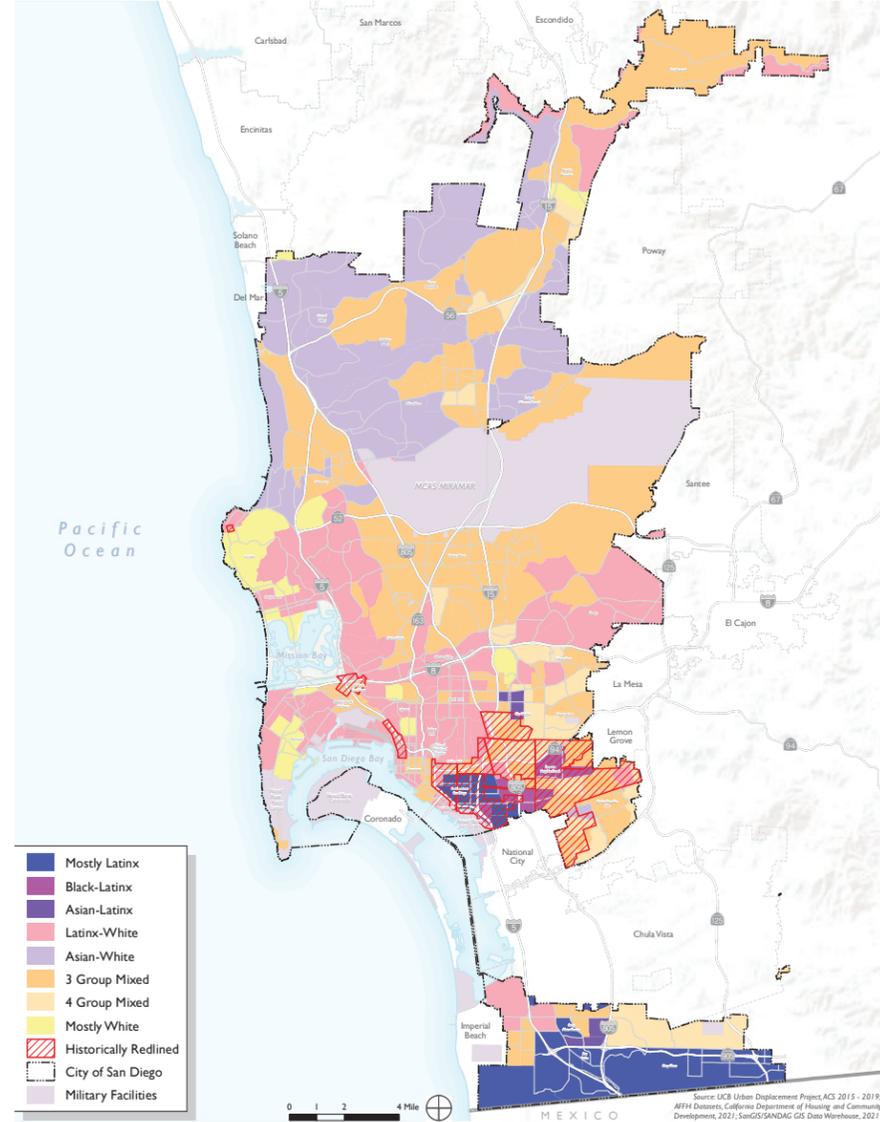


COMMUNITY PROFILE

Socioeconomic Disparities

NEIGHBORHOOD SEGREGATION BY RACE



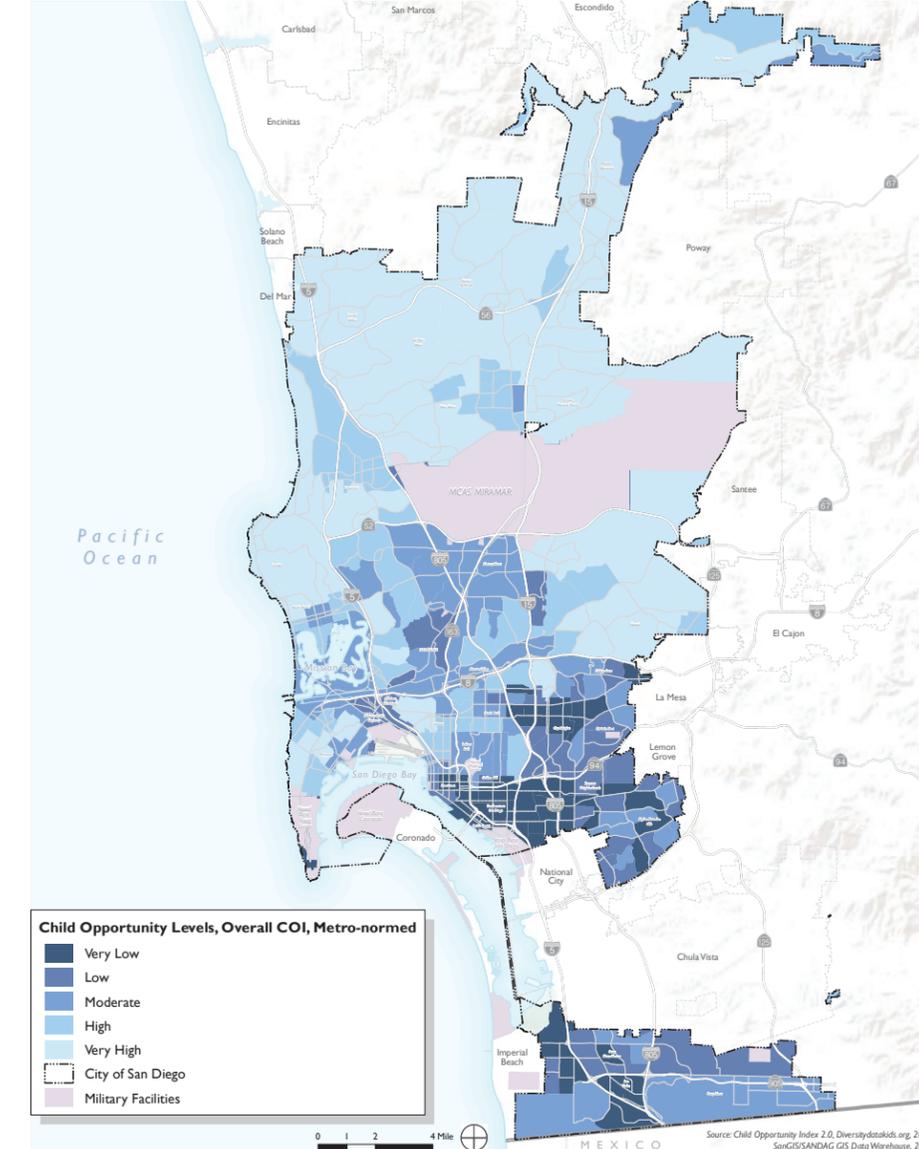
San Diego is a racially diverse community. Hispanic residents make up about 34 percent of the population based on 2019 ACS estimates, and 12 percent of the population is Asian, 5 percent is Black, and 3 percent are of two or more races. The map to the left shows the geographic distribution of San Diego residents by race, aggregated at the census tract level. Areas shown in orange are the most racially diverse, with three of four different racial groups making up a substantial proportion of the tract's population.

While racial and cultural diversity is a celebrated value today, national and local history includes past policies and governmental actions that have disenfranchised communities of color and continue to have impacts into the present.

For example, redlining was a process used by the federal Home Owners' Loan Corporation (HOLC) in the 1930s to guide federal subsidies and mortgage lending and was largely determined by racial demographics. Red or "hazardous" neighborhoods were deemed riskiest, making it hard for residents from those communities to get loans for homeownership or maintenance and resulting in disinvestment. Figure 7 illustrates how historically redlined areas coincide with areas that, even today, are predominantly communities of color and also coincide with the low-income areas seen in the maps from the previous section.

While redlining was a historical practice that was applied only to the areas of the City that were developed or developing in the 1930s, its legacy still affects redlined neighborhoods locally and nationally.

CHILD OPPORTUNITY INDEX 2.0



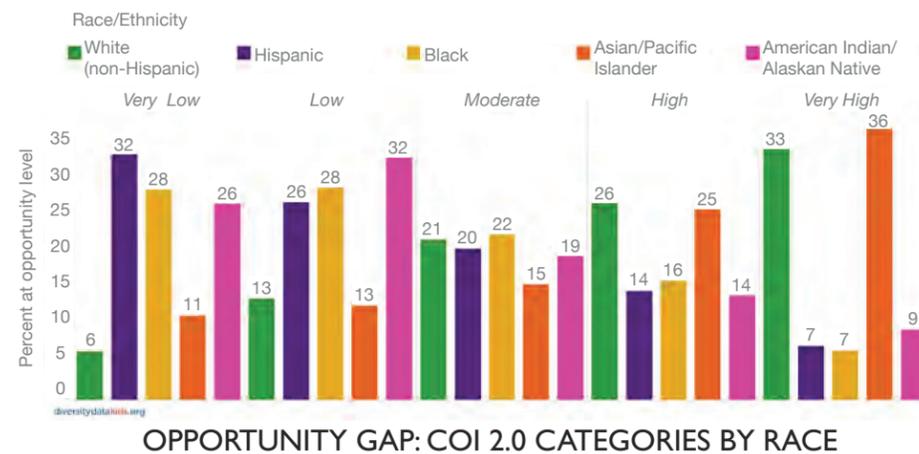
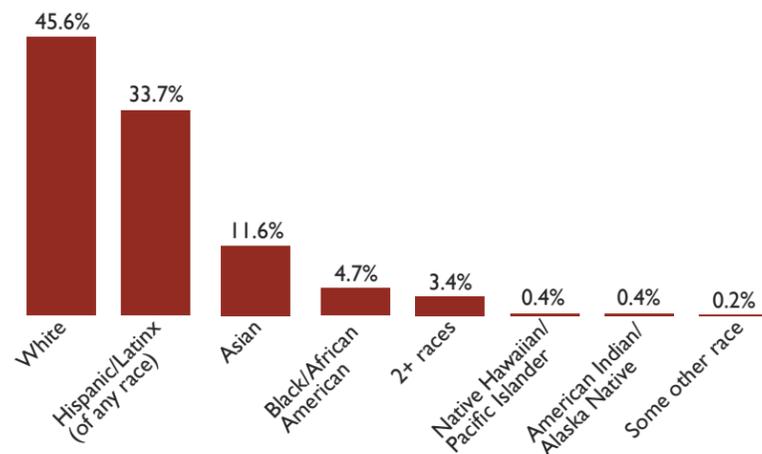
The Child Opportunity Index (COI) is a metric developed by the Kirwan Institute (Datadiversitykids.org) that measures neighborhood resources and conditions that affect childhood development. COI 2.0, updated in 2020, has 29 neighborhood-level indicators including access and quality of early childhood education (ECE), high-quality schools, green space, healthy food, toxin-free environments, and socioeconomic resources.

The COI score ranges from 0 (Very Low Opportunity) to 100 (Very High Opportunity). The San Diego-Carlsbad metro area is a Medium opportunity area, with an average score of 56, and ranks in the middle of the 100 largest metros in the US.

The map to the left shows that opportunity is not equal in San Diego; tracts in the northern half of the city tend to be higher, while tracts in the southern half score much lower. There is a 77-point difference between the highest and lowest scoring tracts in the San Diego-Carlsbad metro area.

There is also a racial opportunity gap, as seen in the chart below the map. White and Asian/Pacific Islander racial groups are far more represented in the High and Very High opportunity categories, while Hispanic and Black populations have significantly higher proportions in the Very Low and Low opportunity groups.

CITY OF SAN DIEGO POPULATION BY RACE, 2019

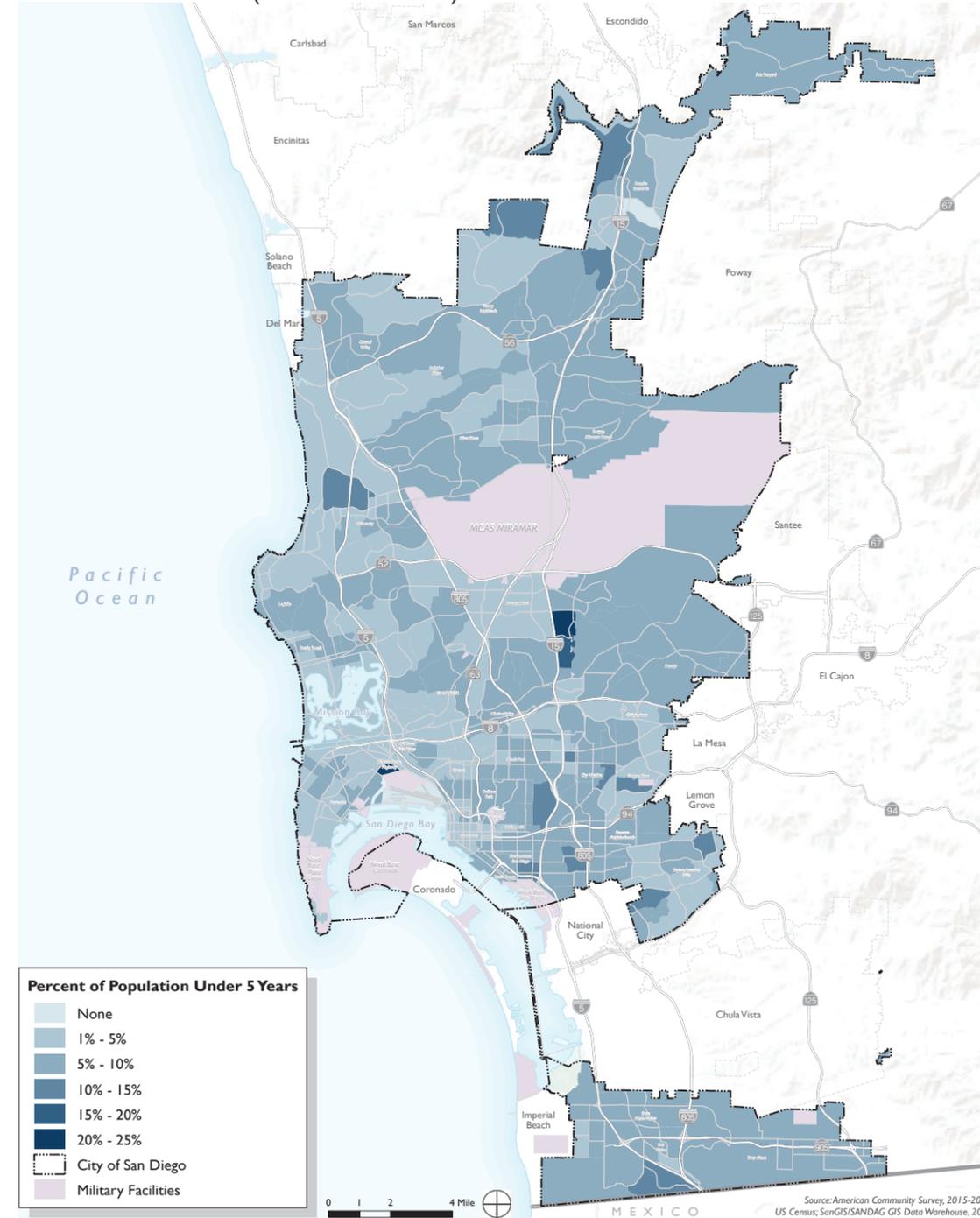


OPPORTUNITY GAP: COI 2.0 CATEGORIES BY RACE

COMMUNITY PROFILE

Vulnerable & Sensitive Populations

YOUNG CHILDREN (AGE 5 & UNDER)



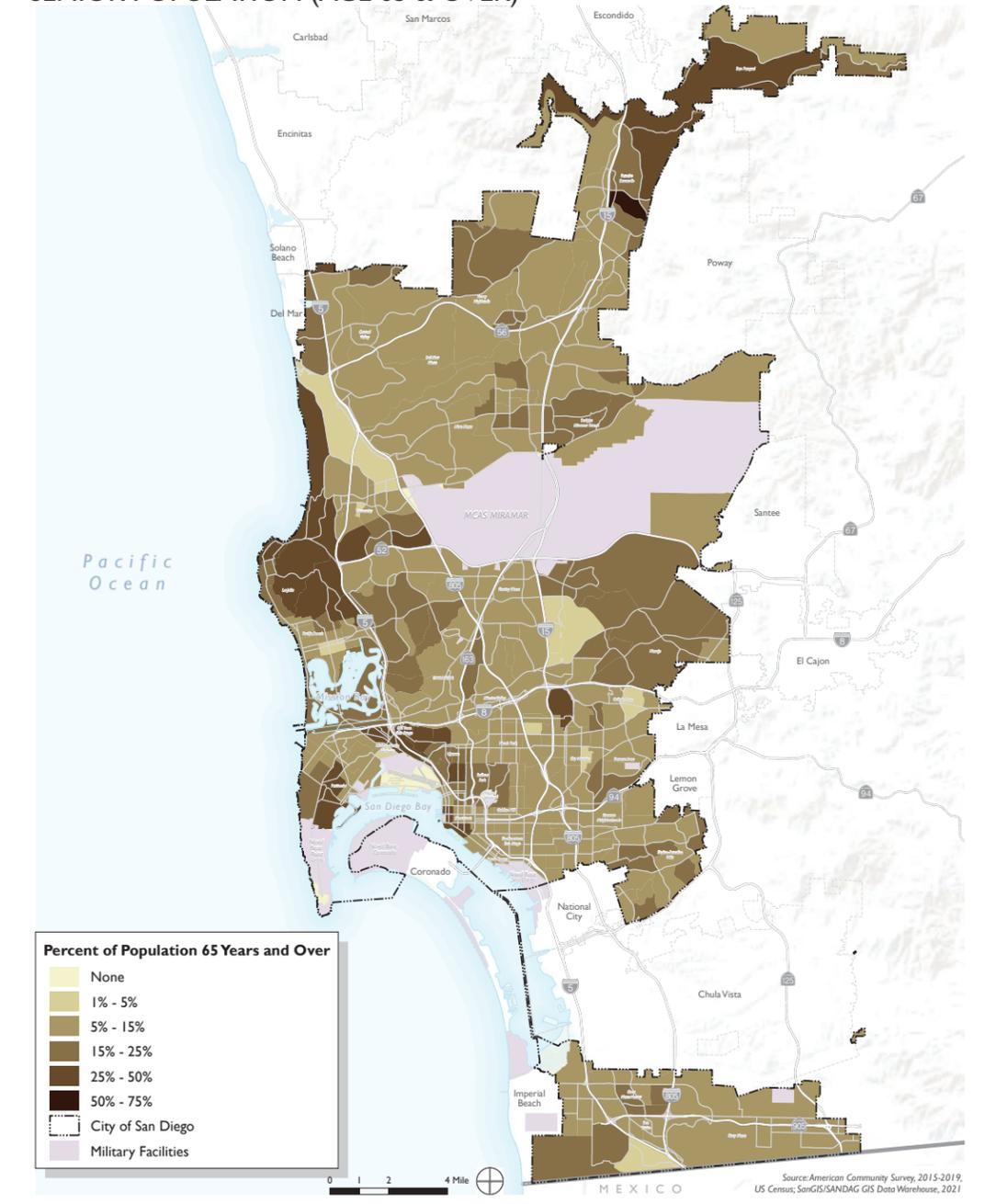
Certain groups of individuals are more vulnerable or susceptible to negative health effects when exposed various kinds of pollution, including individuals with existing health conditions, young children, and seniors. The US EPA identifies uses that serve these populations as “sensitive receptor uses,” which include hospitals, schools, daycare facilities, elderly housing and convalescent facilities.

According to 2019 ACS, the median age in San Diego is 34.9, compared 36.5 statewide and 35.8 countywide. This means that the population is comparatively younger, and therefore that there are more children and young people living in San Diego who could be negatively affected by pollution. The distribution of young children ages 5 and under is generally even throughout the city, as mapped to the left.

The map on the right illustrates senior populations (ages 65 and older), which vary throughout the city. Seniors are particularly concentrated in the La Jolla, University, Rancho Bernardo, San Pasqual, and Peninsula communities. Due to aging of the baby boomer generation, growth in the City’s senior population is expected.

Negative health outcomes can both result from and increase the negative effects of ongoing pollution exposure. Existing health conditions among San Diego residents are shown on the next page.

SENIOR POPULATION (AGE 65 & OVER)



CITY OF SAN DIEGO POPULATION BY AGE, 2019

