

# Bay Area Equity Atlas

## Oakland Demographic and Equity Indicators

March 25, 2021

# Indicators

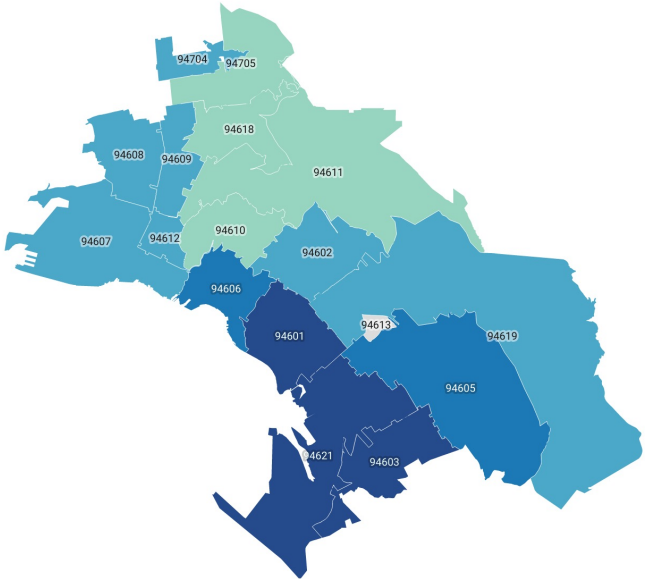
- Cumulative Covid-19 cases per 100,000 people by Oakland zip code, March 2020 - March 15, 2021
- Share of the Oakland population by race/ethnicity, 1980 - 2017
- Share of Oakland renters that are rent burdened by race/ethnicity, 2000 - 2017
- Median hourly wage by race/ethnicity and ancestry, Oakland 2000 - 2017
- Share of workers earning at least \$15/hour by race/ethnicity and ancestry, Oakland 2000 - 2017
- Share of adults with an associate's degree or higher by race/ethnicity and ancestry, Oakland 2000 - 2017
- Share of 16- to 24-year-olds not working or in school by race/ethnicity, Oakland 2000 - 2017
- Police use of force incidents per 100,000 people by race/ethnicity of civilians involved, Oakland 2016 and 2017
- Share of high school graduates meeting UC/CSU course requirements by race/ethnicity, Oakland 2010 - 2017

# Low-income, Latino and Black neighborhoods have been hardest hit by the pandemic

Cumulative Covid-19 cases per 100,000 people by Oakland zip code, March 2020 - March 15, 2021

Cases per 100,000

- >7,500
- 5,000 - 7,500
- 2,500 - 5,000
- 1,000 - 2,500

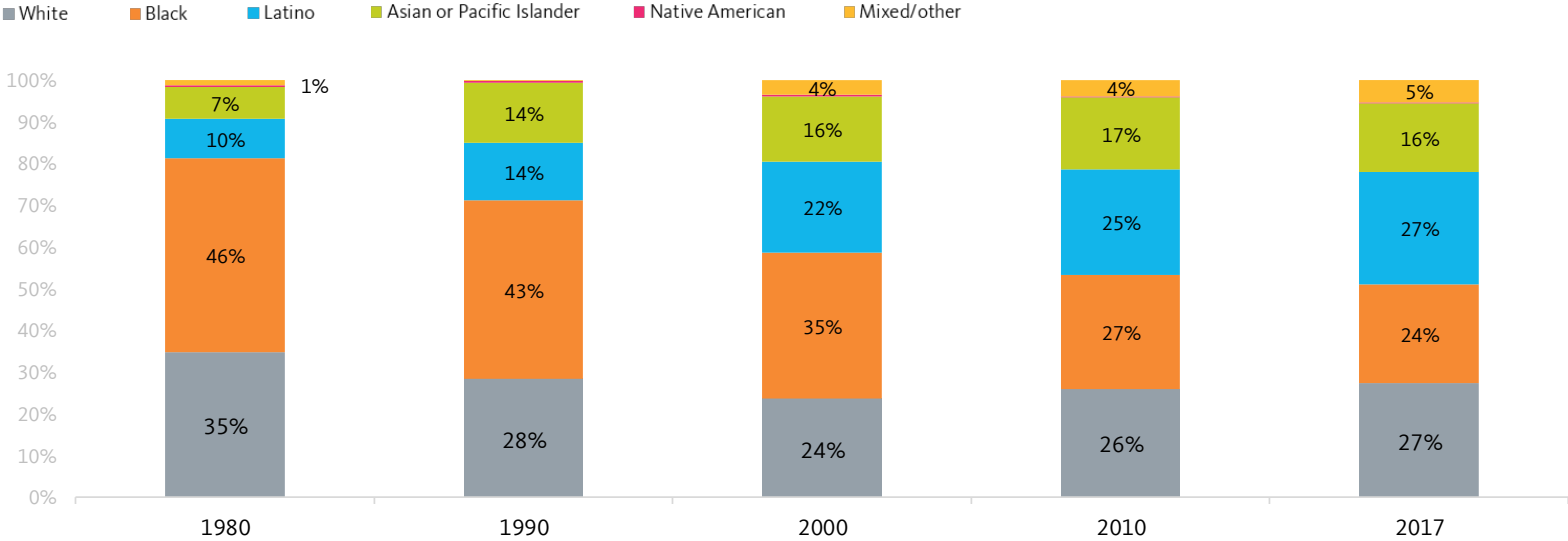


Source: Zip code level cumulative Covid-19 cases per 100,000 people between March 2020 and March 15, 2021 from Alameda County.

Notes: There is no data available for zip code 94613 (Mills College). Values displayed on the map are zip codes.

# Significant decrease in the Black population and growth in the Latinx and API population

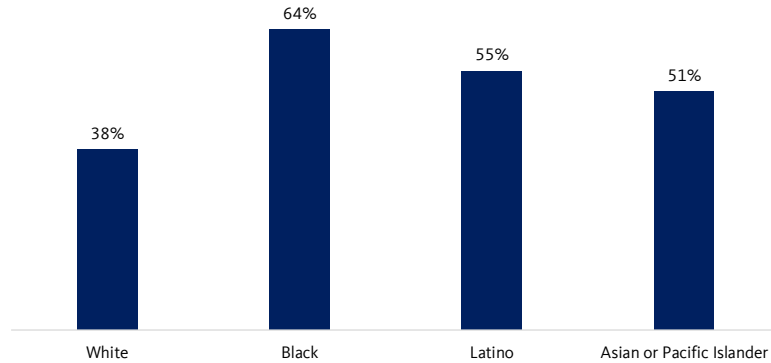
Share of Oakland population by race/ethnicity, 1980 - 2017



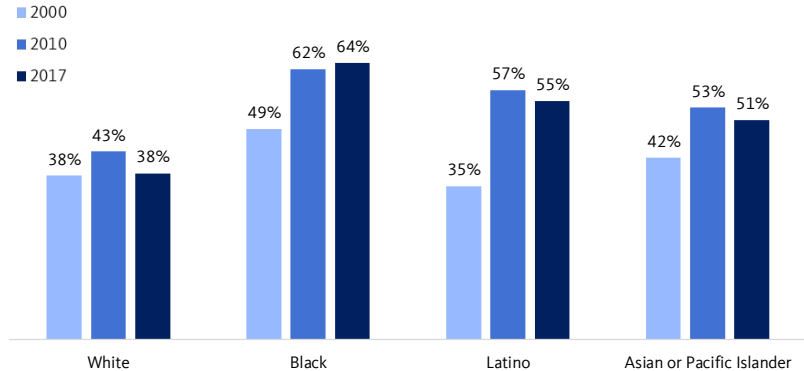
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, composition of the population by race/ethnicity for Oakland, CA. Notes: Data for 2017 represents a 2013-2017 average. Notes: Latino includes people of Hispanic origin of any race and all other groups exclude people of Hispanic origin. average.

# Over half of Black and Latino renters are rent burdened—paying more than they should in rent and utilities; these renters have seen little relief over the years

Share of Oakland renters that are rent burdened\* by race/ethnicity, 2017



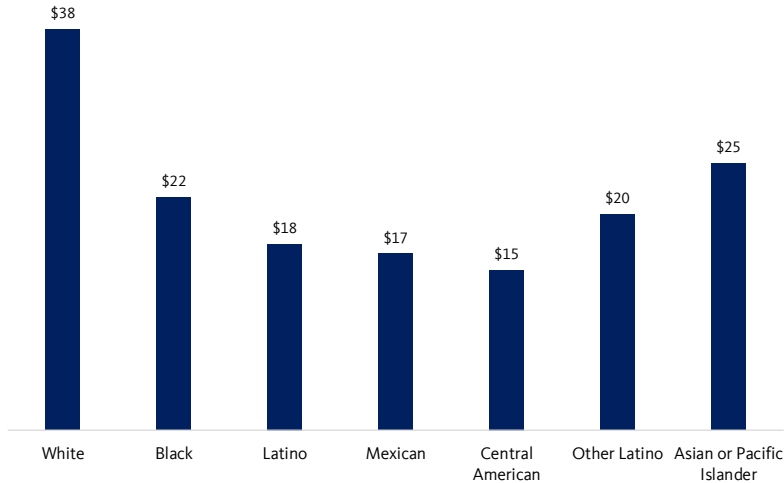
Share of Oakland renters that are rent burdened\* over time by race/ethnicity, 2000 - 2017



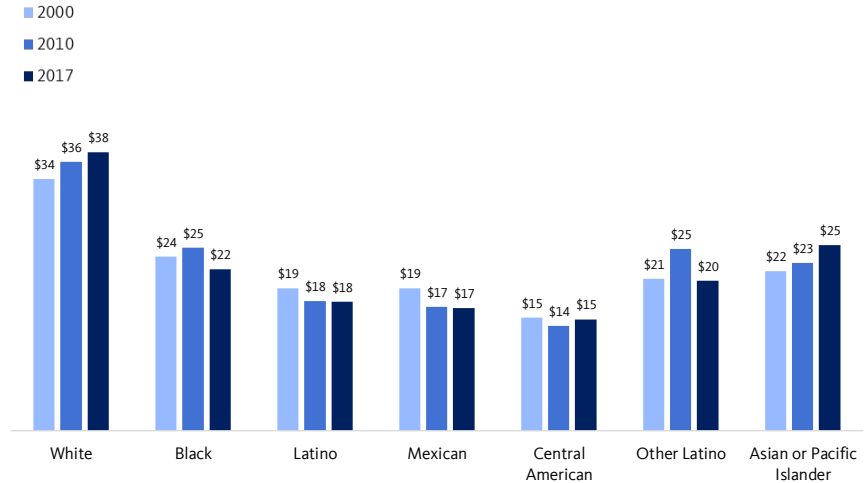
Sources: 5-Year American Community Survey Integrated Public Use Microdata Series. Notes: Data for 2010 and 2017 represent five-year averages (e.g., 2013-2017). "Renters" refers to renter-occupied households. \*Rent-burdened is defined as spending more than 30 percent of income on housing costs. Data by race/ethnicity is determined by the race/ethnicity of the household head. Latino includes people of Hispanic origin of any race and all other groups exclude people of Hispanic origin.

# Latino and Black workers are more likely to be lower-wage workers with stagnant or declining wages

Median hourly wage by race/ethnicity and ancestry, Oakland 2017



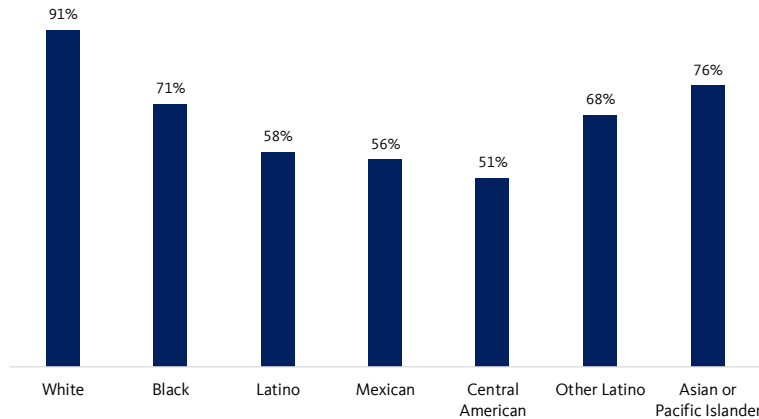
Median hourly wage by race/ethnicity and ancestry over time, Oakland 2000 - 2017



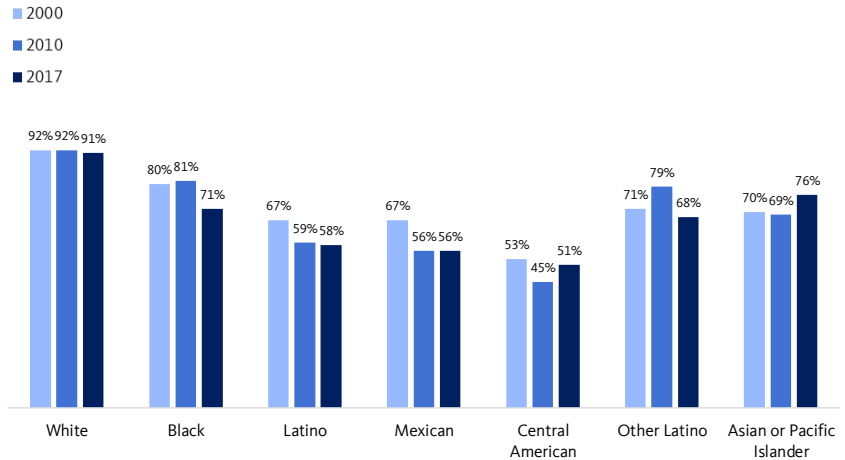
Sources: 5-Year American Community Survey Integrated Public Use Microdata Series. Notes: The median hourly wage for full-time wage and salary workers ages 25-64 (in 2017 dollars). Data for 2010 and 2017 represent five-year averages (e.g., 2013-2017). Latino include people of Hispanic origin of any race and all other groups exclude people of Hispanic origin.

# 9 in 10 White workers have consistently earned at least \$15/hour; a lower and largely declining share of Latino and Black workers earn \$15/hour or more

Share of workers earning at least \$15/hour by race/ethnicity and ancestry, Oakland 2017



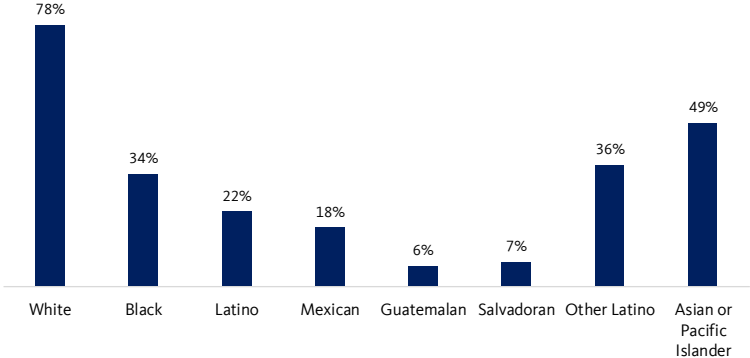
Share of workers earning at least \$15/hour over time by race/ethnicity and ancestry, Oakland 2000 - 2017



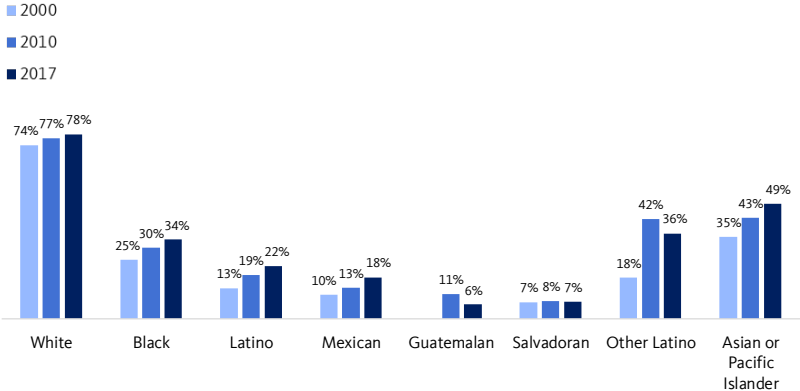
Sources: 5-Year American Community Survey Integrated Public Use Microdata Series. Notes: The percentage of full-time wage and salary workers ages 25-64 earnings at least \$15 per hour (in 2017 dollars). Data for 2010 and 2017 represent five-year averages (e.g., 2013-2017). Latino include people of Hispanic origin of any race and all other groups exclude people of Hispanic origin.

# The share of Black and Latino adults with at least an associate's degree has increased over time, but the share of White adults with an associate's is still over 2 to 3 times higher

Share of adults with an associate's degree or higher by race/ ethnicity and ancestry, Oakland 2017



Share of adults with an associate's degree or higher over time by race/ ethnicity and ancestry, Oakland 2000 - 2017

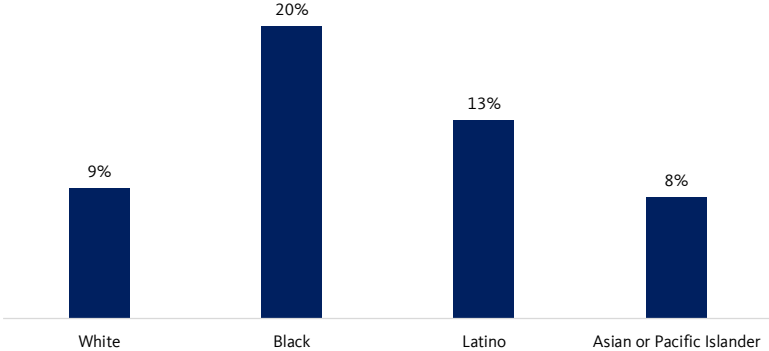


Sources: 5-Year American Community Survey Integrated Public Use Microdata Series. Notes: The educational attainment levels of the working-age population (ages 25-64). Data for 2010 and 2017 represent five-year averages (e.g., 2013-2017). Latino include people of Hispanic origin of any race and all other groups exclude people of Hispanic origin.

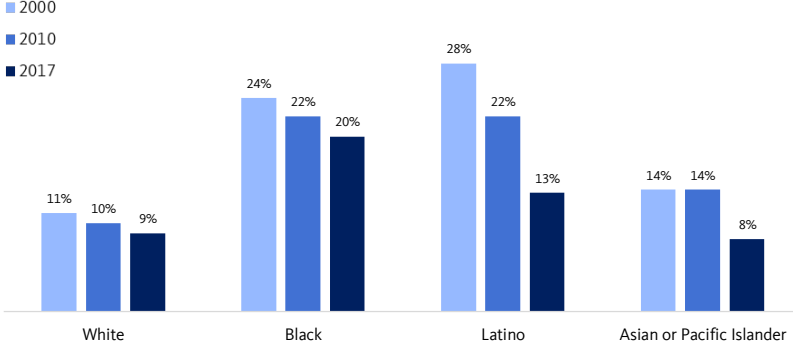


# Although the share of youth who are not working nor in school is declining for all groups, currently one-fifth of Black youth—the largest share of any group—are disconnected youth

Share of 16- to 24-year-olds not working or in school by race/ethnicity, Oakland 2017



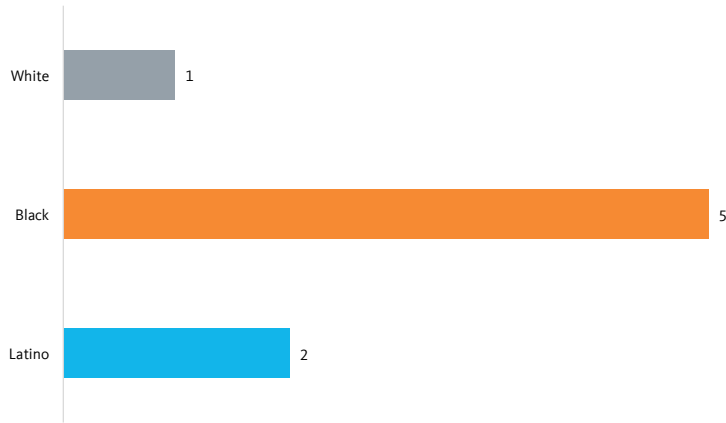
Share of 16- to 24-year-olds not working or in school over time by race/ethnicity, Oakland 2000 - 2017



Sources: 2017 5-Year American Community Survey Integrated Public Use Microdata Series. Notes: The share of the population ages 16 to 24 who are not working or enrolled in school. Data for 2010 and 2017 represent five-year averages (e.g., 2013-2017). Latino include people of Hispanic origin of any race and all other groups exclude people of Hispanic origin.

# In Oakland, law enforcement is more likely to use excessive force or discharge a weapon during incidents with Black people

Police use of force incidents per 100,000 people by race/ethnicity of civilians involved, Oakland 2016 and 2017

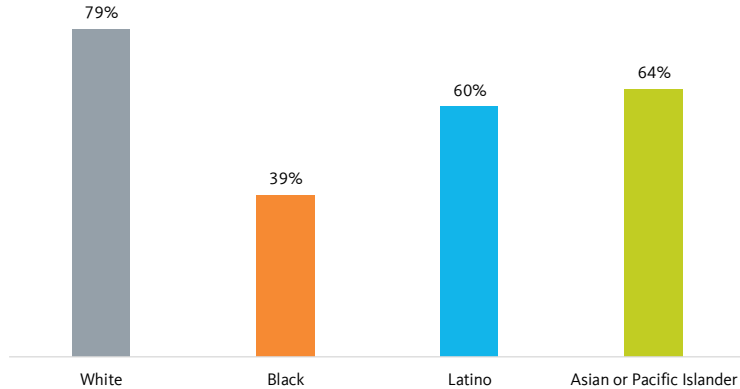


- The rate of police use-of-force incidents involving Black people in Oakland is 5 per 100,000; for the White population, the rate is 1 per 100,000 (see chart)
- Black residents make up 6% of the nine-county Bay Area Region, but 20% of the region's use-of-force incidents
- Of nearly 200 use-of-force incidents in the Bay Area, three-quarters resulted in serious bodily injury to civilians, and one-fifth resulted in civilian death

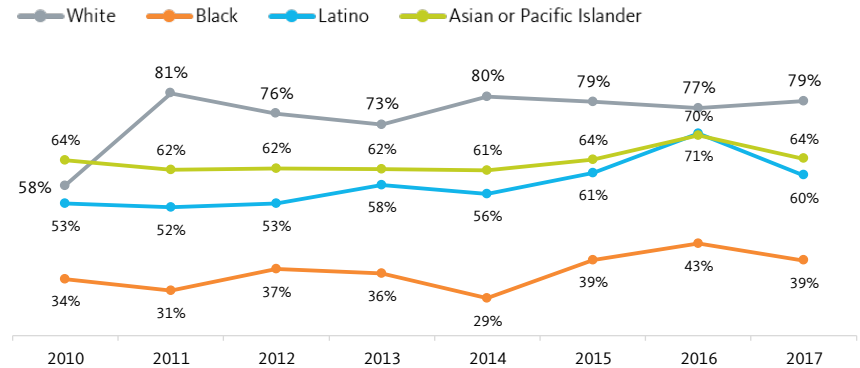
Source: California Department of Justice; American Community Survey. The rate (per 100,000 people) of civilians involved in incidents with law enforcement (e.g., police and sheriff's departments, state police) in which they sustained serious bodily injury or death, or in which police discharged a firearm at them, for the two-year period of 2016 and 2017 combined. Notes: Some use of force incidents may not be included due to agency underreporting, particularly in the first year (2016) and the exclusion of records missing geographic or demographic information.

# A larger share of Oakland students are college ready compared to 2010, but progress is slow for Black and Latino students compared to White students

Share of high school graduates meeting UC/CSU course requirements by race/ethnicity, Oakland 2017



Share of high school graduates meeting UC/CSU course requirements over time by race/ethnicity, Oakland 2010 - 2017



Sources: California Department of Education, Graduates by Race & Gender. Notes: The share of high school graduates meeting course requirements (with grade of C or better) for entry into the University of California/California State University (CSU) system. Years reflect latest year of each school year (e.g., 2017 reflects the 2016-2017 school year). Latino include people of Hispanic origin and all other groups exclude people of Hispanic origin.

# Bay Area Equity Atlas

Explore more data about our region on the Bay Area Equity Atlas at:  
<http://bayareaequityatlas.org>

**Questions?** Contact us at: [info@bayareaequityatlas.org](mailto:info@bayareaequityatlas.org)