



2022 RACIAL EQUITY BASELINE CONDITIONS

SNAPSHOT

IN JULY 2020, SCAG'S REGIONAL COUNCIL MADE A COMMITMENT TO ADVANCING JUSTICE, EQUITY, DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION THROUGHOUT SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

SCAG, through its planning work, is committed to creating a healthier, more sustainable and economically resilient region by directly addressing the long-standing systemic and institutional barriers that have fostered inequities in health, wealth, and opportunities. This factsheet provides a summary of the Racial Equity Baseline Conditions Report and snapshot of current existing inequitable conditions in the region, especially for people of color.

ECONOMY



Only a **THIRD** of residents of color had an associate degree or above, while over **HALF** of White residents had an associate degree or above.



HISPANIC (LATINO) FULL-TIME WORKERS were **THREE TIMES MORE LIKELY** to be living in poverty than White full-time workers.



The median household income for **BLACK HOUSEHOLDS** was **MORE THAN \$35K LESS** than White households.

DEMOGRAPHICS (2020)



NEARLY 19 MILLION residents lived in the SCAG region.



People of color made up almost **70 PERCENT** of the region's population.



1 IN 10 residents have limited English proficiency.



30 PERCENT of households were female-headed households.



OVER 10 PERCENT of people in the region had **ONE OR MORE DISABILITIES**.

MOBILITY



NATIVE AMERICANS had the least access to employment opportunities via all transportation modes compared to all other racial and ethnic groups.



HISPANIC (LATINO) residents were most likely to live in high-risk areas for pedestrian- or bicyclist-involved collisions.



ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER and **WHITE** residents who took the bus, rail, taxi or ferry to work experienced the longest commute at just under an hour compared to all other race and ethnic groups and transportation types.

ENVIRONMENT



HISPANIC (LATINO) residents had the highest exposure to environmental hazards according to CalEnviroScreen.



The region is projected to have **35** extreme heat days per year from 2040-2060.



HISPANIC (LATINO) residents were more likely to live in wildfire risk areas.

COMMUNITIES



BLACK households were the least likely to have broadband access compared to other racial and ethnic groups.



Nearly **40 PERCENT** of **HISPANIC (LATINO)** and **BLACK** renters were overburdened with housing costs.



NATIVE AMERICANS were twice as likely to live in housing units without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities than the rest of the region.



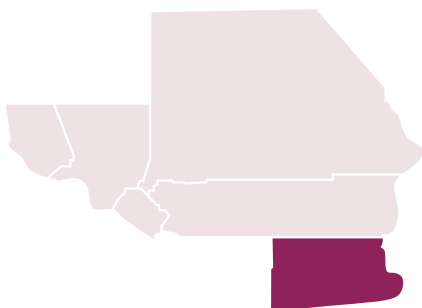
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Imperial County, located in the southeast corner of California with 4,284 square miles of land, is slightly larger than Los Angeles County but has a much smaller population of about 180,000 residents. The county faces many inequities from environmental hazards from the Salton Sea to health issues from air pollution from Mexico and economic impacts from its largely agricultural economy. This county factsheet provides a subset of equity indicators from the Racial Equity Baseline Conditions Report.



180,714 residents lived in Imperial County, or **1 PERCENT** of SCAG's total population.

DEMOGRAPHICS (2020)



People of color made up almost **90 PERCENT** of the County's population.



1 IN 5 residents in the county had limited English proficiency.



Within Imperial County, **1 IN 3** households were female-headed households.



14 PERCENT of people in the county had **ONE OR MORE DISABILITIES.**

ECONOMY



1 OUT OF 5 residents of color had an associate degree or above while **1 IN 3** White residents had an associate degree or above.



HISPANIC (LATINO) FULL-TIME WORKERS were **THREE TIMES MORE LIKELY** to be living in poverty than White full-time workers.



The median household income for **BLACK HOUSEHOLDS** was **\$40K LESS** than that of the median household income for White households.

ENVIRONMENT



The average CES score for Imperial County census tracts was **40.4**, much higher than the regional average and highest compared to all counties in the region.



The County is projected to have **43** extreme heat days per year from 2040-2060; the highest projection compared to all other counties.



PEOPLE OF COLOR were more likely to live in high-risk wildfire areas within the county.

MOBILITY



BLACK residents had the lowest job accessibility by automobile compared to other racial and ethnic groups.



Within Imperial County, **HISPANIC (LATINO)** residents were most likely to live in high-risk areas for pedestrian- or bicyclist-involved collisions.



HISPANIC (LATINO) RESIDENTS had the longest commute of 30 minutes by public transit and **ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER RESIDENTS** had the longest commute by car or motorcycle at 30 minutes as well.

COMMUNITIES



Only **88 PERCENT** of Imperial County residents had access to broadband.



2 OUT OF 3 BLACK RENTERS in Imperial County were overburdened by housing costs.



HISPANIC (LATINO) households were more likely to live in housing units without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities.



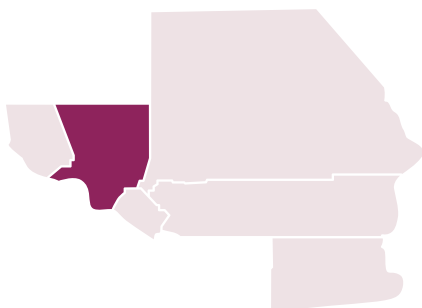
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Los Angeles County is the most populous county in the United States and in the state of California with 10 million residents within an area of 4,058 square miles. The county faces vastly different inequities compared to other counties in the region due to its size and diversity from economy and housing to environment, public health, and access. This county factsheet provides a subset of equity indicators from the Racial Equity Baseline Conditions Report.



10,041,094 residents lived in Los Angeles County, or **53 PERCENT** of SCAG's total population.

DEMOGRAPHICS (2020)



People of color made up **74 PERCENT** of the County's population.



12.4 PERCENT of residents in the county had limited English Proficiency.



Within Los Angeles County, **1 IN 3** households were female-headed households.



10 PERCENT of people in the county had **ONE OR MORE DISABILITIES**.

ECONOMY



HISPANIC (LATINO) residents had the lowest percentage with a high school diploma or higher while **WHITE** residents had the highest percentage.



HISPANIC (LATINO) FULL-TIME WORKERS were **THREE TIMES MORE LIKELY** to be living in poverty than White full-time workers.



BLACK households had the lowest median household income compared to other racial and ethnic groups.

MOBILITY



WHITE residents had the lowest job accessibility by automobile and transit compared to other racial and ethnic groups.



Within Los Angeles County, **HISPANIC (LATINO)** residents were most likely to live in high-risk areas for pedestrian- or bicyclist-involved collisions.



BLACK commuters had the longest overall travel times compared to other racial and ethnic groups at nearly 34 minutes and had the longest public transit travel time at 56 minutes.

ENVIRONMENT



The average CES score for Los Angeles County census tracts was **38**, higher than the regional average and the second highest compared to all counties in the region.



The County is projected to have **37** extreme heat days per year from 2040-2060; higher than the projection for the region.



ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER residents were more likely to live in a high-risk wildfire area in Los Angeles County.

COMMUNITIES



BLACK households were least likely to have broadband access compared to other racial and ethnic groups.



Over **40 PERCENT** of **HISPANIC (LATINO)** renters were overburdened with housing costs compared to 9 percent of White homeowners.



HISPANIC (LATINO) households were more likely to live in housing units without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities.



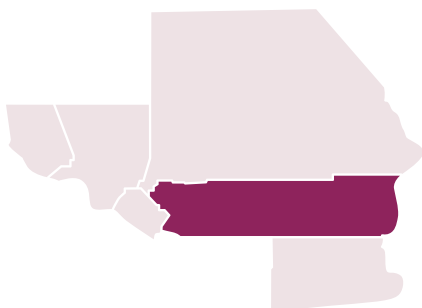
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Riverside County, located in the southeast of California, includes 7,303 square miles of land and is the second largest county in the SCAG region. Mostly covered by desert and the Joshua Tree National Park in the central and eastern portions of the county but still with a fast-growing economy, the county faces many inequities around mobility and access and housing. This county factsheet provides a subset of equity indicators from the Racial Equity Baseline Conditions Report.



2,437,849 residents lived in Riverside County, or **13 PERCENT** of SCAG's total population.

DEMOGRAPHICS (2020)



People of color made up almost **65 PERCENT** of the county's population.



7 PERCENT of residents in the county had limited English proficiency.



Within Riverside County, **27 PERCENT** of households were female-headed households.



12 PERCENT of people in the county had **ONE OR MORE DISABILITIES**.

ECONOMY



31 PERCENT OF HISPANIC (LATINO) residents had less than a high school diploma which is much higher compared to other racial and ethnic groups.



HISPANIC (LATINO) FULL-TIME WORKERS were almost **THREE TIMES MORE LIKELY** to be living in poverty than White full-time workers.



NATIVE AMERICAN residents had the lowest median household income of **\$45,914** which was **35 PERCENT LOWER** than the county average.

ENVIRONMENT



The average CES score for Riverside County census tracts was **26.8**, lower than the regional average.



The county is projected to have **42** extreme heat days per year from 2040-2060; the second highest projection compared to all other counties.



HISPANIC (LATINO) residents were more likely to live in high-risk wildfire areas within the county.

MOBILITY



WHITE residents had the lowest job accessibility by automobile and **NATIVE AMERICAN** residents had the lowest job accessibility by transit compared to other racial and ethnic groups.



Within Riverside County, **HISPANIC (LATINO)** residents were most likely to live in high-risk areas for pedestrian- or bicyclist-involved collisions.



NATIVE AMERICAN residents had the longest commute by public transit, car or motorcycle compared to other racial and ethnic groups.

COMMUNITIES



NATIVE AMERICAN households were least likely to have broadband access compared to other racial and ethnic groups.



45 percent of **NATIVE AMERICAN** renters and 44 percent of **HISPANIC (LATINO)** renters were overburdened with housing costs.



NATIVE AMERICAN households were seven times more likely to live in a housing unit without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities compared to the county average.



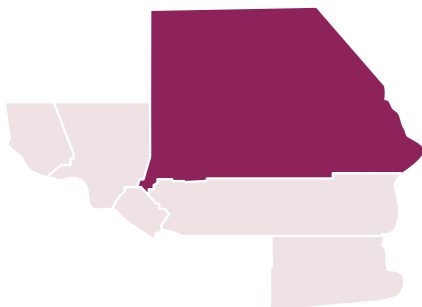
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San Bernardino County, with 20,057 square miles of land area, is the largest county in the United States. As the largest county in the country and most populous majority-Hispanic county in California, San Bernardino County faces inequities unlike other counties in the region. This county factsheet provides a subset of equity indicators from the Racial Equity Baseline Conditions Report.



2,175,424 residents lived in San Bernardino County, or **7 PERCENT** of SCAG's total population.

DEMOGRAPHICS (2020)



People of color made up almost **72 PERCENT** of the county's population.



Nearly **7 PERCENT** residents in the county had limited English proficiency.



Within San Bernardino County, **29 PERCENT** of households were female-headed households.



12 PERCENT of people in the county had **ONE OR MORE DISABILITIES**.

ECONOMY



1 IN 3 residents of color had less than a high school diploma while less than **1 IN 10** White residents had a high school diploma.



HISPANIC (LATINO) FULL-TIME WORKERS were **TWO TIMES MORE LIKELY** to be living in poverty than White full-time workers.



BLACK households had the lowest median household income compared to other racial and ethnic groups.

ENVIRONMENT



The average CES score for San Bernardino County census tracts was **33.7**, slightly higher than the regional average.



The county is projected to have **41** extreme heat days per year from 2040-2060; higher than the projection for the region.



HISPANIC (LATINO) households were more likely to live in high-risk wildfire areas within the county.

MOBILITY



HISPANIC (LATINO) residents had the lowest job accessibility by automobile and **NATIVE AMERICAN** residents had the lowest job accessibility by transit compared to other racial and ethnic groups.



Within San Bernardino County, **HISPANIC (LATINO)** residents were most likely to live in high-risk areas for pedestrian- or bicyclist-involved collisions.



NATIVE AMERICAN residents had the longest commute by public transit and **WHITE** residents had the longest commute by car or motorcycle.

COMMUNITIES



BLACK households were least likely to have broadband access compared to other racial and ethnic groups.



Nearly half of all **BLACK** renters in San Bernardino County were overburdened by housing costs and **NATIVE AMERICAN** homeowners were two times more likely than White homeowners to be overburdened with housing costs.



WHITE households were more likely to live in housing units without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities.



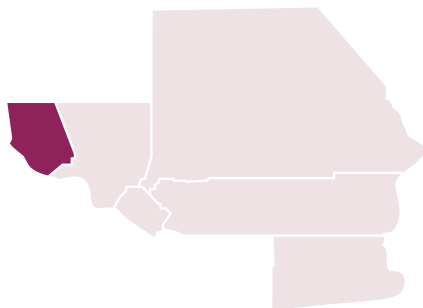
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Part of the California Central Coast, Ventura County is home to almost 850,000 residents on 1,875 square miles. With a mix of urban and rural economies and rising housing costs, Ventura County faces inequities unlike other counties in the region. This county factsheet provides a subset of equity indicators from the Racial Equity Baseline Conditions Report.



845,306 residents lived in Ventura County, or **4 PERCENT** of SCAG's total population.

DEMOGRAPHICS (2020)



People of color made up almost **55 PERCENT** of the county's population.



Almost **1 IN 10** residents in the county had limited English proficiency.



Within Ventura County, **1 IN 3** households were female-headed households.



11 PERCENT of people in the county had **ONE OR MORE DISABILITIES**.

ECONOMY



1 OUT OF 5 residents of color had an associate degree or above while **1 IN 3** White residents had an associate degree or above.



HISPANIC (LATINO) FULL-TIME WORKERS were **THREE TIMES MORE LIKELY** to be living in poverty than White and Asian/Pacific Islander full-time workers.



The median household income for **HISPANIC (LATINO)** households was **28 PERCENT LOWER** than the median household income for White households.

ENVIRONMENT



The average CES score for Ventura County census tracts was **20.8**, much lower than the regional average and lowest compared to all counties in the region.



The county is projected to have **32** extreme heat days per year from 2040-2060; the second lowest projection compared to all other counties.



HISPANIC (LATINO) and **WHITE** residents were more likely to live in high-risk wildfire areas within the county.

MOBILITY



HISPANIC (LATINO) residents had the lowest job accessibility by automobile compared to other racial and ethnic groups.



Within Ventura County, **HISPANIC (LATINO)** residents were most likely to live in high-risk areas for pedestrian- or bicyclist-involved collisions.



WHITE residents had the longest commute by public transit at over an hour and **BLACK** residents had the longest commute by car or motorcycle at 28 minutes.

COMMUNITIES



NATIVE AMERICAN households were least likely to have broadband access compared to other racial and ethnic groups.



HISPANIC (LATINO) renters in Ventura County were the most likely to be overburdened by housing costs compared to other racial and ethnic groups.



MIXED/OTHER households were more likely to live in housing units without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities.



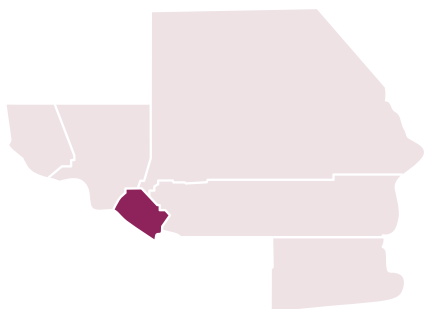
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Orange County, with 799 square miles and 3 million residents, is home to attractions like Disneyland and Angel Stadium and famous for its beaches, orange orchards, academic institutions and many more. With a diverse mix of different economies, Orange County faces inequities unlike other counties in the region. This county factsheet provides a subset of equity indicators from the Racial Equity Baseline Conditions Report.



3,170,158 residents lived in Orange County, or **17 PERCENT** of SCAG's total population.

DEMOGRAPHICS (2020)



People of color made up almost **60 PERCENT** of the county's population.



Nearly **1 IN 10** residents in the county had limited English proficiency.



Within Orange County, **27 PERCENT** of households were female-headed households.



9 PERCENT of people in the county had **ONE OR MORE DISABILITIES**.

ECONOMY



41 PERCENT of residents of color had an associate degree or above while **59 PERCENT** of White residents had an associate degree or above.



HISPANIC (LATINO) FULL-TIME WORKERS were **THREE TIMES MORE LIKELY** to be living in poverty than White full-time workers.

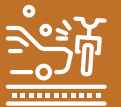


HISPANIC (LATINO) households had the lowest median household income compared to other racial and ethnic groups.

MOBILITY



WHITE residents had the lowest job accessibility by automobile and transit compared to other racial and ethnic groups.



Within Orange County, **HISPANIC (LATINO)** residents were most likely to live in high-risk areas for pedestrian- or bicyclist-involved collisions.



WHITE and **ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDERS** had the longest public transit commute of nearly an hour, almost twice the average county commute time.

ENVIRONMENT



The average CES score for Orange County census tracts was **23.6**, lower than the regional average.



The county is projected to have **15** extreme heat days per year from 2040-2060; the lowest projection and significantly less compared to all other counties.



2 OUT OF 5 WHITE residents in Orange County were living in a high-risk wildfire area, the highest percentage of any racial or ethnic group in the county.

COMMUNITIES



HISPANIC (LATINTO) AND MIXED/OTHER households were least likely to have broadband access compared to other racial and ethnic groups.



HISPANIC (LATINO) renters were twice as likely to be overburdened by housing costs compared to White renters.



MIXED/OTHER households were four times more likely to live in households without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities compared to the rest of the county.