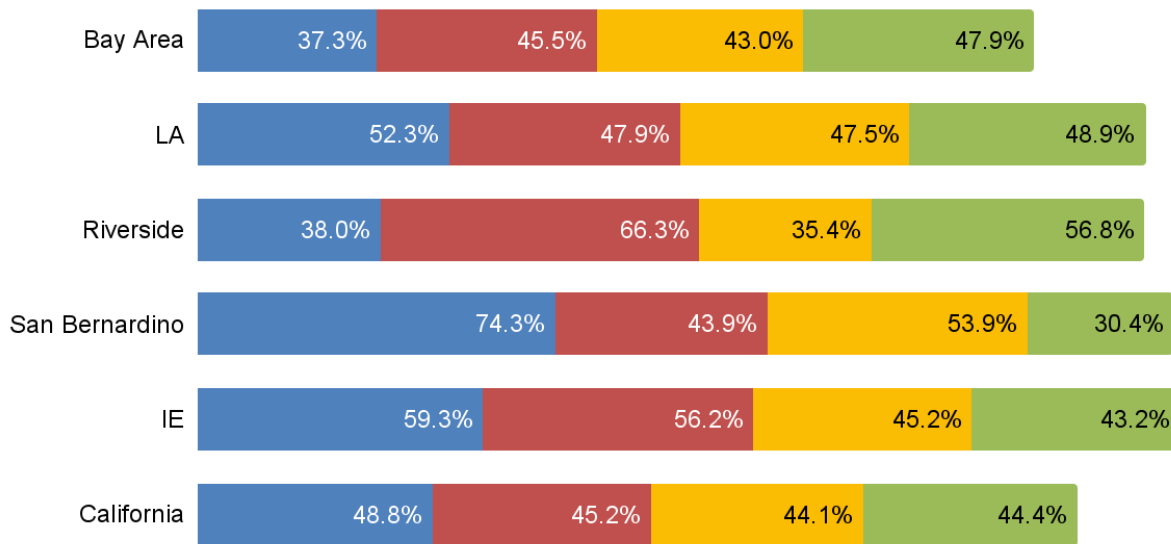
Source: California Health Interview Survey, 2017-2021

Note: * indicates statistically unstable

Figure 10: Ever diagnosed with high blood pressure (borderline included), 2019-2022

Black or African-American (non-Latinx)

■ High blood pressure, including borderline 2019
 ■ High blood pressure, including borderline 2020
■ High blood pressure, including borderline 2021
 ■ High blood pressure, including borderline 2022



Source: California Health Interview Survey, 2019-2022

A considerable number of Black or African American (non-Latinx) individuals were reported to have or had high blood pressure in both the Inland Empire and California from 2019 to 2022, with a slight decrease in the rates over these years. The data also reveals a small percentage of individuals who had borderline high blood pressure, though these figures are marked as statistically unstable, hence warranting cautious interpretation. The proportion of individuals who never had high blood pressure increased slightly over the three-year span.

This data offers a window into the chronic health challenges faced by different communities, with a special focus on the Black or African American (non-Latino) demographic. It's evident that while some progress has been made in certain health metrics, there remains a significant room for improvement to address the health disparities and work towards better health outcomes for all communities involved.

Food Security & Support

The data in this section talk about access to food and nutrition. Rates of food insecurity in the region are lower than that of the state, and rates of those receiving food stamps are slightly higher than that of the state.

Figure 11: Food Insecurity (inability to afford enough food)

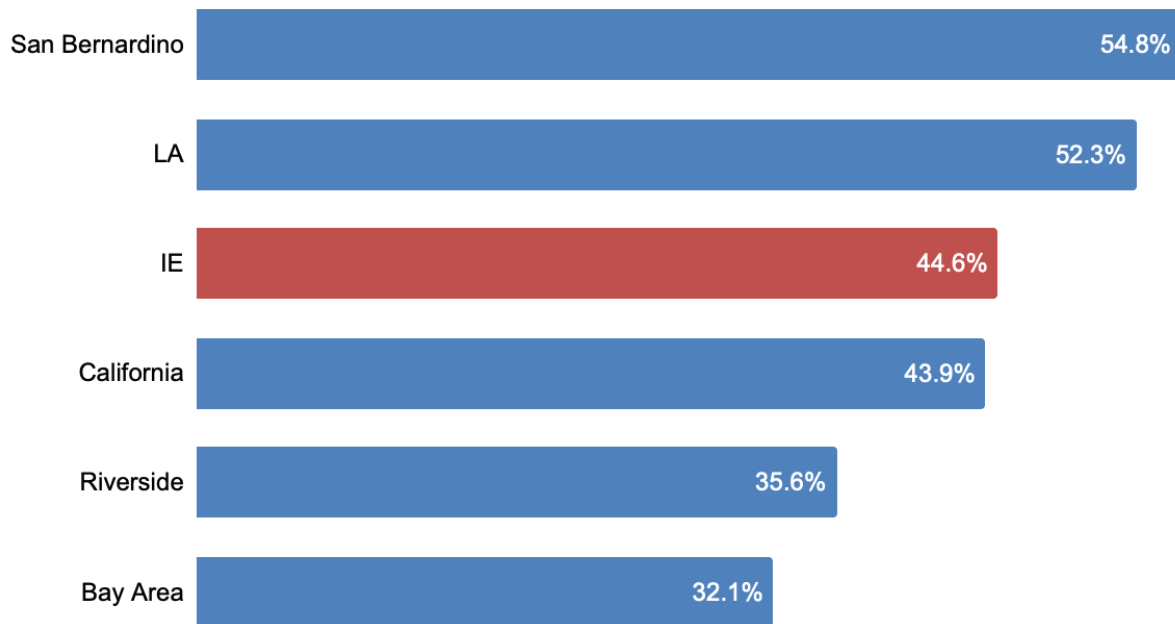
Asked of adults whose income is less than 200% of the Federal Poverty Level
Black or African-American (non-Latinx)



Source: California Health Interview Survey, 2020-2022 pooled data to address statistical stability

Figure 12: Currently Receiving Food Stamps, 2021

200% and lower of the Federal Poverty Level
Black or African-American (non-Latinx)



Source: California Health Interview Survey, 2021

Education

In 2021, educational attainment levels for Black residents in the Inland Empire displayed intriguing patterns. While 9.5% had less than a high school education, mirroring the rates of Asians at the same level, 25.2% had achieved a high school diploma or its equivalent. Notably, a significant 40.5% of the Black population had attained some college education or an Associate's Degree. This is higher than the overall Inland Empire average of 32.4% for the same category. Furthermore, 24.8% held a Bachelor's degree or higher, though this figure lagged behind the rates for Whites and Asians. Taken together, these findings underscore the fact that a considerable portion of the Black community in the Inland Empire, specifically 40.5% of those aged over 25, have experienced some level of higher education. Yet, this also implies the necessity for bolstered initiatives to help Black community college students further their educational journeys, potentially aiming for Bachelor's degrees and beyond.

The 2021 data on educational attainment for Black residents in the Inland Empire also revealed discernible differences when analyzed by gender. Among Black males, 5.3% had not completed high school, a figure slightly higher than the 4.2% reported for Black females. High school graduation, including equivalency, was achieved by 13.3% of Black males and 11.9% of Black females. The category of some college education or an Associate's Degree saw a closer alignment between the genders: 19.1% for Black males and 21.4% for Black females. Lastly, when examining those holding a Bachelor's degree or higher, Black females surpassed Black males with a rate of 13.8% compared to 11.1%. In total, while both Black males and females have a substantial representation in the some college or Associate's Degree category, indicating the potential for further educational pursuits, it is also evident that Black females slightly edge out Black males in terms of higher education achievement in the Inland Empire.

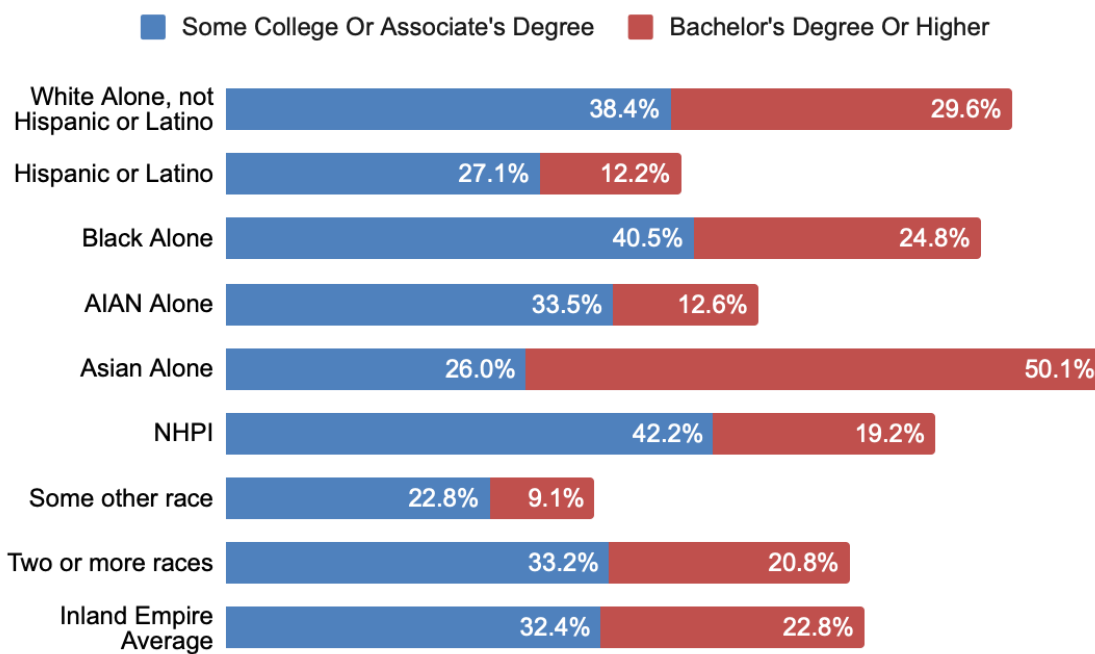
Key facts:

- **Black Males:**
 - Less Than High School: 5.3%
 - High School Graduate: 13.3%
 - Some College or Associate's Degree: 19.1%
 - Bachelor's Degree or Higher: 11.1%
- **Black Females:**
 - Less Than High School: 4.2%
 - High School Graduate: 11.9%
 - Some College or Associate's Degree: 21.4%
 - Bachelor's Degree or Higher: 13.8%
- **Overall:**
 - 40.5% of Black residents in the IE have attended some college or obtained an Associate's Degree.

- Black females have a slightly higher rate of holding a Bachelor's degree or higher compared to Black males (13.8% vs 11.1%).

Educational Attainment by Race

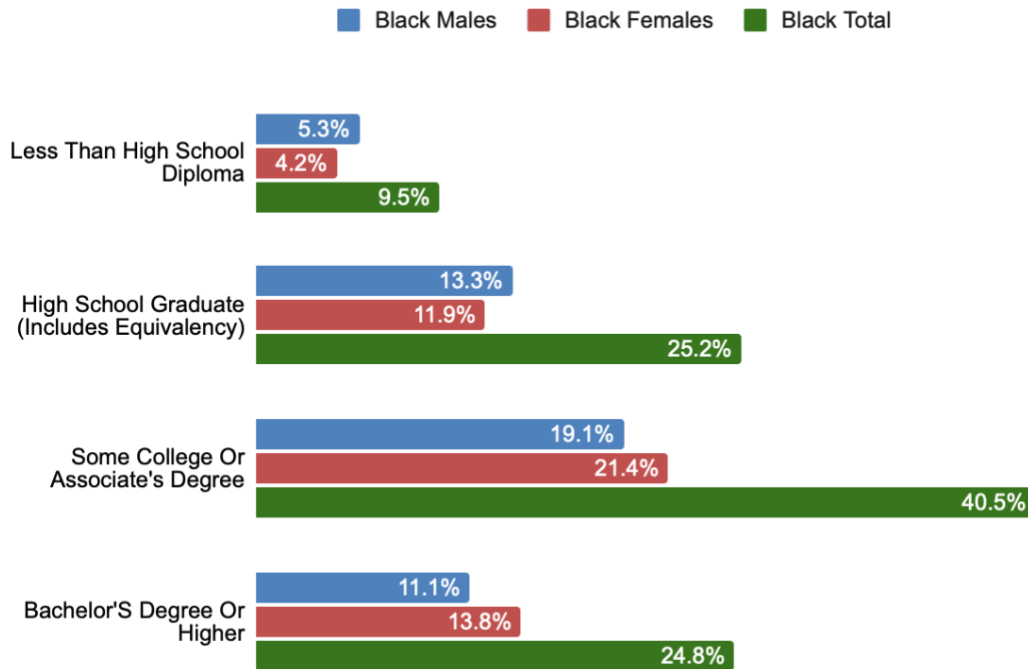
Figure 13: Educational Attainment in the Inland Empire by Race, 2021



Source: ACS 5-Year, 2021

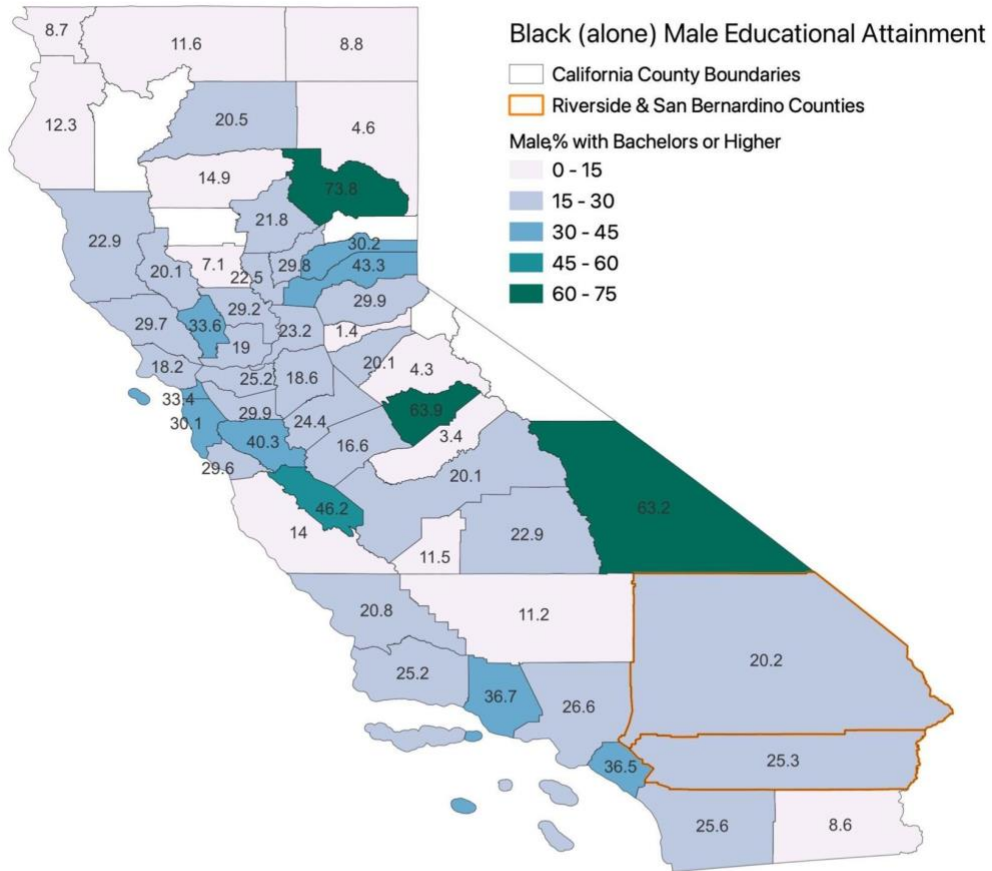
Educational Attainment by Gender

Figure 14: Black Educational Attainment in the Inland Empire by Sex, 2021



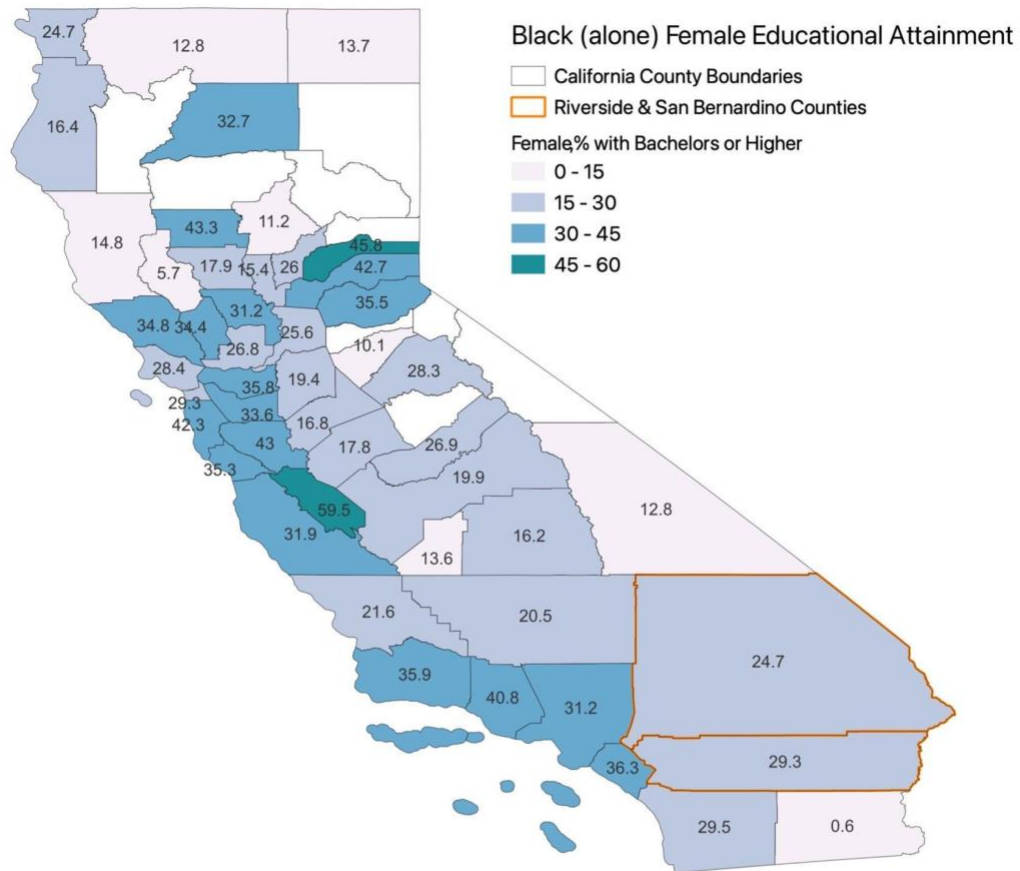
Data Source: ACS 5-Year, 2021

Figure 15: Black (alone) Male educational attainment for the population 25 years and older, by gender and county



Note: some sample sizes are very small, some counties had NULL values, and some values were very low and omitted
 Source: ACS 5-year, 2021, Table C15002B

Figure 16: Black (alone) Female educational attainment for the population 25 years and older, by gender and county



Note: some sample sizes are very small, some counties had NULL values, and some values were very low and omitted
 Source: ACS 5-year, 2021, Table C15002B

Income and Poverty

Income

As of 2021, an examination of income patterns in California revealed discernible variations in the median household incomes of Black residents across regions. Statewide, Black households earned a median income of \$58,958. However, in Riverside County, this figure rises significantly to \$73,278, even though it remains slightly below the county's average income for all races, which stands at \$76,066. In contrast, Black residents of San Bernardino County reported a median income of \$55,229. This not only falls below the state's average for Black households but also the county's combined average for all racial groups. Within this county's demographic breakdown, Black residents have the lowest median income among all races. Meanwhile, in Riverside County, Black households report higher median incomes than both "some other race" category and Latinx.

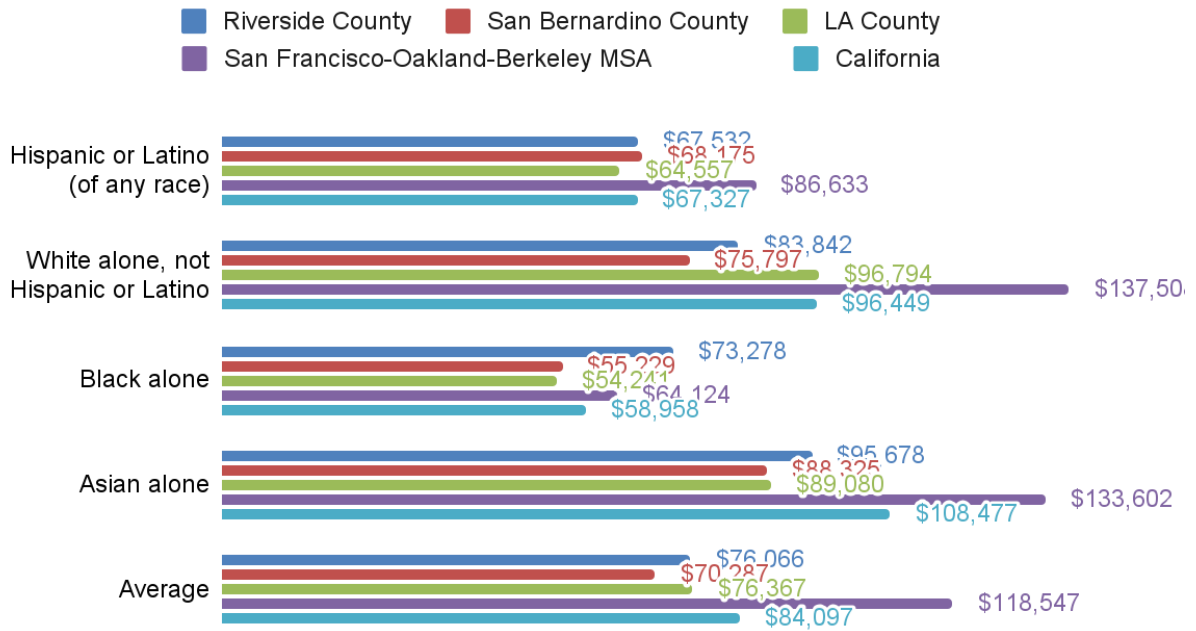
An examination of the decade's trends from 2011 to 2021, after adjusting for inflation, reveals that Black households in Riverside County enjoyed an 8.7% increase in their median income. On the contrary, San Bernardino's Black community experienced a decline of 1.2%, indicating a stagnation in their median income over the decade.

Key facts:

- **Statewide Median Income (Black residents, 2021):** \$58,958
- **Income Disparity:** Black residents in Riverside County report a notably higher median income (\$73,278) compared to their counterparts in San Bernardino County (\$55,229) in 2021
- **In Riverside County:** Black households have higher median incomes than "some other race" and Latinx.
- **In San Bernardino County:** Black residents report the lowest median income among all races.
- **Income Growth (2011-2021) - Riverside County, Black households:** +8.7%
- **Income Growth (2011-2021) - San Bernardino County, Black households:** -1.2%

Median Household Income

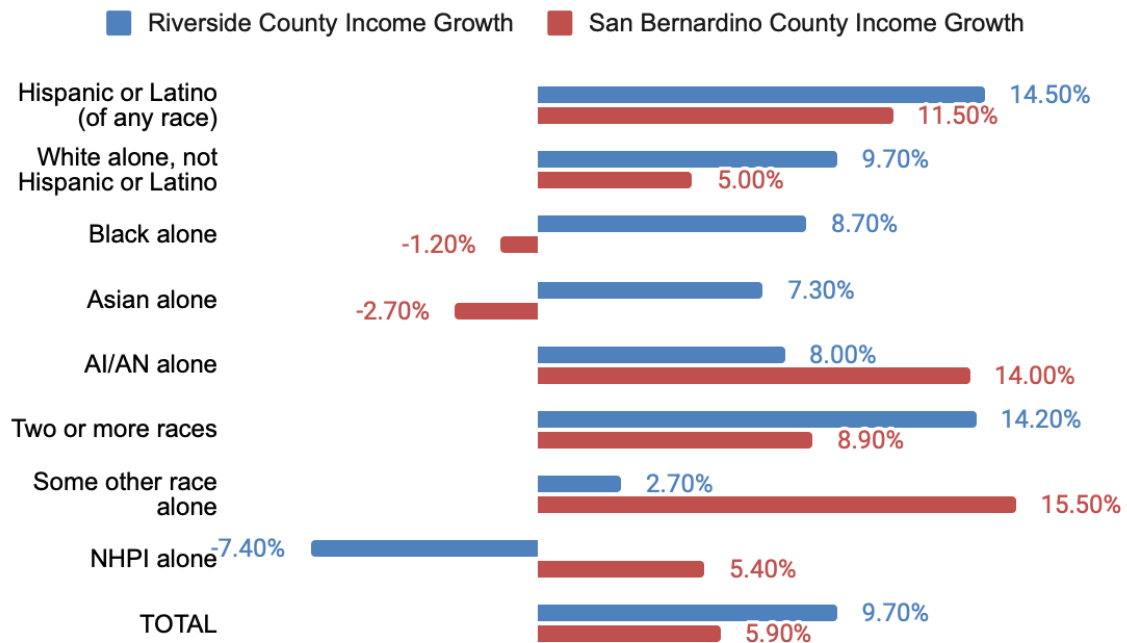
Figure 17: Median Household Income in the Past 12 months (2021 dollars)



Source: ACS 5-Year, 2021

Income Growth

Figure 18: 2021 Inflation-Adjusted Household Income Growth 2011 vs. 2021



Source: ACS 5-year, 2011, 2021

Note: Author used CPI Inflation Calculator to adjust 2011 income to 2021 levels. <https://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/cpicalc.pl?cost1=55%2C853&year1=201101&year2=202101>

Poverty

In 2021, the Inland Empire reported a total poverty rate of 13.1%. Notably, the Black community in the region experienced a higher rate of poverty at 18.5%, exceeding the overall regional average and surpassing rates for Hispanic or Latinx (14.7%) and White (9.5%) populations. Such figures underscore the pressing economic adversities confronted by Black residents of the Inland Empire, where nearly 1 in 5 live beneath the poverty line. It's essential to recognize that poverty doesn't just reflect low income but can also correlate with various other detrimental outcomes, encompassing physical and mental health challenges and instances where individuals remain impoverished despite employment.

Key facts:

- **Overall:** Black individuals face a higher poverty rate of 18.5% in the IE, compared to the regional average of 13.1%. This rate was notably higher than the poverty rates for the Hispanic or Latinx (14.7%) and White (9.5%) communities.
- **By Gender:** Black females and males in this region experience poverty at rates of 10.2% and 8.3% respectively, close to the statewide averages.
- **Children (0-17):** Alarming, the poverty rate soars to 36.4% for Black children, significantly higher than the California average of 29.3%.
- **Seniors (65+):** The poverty rate among Black seniors is 9.4%, nearly matching the statewide average of 10.6%.
- This data underscores that Black residents of the Inland Empire face significant economic challenges, with nearly 1 in 5 living below the poverty line.

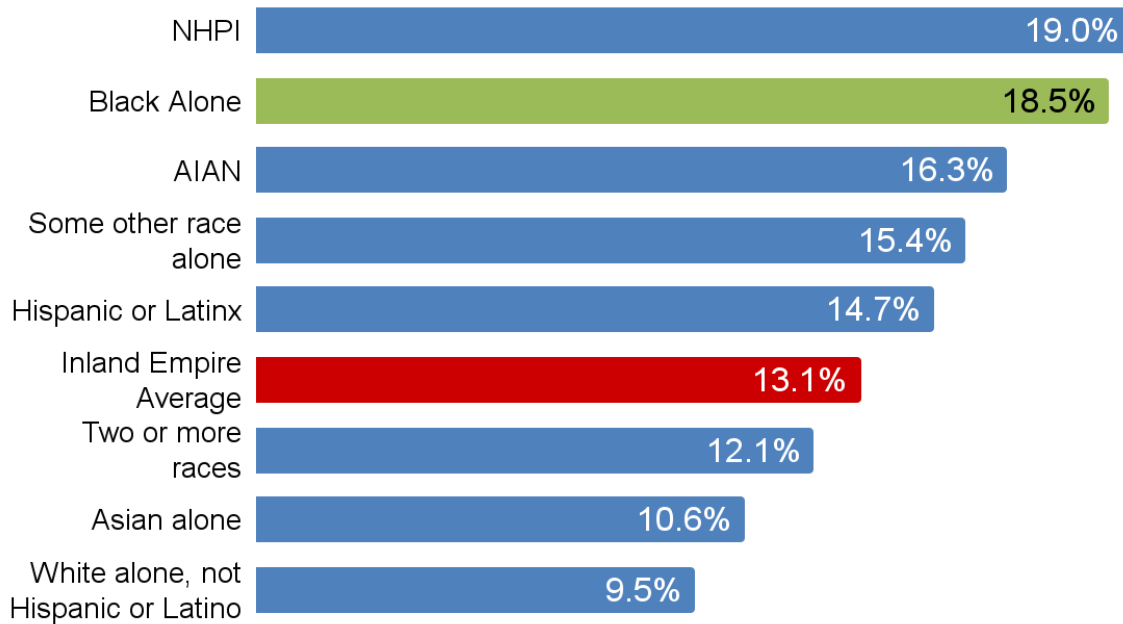
Poverty by Race

Table 14: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Race in the Inland Empire

Race/Ethnicity	Inland Empire, 2021 - Estimate	Inland Empire, 2021 - Percentage of Each Race Below the Poverty Level
Hispanic or Latinx (of any race)	345,751	14.70%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latinx	128,935	9.50%
Black alone	58,586	18.50%
Asian alone	33,843	10.60%
AI/AN alone	6,824	16.30%
Two or more races	64,514	12.10%
NHPI alone	2,719	19.00%
TOTAL POVERTY	586,047	13.1%

Data Source: ACS 5-year, 2021

Figure 19: Percent of Population Whose Income in the Past 12 Months was Below the Poverty Level by Race in the Inland Empire, 2021



Data Source: ACS 5-year, 2021

Poverty by Age & Gender

Table 15: Poverty Status in The Past 12 Months - Income below 100% FPL

Group	Riverside County	San Bernardino County	Inland Empire	California
Average for all Races	12%	14.3%	13.1%	12.3%
Black Average	15.3%	21.4%	18.5%	19.2%
Black Female	8.5%	11.8%	10.2%	10.4%
Black Male	6.8%	9.7%	8.3%	8.9%
Black Children (0-17)	33.6%	38.3%	36.4%	29.3%
All Children (0-17)	15.5%	19.7%	17.5%	16.2%
Black Seniors (65+)	10.8%	8.5%	9.4%	10.6%
All Seniors (65+)	10.2%	12.0%	11%	10.5%

Data Source: ACS 5-year, 2021, Table B17001B & B17001

According to 2021 ACS data, there is a concerning disparity in poverty levels among Black or African American individuals in the Inland Empire when compared to the average across all races. Notably, the total poverty rate for Black individuals is higher in the Inland Empire at 18.5%, compared to the overall average of 13.1% in the same region. Similarly, the poverty rate among Black individuals is high in both Riverside County (15.3%) and San Bernardino County (21.4%) compared to the statewide average of 19.2%. The gender breakdown shows a slight variance with Black females and males having poverty rates of 10.2% and 8.3% respectively in the Inland Empire, which is closely mirrored by the statewide averages.

The data further highlights a high poverty rate among Black children (0-17 years) in the Inland Empire, standing at 36.4%, which substantially exceeds the statewide average of 29.3% for this demographic. On a slightly more positive note, the poverty rate among Black seniors (65 and over) is fairly in line with the statewide average, at 9.4% in the Inland Empire compared to California's average of 10.6%. This data underscores a pressing need for targeted interventions to address the stark economic disparities faced by the Black community in the Inland Empire, particularly the young population.

Black Workers

Black workers in the Inland Empire have a diverse representation across various sectors, as illustrated by 2022 Q3 data from the Quarterly Workforce Indicators series of the US Census. Health Care and Social Assistance emerges as the sector with the highest number of Black employees, at over 28,000. This is followed by Transportation and Warehousing, and Administrative and Support and Transportation and Warehousing, where Black workers employees number 28,360 and 15,078, respectively. On the opposite end, sectors like Construction; Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting; and Manufacturing show comparatively lower percentages, with Black workers making up 5% or less in each. Overall, while Black workers have a substantial presence in several key industries in the Inland Empire, their representation varies, indicating areas of both strength and potential opportunity for increased inclusion.

Key Facts:

- **Diverse Sector Representation:**
 - Black workers in IE are employed across various sectors, showcasing a diversified workforce.
- **Top Employing Sectors (by Numbers of Black Workers):**
 - Health Care and Social Assistance: 28,360
 - Transportation and Warehousing: 23,080
 - Administrative and Support: 15,078
- **Industry Comparison:**
 - Table 16 demonstrates the racial distribution in top 5 industries in IE, indicating varying levels of representation across racial groups.
 - Figure 20 highlights the top 5 industries for Black workers by number employed.
- **Areas of Opportunity:**
 - The variation in representation suggests potential areas for increased inclusion and growth.

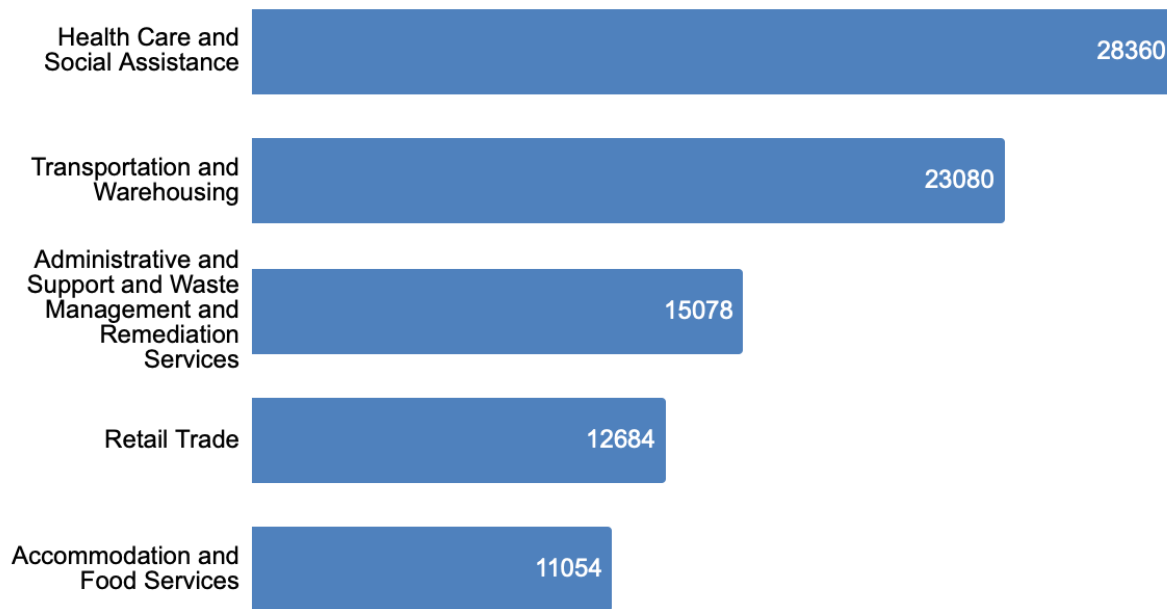
Top Industries for Black Workers

Table 16: Top 5 Industries in the IE by Race (percentage within each racial group employed by top employing industries in the I.E.)

	Number Employed	White %	Black %	AIAN %	Asian %	NHPI %	Two or More %	Latinx (any race) %
Health Care and Social Assistance	225795	66%	13%	2%	16%	1%	3%	45%
Transportation and Warehousing	206173	74%	11%	2%	9%	1%	3%	57%
Retail Trade	171907	78%	7%	2%	8%	1%	3%	52%
Accommodation and Food Services	157406	77%	7%	2%	10%	1%	4%	50%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	124911	75%	12%	2%	8%	1%	3%	50%

Source: QWI 2022, Q3

Figure 20: Top 5 industries for Black Workers by Number Employed



Source: QWI 2022, Q3

Housing

Housing is a crucial facet of economic stability and quality of life for the Black community in the Inland Empire. The state of housing can significantly impact other area aspects such as education, health, and employment opportunities. With Riverside and San Bernardino Counties ranking among the top 10 in California for Black homeownership, there's a foundation for economic mobility and wealth accumulation within the Black community. However, the housing cost burden observed among Black rental households points to enduring affordability issues which could hinder financial stability and the allocation of resources to other essential areas like health or education. Addressing the barriers to affordable housing and fostering further opportunities for homeownership could markedly contribute to improving the holistic well-being and economic standing of the Black community in the Inland Empire.

Key Facts:

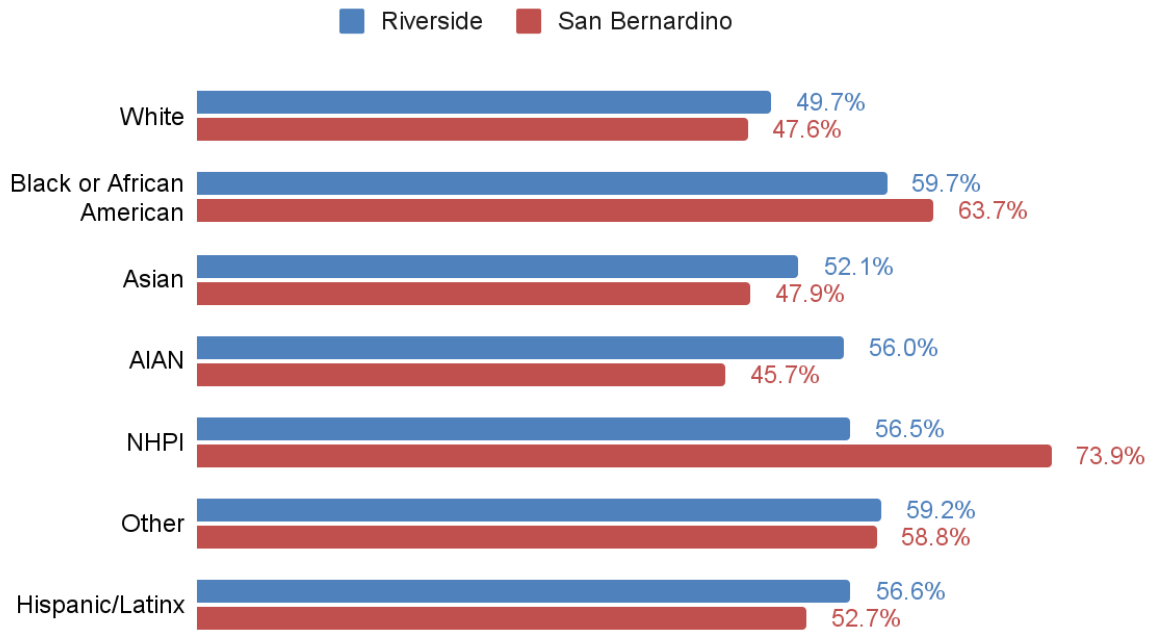
- Riverside and San Bernardino Counties are among the top 10 counties in California with the highest percentage of Black homeowners, indicating a potential for wealth building through property ownership in the region.
- Approximately 60% of Black rental households in Riverside and almost 64% in San Bernardino dedicate 30% or more of their income towards housing costs, which suggests a significant housing cost burden and possibly less financial ability to cover other critical expenses.

Housing Cost Burden

In the Inland Empire, housing affordability continues to be a pressing concern for many residents, with the Black community facing significant housing cost burden. Based on 2016-2020 data from HUD CHAS, a notable proportion of Black renters in Riverside and San Bernardino counties are grappling with housing costs that consume a significant chunk of their incomes. Approximately 60% of Black renters in Riverside and almost 64% in San Bernardino spend 30% or more of their income on housing. This percentage is notably higher when compared to their White counterparts, with 49.7% in Riverside and 47.6% in San Bernardino facing similar burden. The data further underscores the challenges for Black renters when one considers that financial experts typically advise not spending more than 30% of one's income on housing to ensure overall financial well-being.

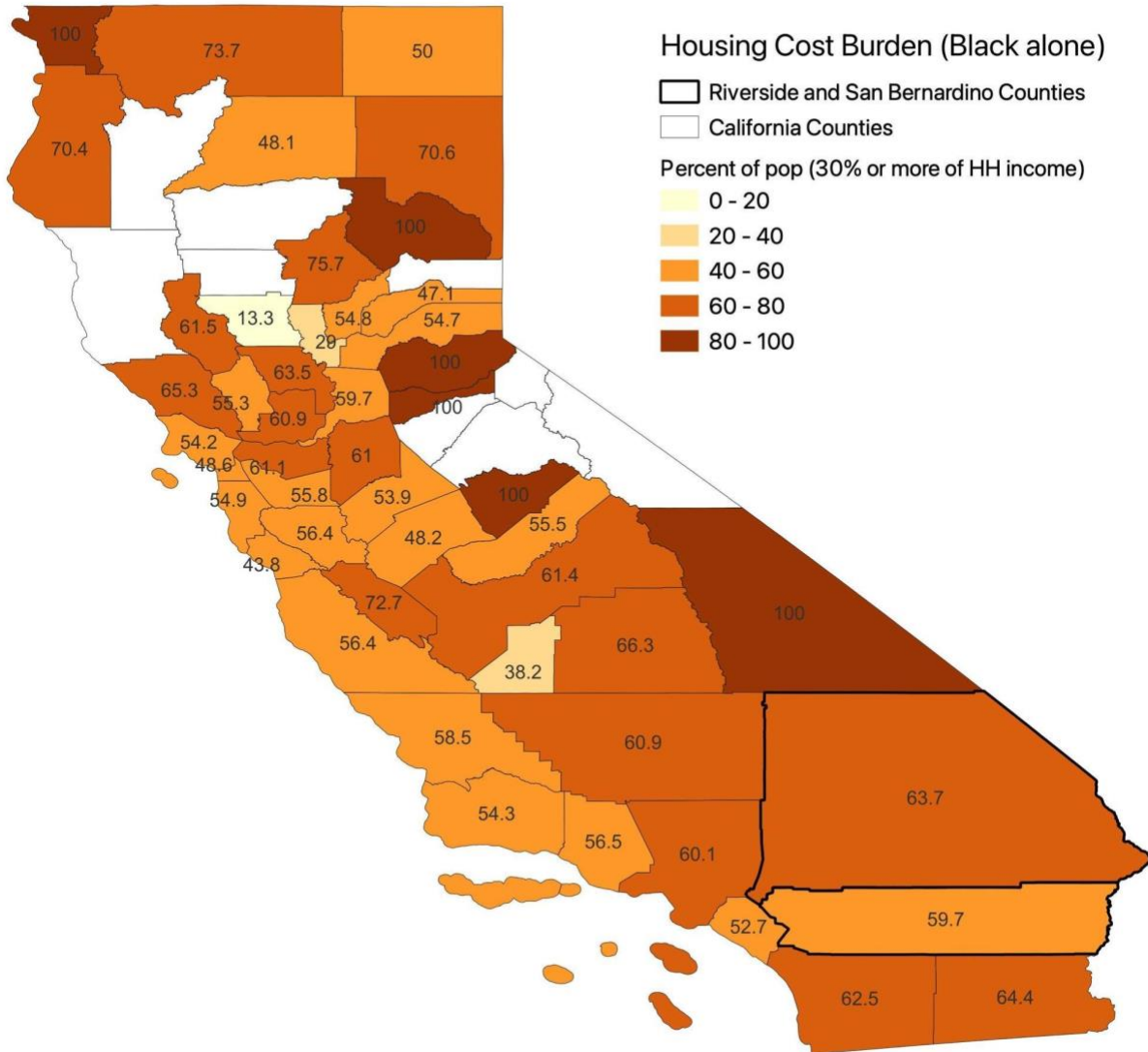
Considering these statistics, it becomes evident that targeted policies and initiatives may be necessary to address housing affordability, particularly for the Black community in the region.

Figure 21: Percent of households that spend more than 30% of their income on rent by race



Source: HUD CHAS, 2020

Figure 22: Housing Cost Burden, Percent of Black alone households that spend 30% or more of total household income on rent



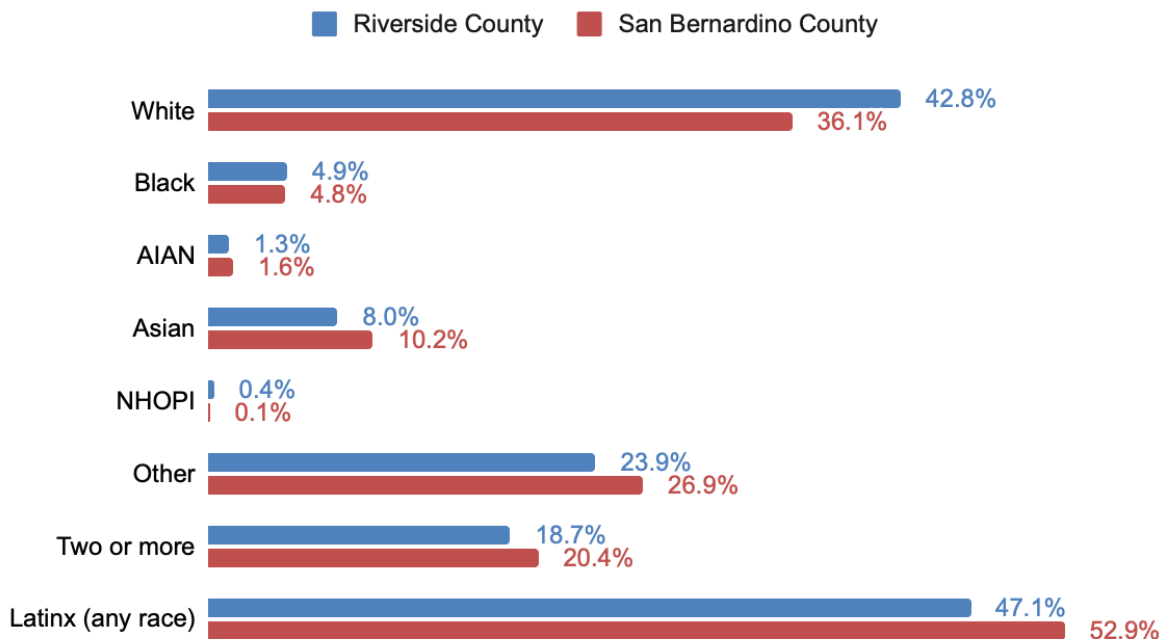
Source: HUD CHAS, 2020

Note: some counties had either 0 or NULL values; those counties' values were omitted from the percentages shown on this map

Homeownership

When we turn our attention to homeownership, both Riverside and San Bernardino Counties are featured prominently among California's top counties. Riverside County boasts a 4.9% rate of Black homeownership as a percentage of all owners, translating to 51.39% of Black households owning homes. Similarly, San Bernardino County registers a 4.8% rate, with 41.49% of Black households in homeownership. This places both counties within the top 10 in California, demonstrating a robust presence and commitment of the Black community in the region's real estate landscape.

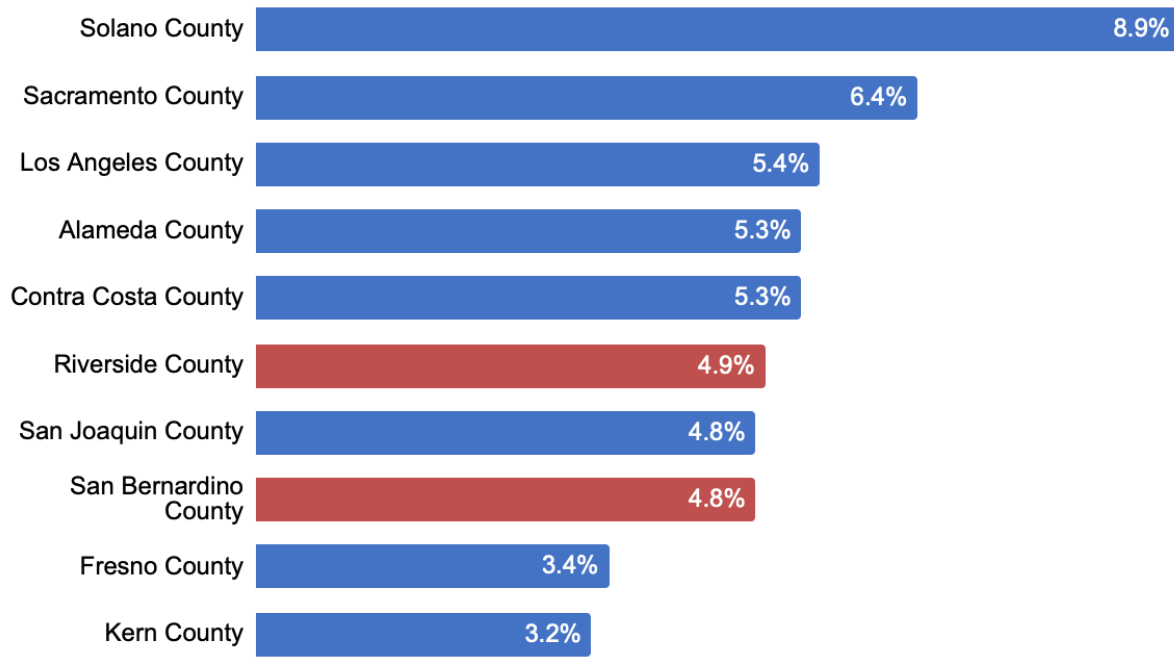
Figure 23: Homeownership by Race



Source: ACS 1-year estimate, 2022; Tables B25008 and B25008A - G, J

The broader perspective, as emphasized by the top three counties – Solano (8.9%), Sacramento (6.4%), and Los Angeles (5.4%) – showcases the diversity and distribution of Black homeownership across California. This data underscores the potential for the Inland Empire's Black community to further strengthen their homeownership rates.

Figure 24: Black (alone) homeownership by County



Source: ACS 1-year, 2022, B25008B

Civic Engagement & Representation

In terms of civic engagement and representation, within the Inland Empire the active participation of the Black community stands out, particularly in presidential elections. In both Riverside and San Bernardino counties, Black residents showcase the highest voter turnout rates for presidential elections among all racial groups, with 71.7% and 70.4% respectively. These figures are notably higher than the average for Black voters in California, which stands at 58.8%. This indicates an impressive level of civic engagement during presidential cycles. However, a disparity arises when it comes to midterm elections; Black residents in the region vote at rates below both the state average for Black residents (43%) and the general midterm voting average for all racial groups in California (45.2%). This suggests that enhanced outreach efforts are needed to bolster Black participation in midterm elections. Conversely, when it comes to voter registration, Black residents in the Inland Empire lead the way, with Riverside County seeing 67.8% and San Bernardino County at an impressive 79.6%, the highest among all racial groups. While these figures indicate proactive civic participation, representation remains a concern. As of September 2023, Black officials comprise 0% of US Representatives, 10% of State Senators, 21.1% of State Assembly Members, and 7.7% of county officials representing the Inland Empire. To address this, establishing more pathways and intensifying outreach efforts are crucial to encourage and elevate Black representation in the Inland Empire's elective offices.

Key facts:

- **Presidential Election Voter Turnout, Riverside County (Black residents): 71.7%**
- **Presidential Election Voter Turnout, San Bernardino County (Black residents): 70.4%**
- **Statewide Presidential Election Average (Black voters): 58.8%**
- **Midterm Election Voter Turnout, IE (Black residents):** Below both the state average for Black residents (43%) and the general CA average for all races (45.2%).
- **Voter Registration, Riverside County (Black residents): 67.8%**
- **Voter Registration, San Bernardino County (Black residents): 79.6%** (Highest among all racial groups in the IE).
- **Elected Officials Representation, IE (Black officials as of September 2023):**
 - US Representatives: 0%
 - State Senators: 10%
 - State Assembly Members: 21.1%
 - County Officials: 7.7%

Voting & Registration

In the Inland Empire, the Black community stands out for its commendable civic participation, particularly in the realm of voting and registration. A close look at presidential elections unveils an impressive narrative: both Riverside (71.7%) and San Bernardino Counties (70.4%) report Black voter turnout rates that significantly surpass the statewide average (58.8%) for Black residents. This participation eclipses even the total average across all ethnicities in both counties and surpasses the turnout rates of White and Latinx voters in these areas.

Table 17: Voting in Presidential Elections

Race/Ethnicity	Riverside County	San Bernardino County	California Average
Black	71.7%	70.4%	58.8%
White	55.1%	61.8%	68.6%
Latinx	41.3%	39.4%	50.4%
Total average	49.8%	54.4%	60.3%

Source: RaceCounts, Current Population Survey (CPS) Supplements: Voting and Registration (average of 2012, 2016, 2020)-annual average percent of voters voting in presidential elections among voting age population.

However, when shifting the lens to midterm elections, there's room for improvement. While Black voter participation remains strong in Riverside (39.5%) and San Bernardino (38.1%), it slightly trails the statewide average (43%) for Black residents. This highlights potential avenues for targeted outreach and engagement efforts during non-presidential election years.

Table 18: Voting in Midterm Elections

Race/Ethnicity	Riverside County	San Bernardino County	California Average
Black	39.5%	38.1%	43%
White	45.7%	47.6%	54.6%
Latinx	24.2%	23.7%	34.8%
Total average	36.7%	36.2%	45.2%

Source: RaceCounts, Current Population Survey (CPS) Supplements: Voting and Registration (average of 2010, 2014, 2018). Annual average percent of voters voting in midterm elections among voting age population.

Table 19: Rates of Voter Registration

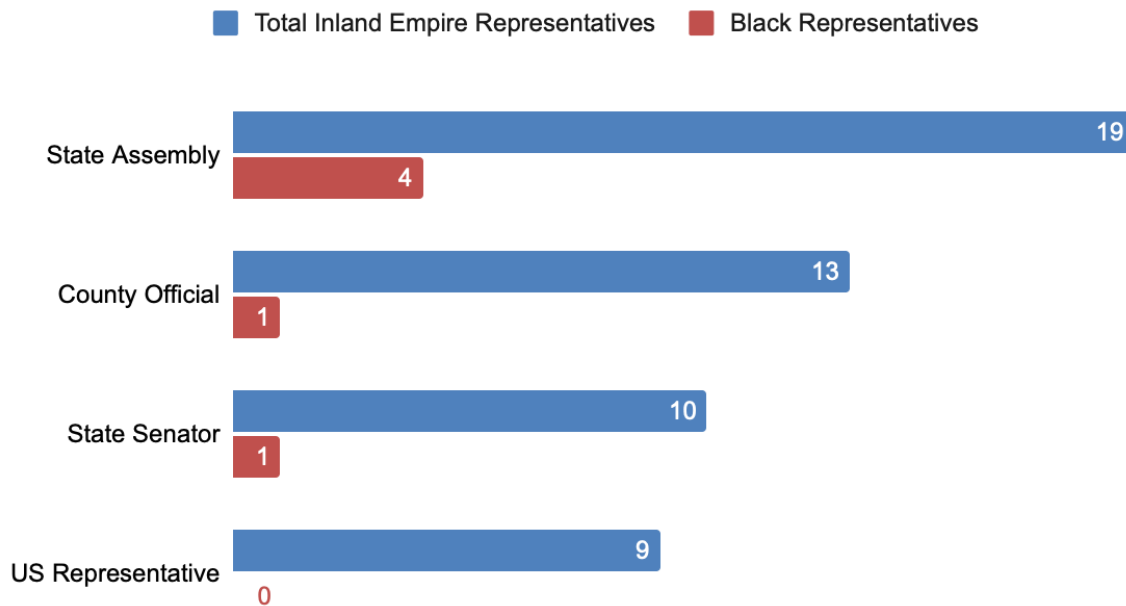
Race/Ethnicity	Riverside County	San Bernardino County	California Average
Black	67.8%	79.6%	62.3%
White	59.9%	72.8%	71%
Latinx	48.3%	46.4%	54.3%
Total average	55.2%	63%	63.1%

Source: RaceCounts, Current Population Survey (CPS) Supplements: Voting and Registration (average of 2012-2020, even years)
 Calculated the average using 2012-2020 (even years) data.

Furthermore, the arena of voter registration showcases the Black community's proactive stance in the Inland Empire. A staggering 79.6% of Black residents in San Bernardino County are registered voters, a figure that not only exceeds the state average for Black individuals (62.3%) but also surpasses all racial categories in the county. Riverside County also records a robust 67.8% registration rate for Black residents, further emphasizing the community's commitment to civic participation. In essence, while the Black community in the Inland Empire has made impressive strides in voting and registration, particularly in presidential elections, there's an opportunity to further bolster civic engagement during midterm cycles.

Black Representation

Figure 25: Total Representation and Black Representation in the IE, 2023



Source: CSI analysis of public data. Data current as of September 2023.
 Note: County Official includes Assessor-County, Clerk-Recorder, and Supervisor

Representation matters. It ensures that diverse voices are heard and that policies truly reflect the needs and aspirations of all community members. In the Inland Empire, as of September 2023, while there's promising Black representation at the State Assembly level (21.1%), there's an evident gap in other significant roles such as US Representatives (0%) and county officials (7.7%). Even with a notable presence in the State Senate (10%), it's essential to understand that comprehensive representation across all levels of governance will result in more inclusive policy making and community engagement. Building pathways, mentoring potential Black leaders, and enhancing outreach are pivotal steps to ensure the Black community in the Inland Empire is equitably represented and empowered in all decision-making arenas.

Incarceration, Arrests & Use of Force

In Riverside County, statistics from the RaceCounts - California Advancement Project show significant disparities in the treatment and outcomes for Black residents compared to other racial groups. While the county average for annual arrests for status offenses per 10,000 youth under 18 stands at 6.5, the rate for Black youth is notably higher at 22.2, which is over three times the county's average. In comparison, White and Latinx youth are arrested at rates of 3.9 and 6.7, respectively. When observing the average number of civilians injured in law enforcement incidents per 100,000 people, Black individuals experience injuries at a rate of 3.7, which is almost double the county average of 2. Incarceration rates further highlight the disparity: Black individuals are incarcerated at a rate of 557.5 per 100,000, vastly surpassing the county average of 224.8.

In San Bernardino County, similar trends persist. Black youth face an annual arrest rate for status offenses of 41.4 per 10,000, significantly higher than the county average of 14.1. In terms of civilians injured in law enforcement incidents, Black residents have a rate of 7 per 100,000 people, almost double the county average of 3.6. Furthermore, the incarceration rate for Black individuals in San Bernardino County is an alarming 914.6 per 100,000 people, more than double the county average of 390. These figures emphasize systemic disparities that predominantly affect the Black community in both counties.

Key facts:

- **Riverside County:**
 - County average for annual arrests of youth (status offenses): 6.5 per 10,000.
 - Black youth arrest rate: 22.2 per 10,000 (over 3x the county average).
 - Civilians injured in law enforcement incidents: Black rate - 3.7 per 100,000 (almost 2x the county average of 2).
 - Incarceration rate: Black rate - 557.5 per 100,000 (over 2x the county average of 224.8).
- **San Bernardino County:**
 - County average for annual arrests of youth (status offenses): 14.1 per 10,000.
 - Black youth arrest rate: 41.4 per 10,000.
 - Civilians injured in law enforcement incidents: Black rate - 7 per 100,000 (almost 2x the county average of 3.6).
 - Incarceration rate: Black rate - 914.6 per 100,000 (over 2x the county average of 390).
- **Overall Observations:**
 - The Black community in both counties face significant disparities in arrests, injuries from law enforcement, and incarcerations.

Riverside County

Arrests of Youths: The Black youth arrest rate for status offenses stands at an alarming 22.2 per 10,000, vastly surpassing the county average of 6.5 and notably higher than their White (3.9) and Latinx (6.7) counterparts.

Injuries in Law Enforcement Interactions: Black individuals experience injuries in law enforcement incidents at a rate of 3.7 per 100,000, which exceeds the county average (2) and is higher than other racial groups.

Incarceration Rates: The Black community's incarceration rate is 557.5 per 100,000, which is significantly higher than other racial groups and higher than the county average of 224.8, indicating systemic issues in the justice system.

Table 20: Incarceration, Arrests & Use of Force - Riverside County

Indicator	County Average	Black	White	Latinx	Native American	Asian/Pacific Islander
Annual Average of Arrests for Status Offenses per 10,000 Youth Under 18 (2011-2020)	6.5	22.2	3.9	6.7	N/A	N/A
Average Number of Civilians Injured in Law Enforcement Incidents per 100,000 People (2016-2021)	2	3.7	1.8	2	0.7	0.4
Incarcerations per 100,000 People (2018)	224.8	557.5	186.6	225	211.9	19.7

Source: [RaceCounts](#) - California Advancement Project, see Appendix for methodology

San Bernardino County

Arrests of Youths: Black youths face an arrest rate for status offenses of 41.4 per 10,000. This is considerably higher than the county's general average of 14.1, and surpasses rates for White (14.2) and Latinx (12.5) youths.

Injuries in Law Enforcement Interactions: For every 100,000 individuals, 7 Black people are injured in law enforcement incidents, which is almost double the county average of 3.6. This data point reveals a significant disparity when compared to other races.

Incarceration Rates: Black individuals are incarcerated at a rate of 914.6 per 100,000, a figure which dwarfs the county average of 390 and the rates seen among other racial groups.

Table 21: Incarceration, Arrests & Use of Force - San Bernardino County

Indicator	County Average	Black	White	Latinx	Native American	Asian/Pacific Islander
Annual Average of Arrests for Status Offenses per 10,000 Youth Under 18 (2011-2020)	14.1	41.4	14.2	12.5	N/A	N/A
Average Number of Civilians Injured in Law Enforcement Incidents per 100,000 People (2016-2021)	3.6	7	3.8	3.1	0	0.4
Incarcerations per 100,000 People (2018)	390	914.6	370.3	339.5	561.2	246.5

Source: [RaceCounts](#) - California Advancement Project, see Appendix for methodology

Overall, this data highlights the pressing need for a holistic review and reform of the justice system, law enforcement training, and community engagement strategies to address these disparities and ensure a more equitable and just environment for all residents of the Inland Empire.

Acknowledgements & Thanks

This report, "The State of Black Inland Empire", was primarily authored through the collective efforts of Fatima Nelson, Gary Rettberg, and Dr. Beth Tamayose.

Special thanks to the additional Center for Social Innovation team: Eric Calderon, Sarah Garibay, and Dr. Karthick Ramakrishnan for their invaluable contributions.

We also appreciate the support and partnership from the Office of Assemblymember Dr. Corey Jackson, notably Darrell Frye.

Suggested Citation: *"The State of Black Inland Empire: A Data Profile", Center for Social Innovation, University of California, Riverside, 2023.*

Appendix

The following appendix provides additional data detailing the Black community in the Inland Empire. While this deeper dive was not included in the main report to maintain brevity and clarity, those seeking a more comprehensive understanding should find these supplementary materials valuable.

Appendix A: Demographic Data

Table A-1: SoCal Black (alone, not Latinx) Population by Region (2005 to 2021)

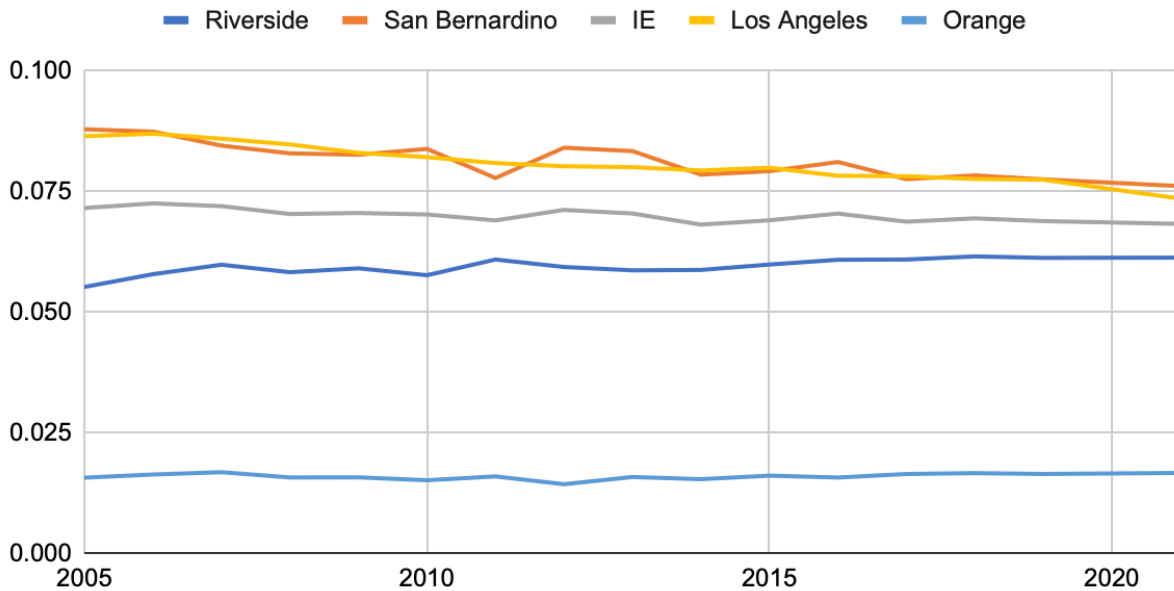
Year	County/Region	% of County/Region that is Black	Black Population in Region
2005	Inland Empire	7.2%*	273916*
2005	Riverside County	5.5%*	105465*
2005	SB County	8.8%*	168451*
2005	LA County	8.6%*	843673*
2005	Orange County	1.4%*	41897*
2010	Inland Empire	7.2%	295207
2010	Riverside County	5.9%	124715
2010	SB County	8.5%	170492
2010	LA County	8.5%	826481
2010	Orange County	1.5%	45009
2015	Riverside	5.9%	136414
2015	San Bernardino	8.1%	169547
2015	IE	7.0%	305961
2015	Los Angeles	8.0%	801739
2015	Orange County	1.5%	48196
2021	Inland Empire	6.8%	311,625
2021	Riverside County	6.5%	146,145
2021	SB County	8.0%	165,480
2021	LA County	9.3%	931,060
2021	Orange County	2.7%	85,503

Source: US Census (ACS & Decennial)

Figure A-1: Black population (alone, non-Latinx) as percent of total population

Black population as percent of total population

ACS 1-year estimates



Source: ACS 1-year estimates, 2005 - 2021

Table A-2: Black alone or in combination population as percentage of total municipal population in IE

Ripley CDP, California	31.4
Barstow city, California	21.6
Adelanto city, California	20.8
Fort Irwin CDP, California	20.6
Moreno Valley city, California	20.0
Victorville city, California	18.6

Source: 2021 5-year ACS, Table B02009

Table A-3: Black alone or in combination population size per municipality in IE

Moreno Valley city, California	41750
San Bernardino city, California	33276
Victorville city, California	24721
Riverside city, California	23784
Fontana city, California	21891
Rancho Cucamonga city, California	20647

Source: 2021 5-year ACS, Table B02009

Appendix B: Health

Table B-1: Have usual place to go when sick or need health advice

	IE	California
Has usual source of care	87.9	87.6
Does not have usual source of care	12.1	12.4

Source: California Health Interview Survey, 2021

Table B-2: Sought Help for self-reported mental/emotional and/or alcohol-drug issue

	Bay Area	Riverside	San Bernardino	LA	IE	California
Needed help but did not receive treatment	39%	35.9%	48.3%	39.1%	43.3%	40.5%
Needed help and received treatment	60.0%	64.1%	51.7%	60.9%	56.7%	59.5%

Source: California Health Interview Survey, 2018-2022 pooled data to address statistical stability

Table B-3: Connected with mental health professional online in past 12 months

	Bay Area	LA	Riverside	San Bernardino	IE	California
Has connected with mental health professional	8.9%	7.2%	8.5%	4.4%*	6.4%	7.4%
Has not connected with mental health professional	91.1%	92.8%	91.5%	95.6%*	93.6%	92.6%

Source: California Health Interview Survey, 2019-2022 data pooling to address statistical stability

Note: * indicates statistically unstable data

Table B-4: Overweight for age (does not factor height)

	Bay Area	LA	Riverside	San Bernardino	IE	California
Overweight for age	17.4%	11.7%	15.3%*	30.3%*	24.7%	20.1%
Not overweight for age	82.6%	88.3%	84.7%*	69.7%*	75.3%	79.9%

Source: California Health Interview Survey, 2021

Note: * indicates statistically unstable data

Table B-5: Ever diagnosed with diabetes, Black or African-American (non-Latinx), 2019-2021

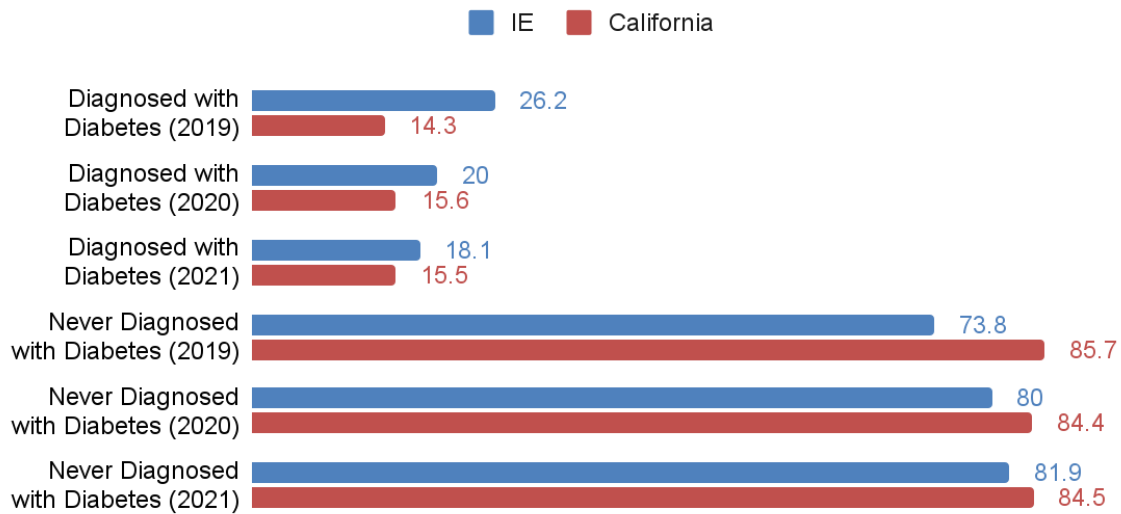
	IE	California
Diagnosed with Diabetes (2019)	26.2	14.3
Diagnosed with Diabetes (2020)	20.0	15.6
Diagnosed with Diabetes (2021)	18.1	15.5
Never Diagnosed with Diabetes (2019)	73.8	85.7
Never Diagnosed with Diabetes (2020)	80.0	84.4
Never Diagnosed with Diabetes (2021)	81.9	84.5

Source: California Health Interview Survey, 2019-2021

Figure B-1: Ever diagnosed with diabetes

Ever diagnosed with diabetes

Black or African-American (non-Latino), 2019-2021



Source: California Health Interview Survey, 2019-2021

Table B-6: Ever diagnosed with high blood pressure, borderline included, Black or African American (non-Latinx) (2019, 2020, 2021, 2022)

	IE	LA	Bay Area	Riverside	San Bernardino	California
Has/had high blood pressure (2019)	54.3%	38.9%	32.7%	38.0%	65.8%	39.2%
Has/had high blood pressure (2020)	43.9%	41.7%	38.4%	43.9%	43.9%	37.9%
Has/had high blood pressure (2021)	41.9%	41.5%	40.4%	35.4%	48.3%	39.3%
Has/had high blood pressure (2022)	35.6%	39.5%	38.1%	43.1%	28.6%	35.9%
Has/had borderline high blood pressure (2019)	5%*	13.4%	4.6%*	-	8.5%*	9.6%
Has/had borderline high blood pressure (2020)	12.3%*	6.2%	71.9%*	22.4%*	-	7.3%
Has/had borderline high blood pressure (2021)	3.3%*	6%	2.6%*	-	5.6%*	4.8%
Has/had borderline high blood pressure (2022)	7.6%*	9.40%	9.8%	13.7%*	1.8%*	8.5%

Source: California Health Interview Survey, 2019-2022

Note: * indicates statistically unstable data

Table B-7: Food Security (ability to afford enough food)

Asked of adults whose income is less than 200% of the Federal Poverty Level, Black or African American (non-Latinx)

Food Security (ability to afford enough food), Black or African American (non-Latinx)

	Bay Area	LA	Riverside	San Bernardino	IE	California
Able to afford enough food (food secure)	57.70%	51.80%	57.80%	56.10%	57.80%	51.60%
Not able to afford enough food (food insecure)	42.30%	48.20%	42.20%	43.90%	42.20%	48.40%

Source: California Health Interview Survey, 2020-2022 data pooling

Table B-8: Currently receiving food stamps - 200% and lower FPL, Black or African American (non-Latinx)

	Bay Area	LA	Riverside	San Bernardino	IE	California
Currently receiving food stamps	32.1%	52.3%	35.6%	54.8%	44.6%	43.9%
Not currently receiving food stamps	67.9%	47.7%	64.4%	45.2%	55.4%	56.1%

Source: California Health Interview Survey, 2020-2022 pooled data

Appendix C: Education

Table C-1: Educational Attainment in the Inland Empire by Race, 2021

Educational Level	Hispanic or Latinx (of any race)	White alone, not Hispanic or Latinx	Black alone	Asian alone	AI/AN alone	Two or more races	NHPI alone	TOTAL Inland Empire
Less than HS	30.1%	6.5%	9.5%	9.5%	21.6%	19.4%	10.7%	17.9%
HS Grad or Equivalent	30.6%	25.5%	25.2%	14.4%	32.3%	26.6%	27.9%	26.9%
Some College or Associate's	27.1%	38.4%	40.5%	26%	33.5%	33.2%	42.2%	32.4%
BA or Higher	12.2%	29.6%	24.8%	50.1%	12.6%	20.8%	19.2%	22.8%

Data Source: ACS 2021 5-Year

Table C-2: Detailed Educational Attainment in the IE by Race, 2022

	Less than HS	High School Diploma or Equivalent	Some College	Associate's	Bachelor's	More than a Bachelor's
White	8.2%	25.2%	26.7%	9.6%	18.1%	12.3%
Black	7.7%	26.3%	29.6%	10.2%	16.6%	9.6%
AIAN	20.4%	33.1%	23.5%	9.4%	8.0%	5.6%
Asian	10.1%	15.5%	15.8%	7.9%	32.9%	17.9%
Other	30.8%	34.0%	18.6%	6.6%	7.2%	2.9%
Two or More	24.9%	27.8%	20.3%	8.7%	12.2%	6.1%
Latinx	28.5%	31.7%	19.5%	7.5%	8.9%	4.0%

Source: ACS 1-year, 2022, Table B15002 and B15002A-D, F, G, I

Table C-3: Educational Attainment in the Inland Empire by Race, 2021

Race	Less than High School	High School Diploma or GED	Some College	Associate's Degree	BA or Higher
White Alone, not Hispanic or Latinx	6.5%	25.5%	38.4%	29.6%	29.6%
Hispanic or Latinx	30.1%	30.6%	27.1%	12.2%	12.2%
Black Alone	9.5%	25.2%	40.5%	24.8%	24.8%
AIAN Alone	21.6%	32.3%	33.5%	12.6%	12.6%
Asian Alone	9.5%	14.4%	26.0%	50.1%	50.1%
NHPI	10.7%	27.9%	42.2%	19.2%	19.2%
Some Other Race	34.9%	33.2%	22.8%	9.1%	9.1%
Two or More Races	19.4%	26.6%	33.2%	20.8%	20.8%
Inland Empire Average	17.9%	26.9%	32.4%	22.8%	22.8%

Table C-4: Black Educational Attainment by Gender & Region, 2021

Educational Level	Inland Empire	Riverside County	San Bernardino County	California Average (all)	Black Females in IE	Black Males in IE
Less than HS	9.5%	7.2%	11.7%	9.6%	8.1%	10.9%
HS Grad or Equivalent	25.2%	25.3%	25.1%	23.7%	23.2%	27.2%
Some College or Associate's	40.5%	40.2	40.7%	38.9%	41.8%	39.1%
BA or Higher	24.8%	27.3%	22.6%	27.7%	26.9%	22.7%

Data Source: ACS 2021 5-Year, Table C15002B

Table C-5: Black (alone, 25 years and older) Educational attainment - county comparison

NAME	Male Less than HS	Male HS	Male Some College	Male College	Female Less than HS	Female HS	Female Some College	Female College
Alameda County, California	8.93%	23.18%	37.96%	29.93%	7.92%	21.51%	36.98%	33.59%
Alpine County, California	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Amador County, California	31.21%	32.10%	35.29%	1.40%	59.26%	0.00%	40.74%	0.00%
Butte County, California	13.04%	23.88%	41.24%	21.85%	18.65%	16.33%	53.82%	11.21%
Calaveras County, California	58.33%	6.86%	14.71%	20.10%	0.00%	2.38%	87.50%	10.12%
Colusa County, California	31.60%	54.72%	6.60%	7.08%	13.01%	25.20%	43.90%	17.89%
Contra Costa County, California	7.74%	28.28%	38.83%	25.16%	6.69%	17.60%	39.94%	35.77%

Del Norte County, California	48.30%	35.11%	7.87%	8.72%	0.00%	5.48%	69.86%	24.66%
El Dorado County, California	18.01%	18.45%	33.63%	29.91%	4.46%	6.58%	53.50%	35.46%
Fresno County, California	9.81%	29.14%	40.93%	20.12%	12.32%	22.69%	45.07%	19.92%
Glenn County, California	12.50%	34.38%	53.13%	0.00%	44.78%	0.00%	11.94%	43.28%
Humboldt County, California	34.08%	22.68%	30.90%	12.33%	22.60%	33.80%	27.20%	16.40%
Imperial County, California	28.79%	36.30%	26.31%	8.60%	10.14%	33.74%	55.52%	0.61%
Inyo County, California	15.79%	13.16%	7.89%	63.16%	0.00%	0.00%	87.18%	12.82%
Kern County, California	19.50%	32.77%	36.51%	11.22%	11.44%	24.53%	43.52%	20.51%
Kings County, California	24.38%	30.89%	33.25%	11.48%	6.17%	24.70%	55.57%	13.55%

Lake County, California	12.06%	24.92%	42.93%	20.10%	17.44%	24.79%	52.10%	5.67%
Lassen County, California	45.02%	34.36%	15.99%	4.63%	7.45%	0.00%	92.55%	0.00%
Los Angeles County, California	10.66%	25.69%	37.07%	26.58%	8.67%	20.70%	39.42%	31.21%
Madera County, California	30.69%	33.57%	32.37%	3.38%	12.67%	24.70%	35.76%	26.87%
Marin County, California	14.75%	27.12%	39.98%	18.15%	15.95%	19.41%	36.20%	28.44%
Mariposa County, California	20.17%	8.40%	7.56%	63.87%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Mendocino County, California	7.91%	35.97%	33.20%	22.92%	5.68%	29.55%	50.00%	14.77%
Merced County, California	15.90%	31.40%	36.10%	16.61%	8.94%	30.35%	42.91%	17.80%
Modoc County, California	12.50%	41.25%	37.50%	8.75%	0.00%	70.59%	15.69%	13.73%

Mono County, California	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Monterey County, California	15.85%	32.62%	37.51%	14.03%	4.06%	20.62%	43.45%	31.88%
Napa County, California	6.84%	21.82%	37.70%	33.63%	10.92%	27.96%	26.76%	34.35%
Nevada County, California	12.34%	13.62%	43.83%	30.21%	4.17%	0.00%	50.00%	45.83%
Orange County, California	8.47%	20.31%	34.70%	36.52%	6.95%	17.47%	39.24%	36.34%
Placer County, California	4.06%	14.27%	38.37%	43.30%	3.19%	22.63%	31.53%	42.65%
Plumas County, California	8.41%	3.74%	14.02%	73.83%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Riverside County, California	8.78%	26.72%	39.17%	25.33%	5.54%	23.87%	41.25%	29.34%
Sacramento County, California	10.55%	27.61%	38.64%	23.19%	7.52%	21.74%	45.12%	25.62%
San Benito	8.08%	7.31%	38.46%	46.15%	3.08%	12.82%	24.62%	59.49%

County, California								
San Bernardin o County, California	13.02%	27.76%	39.02%	20.20%	10.42%	22.65%	42.23%	24.69%
San Diego County, California	7.50%	26.04%	40.82%	25.64%	9.44%	23.17%	37.86%	29.53%
San Francisco County, California	15.08%	22.46%	29.10%	33.36%	9.80%	23.51%	37.43%	29.26%
San Joaquin County, California	11.24%	34.92%	35.27%	18.57%	10.03%	27.70%	42.83%	19.44%
San Luis Obispo County, California	22.66%	22.16%	34.38%	20.80%	2.30%	22.43%	53.65%	21.62%
San Mateo County, California	8.59%	27.33%	33.96%	30.13%	4.99%	19.33%	33.34%	42.34%
Santa Barbara County, California	8.34%	23.02%	43.46%	25.18%	4.57%	17.50%	42.02%	35.91%
Santa Clara	7.30%	16.64%	35.75%	40.31%	7.96%	15.81%	33.24%	42.98%

County, California								
Santa Cruz County, California	17.05%	18.88%	34.49%	29.58%	3.52%	8.68%	52.45%	35.35%
Shasta County, California	21.77%	30.14%	27.55%	20.55%	15.34%	17.38%	34.57%	32.72%
Sierra County, California	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Siskiyou County, California	17.26%	29.76%	41.37%	11.61%	17.07%	21.95%	48.17%	12.80%
Solano County, California	10.94%	28.54%	41.53%	18.99%	5.79%	22.10%	45.34%	26.77%
Sonoma County, California	16.57%	27.55%	26.16%	29.72%	8.40%	10.87%	45.90%	34.83%
Stanislaus County, California	11.80%	27.50%	36.27%	24.44%	8.80%	26.43%	48.01%	16.77%
Sutter County, California	16.86%	24.91%	35.72%	22.52%	3.04%	18.72%	62.88%	15.36%

Tehama County, California	26.52%	34.34%	24.24%	14.90%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Trinity County, California	18.75%	43.75%	37.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Tulare County, California	16.47%	21.61%	39.02%	22.90%	5.25%	16.79%	61.71%	16.25%
Tuolumne County, California	31.45%	29.23%	35.04%	4.27%	0.00%	0.00%	71.65%	28.35%
Ventura County, California	5.97%	18.08%	39.25%	36.71%	4.94%	21.78%	32.50%	40.78%
Yolo County, California	12.64%	24.22%	33.90%	29.24%	6.96%	15.76%	46.11%	31.17%
Yuba County, California	9.79%	17.38%	43.00%	29.83%	12.80%	16.19%	45.04%	25.97%

Source: ACS 2021, 5-year file, Table C15002B

Appendix D: Income

Table D-1: Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months (In 2021 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)

Race/Ethnicity	Riverside County, 2021 - Estimate	San Bernardino	California
----------------	-----------------------------------	----------------	------------

		County, 2021 - Estimate	
Hispanic or Latinx (of any race)	\$67,532	\$68,175	\$67,327
White alone, not Hispanic or Latinx	\$83,842	\$75,797	\$96,449
Black alone	\$73,278	\$55,229	\$58,958
Asian alone	\$95,678	\$88,325	\$108,477
AI/AN alone	\$74,107	\$65,539	\$66,904
Two or more races	\$79,842	\$72,124	\$79,777
Some other race alone	\$61,207	\$67,781	\$63,975
NHPI alone	\$81,272	\$75,924	\$87,066
TOTAL	\$76,066	\$70,287	\$84,097

Data Source: ACS 2021 5-Year

Table D-2: 2021 Inflation-Adjusted Household Income Growth 2011 vs. 2021

Race/ Ethnicity	Riverside County, 2011 - Estimate	Riverside County, 2021 - Estimate	San Bernardino County, 2011 - Estimate	San Bernardin o County, 2021 - Estimate	Growth Percentage (2011 vs. 2021) Adjusted for Inflation
Hispanic or Latinx (of any race)	58,960	67,532	61,162	68,175	Riverside: 14.5% SB County: 11.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latinx	76,459	83,842	72,171	75,797	Riverside: 9.7% SB County: 5%
Black alone	67,402	73,278	56,225	55,229	Riverside: 8.7% SB County: -1.2%
Asian alone	89,199	95,678	90,797	88,325	Riverside: 7.3% SB County: -2.7%

AI/AN alone	68,626	74,107	57,483	65,539	Riverside: 8% SB County: 14%
Two or more races	69,885	79,842	66,243	72,124	Riverside: 14.2% SB County: 8.9%
Some other race alone	59,586	61,207	58,709	67,781	Riverside: 2.7% SB County: 15.5%
NHPI alone	87,756	81,272	72,061	75,924	Riverside: -7.4% SB County: 5.4%
TOTAL	69,326	76,066	66,342	70,287	Riverside: 9.7% SB County: 5.9%

Source: ACS 5-year, 2011, 2021

Note: Author used CPI Inflation Calculator to adjust 2011 income to 2021 levels. <https://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/cpicalc.pl?cost1=55%2C853&year1=201101&year2=202101>

Appendix E: Workers

Table E-1: Top 5 Industries for Black Workers by Percent Employed

	Black %
Health Care and Social Assistance	13%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	12%
Transportation and Warehousing	11%
Information	8%
Educational Services	8%

Source: QWI 2022, Q3

Table E-2: Black workers by industries, sorted by descending percentage

	Black %
Health Care and Social Assistance	13%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	12%
Transportation and Warehousing	11%
Information	8%
Educational Services	8%

Management of Companies and Enterprises	7%
Retail Trade	7%
Accommodation and Food Services	7%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7%
Utilities	7%
Finance and Insurance	7%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	7%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	6%
Wholesale Trade	6%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	6%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	5%
Manufacturing	5%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	5%
Construction	4%

Source: QWI 2022, Q3

Appendix F: Housing

Table F-1: Housing Cost Burden, Percent of households that rent that spend 30% or more of total household income on rent - Race alone

	Riverside	San Bernardino
White	49.7%	47.6%
Black or African American	59.7%	63.7%
Asian	52.1%	47.9%
AIAN	56.0%	45.7%
NHPI	56.5%	73.9%
Other	59.2%	58.8%
Hispanic/Latinx	56.6%	52.7%

Source: HUD CHAS, 2020

Table F-2: Black (alone) homeownership by County

	Black owners as a percentage of all owners	Black owners as a percentage of total Black households
Alameda County	5.26%	33.14%
Butte County	0.86%	55.15%
Contra Costa County	5.25%	44.07%
El Dorado County		
Fresno County	3.40%	40.19%
Humboldt County		
Imperial County	1.15%	40.43%
Kern County	3.23%	42.50%
Kings County	2.70%	33.03%
Lake County		
Los Angeles County	5.43%	36.58%
Madera County	2.16%	59.95%
Marin County	2.36%	80.78%
Mendocino County		
Merced County	1.64%	34.71%
Monterey County	0.89%	37.69%
Napa County	2.23%	90.84%
Nevada County		
Orange County	0.84%	34.01%
Placer County	1.46%	62.31%
Riverside County	4.90%	51.39%
Sacramento County	6.37%	43.37%
San Benito County	0.29%	10.43%
San Bernardino County	4.81%	41.49%
San Diego County	2.71%	35.12%

San Francisco County	2.17%	24.49%
San Joaquin County	4.81%	44.60%
San Luis Obispo County		
San Mateo County	1.25%	42.49%
Santa Barbara County	1.11%	37.15%
Santa Clara County	1.28%	36.17%
Santa Cruz County		
Shasta County		
Solano County	8.91%	49.15%
Sonoma County	0.79%	36.43%
Stanislaus County	1.80%	52.54%
Sutter County	2.08%	56.70%
Tehama County		
Tulare County	0.59%	24.28%
Ventura County	1.48%	59.45%
Yolo County	1.13%	24.57%
Yuba County	2.76%	73.65%

Source: 2022 ACS 1-year estimate; Tables B25008 and B25008B
 Note: some counties had null values

Table F-3: Black (alone) homeownership, Top 10 Counties in California

Solano County	8.9%
Sacramento County	6.4%
Los Angeles County	5.4%
Alameda County	5.3%
Contra Costa County	5.3%
Riverside County	4.9%
San Joaquin County	4.8%
San Bernardino County	4.8%
Fresno County	3.4%
Kern County	3.2%

Source: ACS 2022 1-year

Appendix G: Incarceration, Arrests, Use of Force

Data Methodology (from RaceCounts)

Arrests for Status Offenses: Open Justice Data, California Department of Justice (2011-2020); American Community Survey 5-year estimates, table B01001 (2016-2020) annual average number of arrests for status offenses per 10,000 youth under age 18. Status offenses such as curfew violations, truancy, and running away and can only be committed by youth under 18. Catalyst California screened out estimates with fewer than 30 arrests and for populations with fewer than 100 youth under 18. The data source only provided racial/ethnic information for Latinx, white, and black youth under 18.

Use of Force: Open Justice Data, California Department of Justice (2016-2021); American Community Survey 5-year estimates, table DP05 (2016-2020). Use of force incidents included are those involving the discharge of a firearm, serious bodily injury, or death. Annual average rate calculated using data from 2016 through 2021. Number of people injured is the six-year total. Catalyst California screened estimates for groups with fewer than 100 people. Estimates for other and multiracial populations not included because of mismatches in incident and population racial definitions.

Incarceration: Vera Institute of Justice (2018). The total institutional population in jails is computed using the annual survey of jails and census of jails data, and includes persons held under federal and other authorities. Total jail population is defined as the average daily number of people held in jail through December 31 of a given year. Disaggregated counts by race are reported as a single day count at the end of June. We used the total number of adults incarcerated and then expressed that as a rate per 100,000 persons aged 15-64 in the county or state.