



SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

RICHMOND FUND FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH



SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

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SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

Purpose

The Secondary Data Analysis is intended to accompany the 2024 RFCY Community Needs Assessment (CNA). The preparation of the CNA involved the examination of large quantities of data, not all of which are included in the final report, but which nevertheless add context and a richer understanding of the realities faced by Richmond residents – and more specifically, the needs of children and youth. This supporting document is presented as a summary of this background data.

Some of the data in this report is presented alongside similar data points for "peer cities," Vallejo and Concord, two other Bay Area cities identified by the City of Richmond as being somewhat similar in size and demographics. We recognize that despite some similarities, these cities also have significant regional differences in history, culture, finances, and governance structure that limit the use of comparing their data directly. This "peer city" data is presented for reference purposes only.



SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

I. Demographics

A. Population

Richmond is located in Contra Costa County, California. In 2020, Costa Contra County had a population of 1,153,031, and Richmond had a population of 116,367. **Richmond's population declined since 2020 to 111,441 in 2024 (projected) by 4.23%.**

Total Population and Growth – Richmond (2018 – 2024)¹

Year	Total	Growth	Growth Rate
2018	110,298	241	0.22%
2019	110,150	-148	-0.13%
2020	116,367	6,217	5.64%
2021	115,731	-636	-0.55%
2022	114,301	-1,430	-1.24%
2023	112,871	-1,430	-1.25%
2024	111,441	-1,430	-1.27%

Concord and Vallejo were selected as peer cities to Richmond because of their relatively similar sizes and demographics. All three cities have experienced a decrease in their population between **3.77%** and **4.83%** over the last five years.



Population Change – Richmond and Peer Cities (2020-2024)^{2,3,4}

City	Population by Year			Population Change Since 2020
	2020	2022	2024	
Richmond	116,367	114,301	111,441	-4.23%
Concord	125,256	122,616	119,201	-4.83%
Vallejo	125,886	123,564	121,146	-3.77%

1. <https://www.worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/richmond-ca-population>

2. <https://www.worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/richmond-ca-population>

3. <https://www.worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/concord-ca-population>

4. <https://www.worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/vallejo-ca-population>

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B. Race and Ethnicity

Richmond is a racially and ethnically diverse city. Richmond's largest demographic, the Hispanic/Latino/Latinx population, grew from 36% of all residents in 2010 to 41% in 2018 and to 42% in 2022. The Black/African-American percentage of the population decreased from 28% in 2010 to 20% in 2018 and further to 19% in 2022. The White population decreased from 18% in 2010 to 15% in 2022. The Asian-American population declined slightly from 15% in 2010 to 14% in 2022. Individuals who identify themselves as American Indian/Alaskan Native, Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian, or some other race made up 1% and 2% in 2022. Individuals identifying as of two or more races increased from 2% in 2010 to 6% in 2022.^{5,6}

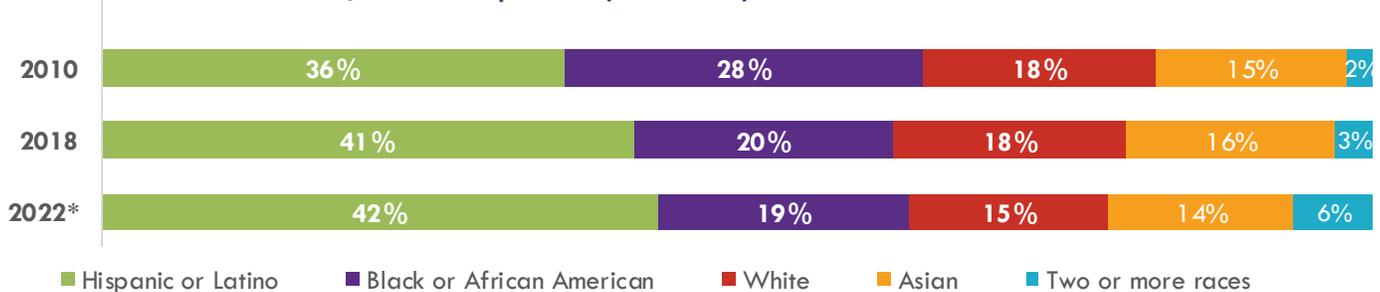
Race and Ethnicity – Richmond and Peer Cities (2022)^{7,8,9}

City	Hispanic/ Latino	Black/ African-American	White	Asian	Two or More Races
Richmond	44%	18.3%	24.2%	14.2%	13.3%
Concord	34%	3%	39%	16%	6%
Vallejo	28%	20%	19%	24%	6%

Richmond, like its peer cities, is racially and ethnically diverse. Richmond has the highest percent of Hispanic/Latino population among its peer cities.



Richmond's Racial/Ethnic Composition (2010-2022)^{10,11}



5. <https://www.ci.richmond.ca.us/DocumentCenter/View/57800/2020-Community-Needs-Assessment-Report>

6. <https://censusreporter.org/profiles/16000US0660620-richmond-ca/>

7. <https://censusreporter.org/profiles/16000US0660620-richmond-ca/>

8. <https://censusreporter.org/profiles/16000US0616000-concord-ca/>

9. <https://censusreporter.org/profiles/16000US0681666-vallejo-ca/>

10. <https://www.ci.richmond.ca.us/DocumentCenter/View/57800/2020-Community-Needs-Assessment-Report>

11. <https://censusreporter.org/profiles/16000US0660620-richmond-ca/>

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C. Age

Richmond has a young population, although the median age of its residents has been gradually increasing. In 2024, the median age of its residents is 39, up from 37.1 in 2022. By comparison, the 2024 median age in Contra Costa County overall is 40.1.¹²



The Median Age in Three Cities



Age and Percent of Population – Richmond and Peer Cities (2022)^{13,14,15}

Age	Richmond	Concord	Vallejo
0-9	9%	11%	11%
10-19	15%	10%	12%
20-29	12%	13%	13%
30-39	15%	16%	14%
40-49	14%	13%	13%
50-59	14%	13%	13%
60-69	11%	14%	14%
70-79	7%	9%	7%
80+	4%	3%	3%
18 to 64	64%	64%	53%
Median age	39	40.4	41.4



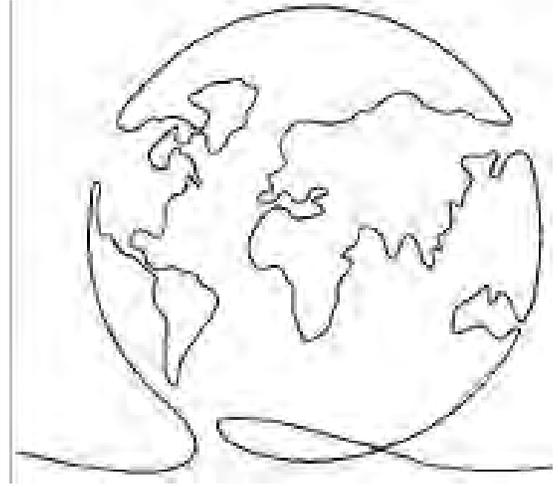
12. <https://datausa.io/profile/geo/richmond-ca/>
 13. <https://censusreporter.org/profiles/16000US0660620-richmond-ca/>
 14. <https://censusreporter.org/profiles/16000US0616000-concord-ca/>
 15. <https://censusreporter.org/profiles/16000US0681666-vallejo-ca/>

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D. Place of Birth

The majority of Richmond residents are U.S. born (65.6%); and just over half of the city's residents are Richmond natives. Most of the residents born outside of the United States are from Latin America.

Richmond's foreign-born percentage is significantly higher than that of Contra Costa County as a whole, where 25.4% of residents were born outside the United States.¹⁶



E. Language Spoken at Home

In 2024, 54.5% of Richmond residents aged 5 and older speak languages other than English at home. The most common language is Spanish, which is spoken at home by 39% of people in Richmond. In Contra Costa County overall, 36.3% speak a language other than English at home.¹⁷

16. <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/richmond-ca-population>

17. <https://censusreporter.org/profiles/16000US0660620-richmond-ca/>

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F. Families and Households

In Richmond, the average family size is 3.5 people, and the average household size is 2.88. About 65.3% of all households are family households, with 35.5% of these including children under 18. Single mothers head 16.1% of households with children. Additionally, 48.1% of all households are rentals. A household refers to all individuals living in a single housing unit, with one resident designated as the "householder"—usually the person in whose name the home is owned or rented. A family household includes the householder and any relatives living in the same household, related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Home Ownership and Household Type – Richmond (2024)¹⁸

	Total	Average Household Size	Home-Owners	Renters
All	39,618	2.88	51.9%	48.1%
Married	17,084	3.69	63.1%	36.9%
Non-family	13,102	1.29	47.2%	52.8%
Female householder	6,401	3.69	34.8%	65.2%
Male householder	3,031	3.49	44.6%	55.4%

According to the 2022 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimate, Richmond has a lower percentage of homeowners (51.9%) than that of Vallejo (58.7%) or Concord (61.1%). Richmond's average household size is slightly larger (2.88) than that of Vallejo's (2.79) or Concord (2.71).

"Female" refers to households where children are raised by a single mother, while "Male" refers to those headed by a single father. A nonfamily household includes a householder living alone or only with nonrelatives, such as roommates or an unmarried partner.

Household Type and Home Ownership – Richmond and Peer Cities (2024)^{19,20,21}

	All	Married	Non-Family	Female	Male
TOTAL					
Richmond	39,618	17,084	13,102	6,401	3,031
Concord	45,574	22,671	15,377	5,406	2,120
Vallejo	44,107	19,363	14,354	7,212	3,166
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE					
Richmond	2.88	3.69	1.29	3.69	3.49
Concord	2.71	3.37	1.36	3.48	3.37
Vallejo	2.79	3.43	1.31	3.67	3.58
HOMEOWNERS					
Richmond	51.9%	63.1%	47.2%	34.8%	44.6%
Concord	61.1%	71.1%	51.9%	49.3%	49.8%
Vallejo	58.7%	73.3%	49.8%	41.2%	50.3%
RENTERS					
Richmond	48.1%	36.9%	52.8%	65.2%	55.4%
Concord	38.9%	28.9%	48.1%	50.7%	50.2%
Vallejo	41.3%	26.7%	50.2%	58.8%	49.7%

18. <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/richmond-ca-population>

19. <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/richmond-ca-population>

20. <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/concord-ca-population>

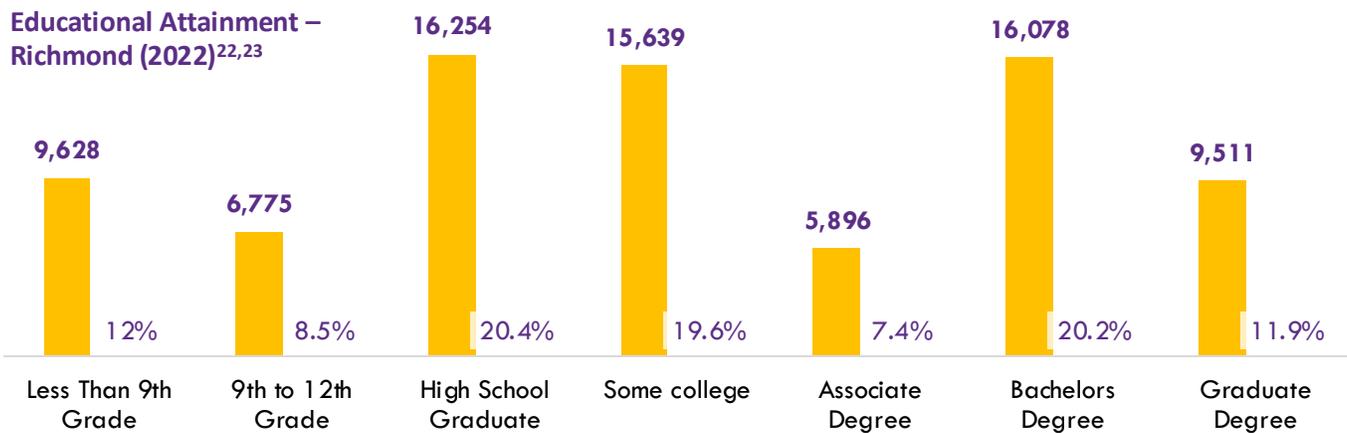
21. <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/vallejo-ca-population>

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G. Educational Attainment

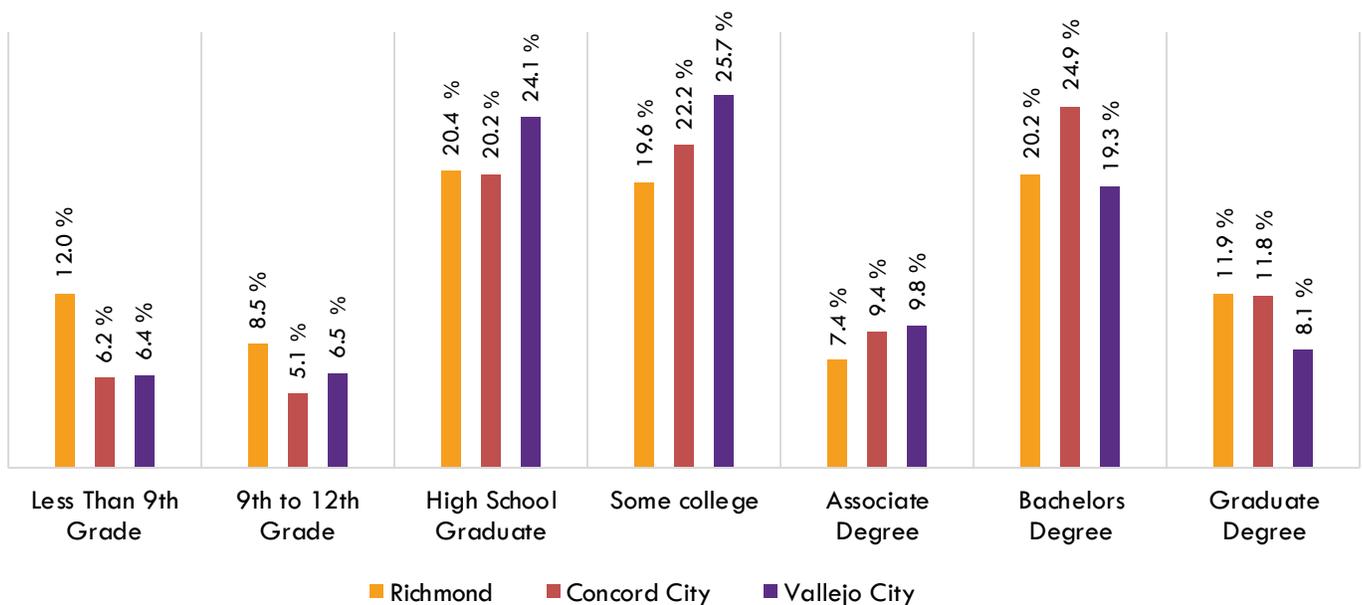
In 2022, 79.5% of Richmond residents 25 and older were high school graduates, and 39.5% had earned a post-secondary degree, up from 36% in 2018.

Educational Attainment – Richmond (2022)^{22,23}



As compared with its peer cities, Richmond (12%) has a higher percentage of residents with less than a 9th-grade education versus Concord (6.2%) and Vallejo (6.4%). Concord, at 36.7%, has the highest percentage of residents who hold bachelor's degrees, compared with 32.1% of Richmond residents and 27.4% of Vallejo residents.

Educational Attainment – Richmond and Peer Cities (2022)^{24,25,26}



22. <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/richmond-ca-population->

23. U.S. Census Bureau (2018). Educational Attainment, Table S1501 (5-year estimate), 2014-2018, American Community Survey 5-year estimates. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>

24. <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/richmond-ca-population>

25. <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/concord-ca-population>

26. <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/vallejo-ca-population>

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Education levels vary significantly between ethnic and racial groups in Richmond. White residents in Richmond have the highest high school graduation rate (94.6%) and the highest percentage of people with bachelor's degrees or higher (56.8%). The Hispanic/Latino population had the lowest high school graduation rate (60.5%) and lowest percentage of residents with bachelor's degrees (13.8%).

Education Attainment by Race/Ethnicity – Richmond (2024)²⁷

	Total	High School	High School Percent	Bachelor's	Bachelors Percent
Hispanic/Latino	29,757	17,993	60.5%	4,118	13.8%
Other Race	18,954	11,229	59.2%	1,685	8.9%
White	16,821	15,915	94.6%	9,553	56.8%
Black/African-American	16,013	14,403	89.9%	3,855	24.1%
Asian	13,204	11,416	86.5%	6,430	48.7%
Two or More Races	8,454	6,242	73.8%	2,772	32.8%
Native American	928	708	76.3%	193	20.8%
Pacific Islander	348	311	89.4%	59	16.9%

Note: Table below reflects demographic groups as used by the U.S. Census

Education Attainment by Race/Ethnicity – Richmond and Peer Cities (2024)^{28,29,30}

Race/Ethnicity	Richmond		Concord		Vallejo	
	High School Percent	Bachelor's Percent	High School Percent	Bachelor's Percent	High School Percent	Bachelor's Percent
Hispanic/Latino	60.5%	13.8%	70.3%	19.7%	91.9%	40.3%
Other Race	59.2%	8.9%	61.5%	13.6%	93.3%	22.3%
White	94.6%	56.8%	95.6%	40.1%	93.2%	30.4%
Black/African-American	89.9%	24.1%	94.5%	37.0%	86.7%	24.9%
Asian	86.5%	48.7%	94.1%	54.2%	70.4%	16.2%
Two or More Races	73.8%	32.8%	85.8%	29.2%	64.8%	13.6%
Native American	76.3%	20.8%	78.2%	22.7%	72.3%	5.1%
Pacific Islander	89.4%	16.9%	100.0%	15.8%	74.8%	9.9%

27. <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/richmond-ca-population>

28. <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/richmond-ca-population>

29. <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/concord-ca-population>

30. <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/vallejo-ca-population>

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H. Family Household Income

Comparing Richmond to its peer cities, Concord has the highest per capita income (\$48,906) followed by Richmond (\$41,242) and Vallejo (\$39,568). Similarly, Concord has the highest household median income of \$104,523, followed by Richmond (\$88,594) and Vallejo (\$88,063).

Household Income – Richmond (2022)³¹



\$88,594

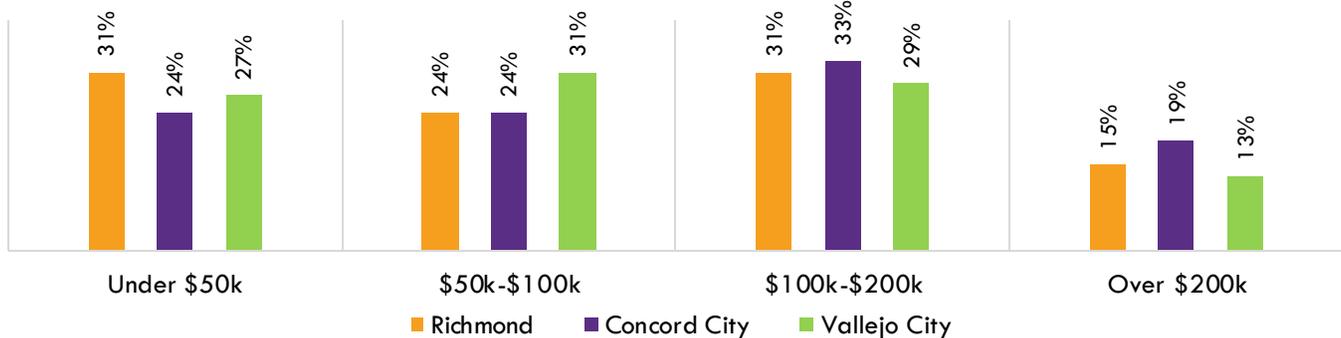
Median Household Income

\$41,242

Per Capita Income



Household Income – Richmond and Peer Cities (2022)^{32,33,34}



Median & Per Capita Household Income – Richmond and Peer Cities (2022)

Household Income	Richmond	Concord	Vallejo
Median Household Income	\$88,594	104,523	\$88,063
Per Capita Income	\$41,242	\$48,906	\$39,568

31. <https://censusreporter.org/profiles/16000US0660620-richmond-ca/>.

32. <https://censusreporter.org/profiles/16000US0660620-richmond-ca/>.

33. <https://censusreporter.org/profiles/16000US0616000-concord-ca/>.

34. <https://censusreporter.org/profiles/16000US0681666-vallejo-ca/>.

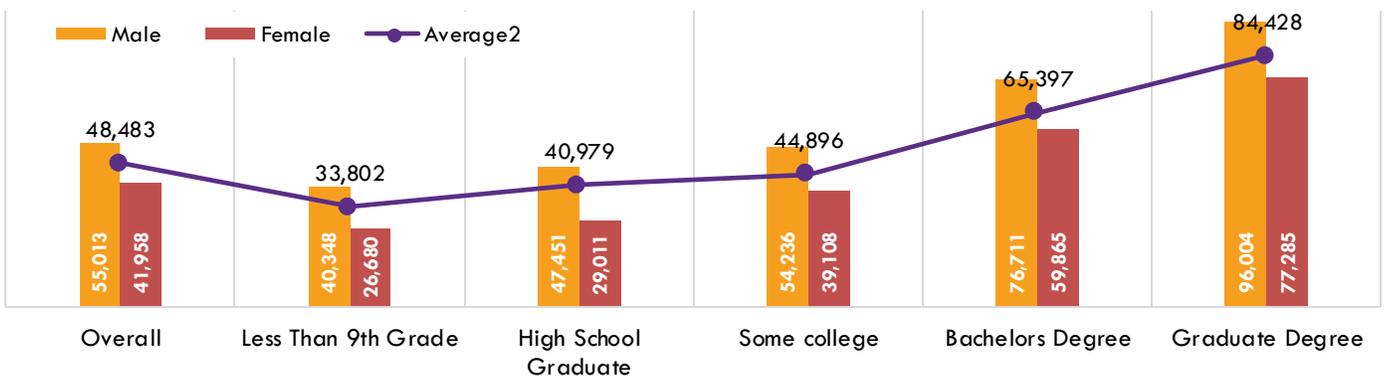
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There is significant income inequality in Richmond, as demonstrated by the gap between the mean and median household incomes. When the mean and median are equal, it means wealth is more evenly distributed. The larger the gap, the greater the inequality. The estimated mean household income in Richmond in 2024 is \$108,861, more than \$22,000 above the median. There are similar gaps in Vallejo and Concord.^{35,36,37}

Mean and Median Income by Household Type – Richmond and Peer Cities (2024)

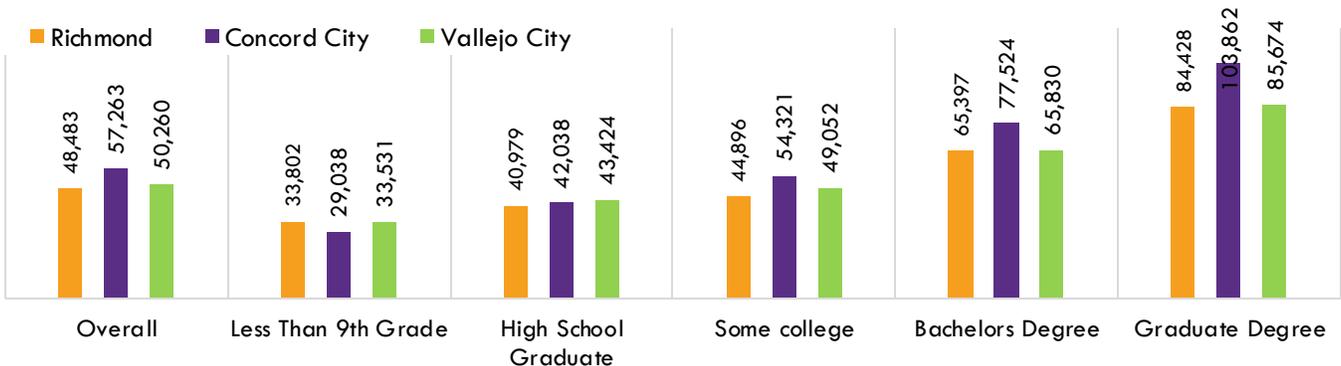
Household Type	Richmond		Concord		Vallejo	
	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean
Households	\$86,618	\$108,861	\$107,789	\$130,276	\$86,112	\$109,350
Families	\$92,312	\$116,360	\$122,125	\$147,096	\$99,678	\$119,881
Married Families	\$112,919	\$136,688	\$138,781	\$164,260	\$114,731	\$136,430
Non-Families	\$64,195	\$83,155	\$67,496	\$89,421	\$54,349	\$75,892

Average Income by Level of Education and Gender – Richmond (2024)



The average income for women in Richmond is lower than their male peers' across all education levels. Richmond residents with high school educations have lower average incomes than their peers in Vallejo and Concord.

Average Income by Level of Education – Richmond and Peer Cities (2024)



35. <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/concord-ca-population>

36. <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/vallejo-ca-population>

37. <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/richmond-ca-population>

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

I. Poverty

Currently, more than one-third (37%) of youth and children under the age of 18 years in Richmond are 200% below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), while 35% of adults are below this threshold. A family 200% FPL earns \$5,200 a month; an individual earns \$2,510 a month. Though most data on poverty use the 100% of FPL, the California Department of Public Health cites that the 200% FPL is a more realistic measure of poverty given California’s high cost of living.^{38,39}

Over one-third (37%) of children and youth below 18 years of age are living in poverty at 200% FPL

Employment Status by Sex – Richmond (2024)



In 2024, an estimated 14.3% of Richmond residents are living under the FPL (13.4% of males and 15.2% of females). The poverty rates measured by FPL for unemployment are 24.6% and 23.5% for males and females, respectively.⁴⁰

Employment Status by Sex – Richmond and Peer Cities (2024)^{41,42}



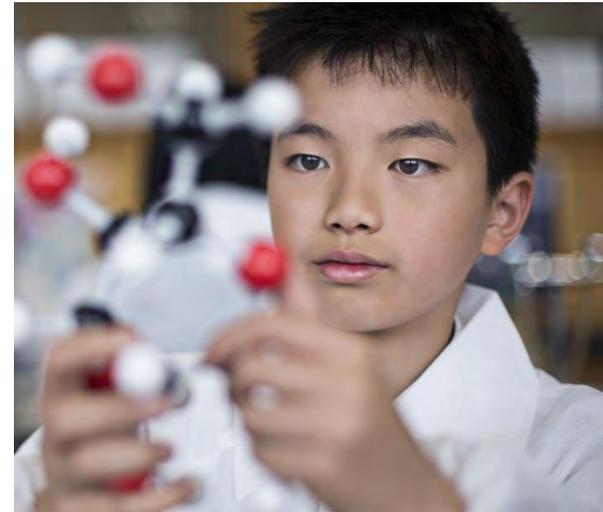
38. https://data.ca.gov/dataset/poverty-rate-200-fpl-and-child-under-18-poverty-rate-by-california-regions/resource/cb5ea7ae-9f72-47de-9858-e26f7d021049?inner_span=True
 39. <https://data.census.gov/table?q=B17024&q=160XX00US0660620>
 40. <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/richmond-ca-population>
 41. <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/concord-ca-population>
 42. <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/vallejo-ca-population>

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The percent of people in Richmond living at or below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) differs significantly across demographics. The estimated poverty rates (as measured by 100% FPL) in 2024 are 18.4% for Black/African-American residents and 15.7% Hispanic/Latino residents.

Number and Percentage of Residents in Poverty by Race/Ethnicity – Richmond (2024)⁴³

Race/Ethnicity	Total	In Poverty	Poverty Rate
Hispanic/Latino	50,414	7,924	15.7%
Other	32,519	6,739	20.7%
Black/African-American	20,984	3,858	18.4%
Multiple	15,061	1,892	12.6%
White	19,949	1,865	9.4%
Asian	16,408	1,307	8.0%
Native American	1,309	57	4.4%
Pacific Islander	583	41	7.0%



Relative to its peers, Richmond has the highest poverty rate for Hispanics, “Other” and residents of multiple races/ethnicities. Vallejo has the highest poverty rates for Black, White, Native American, and Pacific Islanders.

Poverty Rate by Race/Ethnicity – Richmond and Peer Cities (2024)^{44,45}

Race/Ethnicity	Percent in Poverty (100% FPL)		
	Richmond	Concord	Vallejo
Hispanic/Latino	15.7%	11.9%	11.6%
Other	20.7%	12.5%	12.4%
Black/African-American	18.4%	10.4%	20.6%
Multiple	12.6%	10.7%	10.8%
White	9.4%	8.5%	11.0%
Asian	8.0%	10.0%	5.3%
Native Americans	4.4%	8.5%	8.8%
Pacific Islander	7.0%	11.6%	13.8%
Overall Poverty Rate	14.3%	9.2%	11.5%

43. <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/richmond-ca-population>

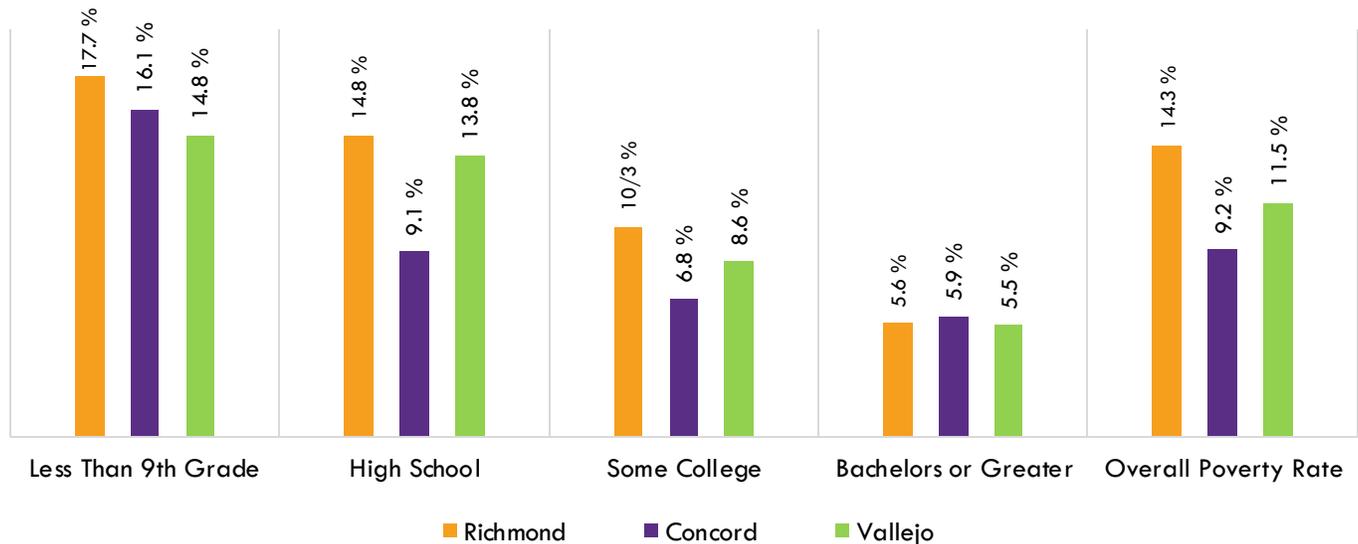
44. <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/concord-ca-population>

45. <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/vallejo-ca-population>

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The rate of poverty is less in areas with higher rates of education achievement. Poverty rates in Richmond are higher than those of its peer cities across all education levels.

Education Level and Poverty Rate – Richmond and Peer Cities (2024)^{46,47,48}



J. Labor Force Participation, Industries and Occupations

The labor force participation rate for Richmond residents (66.6%) exceeds both that of the county (65.1%) and the state (63.9%). The city's unemployment rates ranged from 4.0% in 2018 to 3.5% in 2020 and 5.6% in 2022. In 2023 (January-October), the unemployment rate fell to 4.8%. The current unemployment rate, 6.9%, is higher than both that of the county (5.8%) and the state (6.5%).

Among its peer cities, Concord has the highest labor force participation and lowest unemployment rate.

Labor Force Participation – Richmond and Peer Cities (2024)^{49,50,51,52}

	Richmond	Concord	Vallejo	Contra Costa County	California
Labor Force Participation	66.6%	67.1%	63.5%	65.1%	63.9%
Employment Rate	61.9%	63.7%	58.8%	61.2%	59.3%
Unemployment Rate	5.3%	4.5%	5.4%	5.0%	5.2%

46. <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/richmond-ca-population>

47. <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/concord-ca-population>

48. <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/vallejo-ca-population>

49. https://ycharts.com/indicators/concord_ca_unemployment_rate#

50. https://ycharts.com/indicators/vallejo_ca_unemployment_rate#

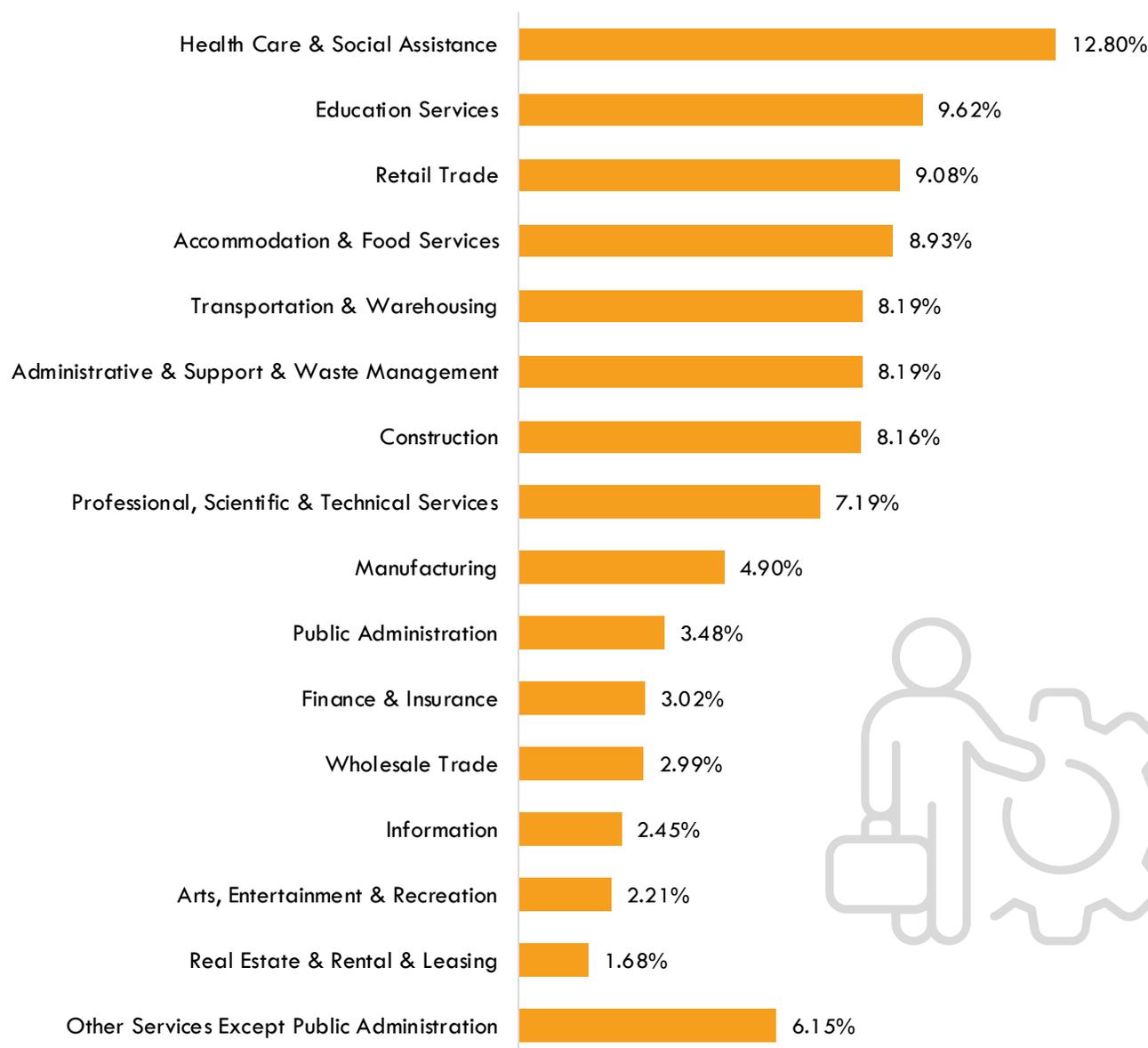
51. https://ycharts.com/indicators/contra_costa_county_ca_unemployment_rate#

52. https://edd.ca.gov/en/about_edd/news_releases_and_announcements/unemployment-january-2024/

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Richmond's major industries are Healthcare and Social Assistance (12.8%), Education Services (9.62%), Retail Trade (9.08%), Accommodation & Food Services (8.93%), Transportation & Warehousing, Administrative & Support & Waste Management (each at 8.19%), and Construction (8.16%).

Major industries – Richmond (2022)⁵³



53. <https://datausa.io/profile/geo/richmond-ca/>

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

II. Educational Equity

Educational equity means providing equal opportunity for all students to receive a high-quality education and achieve optimal outcomes, regardless of their background. The bolded educational indicators below are critical tools used to measure these opportunities, while the non-bolded text show the outcomes. By analyzing these indicators and outcomes, policymakers and educators can identify disparities and implement strategies to achieve greater equity in education, ensuring that all students can succeed

West Contra Costa Unified School District (WCCUSD) Educational Equity Indicators 2022-2023

3rd Grade Literacy: 29% of students met or exceeded standard (down from 32% in 2018-2019)

8th Grade Math Proficiency: 14% of students met or exceeded standard (down from 18% in 2018-2019)

Student Teacher Ratio: 20.9:1

Income-eligible students attending pre-school: 40%

Percentage of High School Students Graduating On-Time: 85%

FAFSA Application Submission: 65% of graduating seniors
Cal Grant Submission: 59% of graduating seniors

A. Diversity in Richmond public schools

WCCUSD consists of 54 schools and serves a population of 25,737 students.⁵⁴ The student body is 54% Hispanic/Latino; 13% Black/African-American; 11% Asian; 11% White; 5% Filipino; 6% multiracial, and <1% American Indian or Pacific Islander. Families served by the WCCUSD speak more than 50 different languages⁵⁵; 36% of students are English Language Learners. Children of color make up nearly 90% of the district's enrollment, and 31% of students are economically disadvantaged (eligible for free or reduced-price lunch).⁵⁶

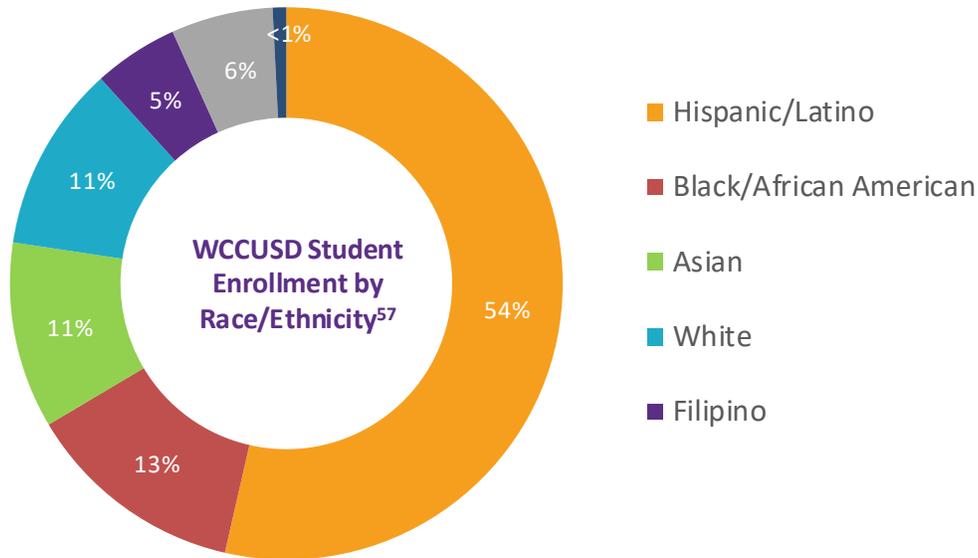


54. <https://www.caschooldashboard.org/reports/0761796000000/2023>

55. <https://www.WCCUSD.net/domain/2594>

56. <https://www.usnews.com/education/k12/california/districts/west-contra-costa-unified-104246#:~:text=Students%20at%20West%20Contra%20Costa,Hawaiian%20or%20other%20Pacific%20Islander>

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Data is based on the 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 school years.

WCCUSD Schools

39

Elementary schools (includes 5 K-8 schools)

6

Middle schools

9

High schools

B. Access to High-Quality Child Care and Preschools

The largest number of children in Contra Costa County live in Richmond, followed by Concord; 24% of the children in Contra Costa County live in Richmond or Concord. More than half (53%) of preschool-aged children in Contra Costa County are income-eligible for subsidized preschool programs.

In 2022, there were state and/or federally subsidized preschool slots available for 40% of eligible preschool-aged children.⁵⁸

57. <https://www.usnews.com/education/k12/california/districts/west-contra-costa-unified-104246#:~:text=Students%20at%20West%20Contra%20Costa,Hawaiian%20or%20other%20Pacific%20Islander>

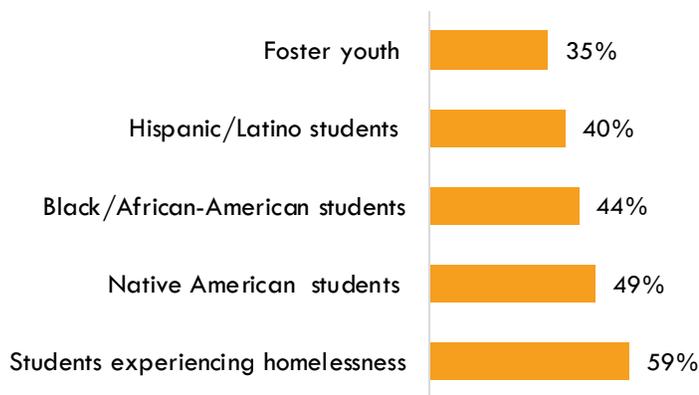
58. https://cdnsm5-ss16.sharpschool.com/UserFiles/Servers/Server_1077313/File/Final%20Contra%20Costa%20County%20Child%20Care%20Needs%20Assessment%202022%20Report.pdf

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

C. Readiness for Kindergarten

According to a School Readiness Assessment conducted by First 5 of Contra Costa County in 2018, only 29% of WCCUSD kindergartners met developmentally appropriate standards for social, academic, and self-regulation skills when they entered school; 44% were rated 'partially ready', and 27% were 'not ready' for school.⁵⁹ (This assessment has not been updated since 2018.) Notably, under California Assembly Bill 130, passed in 2021, by the 2025-26 school year, every student in the West Contra Costa Unified School District turned 5 between September 2 and February 2 would become eligible for universal transitional kindergarten (TK) education. State funds will be provided to districts for implementation (for three years) and will provide new access to TK for approximately 422 4-year-olds in WCCUSD.⁶⁰

Student Populations Experiencing Higher Chronic Absenteeism (2022-2023)⁶¹



D. Chronic Absenteeism

Chronic absenteeism is defined as missing more than 10% of instructional days in a school year. WCCUSD reported a chronic absenteeism rate of 32.4% in 2022-23. Although that represents marked improvement from the prior year's rate of 42.4%, it is still nearly double the 2017-2018 (pre-pandemic) rate of 17%. Priority populations for the Richmond Fund for Children and Youth experience chronic absenteeism at higher rates than the general student population.

E. English Language Learners

Over one-third (36%) of WCCUSD students are English Language Learners (ELL).⁶² The vast majority (83%) of ELL students speak Spanish at home, but there are approximately 50 languages spoken by ELL students in the district. About 40% of ELL students made progress (increasing one level) on the English Learner Progress Indicator (ELPI) in 2023, (down from 44% in 2022).⁶³



59. http://www.first5coco.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/KRA_Assessment.pdf

60. <https://ccpulse.org/2022/07/15/wccusd-moves-toward-universal-pre-kindergarten>

61. <https://caschooldashboard.org/7cf0219-5919-4418-807a-39b9d6a72320>

62. <https://www.usnews.com/education/k12/california/districts/west-contra-costa-unified-104246#:~:text=Students%20at%20West%20Contra%20Costa,Hawaiian%20or%20other%20Pacific%20Islander>

63. <https://www.caschooldashboard.org/reports/0761796000000/2023/academic-performance#english-learner-progress>

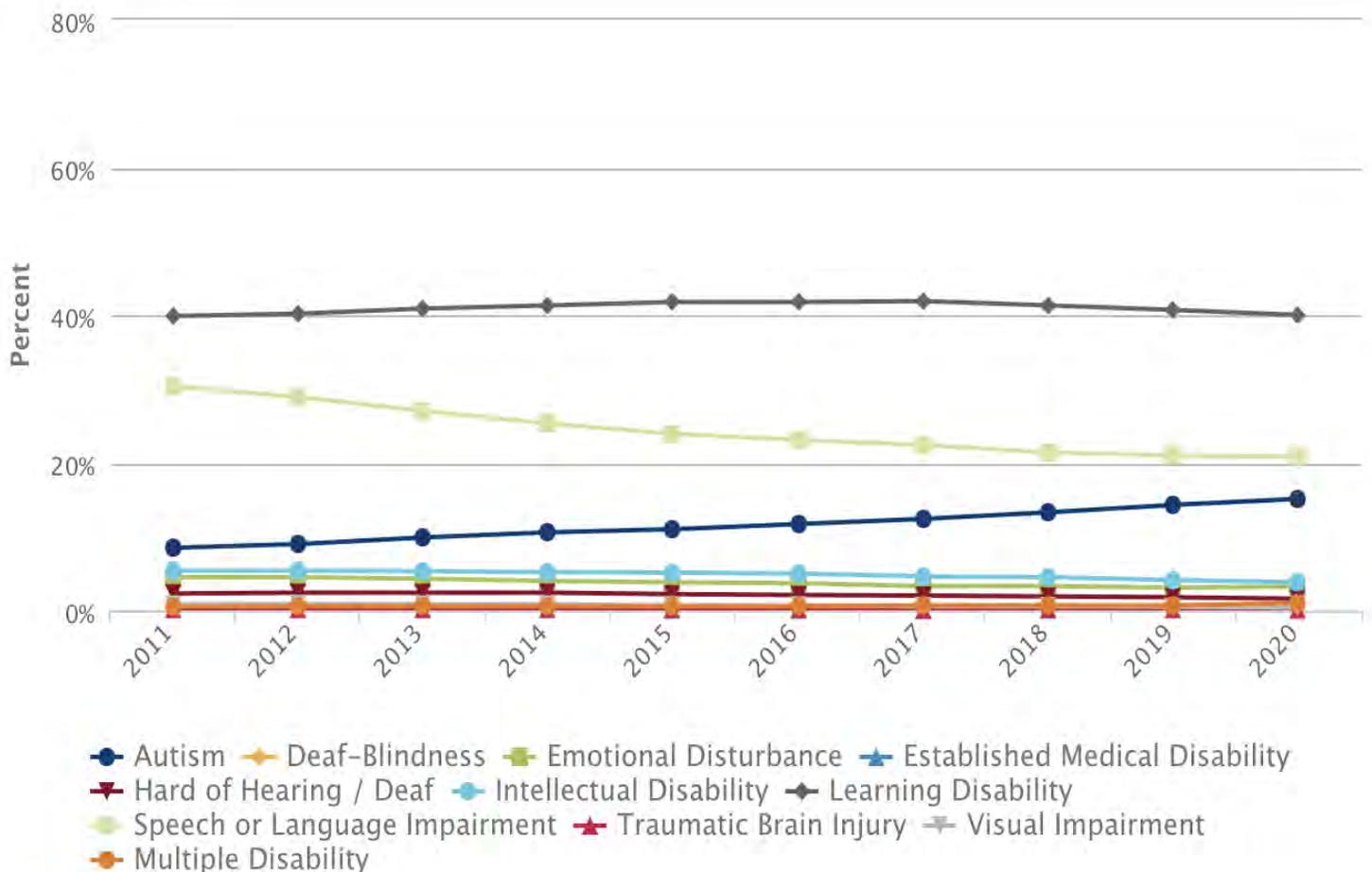
SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

F. Special Education

WCCUSD served 3,906 students with disabilities in the 2022-2023 school year.⁶⁴

The data below reflect students enrolled in special education programs countywide, by reported disability, over the past decade of available data. Learning disability accounts for the largest number of students receiving special education services; however, many students receiving services do not have a learning disability. Trends indicate a gradual decline in the numbers of students receiving services for speech or language impairment since 2011, and a gradual increase in students diagnosed with autism.⁶⁵ These trends are mirrored in both statewide and national data.

Percent of Students Enrolled in Special Education by Disability – Contra Costa County (2022-2023)

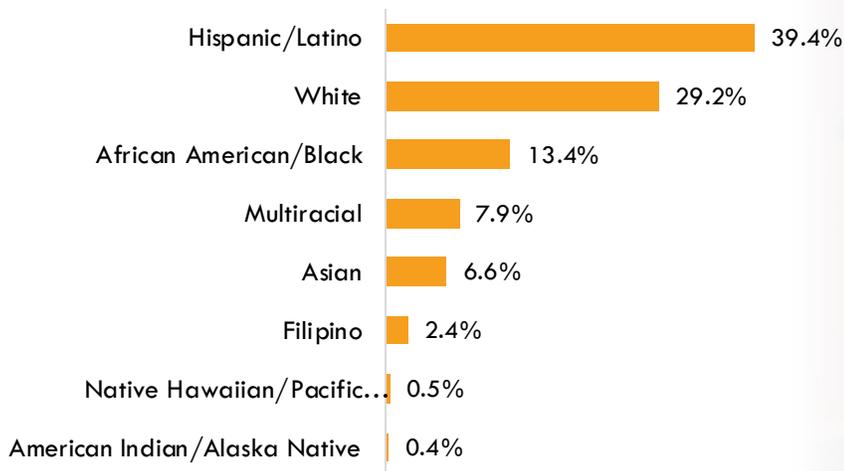


64. California Department of Education. Data Quest. <https://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/DQCensus/SPEDEnrLevels.aspx?cds=00&agglevel=State&year=2022-23&ListReportRows=Yr&charter=All&Display=Pct&ro=1&ro=y>

65. <https://www.kidsdata.org/topic/96/special-education-disability/trend#fmt=246&loc=1,171,2&tf=64,110&ch=206,208,209,1415,1599,212,211,216,217,218,213&pdist=23>

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

Percent of Students Enrolled in Special Education by Race – Contra Costa County (2022-2023)



Note: Data from 2020 indicate WCCUSD rates of special education enrollment among Black/African American students is notably higher than countywide rates. Updated district data disaggregated by race is currently unavailable.

G. Academic Success

Academic success benchmarks suggest that the educational needs of many or most Richmond children are not being met. Nearly half of the graduating class of WCCUSD in 2023 (48.2%) was NOT considered prepared for college or career, according to the College/Career Indicator (CCI), one of several indicators used by the California Department of Education. Just over a third (34.1%) were 'prepared' and 17.7% were 'approaching prepared'.⁶⁶ In 2022-2023, just one third (32.5%) of WCCUSD students met or exceeded grade standard in English Language Arts (ELA) (CAASPP)⁶⁷ and 22.4% of WCCUSD students met or exceeded mathematics standard.⁶⁸

There are significant disparities in academic achievement across student racial groups: Only 20.4% of Black/African-American students and 21.4% of Hispanic/Latino students met or exceeded ELA standards, and 9.4% of Black/African-American students and 12.2% of Hispanic/Latino students met or exceeded mathematics standards.

Note: The College/Career Indicator (CCI) is one of several state indicators that the California Department of Education (CDE) reports on the California School Dashboard at caschooldashboard.org. It represents the percentage of high school graduates who are prepared for college or a career. This indicator is reported for any local educational agency (LEA) and high school that enrolls students in grade twelve. The following measures have been approved by the State Board of Education for inclusion into the indicator:

- Advanced Placement Exams
- a–g Completion
- Career Technical Education Pathway Completion
- College Credit Course (formerly called Dual Enrollment)
- International Baccalaureate Exams
- Leadership/Military Science
- Pre-Apprenticeships
- Smarter Balanced Summative Assessments in English Language Arts/Literacy and mathematics (Grade 11)
- State and Federal Job Programs
- State Seal of Bilingualism
- Transition Classroom and Work-Based Learning Experiences

66. <https://www.caschooldashboard.org/reports/0761796000000/2023/academic-performance#college-career>

67. <https://www.ed-data.org/district/Contra-Costa/West-Contra-Costa-Unified>

68. <https://www.ed-data.org/district/Contra-Costa/West-Contra-Costa-Unified>

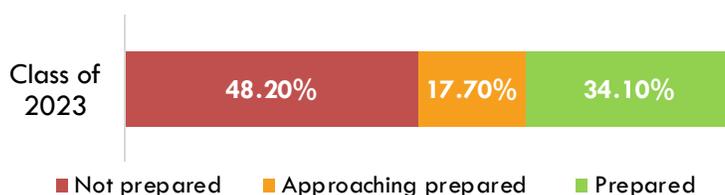
SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

Important predictors of future academic success like third grade literacy and 8th grade math proficiency are below pre-pandemic levels in Richmond. In 2023 28.9% of 3rd graders met or exceeded grade-level reading standards (down from 31.8% in 2018-2019). And only 14.2 % of 8th graders met or exceeded grade-level math standards.

Nearly half of the graduating class of WCCUSD in 2023 (48.2%) was NOT considered prepared for college or career. Just over a third (34.1%) were “prepared” and 17.7% were approaching prepared.^{69,70}

College/Career Preparedness – Richmond (2023)

The percent of students in the Class of 2023 that qualify as ‘Not Prepared’, ‘Approaching Prepared’, and ‘Prepared’.



In 2022-2023 32.5% WCCUSD students met or exceeded grade standard in English Language Arts (CAASPP) and 22.4% of WCCUSD Students met or exceeded Mathematics standards.⁷¹ There are significant academic disparities among different student racial groups by these measures. Only 20.4 % of Black/African-American students and 21.4% of Hispanic/Latino students met or exceeded ELA standards, and 9.4% of Black/African- American students and 12.2% of Hispanic/Latino students met or exceeded mathematics standards.



The College/Career Indicator (CCI) is one of several state indicators that the California Department of Education (CDE) reports on the California School Dashboard at caschooldashboard.org. It represents the percentage of high school graduates who are prepared for college or a career. This indicator is reported for any local educational agency (LEA) and high school that enrolls students in grade twelve. The following measures have been approved by the State Board of Education for inclusion into the indicator:

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- Smarter Balanced Summative Assessments in English Language Arts/Literacy and mathematics (Grade 11)
- State and Federal Job Programs
- State Seal of Biliteracy
- Transition Classroom and Work-Based Learning Experiences

69. <https://www.caschooldashboard.org/reports/0761796000000/2023/academic-performance#college-career>

70. <https://www.ed-data.org/district/Contra-Costa/West-Contra-Costa-Unified>

71. <https://www.ed-data.org/district/Contra-Costa/West-Contra-Costa-Unified>

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

Percent of WCCUSD Students Who Met or Exceeded ELA Standard By Race/Ethnicity (2018-2023)⁷²

CAASPP ELA/Literacy Results by Race/Ethnicity for Selected Achievement Level	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
American Indian or Alaska Native	38.89 %	N/A	N/A	40.74 %	29.41 %
Asian	51.82 %	N/A	90.48 %	52.6 %	52.47 %
Black/ African American	20.43 %	N/A	Redacted	19.08 %	20.38 %
Filipino	59.25 %	N/A	Redacted	59.65 %	56.72 %
Hispanic/Latino	26.3 %	N/A	50.91 %	21.68 %	21.49 %
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	33.33 %	N/A	N/A	20.83 %	24.19 %
Two or More Races	52.56 %	N/A	Redacted	49.56 %	52.2 %
White	61.15 %	N/A	Redacted	57.02 %	59.52 %

Percent of WCCUSD Students Who Met or Exceeded Mathematics Standard By Race/Ethnicity (2018-2023)⁷³

CAASPP Mathematics Results by Race/Ethnicity for Selected Achievement Level	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Native American or Alaska Native	29.73 %	N/A	N/A	14.81 %	23.53 %
Asian	45.27 %	N/A	80.95 %	40.63 %	43.12 %
Black/African American	10.41 %	N/A	Redacted	8.25 %	9.37 %
Filipino	44.65 %	N/A	Redacted	38.65 %	42.48 %
Hispanic/Latino	15.02 %	N/A	47.22 %	11.73 %	12.23 %
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	15.15 %	N/A	N/A	14.49 %	19.67 %
Two or More Races	40.29 %	N/A	Redacted	39.65 %	42.33 %
White	49.82 %	N/A	Redacted	46.1 %	46.99 %

Note: Tests were not administered in 2019-2020. Test data for some student groups were redacted by the state in 2020-21 without explanation. This may be due to incomplete data, or too few students from some groups completing the test to make statistically reliable comparisons across groups.

72. <https://www.ed-data.org/district/Contra-Costa/West-Contra-Costa-Unified>

73. <https://www.ed-data.org/district/Contra-Costa/West-Contra-Costa-Unified>

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

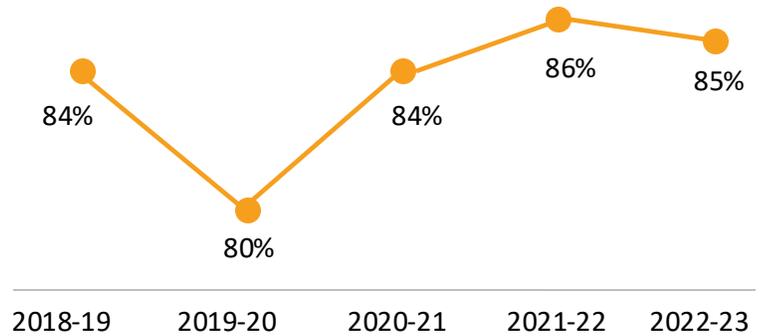
H. High School Graduation Rate

Graduation rates at WCCUSD have been relatively steady (84 - 86%) since 2018, with the exception of the 2020-2021 school year.

The graduation-with-cohort rate was 85% in the 2022-2023 school year, according to Ed Data Education Data Partnership.⁷⁴

According to the California Department of Education School Dashboard, 84% of WCCUSD students graduate with a diploma within 5 years of enrolling in 9th grade (2022 & 2023).⁷⁵

WCCUSD Seniors Graduating On-Time (With Cohort)



Graduation rates vary significantly by racial group and socioeconomic factors. The percentage of students from each group who graduated within 5 years of starting the 9th grade is shown below.

WCCUSD Graduation Rate (2022-2023)

Students	Percent Graduating in Graduating in 4 years	Percent Graduating Within 5 Years	Did Not Graduate
Black/African-American	81.1%	82.1	17.9%
Asian	93.3%	93.3%	6.7%
ELL	67.1%	70.7%	29.3%
Filipino	95.5%	95.5%	4.5%
Foster Youth	45%	60%	40%
Hispanic/Latino	78.3%	80.3%	19.7%
Experiencing homelessness	73.6%	74.2%	25.8%
Two or More Races	83.8%	86.5%	13.5%
Socioeconomically Disadvantaged	79.6%	81.3%	18.7%
Students with Disabilities	55.2%	56.9%	43.1%
White	87.2%	88.5%	11.5%

74. <https://www.ed-data.org/district/Contra-Costa/West-Contra-Costa-Unified>

75. <https://www.caschools.org/reports/0761796000000/2023/academic-engagement#graduation-rate>

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

I. Student Aid for College

In WCCUSD, 65% of graduating high school seniors in 2023 submitted a FAFSA, and 59% applied for Cal Grants.⁷⁶ These are similar to statewide rates (57%). FAFSA submission rates in WCCUSD have risen slightly since 2013, when 61% submitted a FAFSA; however, the percentage of WCCUSD graduates applying for Cal Grants has fallen substantially from the 70% who applied in 2013.



76. <https://webutil.csac.ca.gov/Dashboard/>

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

III. Neighborhood and Community Equity

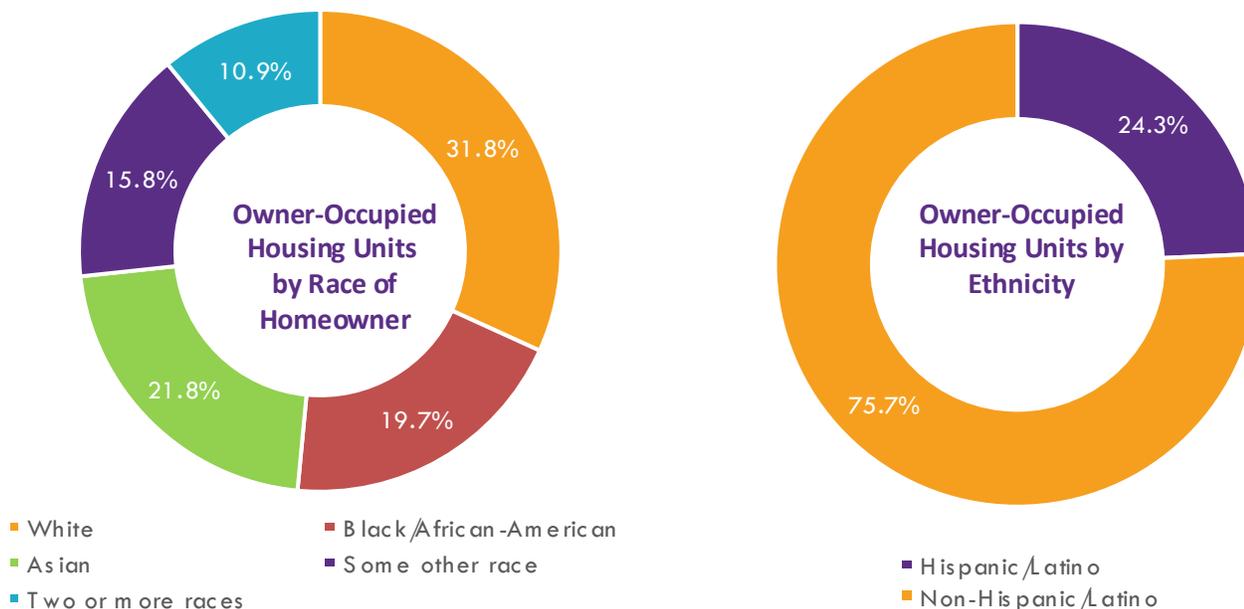
Neighborhood and community equity refers to the fair distribution of resources, opportunities, and benefits needed for people to experience wellbeing, and to thrive, across all neighborhoods and groups within a community. These include access to affordable housing, economic opportunities and adequate transportation, safety and security, and availability of nutritious food at the community level.

A. Housing

There were an estimated 39,931 occupied housing units (households) in Richmond in 2022, of which one-third were home to children under 18 years of age.^{77, 78} Owner-occupied households account for 55.5% of households.²⁶ Nearly 20% of owner-occupied homes in Richmond are owned by Black/African-American residents, 22% are owned by residents of Asian descent, and 31% are owned by White residents.⁷⁹

U.S. Census data comparing home ownership by race lists 15.8% of homeowners as "other"; a separate category ethnicity reports that 23.9% of Richmond homeowners are Hispanic/Latino. Black/African-American and Hispanic/Latino residents are more likely to rent their homes than are White and Asian residents.⁷⁹ There were an estimated 1,698 vacant housing units in Richmond in 2020 (the most recent year for which this data is available).⁷⁷

Homeownership in Richmond by Race and Ethnicity (2022)



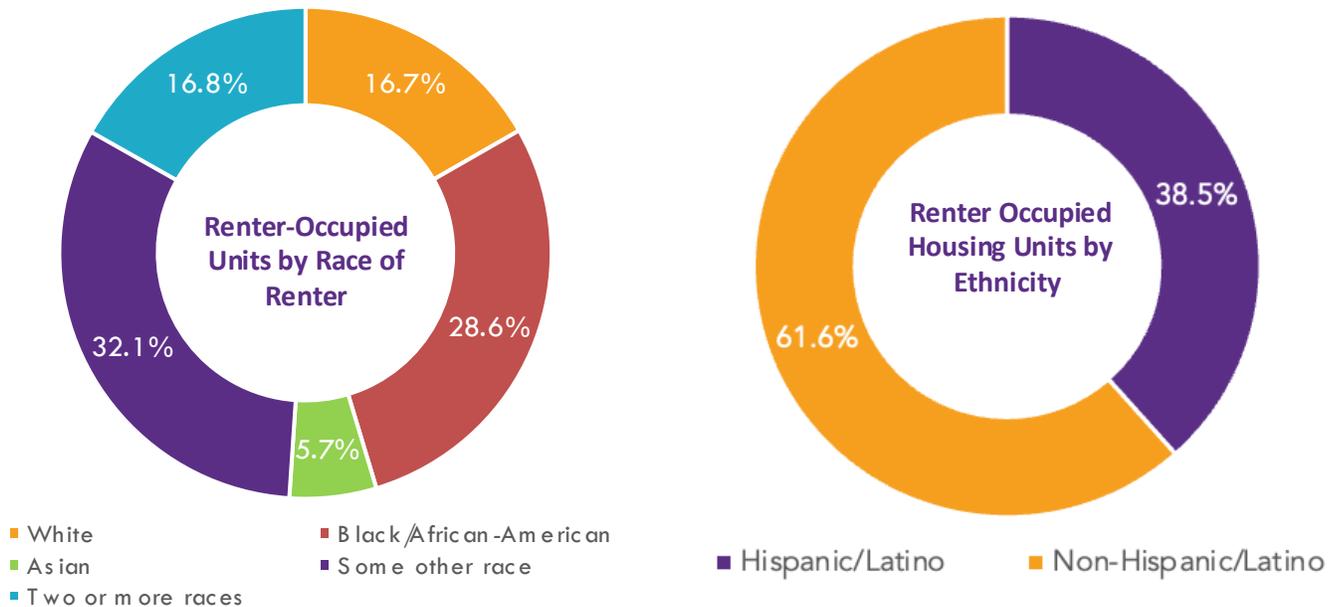
77. U.S. Census Bureau. "OCCUPANCY STATUS." Decennial Census, DEC Redistricting Data (PL 94-171), Table H1, 2020, <https://data.census.gov/table/DECENNIALPL2020.H1?q=vacant+housing+units&g=160XX00US0616000,0660620,0681666>

78. U.S. Census Bureau. "Selected Social Characteristics in the United States." American Community Survey, ACS 1-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Table DP02, 2022, <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDP1Y2022.DP02?q=160XX00US0616000,0660620,0681666>

79. U.S. Census Bureau. "Demographic Characteristics for Occupied Housing Units." American Community Survey, ACS 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables, Table S2502, 2022, <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST1Y2022.S2502?q=owner-occupied&g=160XX00US0616000,0660620,0681666>

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

Home Renters in Richmond by Race and Ethnicity (2022)



The majority of Richmond homeowners (59%) have lived in their homes since 2009 or earlier; 21% have lived in their homes since 1989 or earlier (35+ years).⁸⁰ By comparison, over one-third of renters (37%) have lived in their homes less than six years, and less than 20 percent moved in before 2009.

Access to affordable and secure housing has been consistently identified as a need in Richmond. Richmond housing is generally older, with only 11.6% of occupied housing stock built since 2000, and almost none built since 2020. Nearly half (47.1%) of occupied housing units were built before 1959, and 41.4% were built between 1960 and 1999.⁸¹

Housing stock has not kept pace with population growth; correspondingly, the cost of housing in Richmond is higher than the national average, as it is in the rest of the Bay Area and the state of California. In 2023, the average rental cost of an apartment was \$2,895, or 170% the average cost of an apartment in the United States, with 85% of apartments renting for over \$2,000 per month⁸² (compared to 68% of apartments in 2020.)⁸³

80. U.S. Census Bureau. "Demographic Characteristics for Occupied Housing Units." American Community Survey, ACS 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables, Table S2502, 2022, <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST1Y2022.S2502?q=owner-occupied&q=160XX00US0616000,0660620,0681666>

81. U.S. Census Bureau. "Physical Housing Characteristics for Occupied Housing Units." American Community Survey, ACS 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables, Table S2504, 2022, <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST1Y2022.S2504?q=owner-occupied&q=160XX00US0616000,0660620,0681666>

82. <https://www.rentcafe.com/average-rent-market-trends/us/ca/richmond/>

83. U.S. Census Bureau. "Financial Characteristics for Housing Units With a Mortgage." American Community Survey, ACS 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables, Table S2506, 2022, <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST1Y2022.S2506?q=mortgage&q=160XX00US0616000,0660620,0681666>.

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) considers families who pay more than 30% of their income on housing to be cost-burdened; this means they will have difficulty affording necessities such as food, clothing, transportation, and medical care, since so much of their income is committed to housing costs.

In Richmond, 67.4% of owner-occupied homes had a mortgage in 2022, with a median payment of \$2,520.⁸⁴ These rates are slightly up from 2018, when 64% of owner-occupied households were mortgaged, with a median monthly payment of \$1,662.⁸⁵

Richmond, where the median household income is \$88,59433, is the second-most housing cost-burdened city in the Bay area, with 42% of residents paying more than 30% of their income in housing costs.

Most Cost-Burdened Cities in the Bay Area: Share of Households Spending >30% of Their Total Income on Housing Costs (2022)

City	Percent Cost-Burdened	Renters	Owners with Mortgage
Antioch	43%	60%	39%
Richmond	42%	54%	38%
Berkeley	40%	51%	34%
Vallejo	40%	54%	36%
Santa Rosa Rosa	39%	50%	38%
Oakland	39%	46%	36%



Over half (54%) of all renters and 38% of homeowners in Richmond are housing cost-burdened.⁸⁶ Cost-burdened families are more vulnerable to homelessness. They are also more likely to suffer from a serious illness due to inadequate resources to prioritize proper preventive care or treatment. Access to affordable and secure housing has been consistently identified as a community need impacting health in Richmond.⁸⁷

84. U.S. Census Bureau (2018). *Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs (Dollars) by Mortgage Status, Table B25088 (5-year estimate), 2014-2018. American Community Survey 5-year estimates.* <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT5Y2018.B25088?q=b25088&q=160XX00US0616000.0660620.0681666>

85. U.S. Census Bureau. "Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2022 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)." *American Community Survey, ACS 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables, Table S1901, 2022.* [https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST1Y2022.S1901?q=median household income&q=160XX00US0616000.0660620.0681666](https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST1Y2022.S1901?q=median%20household%20income&q=160XX00US0616000.0660620.0681666). Accessed on March 9, 2024.

86. <https://www.sfchronicle.com/bayarea/article/housing-costs-rent-mortgage-18535110.php>

87. <https://about.kaiserpermanente.org/content/dam/kp/mykp/documents/reports/community-health/Richmond-CHNA-2019.pdf>

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

B. Homelessness

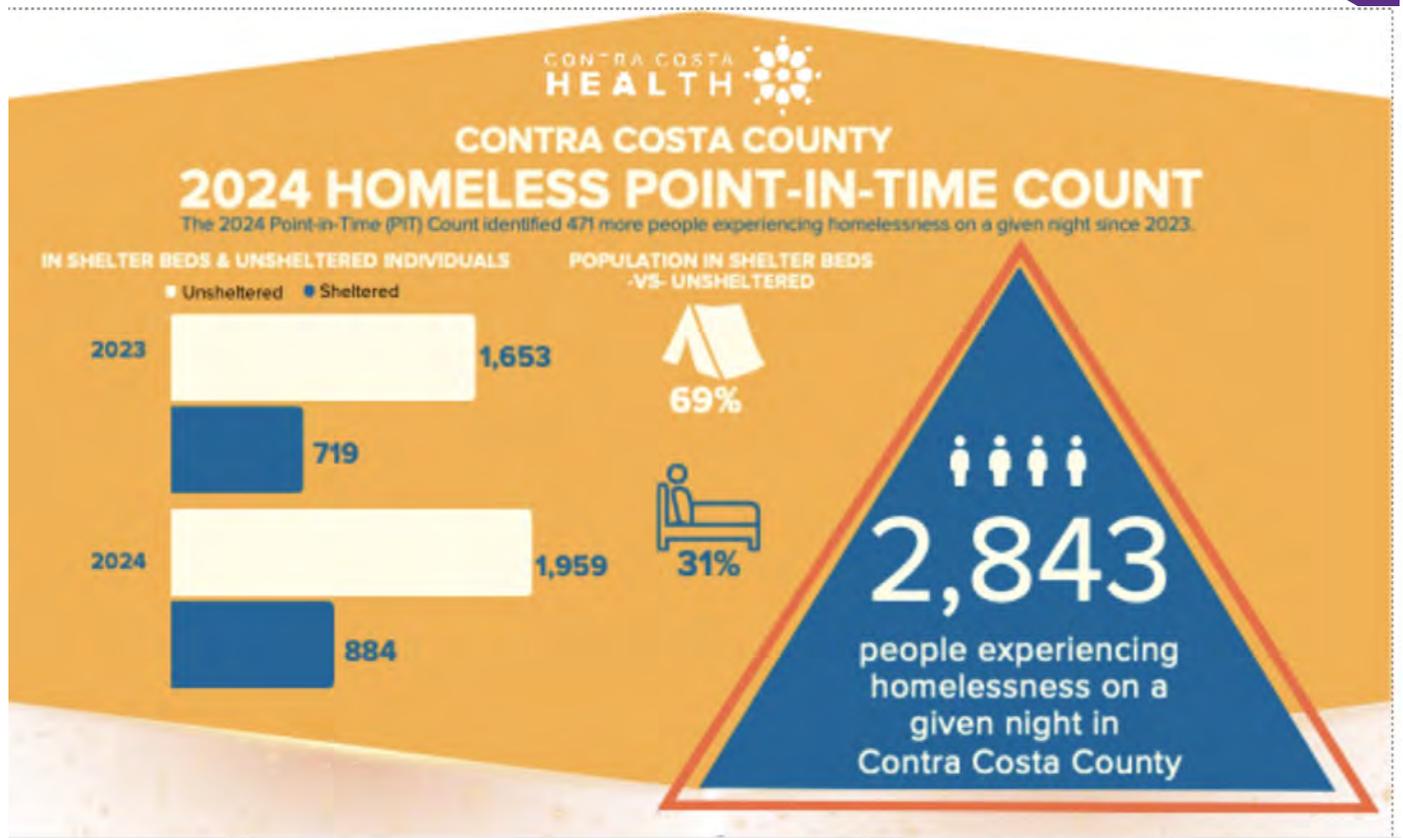
The Contra Costa County 2024 Point in Time Count (PIT) showed 471 more residents experiencing homelessness than in the 2023 count. The count found 2,843 were experiencing homeless countywide, compared with 2,372 in 2023.

However, the 2024 count in Richmond fell from 487 to 388, a reduction of 20%, showing a significant turnaround from previous years. From 2020 to 2023, the city's unhoused population had spiked from 280 to 487 – the highest increase in any city in Contra Costa County.

Households with children made up 5% of the PIT count in Contra Costa County in 2023, an increase of 12% from 2020. Together, children under 18 and transitional age youth (TAY) aged 19-24 represent 20% of the homeless population.^{84, 85}



In 2024, 20% fewer unhoused people were counted in Richmond than in 2023. Nearly 14% of the county's unhoused were counted in Richmond in 2024, down from 20% in 2023.



88. <https://www.cchealth.org/home/showpublisheddocument/30271/638536124336200000>

89. <https://www.cchealth.org/home/showpublisheddocument/6811/638259075332500000>

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

2020 AND 2023 PIT COMPARISONS

Number of Homeless Individuals, by Sheltered and Unsheltered Status, 2020 vs 2023

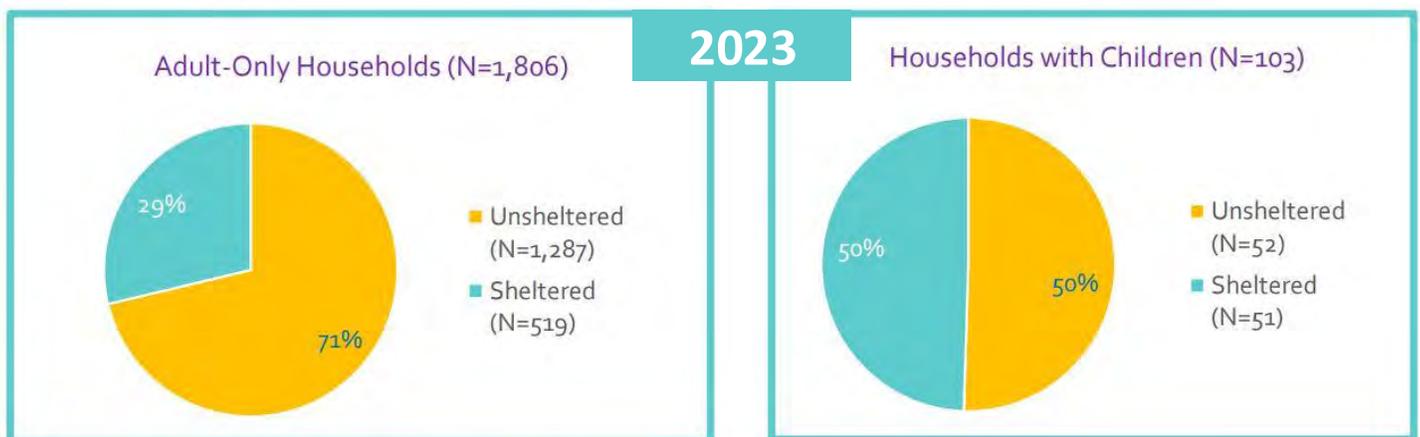
4% increase in the total homeless population since 2020

5% increase among unsheltered and 2% among sheltered



2023 PIT COUNT HOUSEHOLD TYPE⁹⁰

1,911 households (4% were Households with Children)



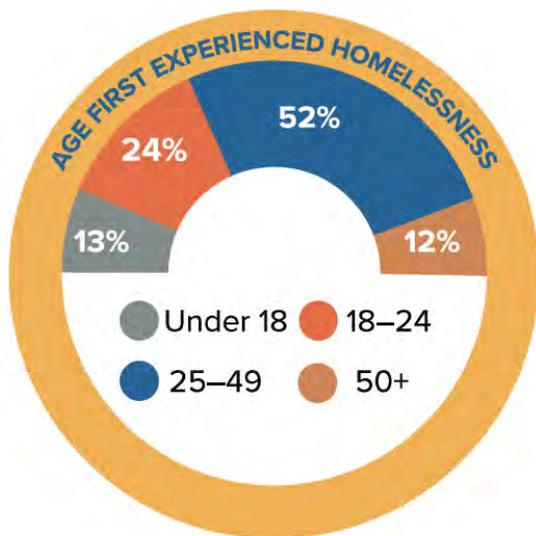
* 2 Additional households were Single Child households

90. <https://www.cchealth.org/home/showpublisheddocument/6811/638259075332500000>

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

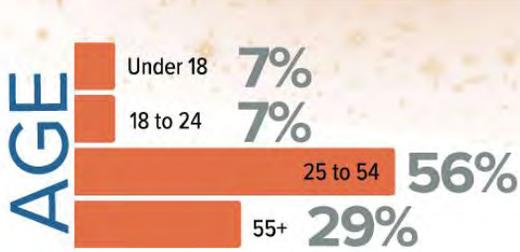
Unhoused People in Contra Costa County (2024)⁹¹

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS



SELF-REPORTED HEALTH CONDITIONS
Multiple response question, results do not add up to 100%

83% of households had at least one member with a disabling condition



● Male ● Female
Transgender/Non-Binary made up 0.6%

91. <https://www.cchealth.org/home/showpublisheddocument/30271/638536124336200000>

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

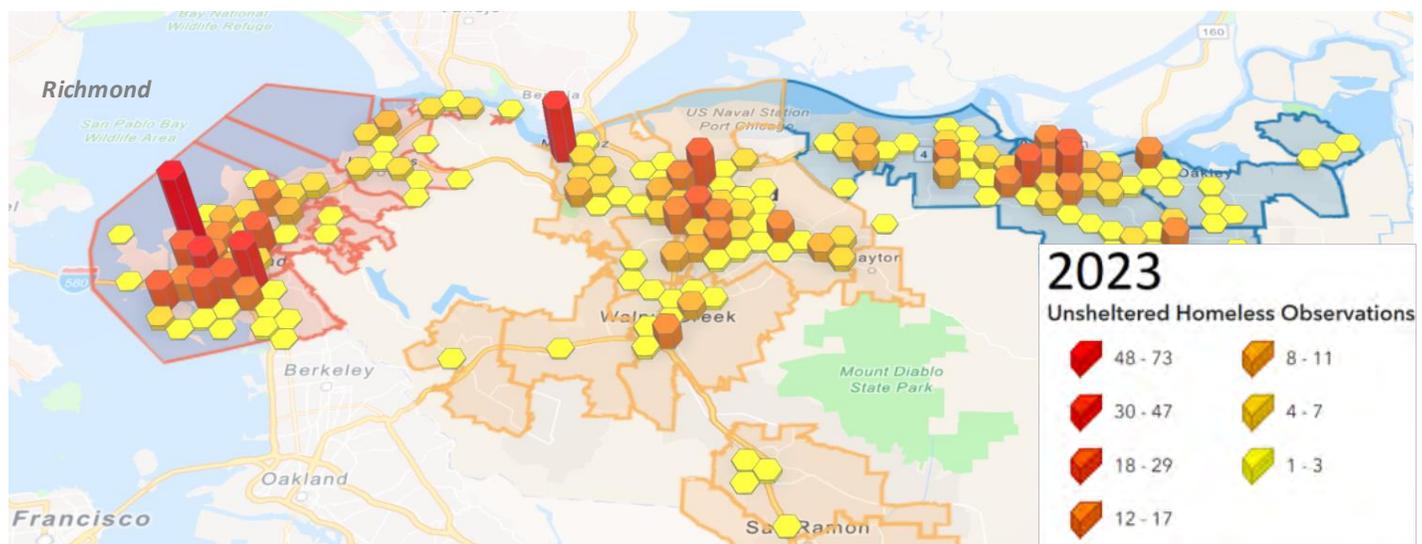
American Indian/Alaska Native/Indigenous persons are disproportionately represented among unhoused persons in Contra Costa County and are **nine times more likely to be unhoused than the general population**. Black/African-Americans and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders are also disproportionately represented, and **three times more likely to be unhoused** than the general population.

Disproportionate Representation of Racial and Ethnic Groups Among Unhoused People Contra Costa County (2020-2023)^{92,93}

Racial/Ethnic group	Proportion of 2020 Census data	Proportion of 2023 PIT data	Representation in PIT, relative to Census
American Indian, Alaskan Native or Indigenous	1	9	9x over
Black, African American, or African	10	30	3x over
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1	3	3x over
White	64	51	Under-represented (0.80)
Asian or Asian American	19	1	Under-represented (0.05)
Hispanic-Latino	26	24	Under-represented (0.92)

Note: Racial and ethnic categories are not mutually exclusive.

Distribution of PIT Count Homeless Observations in Contra Costa County (2023)⁹⁴



92. <https://www.cchealth.org/home/showpublisheddocument/6811/638259075332500000>

93. https://data.census.gov/table/DECENNIALDHC2020.P9q=Race%20and%20Ethnicity&g=050XX00US06013_160XX00US0660620

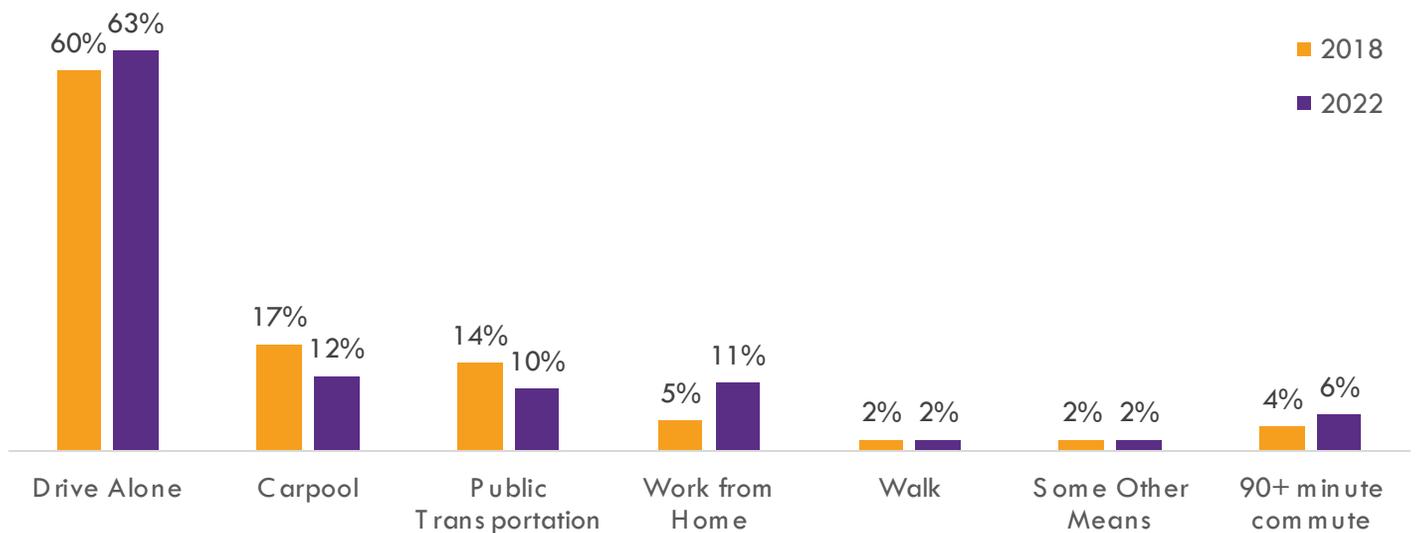
94. <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/9f82dea759d04bf2838f4092e48eff3d>

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

C. Means of Transportation

Richmond workers have a longer commute time, on average (35 minutes) than U.S. workers overall (27 minutes). Nearly 6% (5.82%) of the workforce in Richmond has a "super commute" - that is a regular commute in excess of 90 minutes, up from 4% of commuters in 2018. The percentage of Richmond workers regularly working from home has more than doubled from 2018-2022.

How Richmond Workers Aged 16 + Commute (2018, 2022)⁹⁵



How Richmond Workers Commute

Average commute time

Source: Latest ACS 5-year estimates data profiles /economic characteristics

34.6
minutes

Workers who used public transportation

Source: Latest ACS 5-year estimates data profiles /economic characteristics

10.0%

Workers who worked at home

Source: Latest ACS 5-year estimates data profiles /economic characteristics

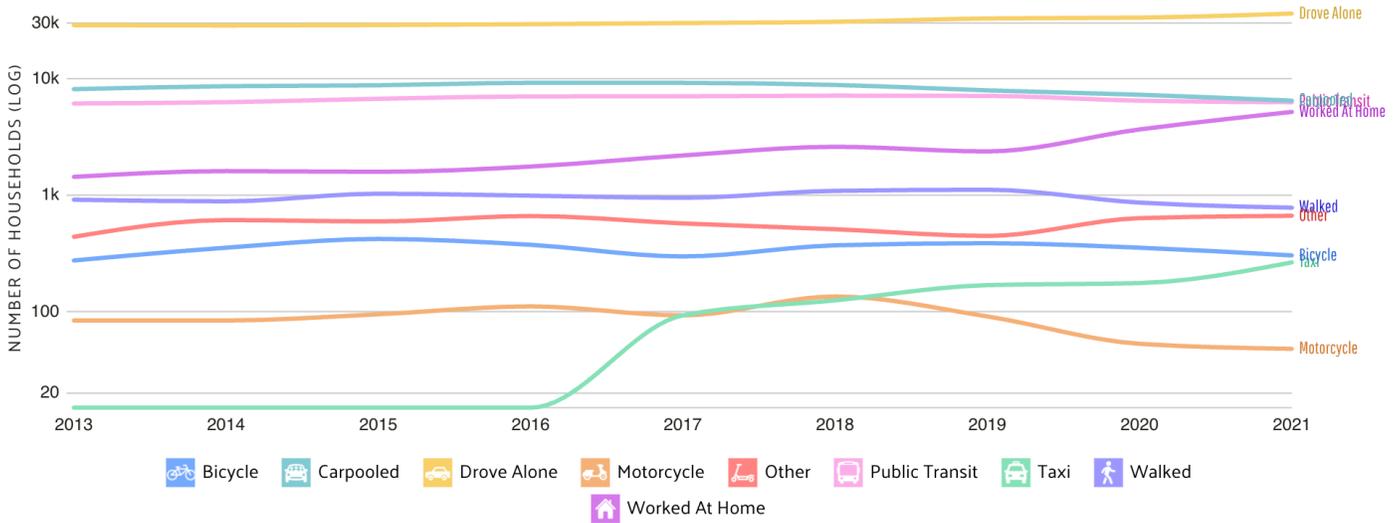
11.2%

95. U.S. Census Bureau. "Selected Economic Characteristics." American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Table DP03, 2022, https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDP5Y2022.DP03?q=040XX00US06_160XX00US0660620

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

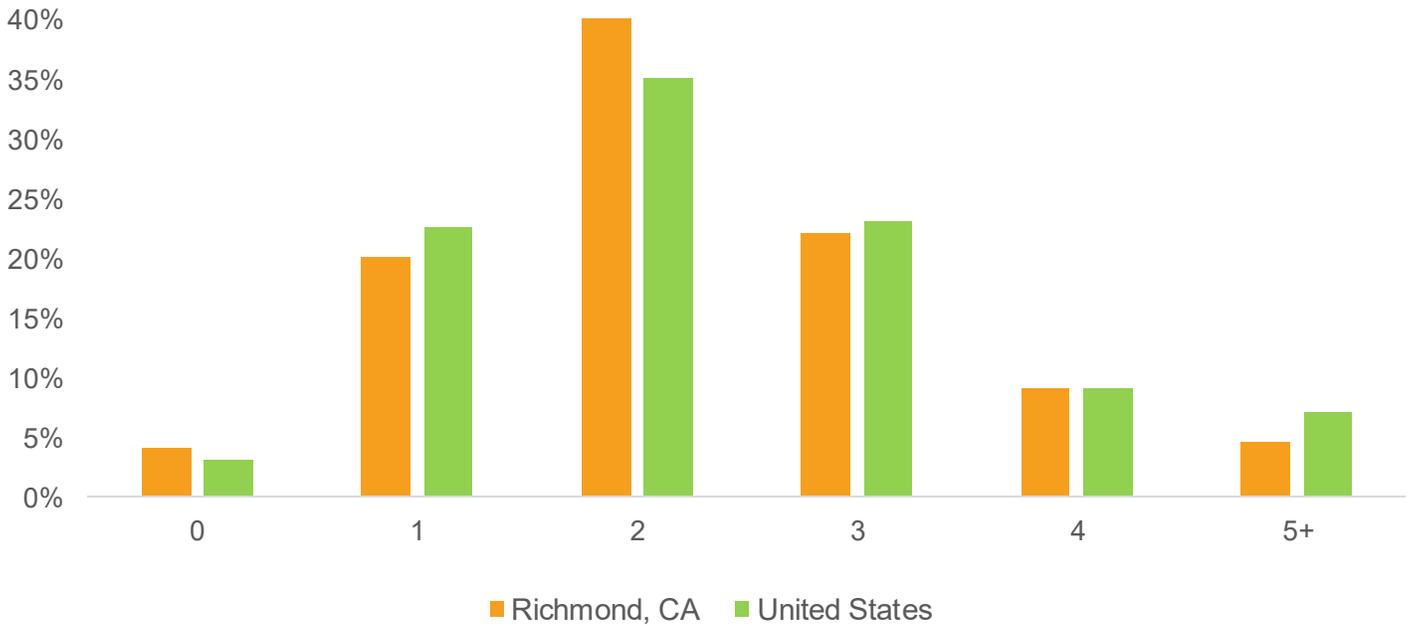
The number of Richmond commuters taking a taxi (including Uber/Lyft) to work has increased dramatically over the past decade, and the number of people working from home has increased significantly since 2019.

Trends: How Richmond Commutes Have Changed (2013 - 2021)⁹⁶



The largest share of households in Richmond (35%) have two cars. Richmond households own cars at a similar rate to that of the U.S. Over 95% of households in Richmond own at least one car.⁹⁷

Number of Cars Per Household - Richmond and U.S. (2022)



96. <https://datausa.io/profile/geo/richmond-ca/#:~:text=People%20in%20Richmond%2C%20CA%20have,in%20Richmond%2C%20CA%20is%20%2479%2C478>

97. Data from the Census Bureau ACS 5-year Estimate. <https://datausa.io/profile/geo/richmond-ca/#:~:text=People%20in%20Richmond%2C%20CA%20have,in%20Richmond%2C%20CA%20is%20%2479%2C478>

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

D. Neighborhood Safety & Violence

In WCCUSD, fewer than half of high school students perceive their school as ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’, according to the 2023 California Healthy Kids Survey.⁹⁸ Only 43% of 9th graders, 38% of 10th graders, 42% of 11th graders, and 44% of 12th graders said they felt safe at school.⁹⁹

While in 2023 the number of homicides in Richmond reached its lowest point in a generation, evidence also suggests that many youth in Richmond have experienced cumulative exposure to violence, specifically gun violence, over the past decade.

Of the 2,300 gunshots fired in Richmond since 2013, 41% took place within a half-mile of a school, and 81% of those took place near an elementary school. The campuses with the most incidents nearby were those in neighborhoods with lower median incomes than the rest of the city, census data showed. One elementary school has seen an average of six nearby shootings per year over the past decade.¹⁰⁰

According to the 2021 National Community Survey (NCS), 73% of people in Richmond say they feel safe in their neighborhoods during the day and 43% say they feel safe in the commercial/downtown area during the day.¹⁰¹ The percentage of residents who report feeling safe in their community is in the lowest percentile of cities nationally.



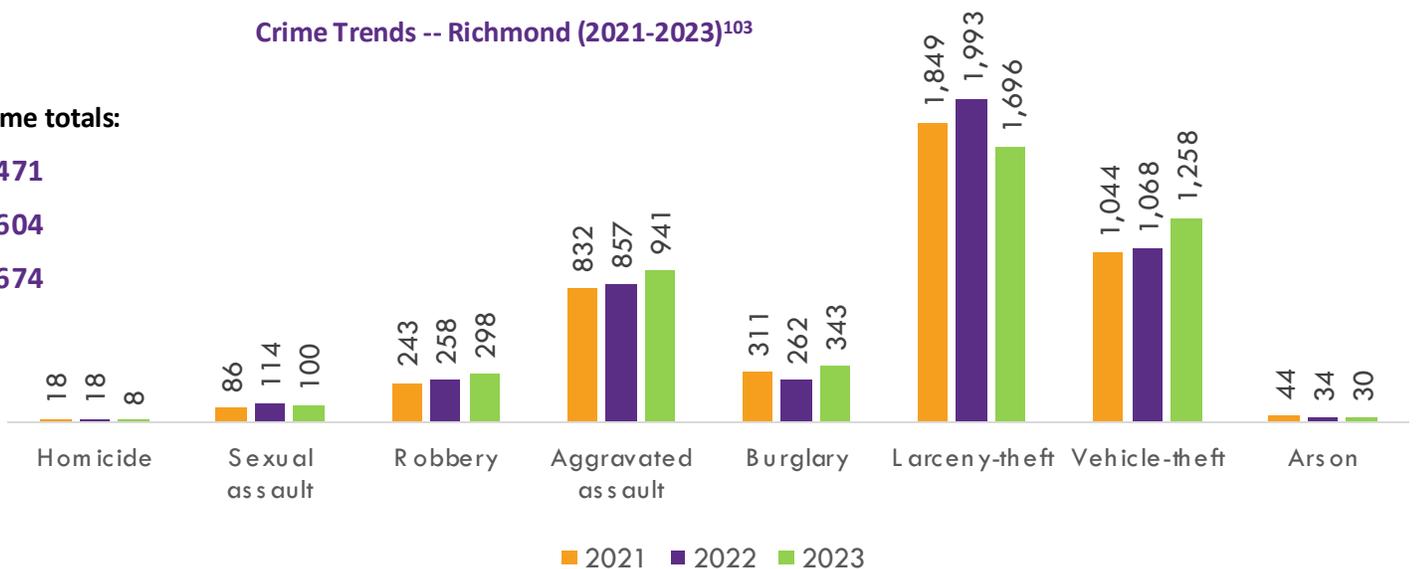
In Richmond, 73% of adults report feeling safe in their neighborhoods during the day, but only 43% feel safe in the commercial/downtown areas.⁴⁵

Additionally, less than half of the high school students in the West Contra Costa Unified School District (38-44%) feel safe at school.¹⁰²

Crime Trends -- Richmond (2021-2023)¹⁰³

Index crime totals:

2021: **4,471**
 2022: **4,604**
 2023: **4,674**



99. <https://www.caschooldashboard.org/reports/07617960000000/2023/conditions-and-climate#priority6>
 100. https://data.calschls.org/resources/West_Contra_Costa_Unified_2223_Sec_CHKS_Grd9-12.pdf
 101. <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2023/jun/26/children-gun-violence-schools-bay-area-ptsd-richmond-california>
 102. <https://www.ci.richmond.ca.us/DocumentCenter/View/59800/The-NCS-Report--Richmond-CA-2021>
 103. <https://www.ci.richmond.ca.us/4010/Crime-Statistics-Reports>

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

Richmond recorded eight homicides in 2023 — the fewest since officials started keeping track in 1971. This represents a 64% reduction from the 22 homicides the city recorded in 2020 and a 56% reduction from the 18 logged both in 2021 and in 2022. This is consistent with nationwide trends, with major U.S. metro areas reporting a roughly 12% decrease in 2023.¹⁰⁴

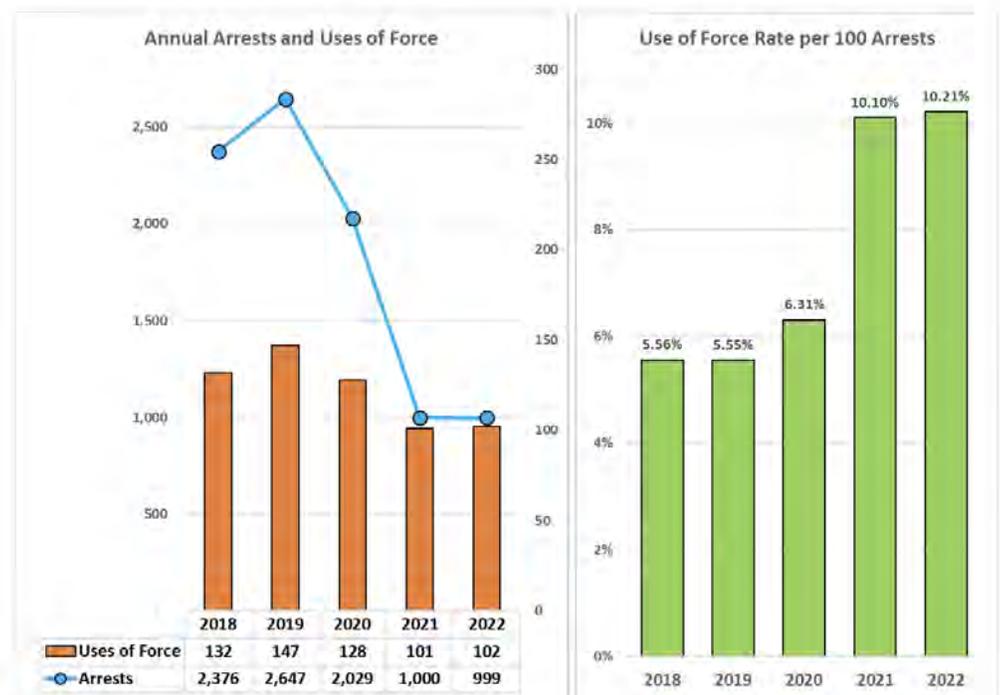
Neighboring Oakland, however, was a significant outlier to that trend, with 2023 being the fourth year in a row with over 100 homicides (126) more than 20% more than the five-year average. Richmond homicides are dramatically reduced from their highest point at 61 in 1991, and 47 homicides in 2009, which were about nine times higher than state and national averages for that year.

Number of Homicides -- Richmond and Peer Cities (1991-2023)

Homicides	1991	2009	2014	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Richmond	61	47	11	17	16	20	18	18	8
Concord	3	2	3	3	2	2	4	5	N/A
Vallejo	13	10	18	8	12	27	N/A	24	22

E. Police Use of Force

From 2018 to 2022, the number of annual arrests made by the Richmond Police Department (RPD) fell by 58% from 2,376 arrests to 999 arrests. During this same period, the number of reported uses of force fell by 23% from 132 in 2018 to 102 in 2022. From 2018 to 2020, the use of force rate **per 100 arrests** averaged about 6 (or 6%) before climbing to 10% in 2021 and 2022.¹⁰⁵



104. <https://www.ahdatalytics.com/dashboards/ytd-murder-comparison/>

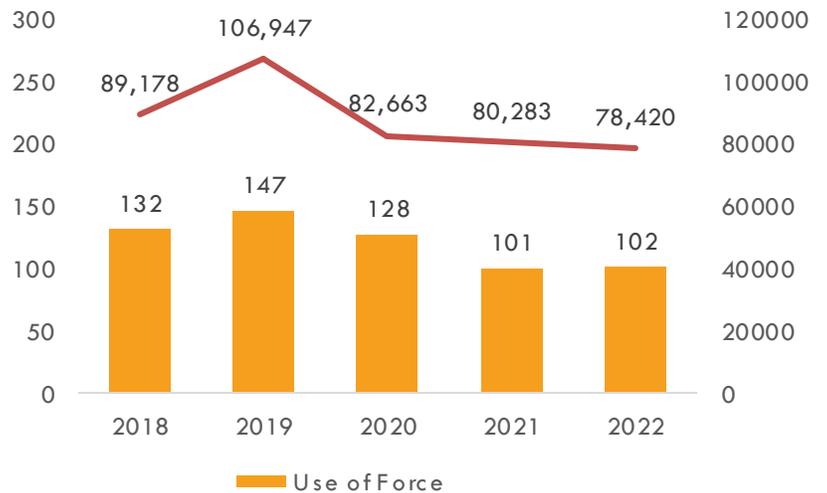
105. <https://www.ci.richmond.ca.us/DocumentCenter/View/65620/Second-Summary-Use-of-Force-Report--Richmond-PD--April-2023?bidId=>

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

From 2018 to 2022, the number of annual calls for service to the RPD fell by 12% from 89,178 calls to 78,420 calls. During this period, the use of force rate remained substantially **less than one percent of calls for service** (from 0.13 to 0.16 per 100 calls for service).

From 2018 to 2021, Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino males between 18 and 39 made up about half of all people who were subjected to force during a police call. In 2022, the reported percentage of people subjected to force who were Black/African American fell from 28% to 20%.¹⁰⁶

Annual Calls for Service and Use of Force – Richmond (2018-2022)



F. Food Deserts

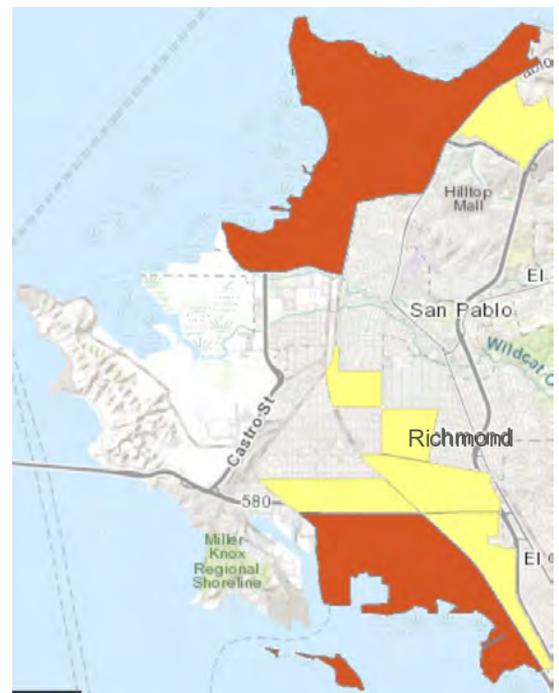
Food deserts are areas where residents have limited access to healthy, affordable food options, (especially fresh produce), and have been associated with higher rates of obesity, type 2 diabetes, and cardiovascular disease.¹⁰⁷

A decade-old study by Social Compact, "Richmond Grocery Gap," found that more than 30,000 Richmond residents live in food deserts that are considered "critical access areas," more than one mile from the nearest grocery store. On average, Richmond residents in the study area travelled 0.79 miles to the nearest grocery store.¹⁰⁸

More current (2023) GIS data from USDA illustrate the continuing prevalence of food deserts in Richmond. The red areas in the map at right represent low-income census tracts in Richmond where a significant number of residents live more than 1 mile from the nearest grocery stores.¹⁰⁹

The yellow areas of the map represent low-income census tracts in Richmond where more than 100 households live without access to a vehicle and more than 0.5 miles from the nearest grocery store.

Underserved Food Areas in Richmond



107. <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/54feb4cce7bc4758bb64c92a3f18ae26>

108. https://www.ci.richmond.ca.us/DocumentCenter/View/7976/FINAL-GroceryGap_Report_Richmond#:~:text=About%2033%20percent%20of%20the,support%20addional%20grocery%20retail%20development%E2%80%8B

109. <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-access-research-atlas/go-to-the-atlas/>

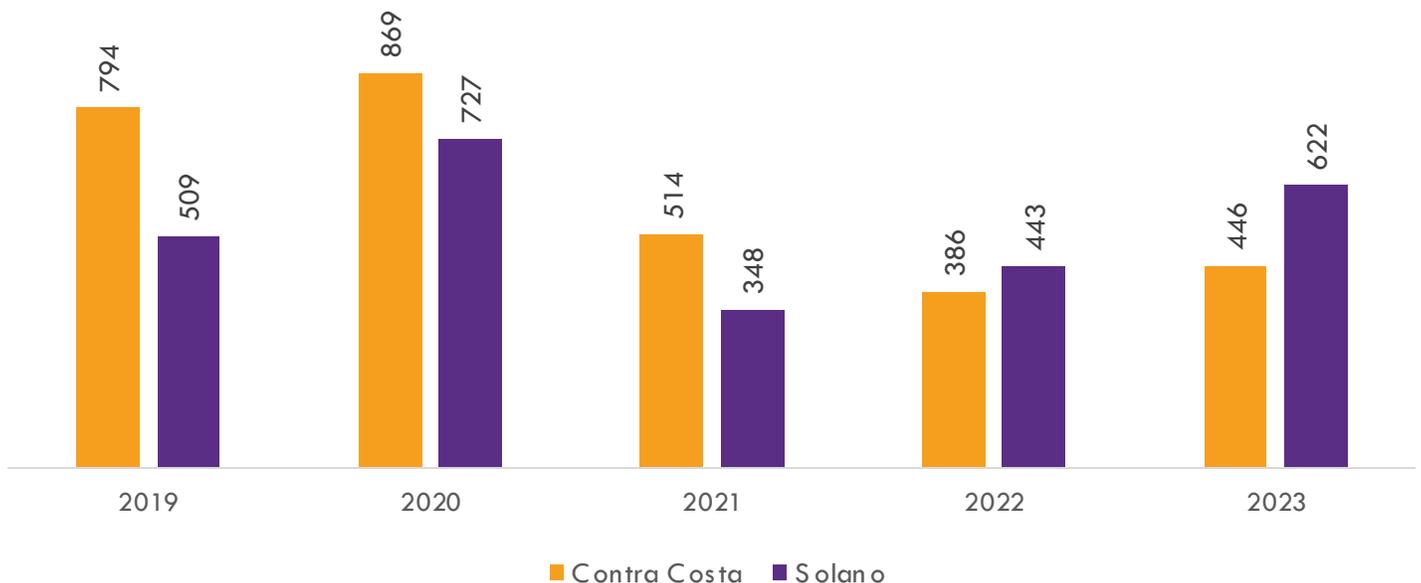
SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

IV. CONNECTION AND YOUTH

A. Justice-Involved Youth

The number of youth arrested each year offers a useful entry point to study the number of justice-involved youth in Richmond. Because municipal-level data are not available, our analysis looks at county-level numbers from 2019 through 2023, comparing Contra Costa County to Solano County, which includes Vallejo. In both counties, youth arrests peaked in 2020 and fell significantly in the two years following, with both counties seeing a notable increase in 2023.¹¹⁰

Justice Involved Youth -- Contra Costa & Solano Counties (2019-2023)



It should be noted that the County data tracks arrests, not individuals. Therefore, it is not clear exactly how many youth were arrested in each year, as opposed to a specific youth being arrested more than once.

It will be useful going forward to track the numbers of youth who are ordered into detention/incarceration each year, as well as the point-in-time counts in juvenile detention facilities. However, it is not feasible to provide historic data comparisons, given the ongoing shift from state youth prisons to county-level incarceration programs under Senate Bill 823, which passed and was signed in 2020.¹¹¹ As this shift is completed, it may be useful to set a baseline using Contra Costa County's reported average daily population of 61.2 detained youth.¹¹²

110. Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC). Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) Report, 2023. <https://www.bscc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/Contra-Costa-2023-JJCPA-YOBG-Report.xlsx>

111. BSCC, "Senate Bill 823 - DJJ Realignment Implementation". https://www.bscc.ca.gov/s_djjrealignment/

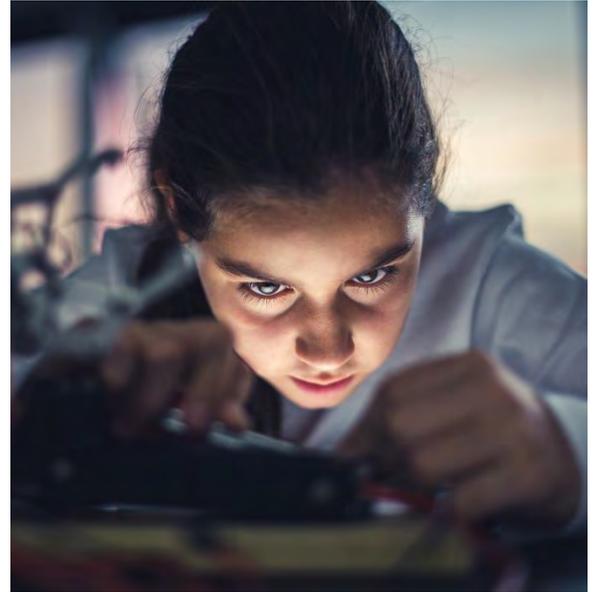
112. BSCC, "Juvenile Detention Profile Survey," p.25. https://www.bscc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/JDPS-1Q2002-3Q2023_Trends_12.21.23.pdf

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

B. Disconnected Youth

Although definitions may vary, in this analysis we define disconnected youth as young people between the ages of 16 and 24 who are not in school and not working. This definition was established by Measure of America, a nonpartisan nonprofit project by the Social Science Research Council.

In 2023, Measure of America calculated a national youth disconnection rate of 12.1%.¹¹³ In California, that number is 12.5% statewide; the rate is highest for Black/African-American youth, at 23.1%, with disconnection rates of 13.6% for Hispanic/Latino youth, 10.6% for White youth, and 8% for Asian youth statewide.¹¹⁴ The reported average for the Richmond Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) for 2017-2021 was 11.6%.



Measure of America's research on disconnected youth includes calculations based on the American Community Survey's data on Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs), which are geographic clusters defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. Although these PUMAs do not align precisely with municipal boundaries, they offer the most precise measurement of disconnected youth currently available. The figures cited above are averages for 2017-2021 based on ACS data.

C. Youth in Foster Care

There are several important metrics related to tracking the well-being of youth who have had contact with the child welfare system. These include:

- The number of children each year with one or more allegations of child abuse/neglect;
- The average number of cases referred to Child Protective Services (CPS) each month;
- The average number of children placed in CPS care each month;
- The number of children in foster care at a single point in time; and,
- The number of children each year who enter into foster care and remain in care for eight days or more;

Taken in combination, these indicators reflect both the frequency and severity of child abuse and neglect reports.

113. <https://ssrc-static.s3.amazonaws.com/moa/EnsuringAnEquitableRecovery.pdf>

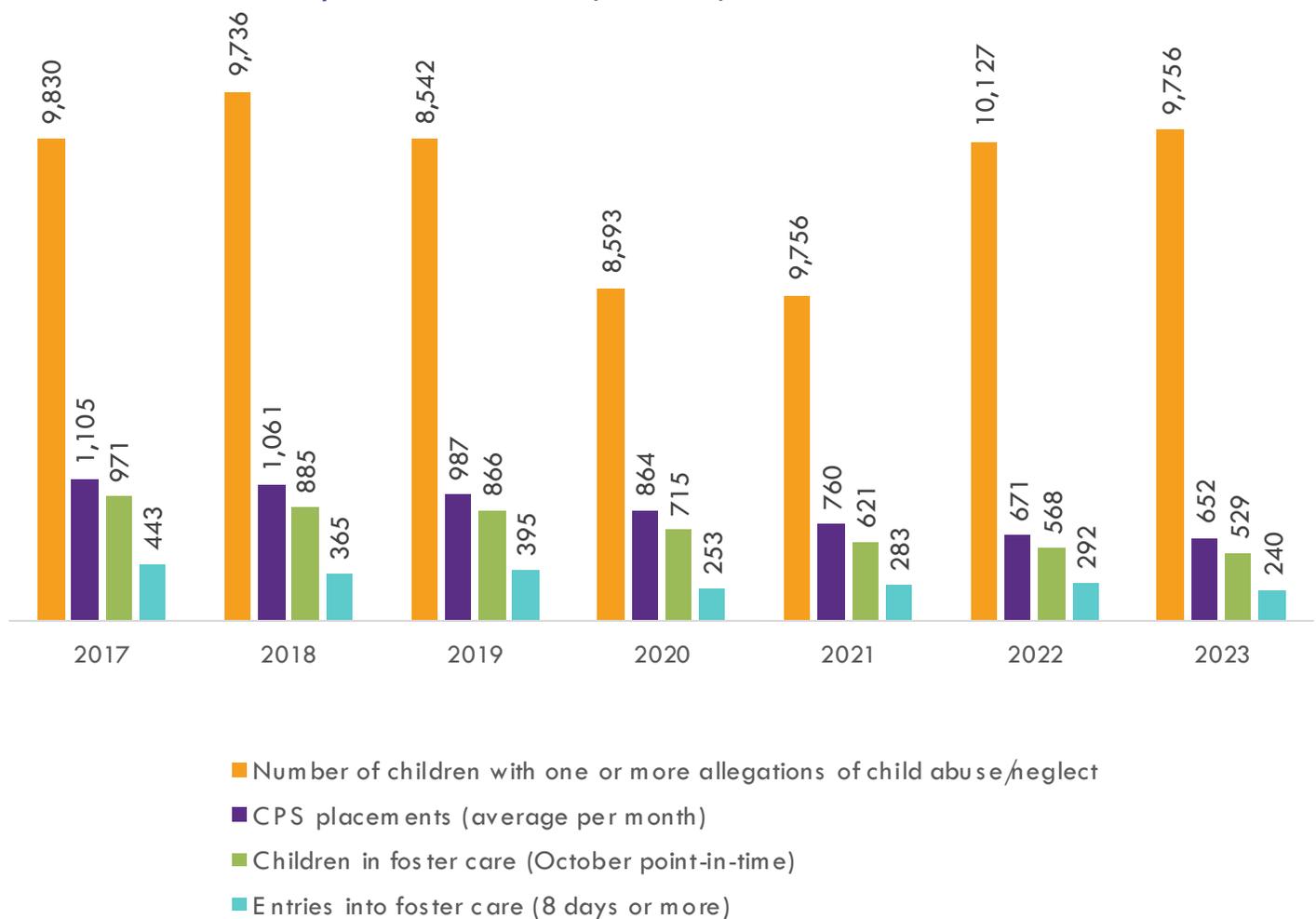
114. <https://ssrc-static.s3.amazonaws.com/moa/EnsuringAnEquitableRecovery.pdf>

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

Allegations refer to calls and other communications describing suspected instance of child maltreatment, from mandated reporters (such as teachers and healthcare providers) as well as family members, neighbors, and others. CPS may take custody of children who are found to be abused or neglected. Some children may be held briefly in foster care before placement with a family member, while others may stay in foster care for extended periods.

Except as noted, these statistics are taken from the California Child Welfare Indicators Project (CCWIP), a collaboration between the University of California at Berkeley (UCB) and the California Department of Social Services (CDSS). The project is housed in the School of Social Welfare, and provides agency staff, policymakers, researchers, and the public with access to critical outcome information on California's child welfare system.

California Child Welfare: Key Outcomes and Trends (2017-2023)^{115,116,117,118}



115. <https://ccwip.berkeley.edu/childwelfare/reports/AllegationRates/MTSG/r/rts/s>

116. Contra Costa County Employment & Human Services Department. EHS Data Dashboard. <https://ehsd.org/overview/ehsd-program-data-dashboard/>

117. Ibid. In Care—Point in Time Count. <https://ccwip.berkeley.edu/childwelfare/reports/PIT/MTMG/r/ab636/>

118. Ibid. Entries to Foster Care – Subset: Eight days or more. <https://ccwip.berkeley.edu/childwelfare/reports/Entries/MTSG/r/ab636/>

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

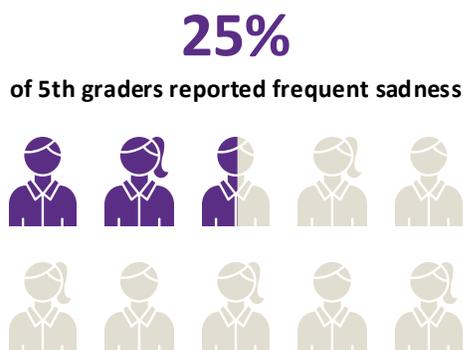
D. Mental Health and School Connectedness

In 1997, the California Department of Education created the California School Climate, Health, and Learning Surveys system to provide school districts and communities with data on a wide range of indicators of student health and well-being. The California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS), which is anonymous, includes a number of key questions related to children's mental well-being and emotional supports. The full assessment is administered every other year. Some districts opt to administer a shorter Mini-Core Module in alternate years.

These assessments are given to students in 5th, 7th, 9th, and 11th grades. This analysis compares responses from students in West Contra Costa Unified School District (WCCUSD) to Vallejo City Unified School District and Mount Diablo Unified School District (Concord).

As shown below, there is a significant problem with missing data, especially at the height of the pandemic in 2020 and 2021. The following shows all data available for the specified years.^{119,120}

West Contra Costa Unified School District (2023)



119. <https://calschls.org/my-surveys/4954886f-dbfa-469b-ad47-9452d4e2efda/>

120. <https://calschls.org/my-surveys/f882f1e2-dfc0-4448-b90b-f49cef6e6d3f/>

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

Student Mental Health – California School Districts (2017-2023)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Percent 7th graders who have considered suicide							
West Contra Costa County Unified School District	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	15	14
Vallejo City Unified School District	n/a	n/a	21	15	18	22	n/a
Mt. Diablo Unified School District	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	17	18	n/a
Percent 7th graders reporting chronic sadness							
West Contra Costa Unified School District	24	31	n/a	n/a	n/a	36	31
Vallejo City Unified School District	34	30	37	32	48	43	n/a
Mt. Diablo Unified School District	n/a	25	n/a	33	n/a	34	n/a
Percent 7th graders who always or usually feel connected to school							
West Contra Costa Unified School District	60	55	n/a	n/a	n/a	48	49
Vallejo City Unified School District	n/a	50	46	50	47	39	n/a
Mt. Diablo Unified School District	n/a	60	n/a	58	n/a	53	n/a
Percent 9th graders who have considered suicide							
West Contra Costa Unified School District	15	14	n/a	n/a	n/a	17	14
Vallejo City Unified School District	n/a	20	20	17	n/a	18	19
Mt. Diablo Unified School District	n/a	12	n/a	14	n/a	15	n/a
Percent 9th graders reporting social-emotional distress							
West Contra Costa Unified School District	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	29	26
Vallejo City Unified School District	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	34	34
Mt. Diablo Unified School District	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	30	n/a
Percent 9th graders reporting chronic sadness							
West Contra Costa Unified School District	30	40	n/a	n/a	n/a	34	35
Vallejo City Unified School District	n/a	35	43	35	n/a	42	42
Mt. Diablo Unified School District	n/a	25	n/a	33	n/a	34	n/a

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

Student Mental Health – California School Districts (2017-2023)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Percent 9th graders who always or usually feel connected to school							
West Contra Costa Unified School District	48	46	n/a	n/a	n/a	40	46
Vallejo City Unified School District	n/a	38	n/a	42	n/a	40	37
Mt. Diablo Unified School District	n/a	60	n/a	58	n/a	53	n/a
Percent 11th graders who have considered suicide							
West Contra Costa Unified School District	13	16	n/a	n/a	n/a	15	13
Vallejo City Unified School District	n/a	21	20	16	n/a	20	19
Mt. Diablo Unified School District	n/a	18	n/a	18	n/a	15	n/a
Percent 11th graders reporting social-emotional distress							
West Contra Costa Unified School District	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	31	35
Vallejo City Unified School District	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	36	38
Mt. Diablo Unified School District	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	33	n/a
Percent 11th graders reporting chronic sadness							
West Contra Costa Unified School District	30	40	n/a	n/a	n/a	39	39
Vallejo City Unified School District	n/a	39	46	37	n/a	46	51
Mt. Diablo Unified School District	n/a	39	n/a	40	n/a	38	n/a
Percent 11th graders who always or usually feel connected to school							
West Contra Costa Unified School District	49	43	n/a	n/a	n/a	40	45
Vallejo City Unified School District	n/a	354	39	36	n/a	33	39
Mt. Diablo Unified School District	n/a	56	n/a	58	n/a	51	n/a

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

IV. HEALTH EQUITY

A. Health Insurance

The State of California's expansion of healthcare coverage following passage of the Affordable Care Act has resulted in high rates of coverage for Richmond youth. According to the U.S Census American Community Survey, which is organized by Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA), the percentage of Richmond youth under age 19 who are not covered by health insurance has fallen steadily since 2017.¹²¹



Percent of Richmond youth under age 19 not covered by health insurance

2022

3.5

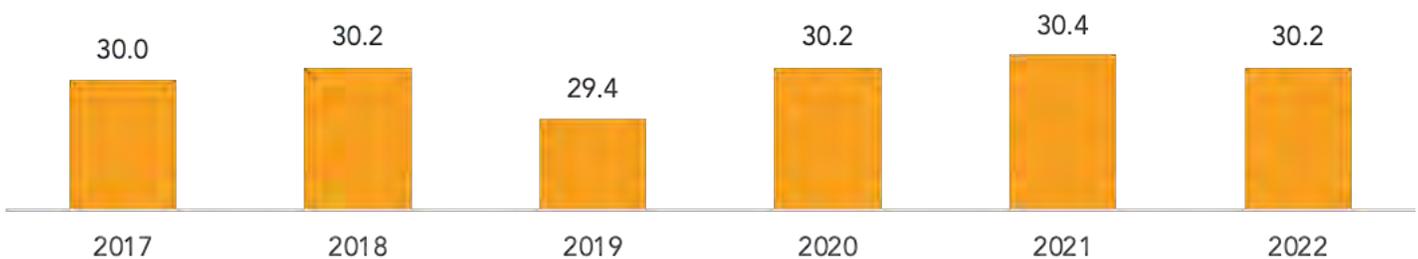
2017

8.1

B. Youth Mortality

Death rates are calculated at the county level. According to figures from the Data USA platform, the death rate from all causes for Richmond children aged 18 and under fell significantly from 2014 to 2017 (from 40 per 100,000 to 30 per 100,000) and has remained roughly stable since then.¹²²

Death rate (per 100,000) for Children Under Age 18 – Richmond (2014-2017)



121. <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSS1Y2022.S2701>.

122. <https://datausa.io/profile/geo/contra-costa-county-ca?compare=solano-county-ca>.

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

C. Asthma Rates

Asthma is one of the most common chronic diseases of childhood, and its association with polluted air has made it an indicator of neighborhood environmental hazards. In its most recent research brief, using 2018 data, the American Lung Association reports that 6.1% of California children under 18 had been diagnosed with asthma.¹²³ More recent studies suggest that childhood asthma rates may have fallen since 2020, with a nationwide average prevalence of 5%; however, changes in the National Health Information Survey (NHIS) redesign may confound those results.¹²⁴

The following chart shows the percentage of children aged 1-17 who were ever diagnosed with asthma by a doctor. It should be noted, however, that the California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) cautions against using these data to track trends, because of shifts in data collection methods and other issues.¹²⁵

It also should be noted that the CHIS data differs significantly from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reports; for example, CHIS reports an adult asthma prevalence of 16.1 percent in California, as compared with the CDC's 9.6%.¹²⁶



RICHMOND Percent of Children Ever Diagnosed with Asthma

21.3	16.5	12.0
2016	2018	2020



123. <https://www.lung.org/research/trends-in-lung-disease/asthma-trends-brief/data-tables/asthma-current-state>

124. Frey SM, Rowe RK, Halterman JS. The prevalence of childhood asthma: interpreting falling rates in the context of shifting measurement and the COVID-19 pandemic. *Curr Opin Pulm Med*. 2023 May 1;29(3):197-201. doi: 10.1097/MCP.0000000000000959. Epub 2023 Mar 14. PMID: 36917214; PMCID: PMC10090305. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10090305/>

125. UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. Ask CHIS, 2016-2020. Ever Diagnosed with Asthma, 1-17. Data available at <https://healthpolicy.ucla.edu/user/login?destination=/our-work/askchis/askchis-dashboard>

126. https://www.cdc.gov/asthma/archivedata/2020/2020_archived_states_territory.html

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

D. Tobacco / E-cigarette Rates

The California Healthy Kids Survey includes questions on vaping and tobacco use for students at all grade levels surveyed. Richmond's rates are slightly higher than the statewide average, but overall reported rates are relatively low. Reported current (one or more days in the past 30 days) vaping rates are significantly higher than current cigarette smoking at the secondary level.^{127,128}

Student Tobacco/E-cigarette Rates – California School Districts (2017-2023)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Percent of 5th graders who report ever smoking all or part of a cigarette							
West Contra Costa Unified School District	2	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	3
Vallejo City Unified School District	n/a	2	3	2	0	3	3
Mt. Diablo Unified School District	n/a	1	n/a	1	n/a	0	n/a
Percent of 5th graders who report ever vaping							
West Contra Costa Unified School District	2	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	4
Vallejo City Unified School District	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
Mt. Diablo Unified School District	n/a	1	n/a	2	n/a	1	0
Percent of 7th graders who report being current cigarette smokers							
West Contra Costa Unified School District	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	1
Vallejo City Unified School District	n/a	1	2	1	0	1	n/a
Mt. Diablo Unified School District	n/a	1	n/a	0	n/a	1	n/a
Percent of 9th graders who report being current cigarette smokers							
West Contra Costa Unified School District	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1
Vallejo City Unified School District	n/a	1	0	1	n/a	1	2
Mt. Diablo Unified School District	n/a	1	n/a	1	n/a	1	n/a

127. California Department of Education. California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS). <https://calschls.org/my-surveys/4954886f-dbfa-469b-ad47-9452d4e2efda/>

128. <https://calschls.org/my-surveys/f882f1e2-dfc0-4448-b90b-f49cef6e6d3f/>. Accessed on March 19, 2024.

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

Student Tobacco/E-cigarette Rates – California School Districts (2017-2023)^{129,130}

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Percent of 7th graders who report current vaping use							
West Contra Costa Unified School District	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	4
Vallejo City Unified School District	n/a	4	8	5	1	6	n/a
Mt. Diablo Unified School District	n/a	2	n/a	6	n/a	2	n/a
Percent of 9th graders who report current vaping use							
West Contra Costa Unified School District	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	4
Vallejo City Unified School District	n/a	8	6	7	n/a	8	12
Mt. Diablo Unified School District	n/a	7	n/a	7	n/a	5	n/a
Percent of 11th graders who report current vaping use							
West Contra Costa Unified School District	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6
Vallejo City Unified School District	n/a	9	11	8	n/a	9	13
Mt. Diablo Unified School District	n/a	15	n/a	12	n/a	15	n/a

Please note: the physical fitness assessments data previously reported have not been updated since 2019 and therefore are not included in this report.

129. <https://calschls.org/my-surveys/4954886f-dbfa-469b-ad47-9452d4e2efda/>

130. <https://calschls.org/my-surveys/f882f1e2-dfc0-4448-b90b-f49cef6e6d3f>

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

VI. MAPS: City Of Richmond California.

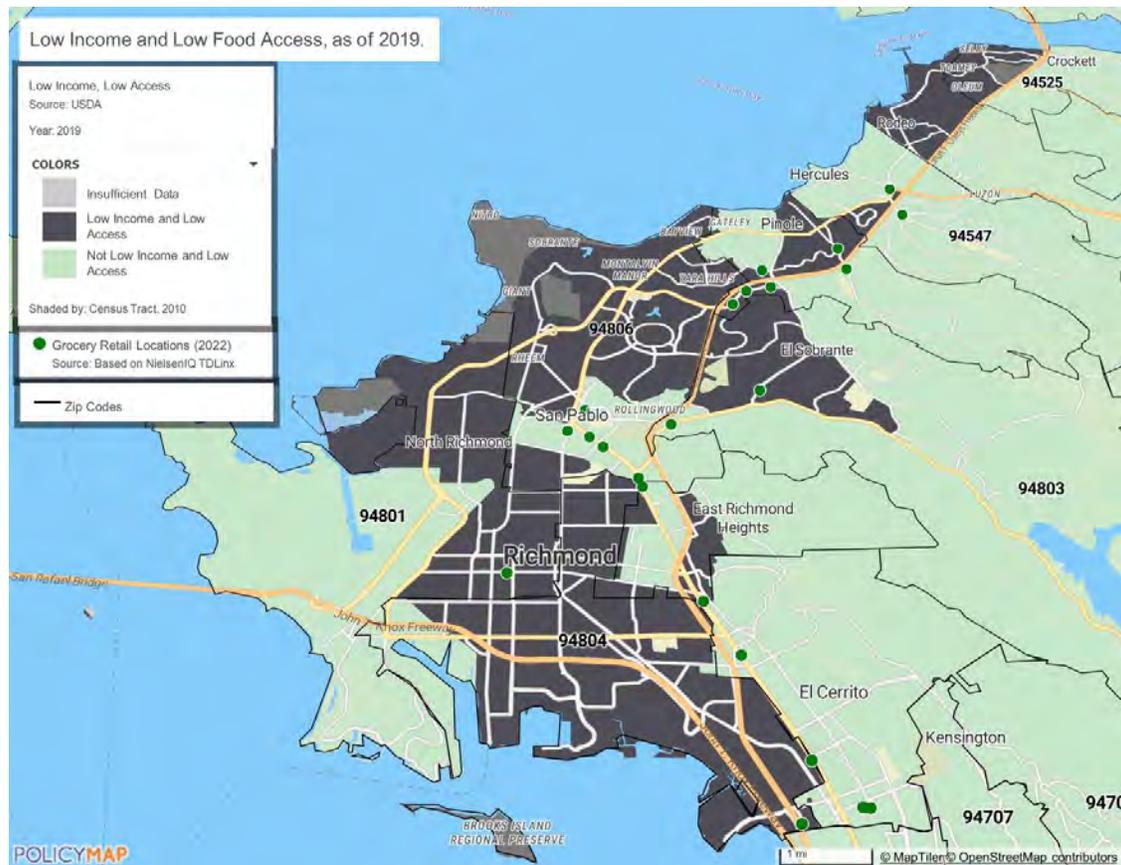
The City of Richmond, situated on a peninsula between San Francisco Bay to the south and San Pablo Bay to the north, encompasses a total area of 56 square miles, with 33.7 square miles of land and 22.3 square miles of water. Located in the western part of Contra Costa County, Richmond is the largest city in the region commonly referred to as "West County." It is a key transportation hub, featuring two Interstate freeways, two railroads, a deepwater shipping port, and public transit options.

The provided maps offer a visual guide to the city, highlighting poverty rates and quality of life factors such as access to grocery stores. These maps delineate county boundaries in orange, zip code boundaries in black with corresponding labels, and use shading within census tract boundaries to indicate varying degrees of socioeconomic characteristics—the darker the shade, the higher the prevalence of the characteristic. The first map focuses on income levels and food access, while the second and third maps detail poverty rates by race and ethnicity. The final map shows the percentage of families living below 200% of the poverty line. Together, these maps shed light on the social and economic determinants of health across different areas of Richmond.



SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

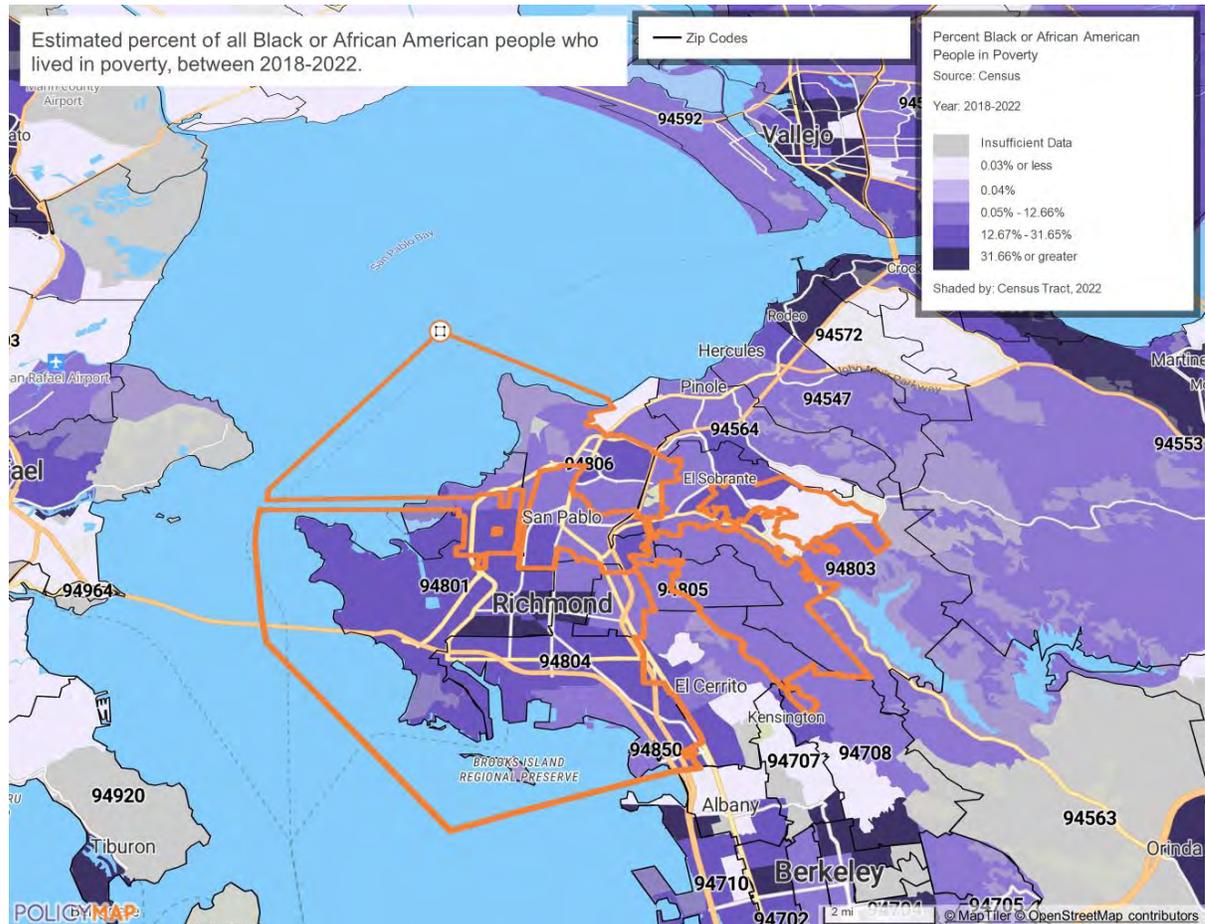
Low Income and Low Food Access Areas – Richmond (as of 2019)



This map illustrates the scarcity of grocery retail locations across Richmond, based on 2019 USDA data. It shows that there are only 22 grocery retail locations in Richmond, marked as green circles, predominantly along freeways. The map also highlights low-income tracts where at least 500 people or 33% of the population live more than 0.5 miles (in urban areas) or more than 10 miles (in rural areas) from the nearest large grocery store, supermarket, or supercenter. These tracts are defined by a poverty rate of over 20% or a median family income at or below 80% of the statewide or metropolitan area median family income. Areas with no available data are marked as "Insufficient Data." Dark gray areas indicate census tracts affected by both low access to food retail and high poverty, while green shaded areas signify regions with limited grocery store access but not necessarily low income. The data for this map comes from the USDA.

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

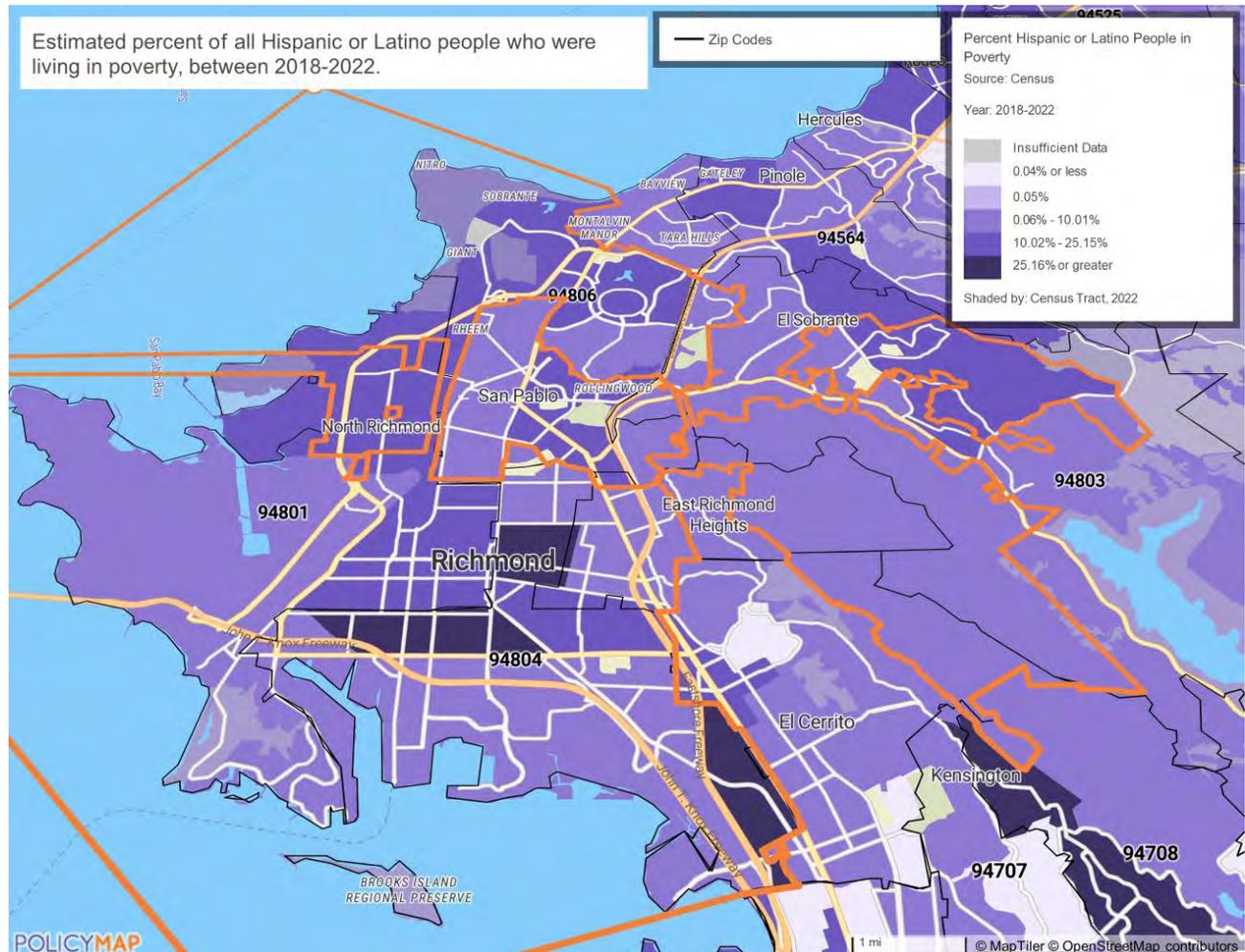
Estimated Percent of Black or African American People Living in Poverty Richmond and Neighboring Cities (2018-2022)



In the City of Richmond, different shades of purple are used to represent the estimated percentage of all Black or African American residents living in poverty from 2018 to 2022. Areas with low poverty rates are mostly found on the outskirts of the city, whereas census tracts where at least 31.66% of Black residents live in poverty are concentrated in the city center. The source of this data is the American Community Survey 2018-2022.

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

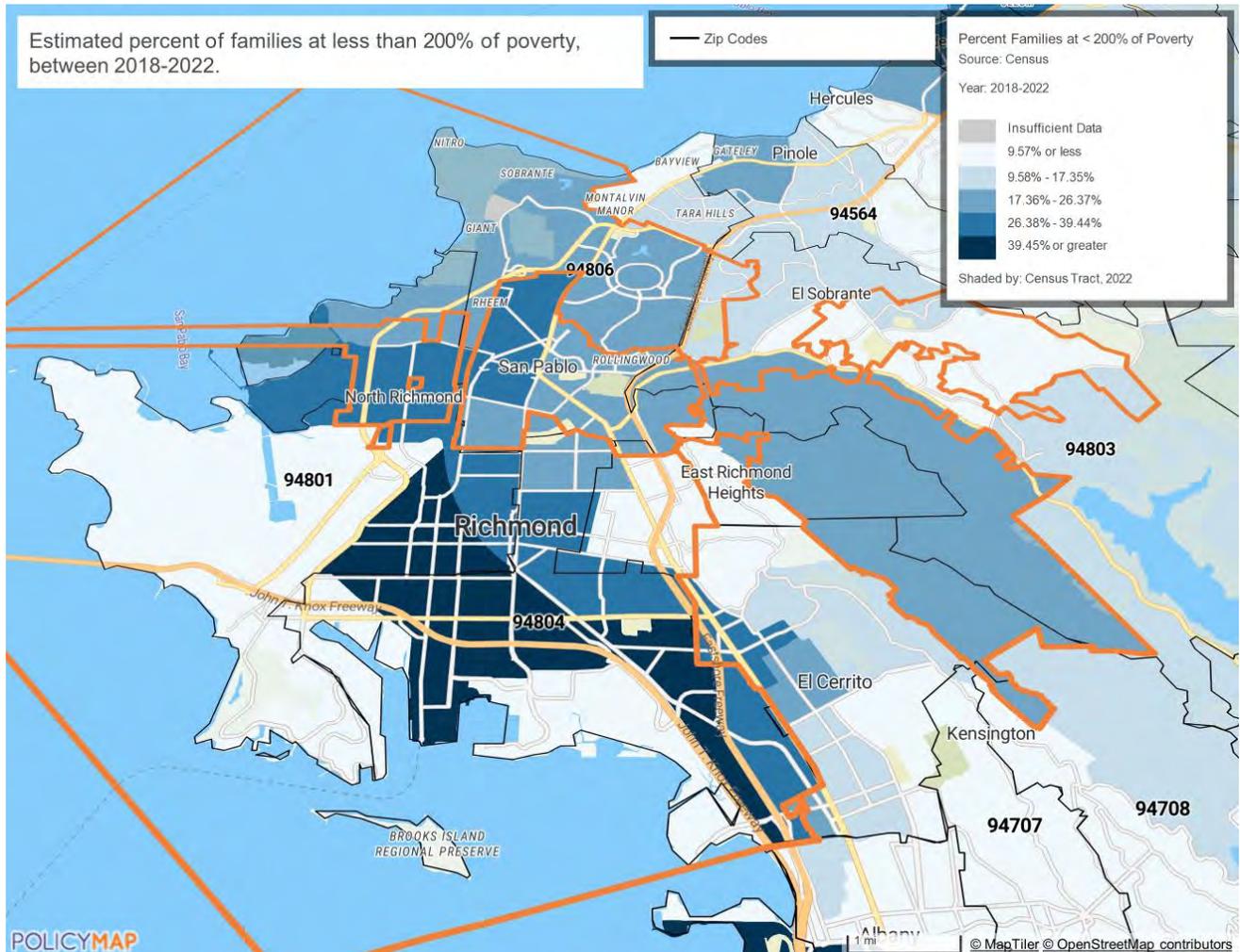
Estimated Percent of all Hispanic or Latinx People Living in Poverty Richmond and Neighboring Cities (2018-2022)



The City of Richmond uses various shades of purple on a map to represent the estimated percentage of Hispanic or Latino residents living in poverty from 2018 to 2022, according to data from the American Community Survey. Notably, only two census tracts show 0.04% or fewer Hispanic or Latino individuals experiencing poverty. In contrast, areas where at least 25.16% of Hispanic or Latino residents live in poverty are primarily located in the city center and a southeastern part of the city.

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

Estimated Percent of Families living at less than 200% FPL – Richmond (2018-2022)



The City of Richmond is depicted in various shades of blue on the map to represent the estimated percentage of families living at less than 200% of the poverty level from 2018 to 2022. Few areas exhibit low poverty rates. The census tracts with the highest percentages of families living in poverty are predominantly located east of the city center. This data is sourced from the American Community Survey covering the years 2018-2022.

