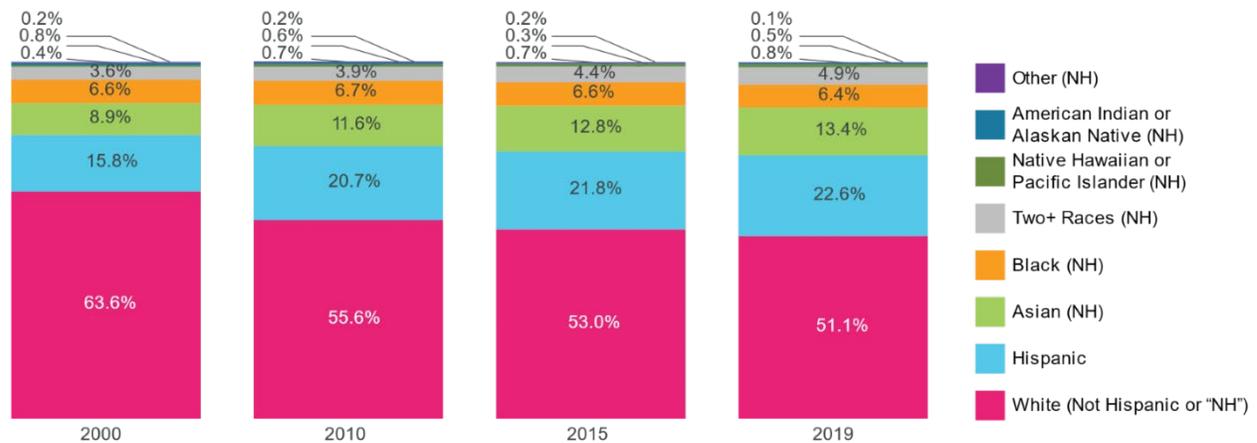


Regional Demographic Snapshot

Selected excerpts from SACOG’s 2021 Regional Progress Report prepared for the Race, Equity & Inclusion Working Group. The full report is available [online](#). The following data sets were selected to have a shared understanding of social and economic disparities by race and ethnicity. While these regional data sets highlight the Sacramento region, there exist decades of research and analysis that further demonstrate racial disparities across outcomes.

Race and Ethnicity in the Sacramento Region, 2000 to 2019

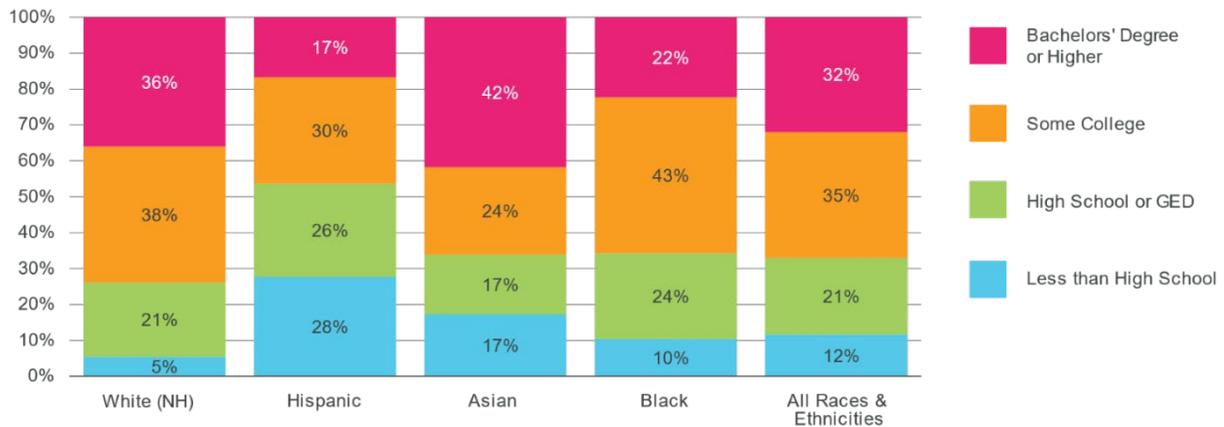
As of 2021, the Sacramento six-county region is currently home to 2.5 million residents and growing. While the state lost population for the first time in its’ history between 2020 and 2021, this region continues to grow. Diversity also continues to grow and as of 2019, at 48.9%, the region is on the cusp of becoming majority Black, Indigenous, People of Color (BIPOC). California and the Sacramento Region are at the front of demographic shifts seen throughout the nation.



Source: SACOG, December 2020. Based on Census and American Community Survey data.

Education Attainment for Persons Aged 26+ by Race and Ethnicity, 2018

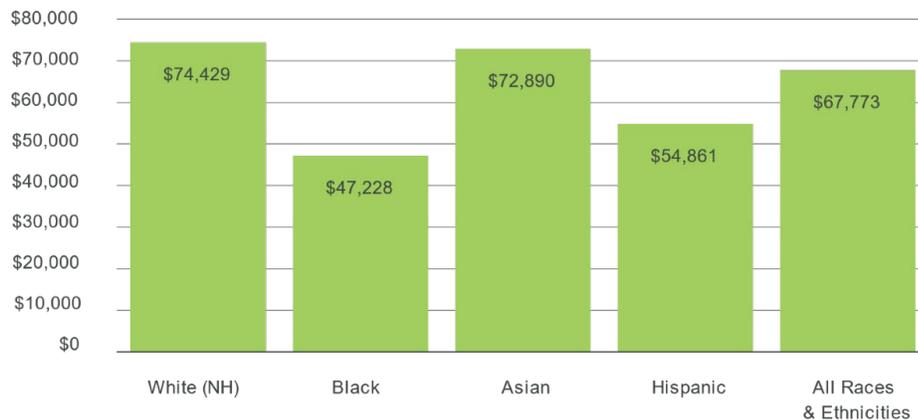
Education is a traditional pathway to advancement to higher income employment as well as other opportunities. While the Sacramento Region has seen growth in higher education over most race and ethnic categories over the past several years, the data still show wide disparities. The largest differences are generally found for persons with less than a high school education or those with a Bachelors' degree or higher. These trends are also significant as the Brookings Institute notes that the demand for low-digital skill jobs is trending downward. Persons with some college is of significant note as it represents 35% of the region's residents aged 26 and above. This category may include individuals that have started but not completed college as well those who have participated in or completed a career pathway or certificate program.



Source: SACOG, December 2020. Based on American Community Survey 2018 5-year sample. Data limitations preclude breaking out the many groups found within the Asian category. Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander are included in the All Races & Ethnicities category.

Median Annual Household Income by Race and Ethnicity in Sacramento Region, 2018

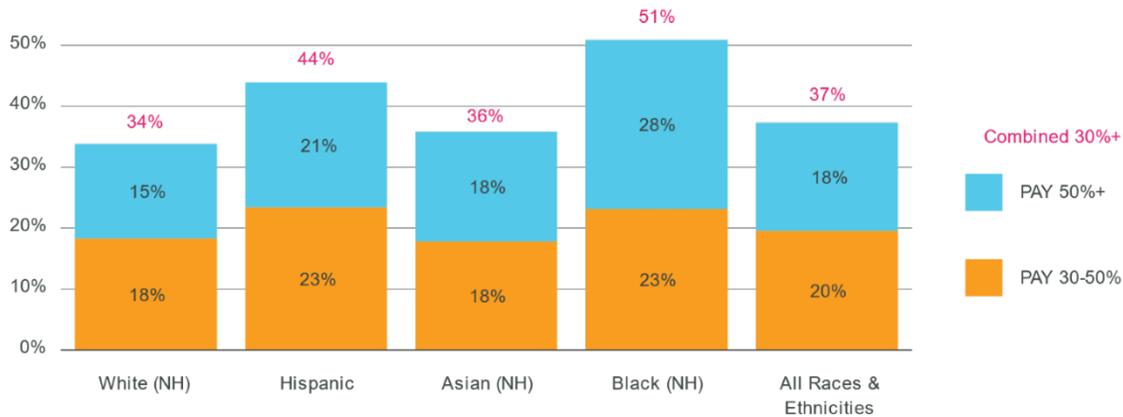
Disparities in education attainment and labor force participation are generally reflected in household income and household wealth. The Great Recession impacted many residents, even those with higher levels of education. Median household income by race and ethnicity within the region remains significantly different. White, not-Hispanic households' median income is 110% of the regional median for all groups, while Black households are at only 70% of the median for all groups. What is more difficult to quantify is wealth. There are currently no regional level metrics that provide a good analysis of wealth by race and ethnicity, however, home ownership is known to be a large component of household wealth. While not shown in this report, levels of homeownership by race and ethnicity are starkly different throughout the region. Overall, 60% of regional households own their home; this figure is 67% for white, not-Hispanic households and 33% for Black households. While there are many factors at play, homes available to purchase that match with household incomes are few.



Source: SACOG, December 2020. Based on American Community Survey 2018 5-year sample data.

Housing-cost Burden by Race and Ethnicity, 2016

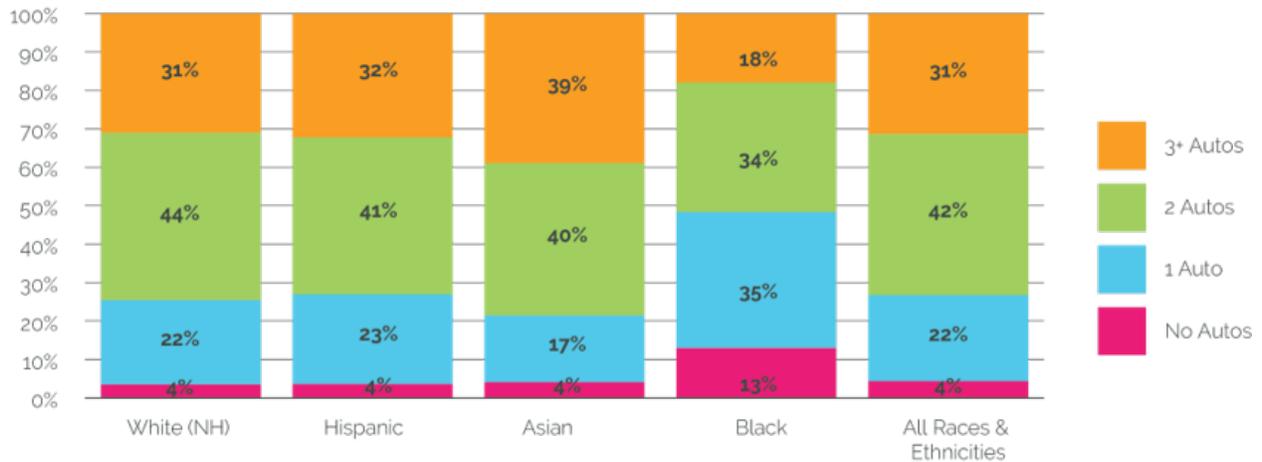
Households with lower incomes can have significant limits on ability to pay for housing and other needs, leaving less income to spend on other needs or wants such as saving for a down-payment on a house, saving for a college fund, contributing to a retirement account, paying for recreational sports activities, or enjoying a vacation. Regionally, housing supply has not kept pace with population growth. Stagnant wages and under-employment, along with rapidly increasing rental and home-ownership costs have resulted in a heavily housing-cost burdened region. As newer data becomes available, we expect this burden to increase. Spikes in median rental costs as well as median home purchase costs have been prevalent for several years, leading the nation in some years and further magnified by the impacts of COVID-19.



Source: 2016 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, HUD. A household is considered housing cost-burdened if it spends 30% or more of total household income on housing costs.

Auto Ownership by Race and Ethnicity, 2016

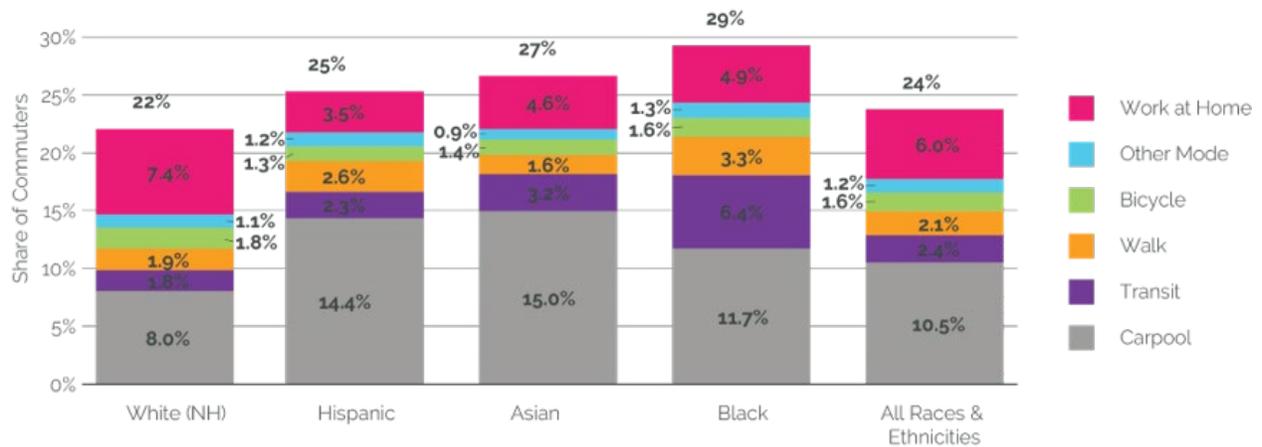
Travel in the Sacramento region is dominated by automobile travel. An automobile provides the greatest amount of flexibility and reliability to people finding and keeping jobs, traveling to school(s), any kind of shopping, visiting friends and/or family, attending medical appointments and many types of other errands. Lower household incomes coupled with high housing costs may result in individuals with lower auto ownership and/or a higher rate of using alternative modes of commute—in many cases, by need rather than by choice. Black persons are more than three times as likely to have no access to an automobile at home than other racial and ethnic groups (13% compared to 4%). Additionally, 35 percent of black persons live in households where one vehicle is shared by all household members, nearly twice the rate of all other groups.



Source: Census Public use Microdata Sample (PUMS), 2012-2016.

Alternative Modes of Commute by Race and Ethnicity, 2016

Black, Asian and Hispanic workers all report higher rates of alternative commute mode compared to white, not-Hispanic workers. Higher shares of alternative commute modes translate to lower vehicle miles traveled, which is an important policy goal. Black workers reported an overall alternative mode share of the highest of any group with a rate of 29%, but that overall share includes a lower work-at-home share and a much higher transit share (more than triple the share reported by white, not-Hispanic workers). Asian workers reported nearly double the rate of carpooling than white workers. While Hispanic workers reported the lowest shares of work-at-home at 3.5% and second highest for carpooling at 14.4%. While COVID-19 pandemic impacts on the overall workforce of the region are available, any breakdown by race and ethnicity are not. Early state and national level research show that white, non-Hispanic workers are significantly more likely to work in industries that have the option to work from home.



Source: Census Public use Microdata Sample (PUMS), 2012-2016.

DATA NOTES

Data comparing pre-COVID to COVID impacts on all metrics is limited and not currently available for the Sacramento Region. Race and ethnicity data from this excerpt are derived from U.S. Census Bureau data products and are based on self-identification. Data for American Indian, Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, Multi-Race, Census' Other and Two or more Races is not included because of the high margin of error due to smaller sample sizes within the region. Sacramento is home to a wide variety of Asian groups reported as a single race category. We recognize that there are significant disparities within some of these Asian groups on all metrics listed in this report, however small sample sizes and high margins of error inhibit regional level analysis at this time.