

# Mapping California's Population Change, 2010-2019

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**PPIC**

PUBLIC POLICY  
INSTITUTE OF CALIFORNIA

## What are we mapping?

- Total population (including children and non-citizens)
- Latino share of total population
- Asian share of total population
- Black/African American share of total population

## What are our data sources?

- 2010 Decennial Census
- 2019 American Community Survey (ACS)

Best balance of latest data and smallest geography

BLOCK GROUPS → 5-YEAR AVERAGE

1-YEAR AVERAGE → PUMAS

## What is a PUMA?



Public Use Microdata Area

Census units >100K people  
265 in CA—median population=140K

Bad for drawing lines  
Good for mapping broad demographic patterns

# How do we define race/ethnicity?

## **Latino**

Anyone “Hispanic”

## **Asian**

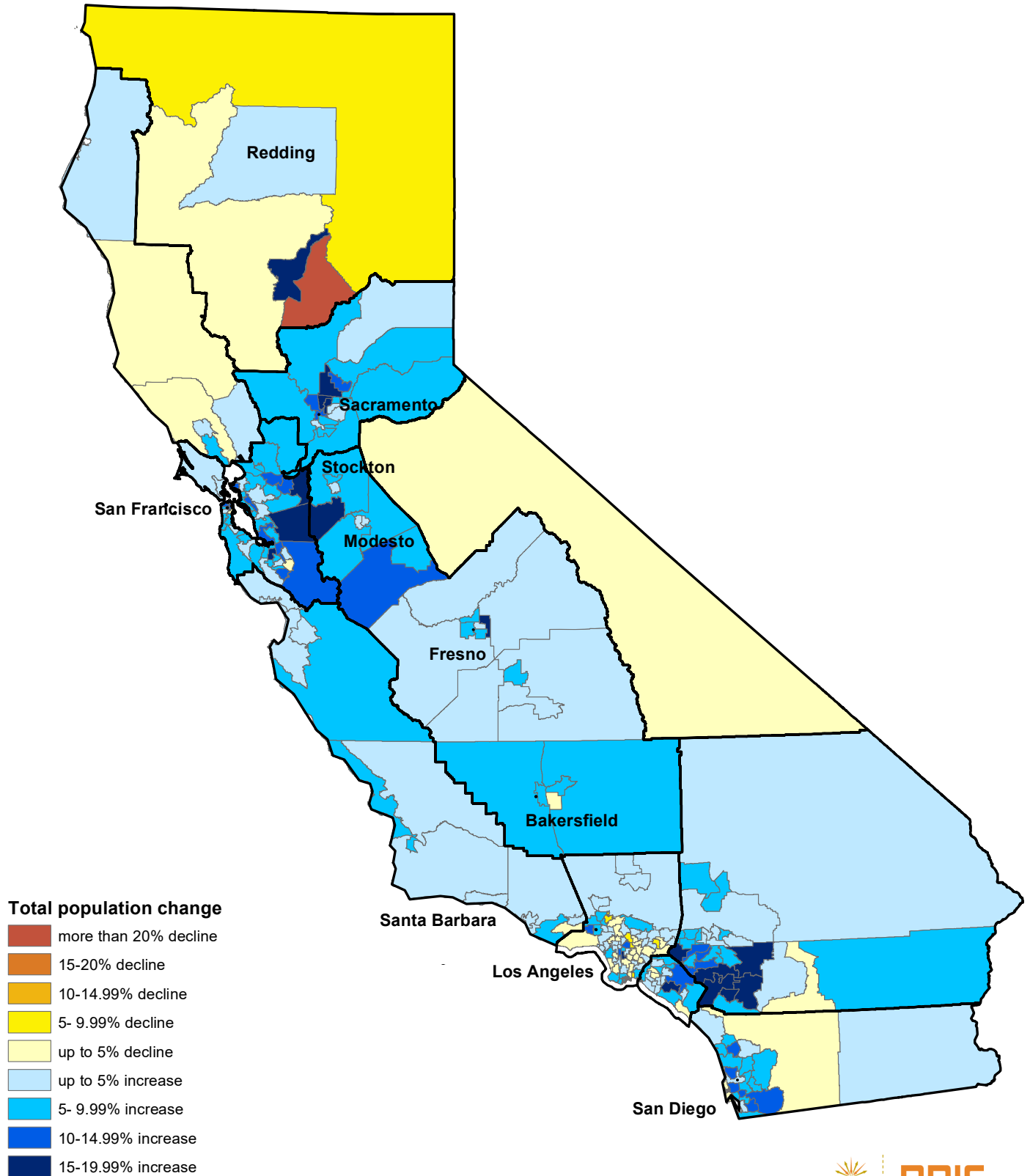
## **Black/African American**

Anyone identifying these groups alone or in combination

Some overlap between categories

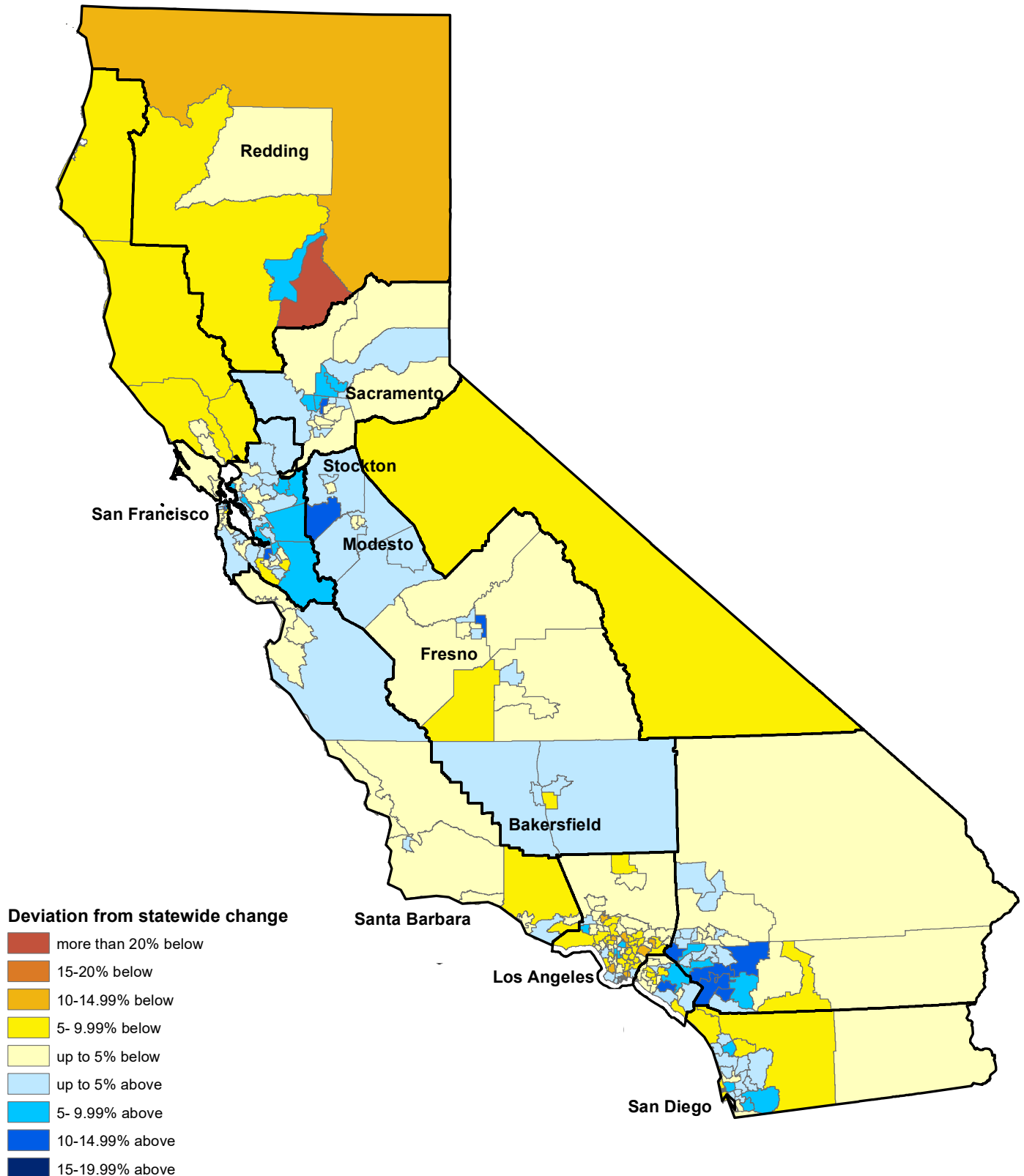
## Total population change by PUMA 2010-2019

Total population has grown in most parts of the state, with the exception of the far north (Zones A and B) and east (Zone G), and many parts of Los Angeles County (Zone H). Areas of highest growth include Sacramento (in Zone D), the eastern Bay Area (in Zone C), the Inland Empire (in Zone I), and San Diego (in Zone K). The area near the 2018 Camp Fire in Butte County stands out for its significant population decline, but the area just to the west around Chico was one of the locations of highest growth, indicating that most of the victims of the fire likely found a new home nearby.



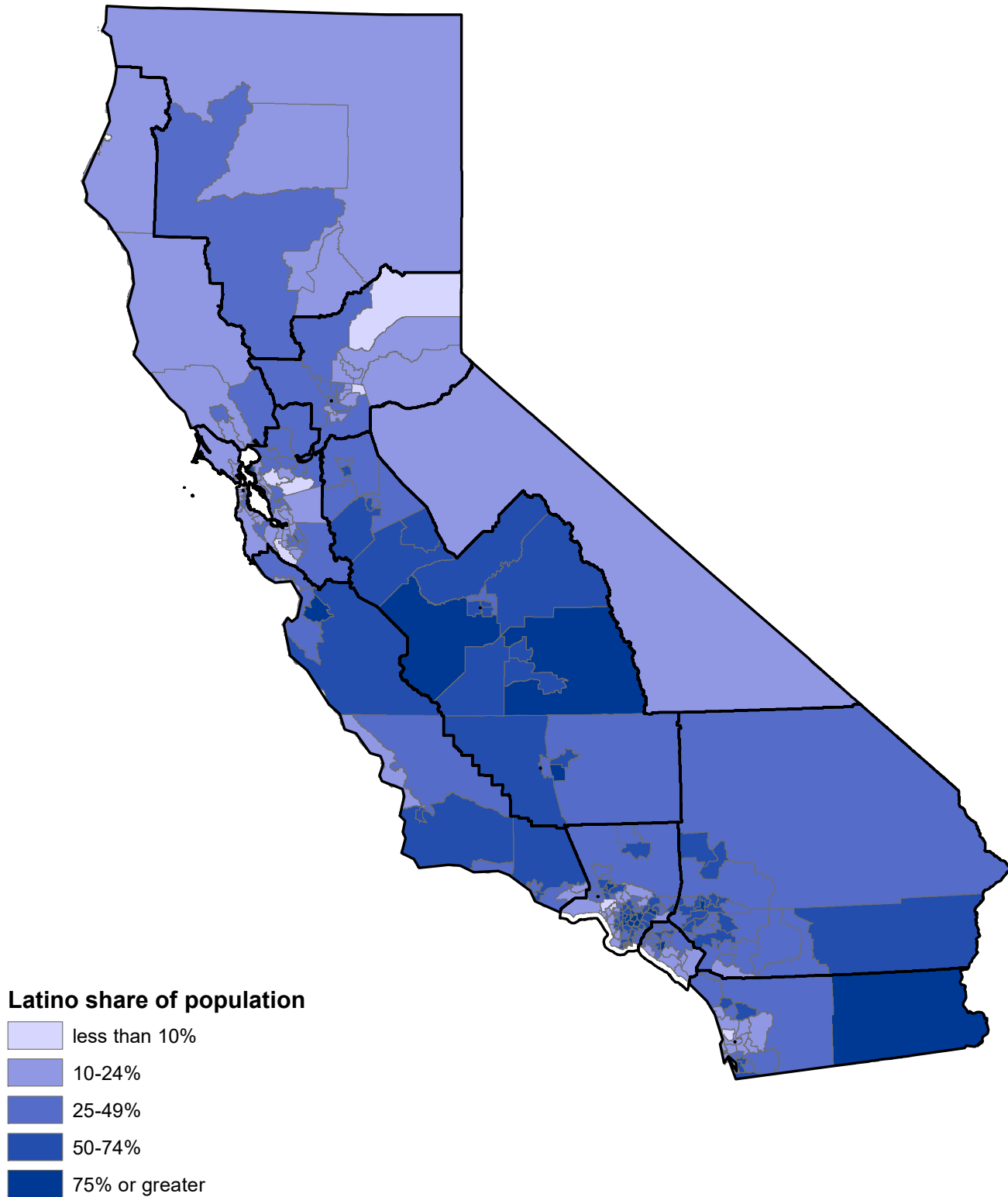
## Deviation from statewide change by PUMA 2010-2019

This map shows the information from the first map as the deviation from the average statewide change (an increase of 6.1%). To achieve population equality across districts, areas of below-average growth will lose districts to areas of above-average growth. Los Angeles County stands out here as a zone with modest real population growth that nonetheless falls below the state's average growth overall.



## 2019 Latino share of population

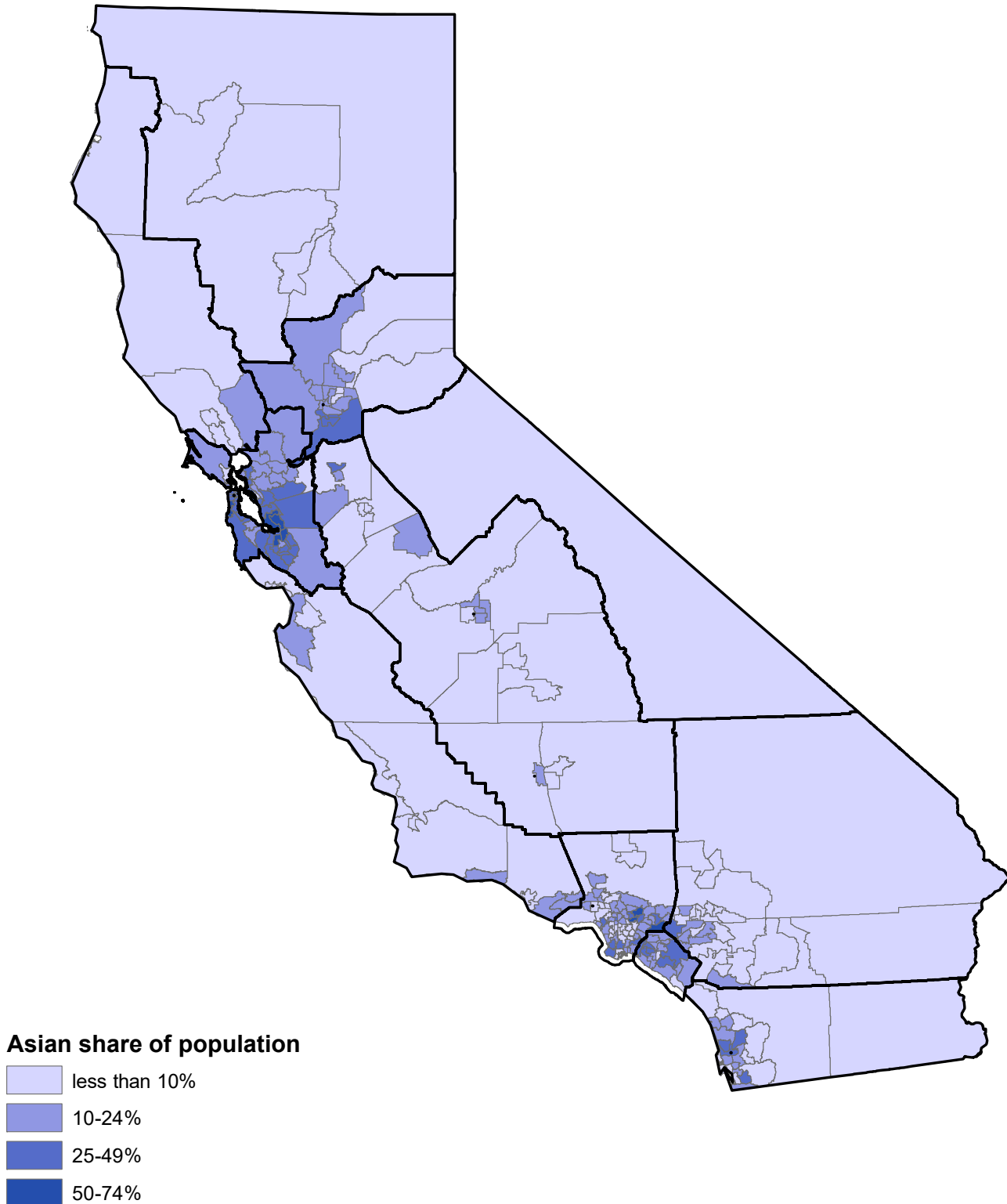
California's Latino population share is highest in the Central Valley (Zone F), the mid-coastal region (Zone E), Central Los Angeles (Zone H), and Imperial County and the Inland Empire (Zones I and K).





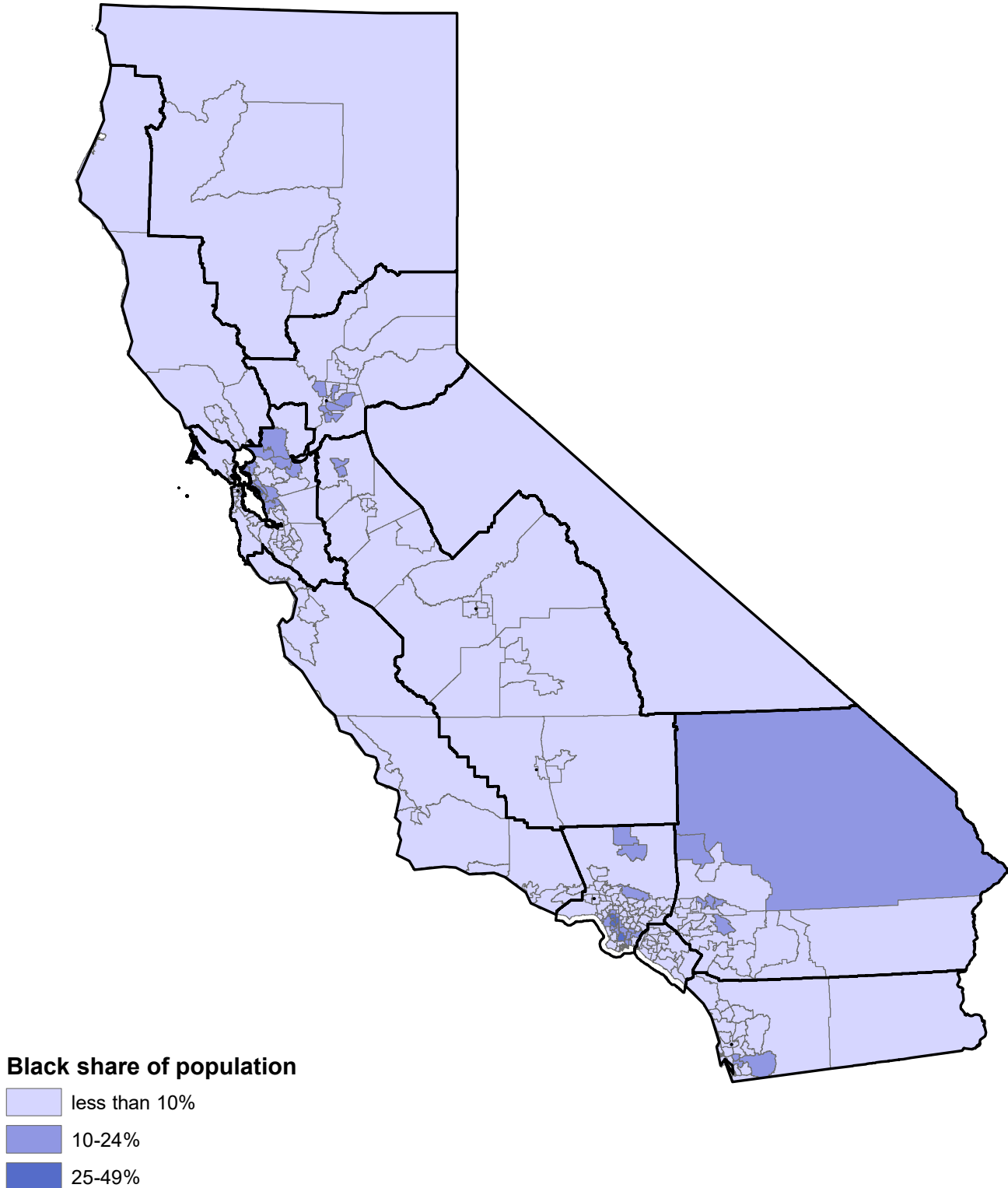
## 2019 Asian share of population

California's Asian population share is highest in the San Francisco Bay Area (Zone C), parts of the Sacramento region (Zone D), Fresno and Bakersfield (Zone F), Los Angeles County (Zone H), Orange County (Zone J), and San Diego (Zone K).



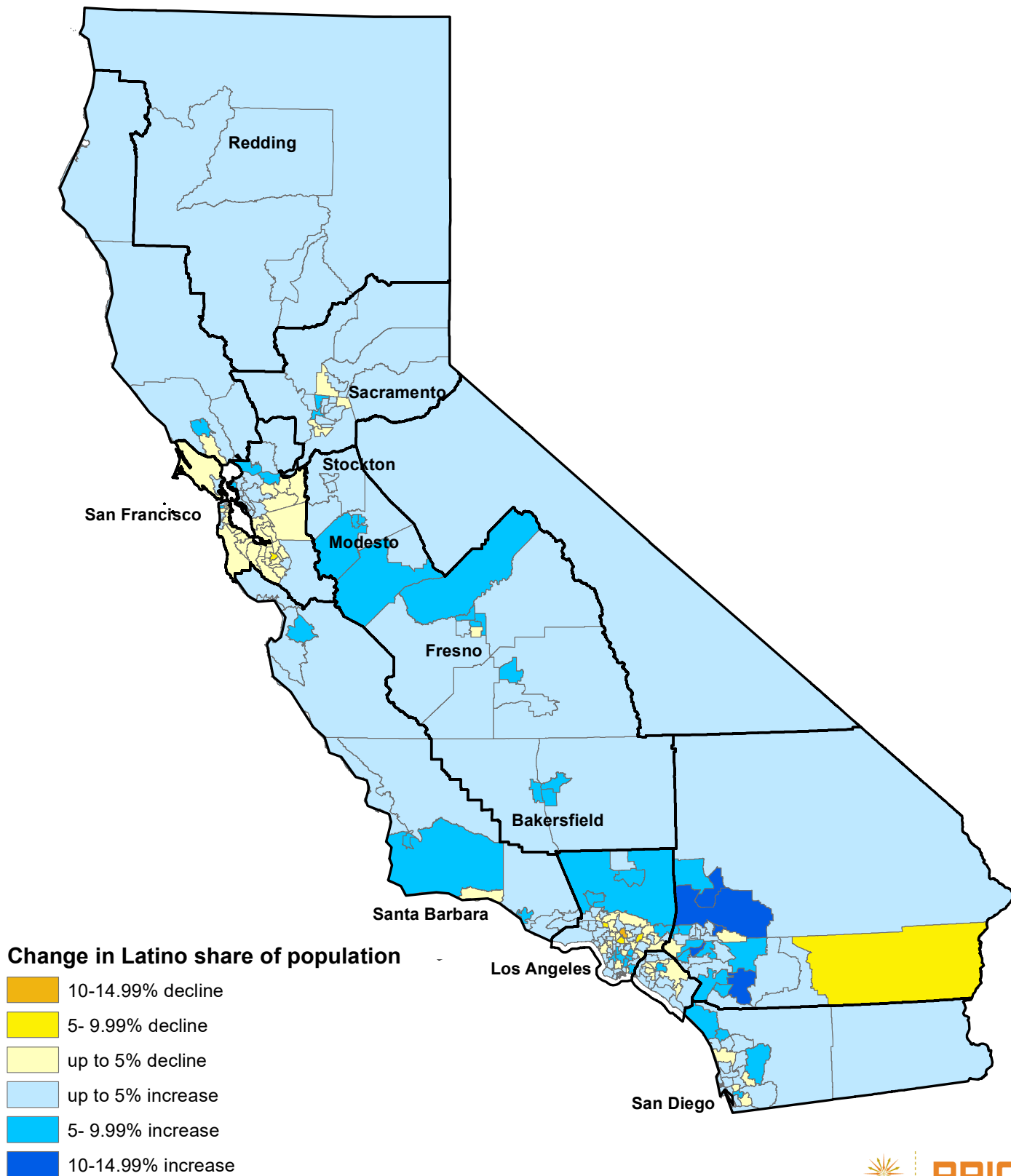
## 2019 Black/African American share of population

California's Black/African American population share is highest in the East Bay of the San Francisco Bay Area (Zone C), Sacramento (Zone D), central Los Angeles County (Zone H), and parts of San Diego (Zone K).



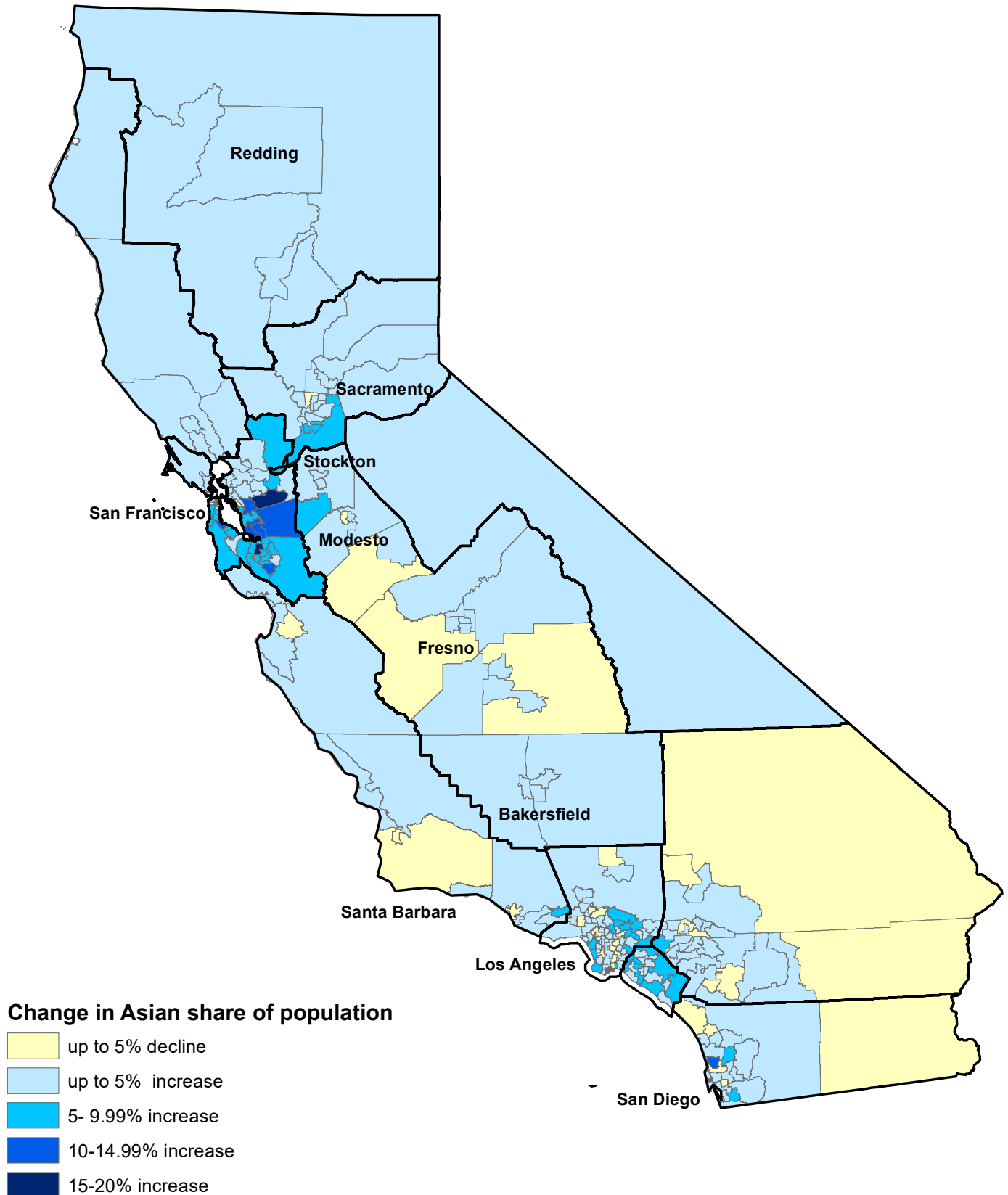
## Change in Latino share of population across state by PUMA 2010-2019

The Latino population share has grown modestly almost everywhere. The areas of higher growth include western San Bernardino and Riverside counties, northern Los Angeles county, and some parts of the Central Valley. Areas of relative decline include the Bay Area, the Sacramento area, and large parts of Orange and Los Angeles counties. (Note: The population may have increased even as its *share* of a community declined.)



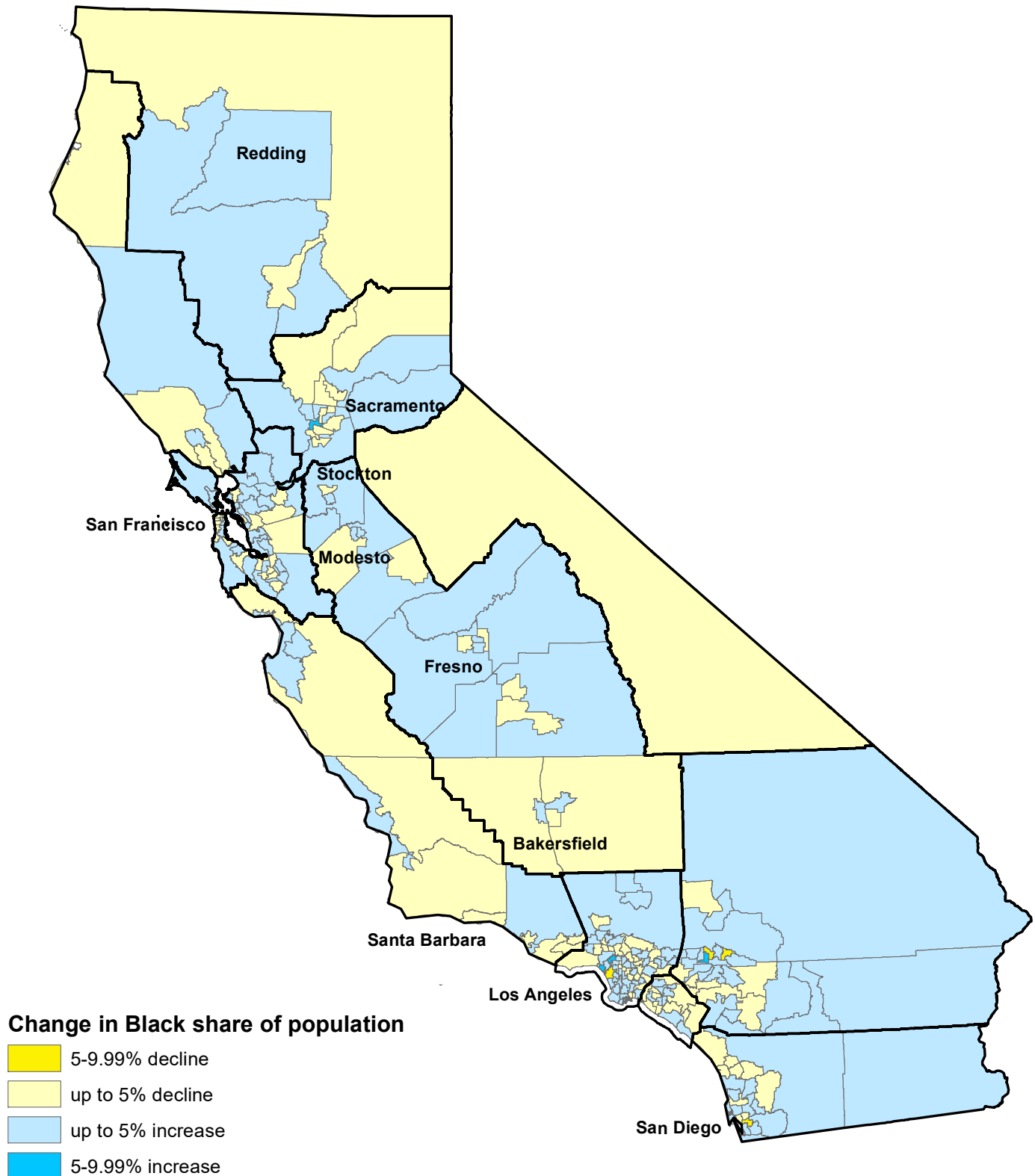
## Change in Asian share of population across state by PUMA 2010-2019

The Asian population share has grown modestly in most parts of the state, but fastest in the Bay Area (Zone C) and Orange County (Zone J), and in some parts of Los Angeles (Zone H). A few more rural parts of the state have seen declines. (Note: The population may have increased even as its *share* of a community declined.)



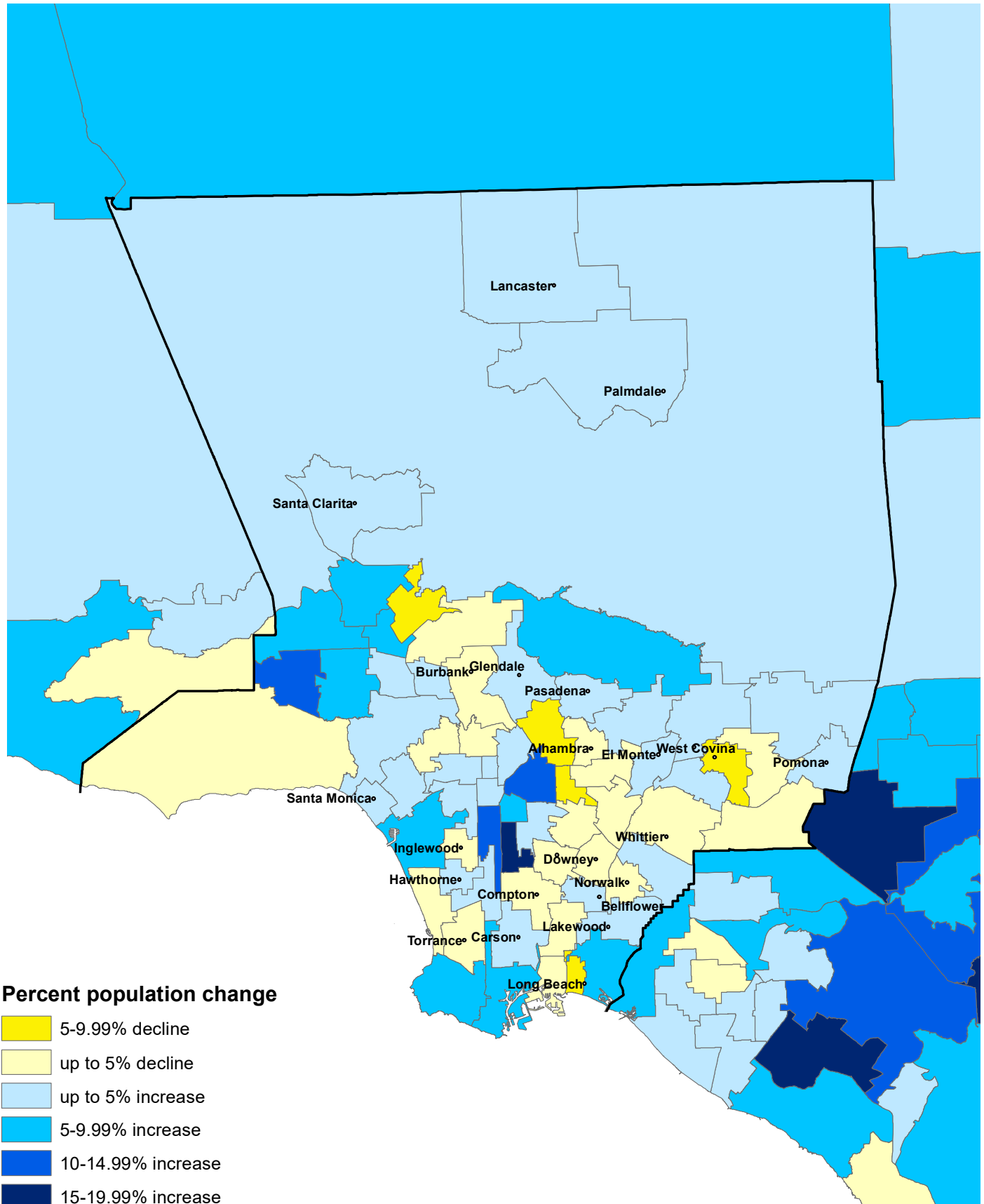
## Change in Black/African American share of population across state by PUMA 2010-2019

Changes in the Black/African American population share have been geographically mixed. The Black/African American population share has increased in about 60% of PUMAs. Very few PUMAs show significant increases or declines and the overall share has been static. (Note: The population may have increased even as its *share* of a community declined.)



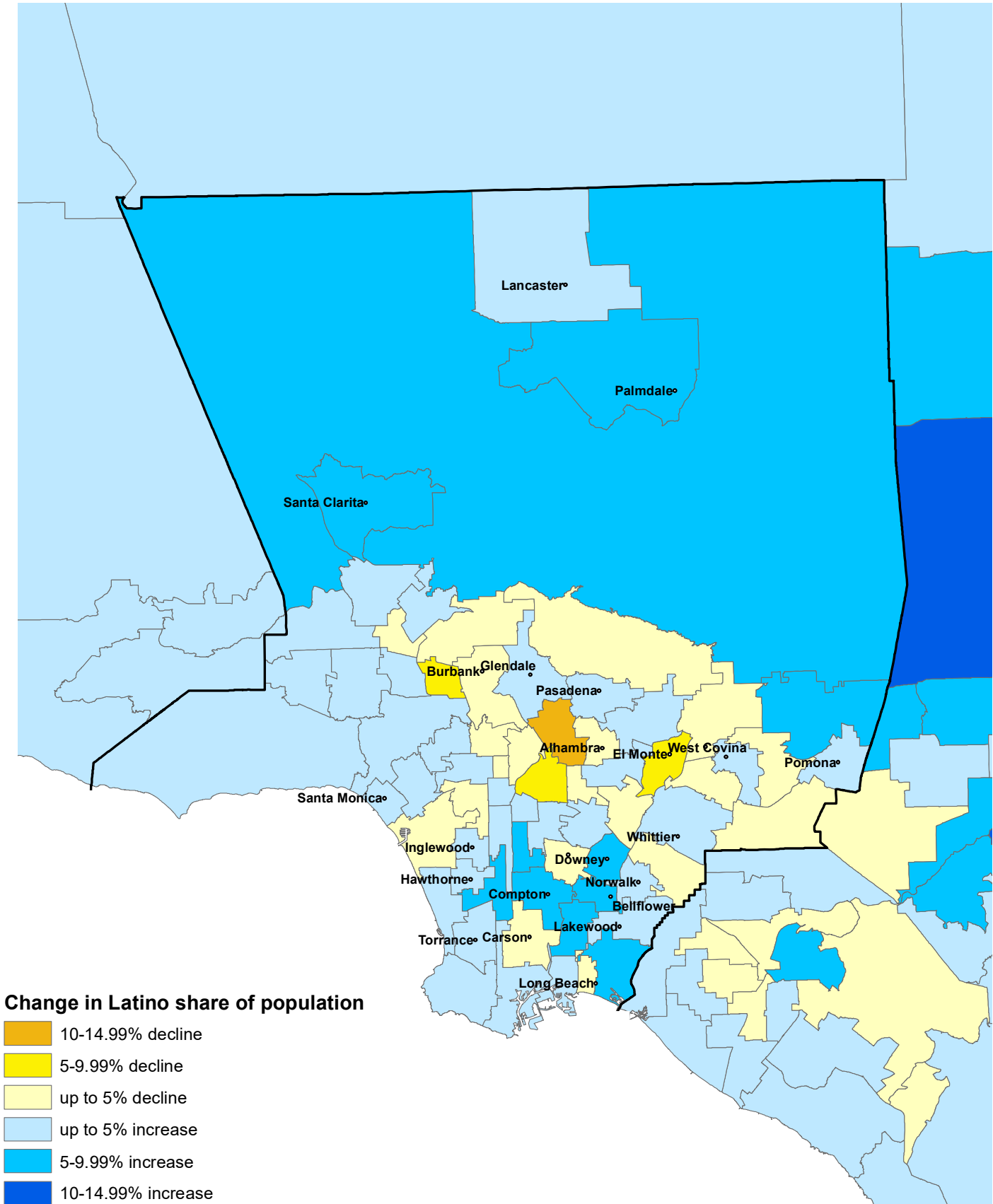
## Total population change by PUMA 2010-2019: Los Angeles County (Zone H)

Much of Los Angeles has seen modest population declines, though there are some pockets of larger increases just south of the central city.



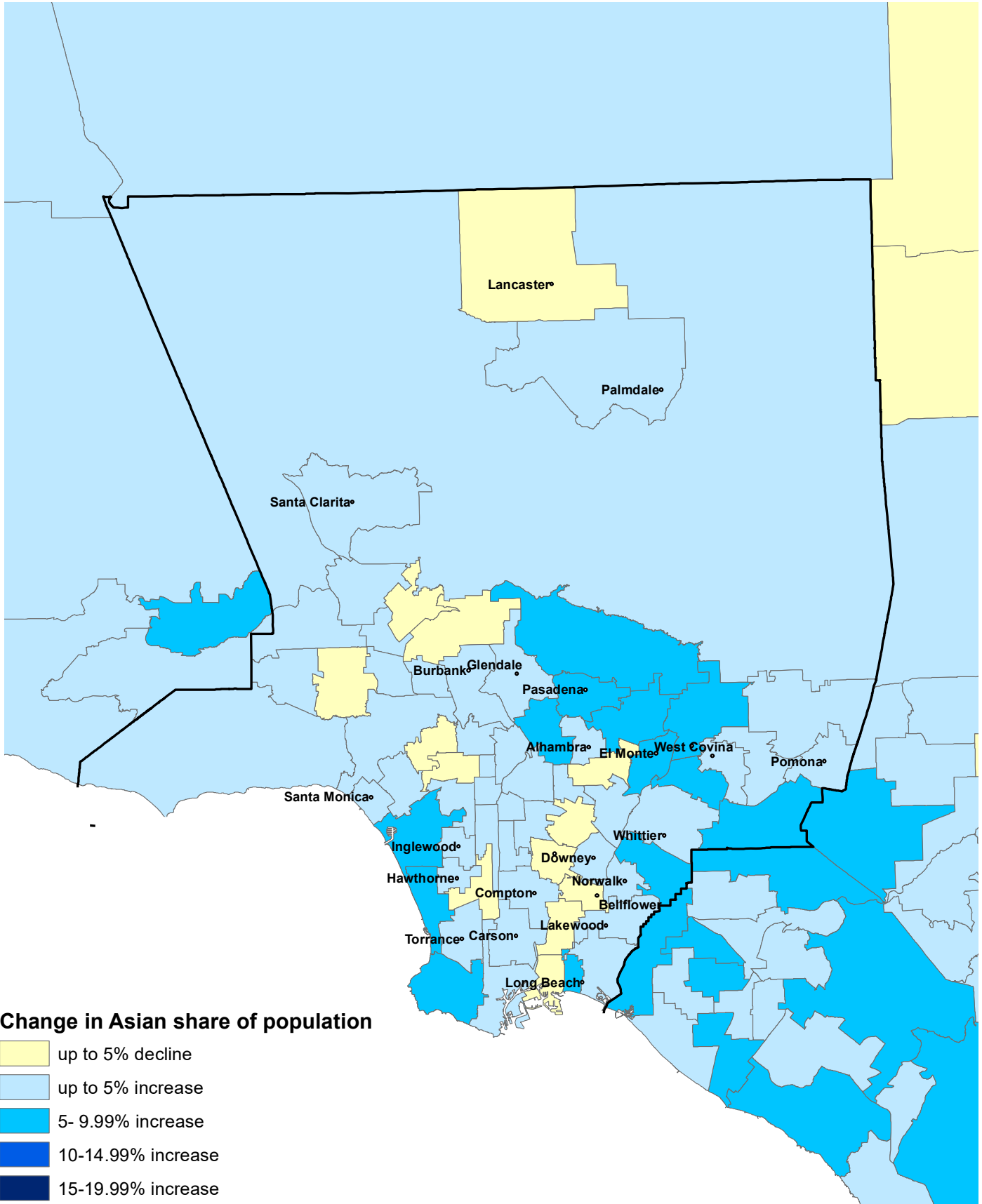
## Change in Latino share of population by PUMA 2010-2019: Los Angeles County (Zone H)

Los Angeles has lost Latino population share in much of the county, though losses in the central city and East LA have been offset by growth in the far north and in the Compton area. Overall the Latino population share in LA has been stable.



## Change in Asian share of population by PUMA 2010-2019: Los Angeles County (Zone H)

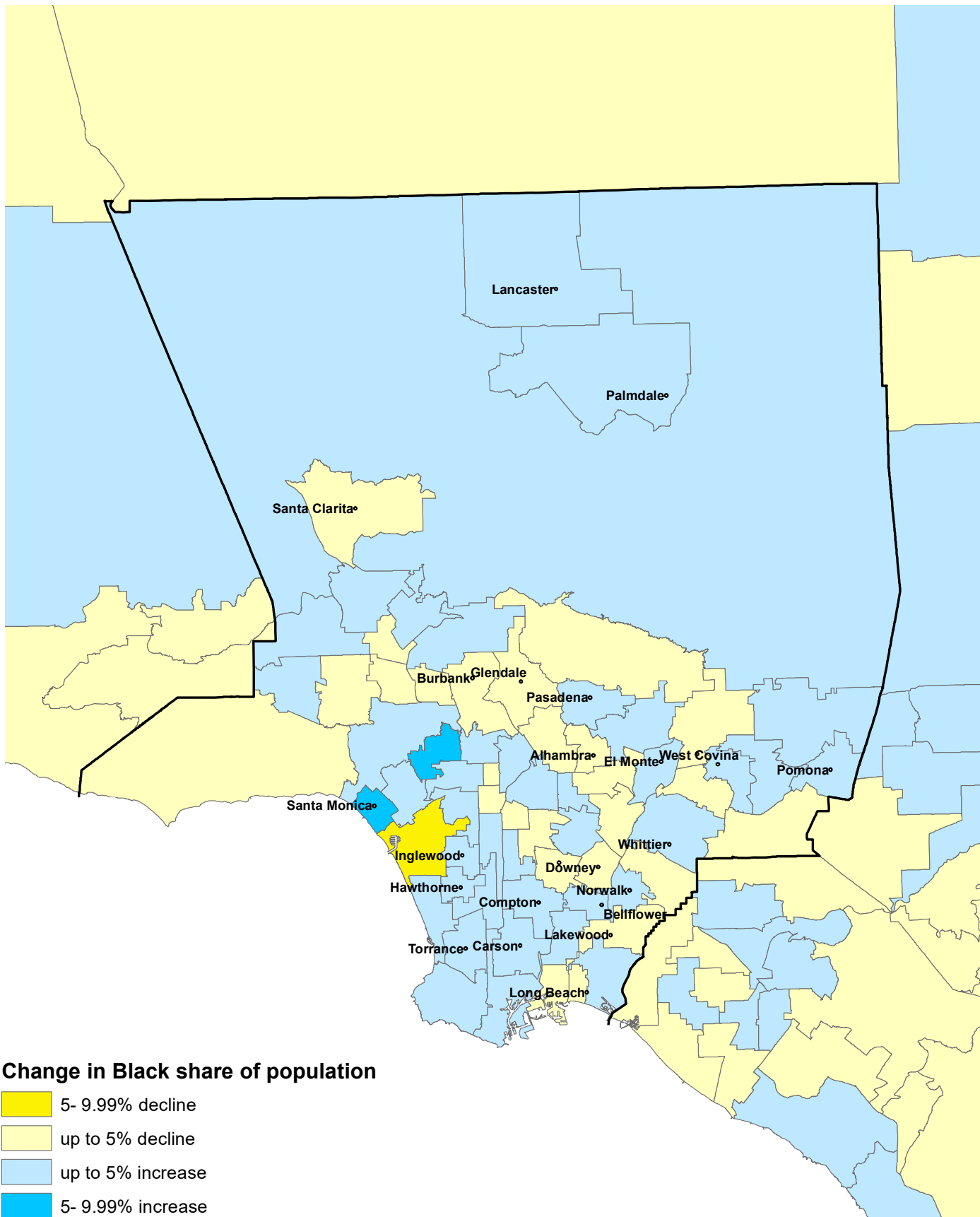
The Asian population share in LA has been increasing in most places, though larger increases in some places have been offset by modest declines in others. The overall Asian share has increased a little over one percent.





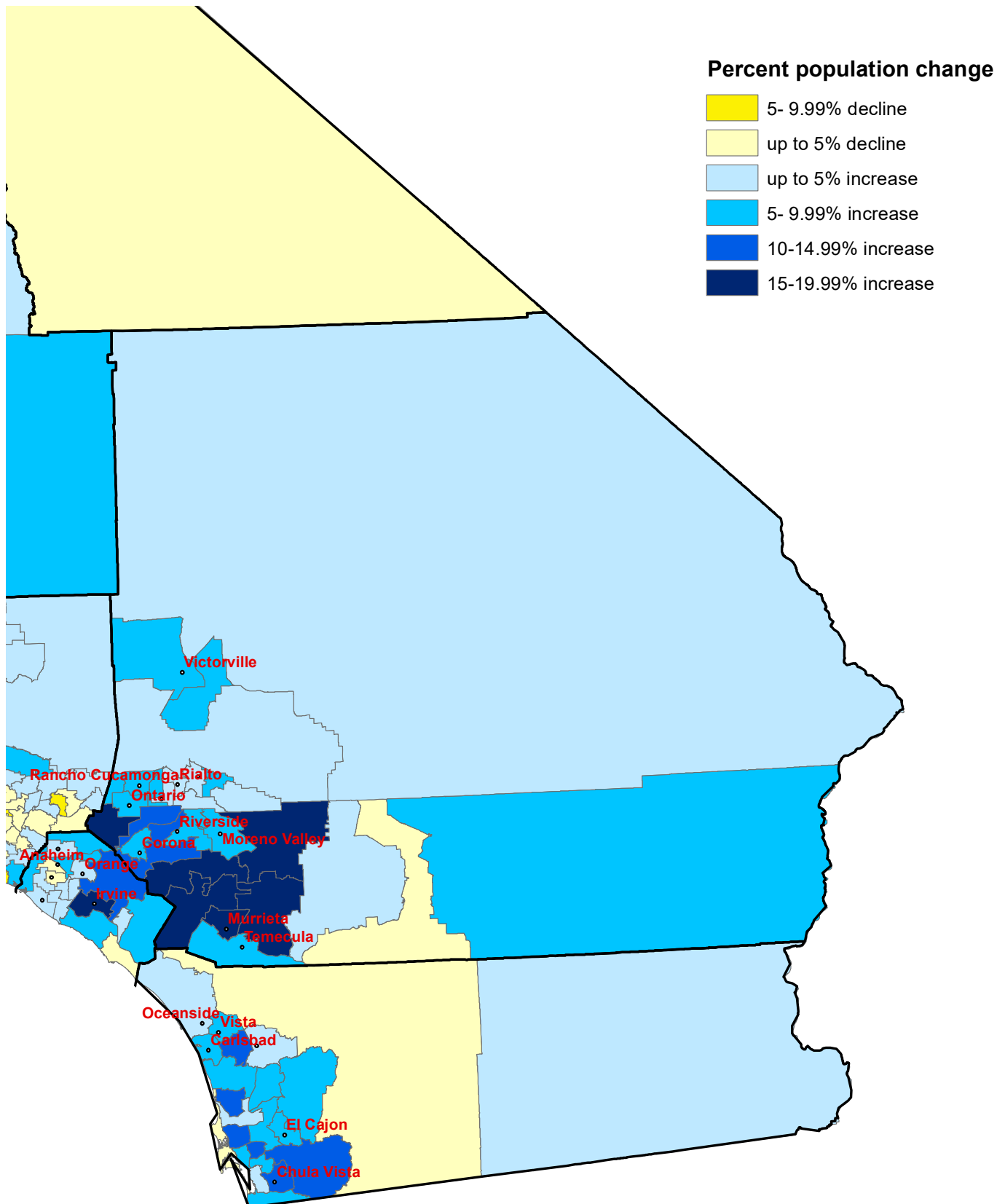
### Change in Black/African American share of population by PUMA 2010-2019: Los Angeles County (Zone H)

The Black/African American population share has declined slightly overall in LA (-0.4%), but most prominently in the San Fernando Valley, the San Gabriel foothills, pockets to the south and east of the central city, and around LAX.



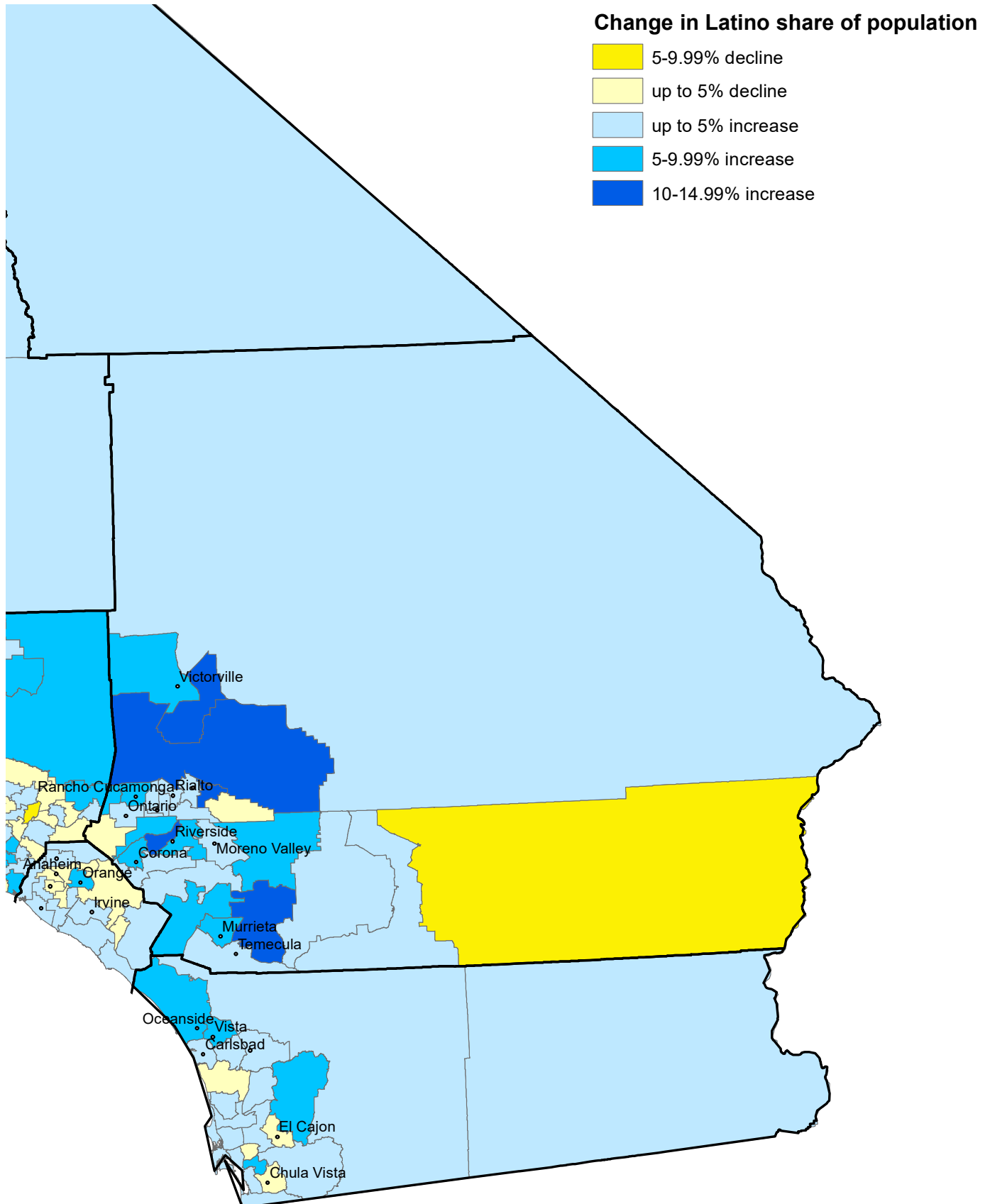
## Population change by PUMA 2010-2019: Other Southern California (Zones I, J, and K)

The parts of southern California outside of Los Angeles (Zones I, J, and K) have seen relatively robust population growth of between 5% and 10%. Western San Bernardino and Riverside counties are most notable, though pockets of Orange and San Diego have also grown more than 10%. Compared to LA, far fewer parts of these zones have had population declines.



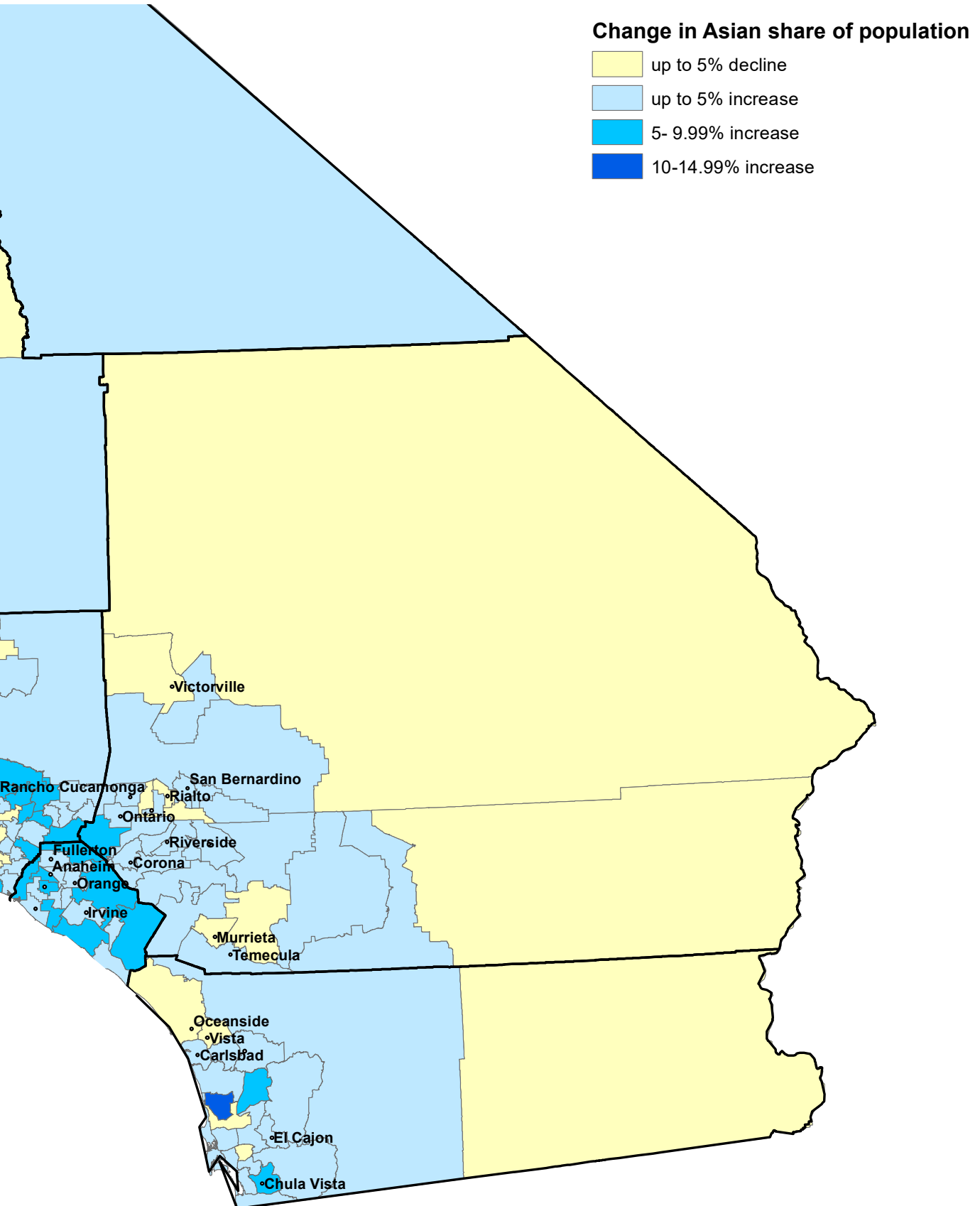
## Change in Latino share of population by PUMA 2010-2019: Other Southern California (Zones I, J, and K)

The Latino population share has grown considerably in western San Bernardino and Riverside counties (Zone I). Latinos now constitute a slight majority of the population in Zone I, up almost 5% from 2010. The Latino population has grown notably in parts of San Diego (Zone K), and is up almost 3% there overall. Latino population growth has been more mixed in Orange County (Zone J).



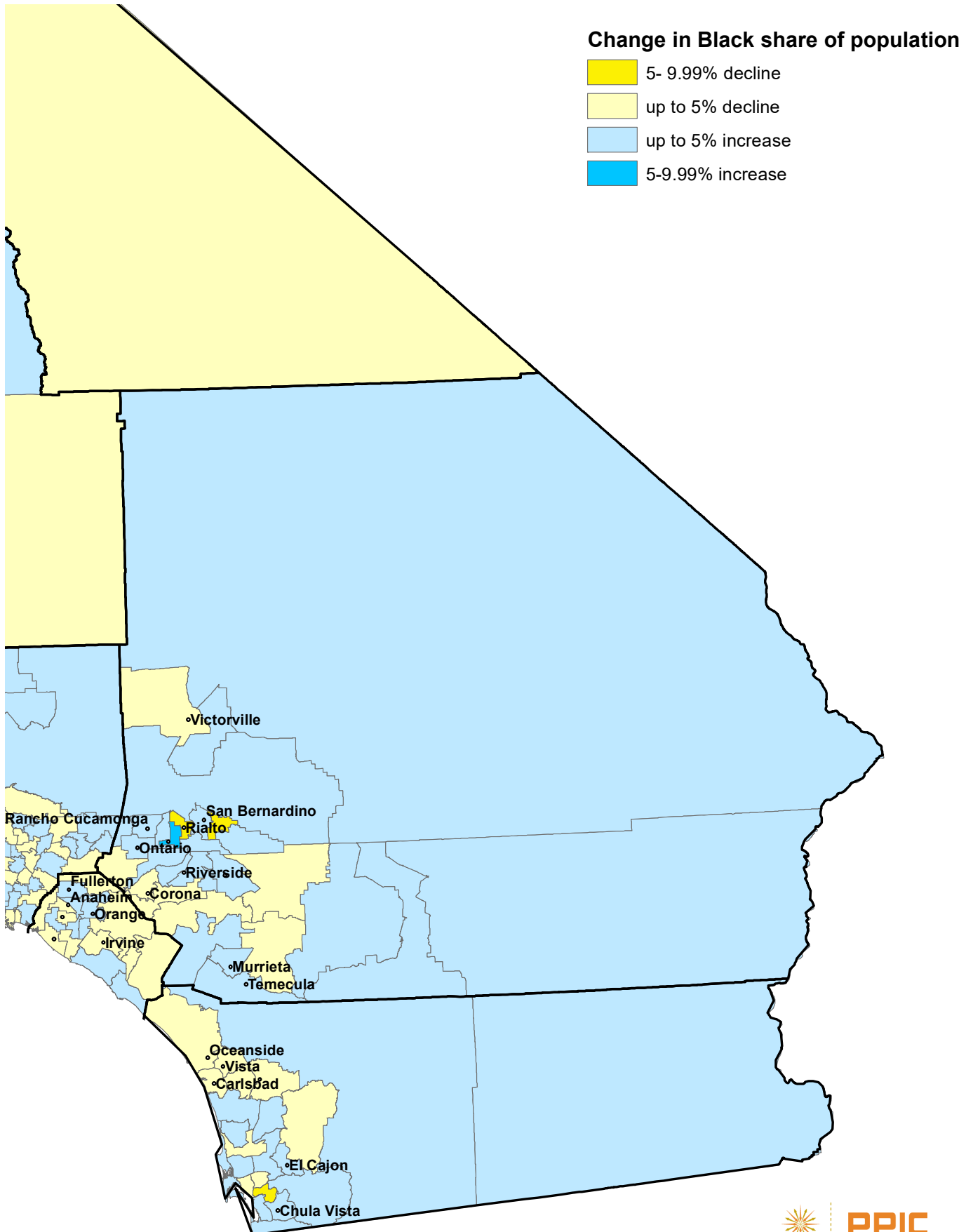
## Change in Asian share of population by PUMA 2010-2019: Other Southern California (Zones I, J, and K)

The Asian population share has grown in most of Zones I, J, and K, but the largest increases have been in Orange county (Zone J), where the share has increased by more than 5% in many PUMAs and by almost 4% overall.



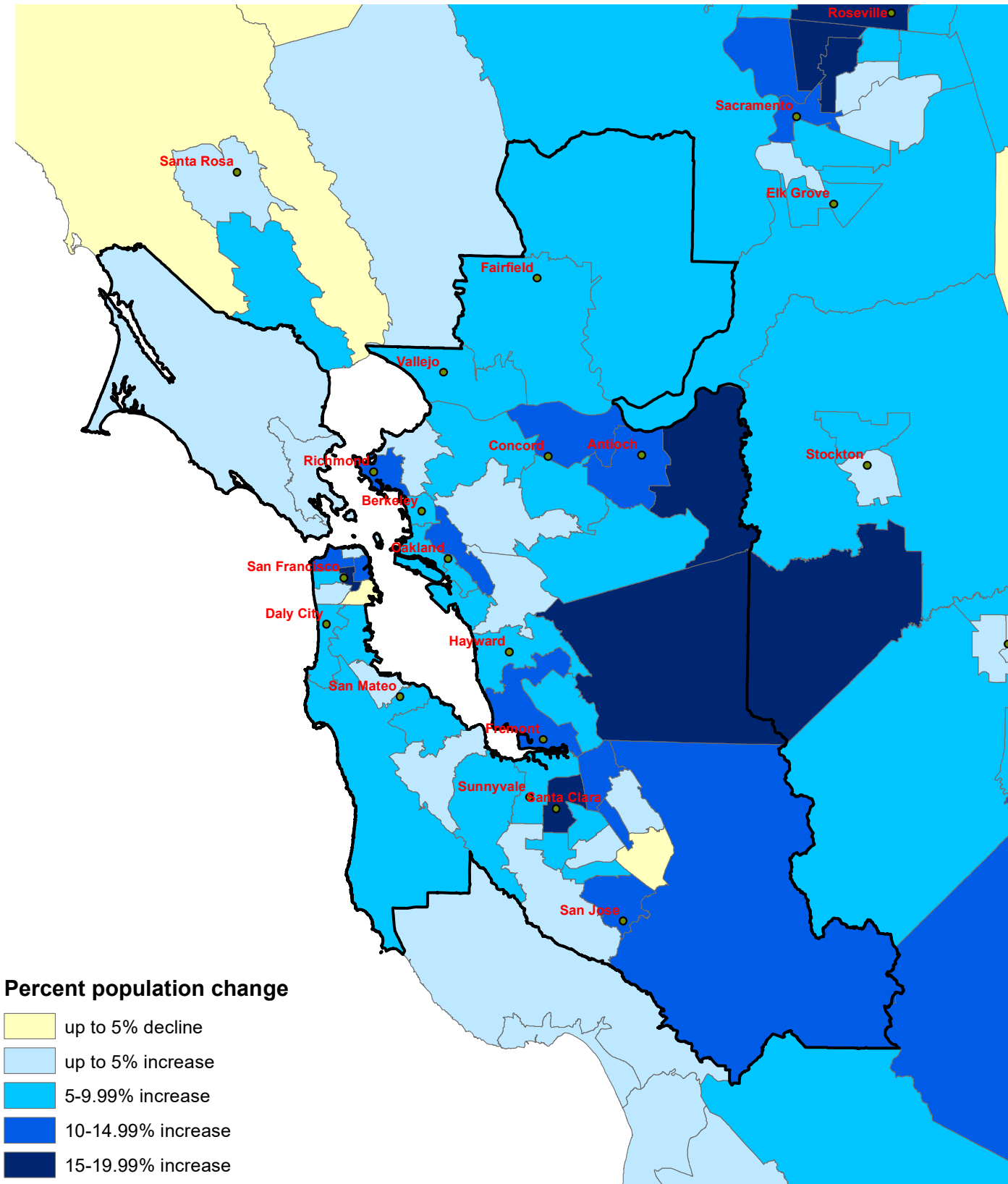
### Change in Black/African American share of population by PUMA 2010-2019: Other Southern California (Zones I, J, and K)

As with most parts of the state, Zones I, J, and K have seen mostly small changes in the Black/African American population share. Though many parts of Orange county (Zone J) have smaller Black/African American shares now, the Black/African American population share was below 2% in 2010, and the population share there has actually increased slightly (0.2%) in total. Overall change has been even smaller in the other zones. The larger story here is one of a persistent status quo.



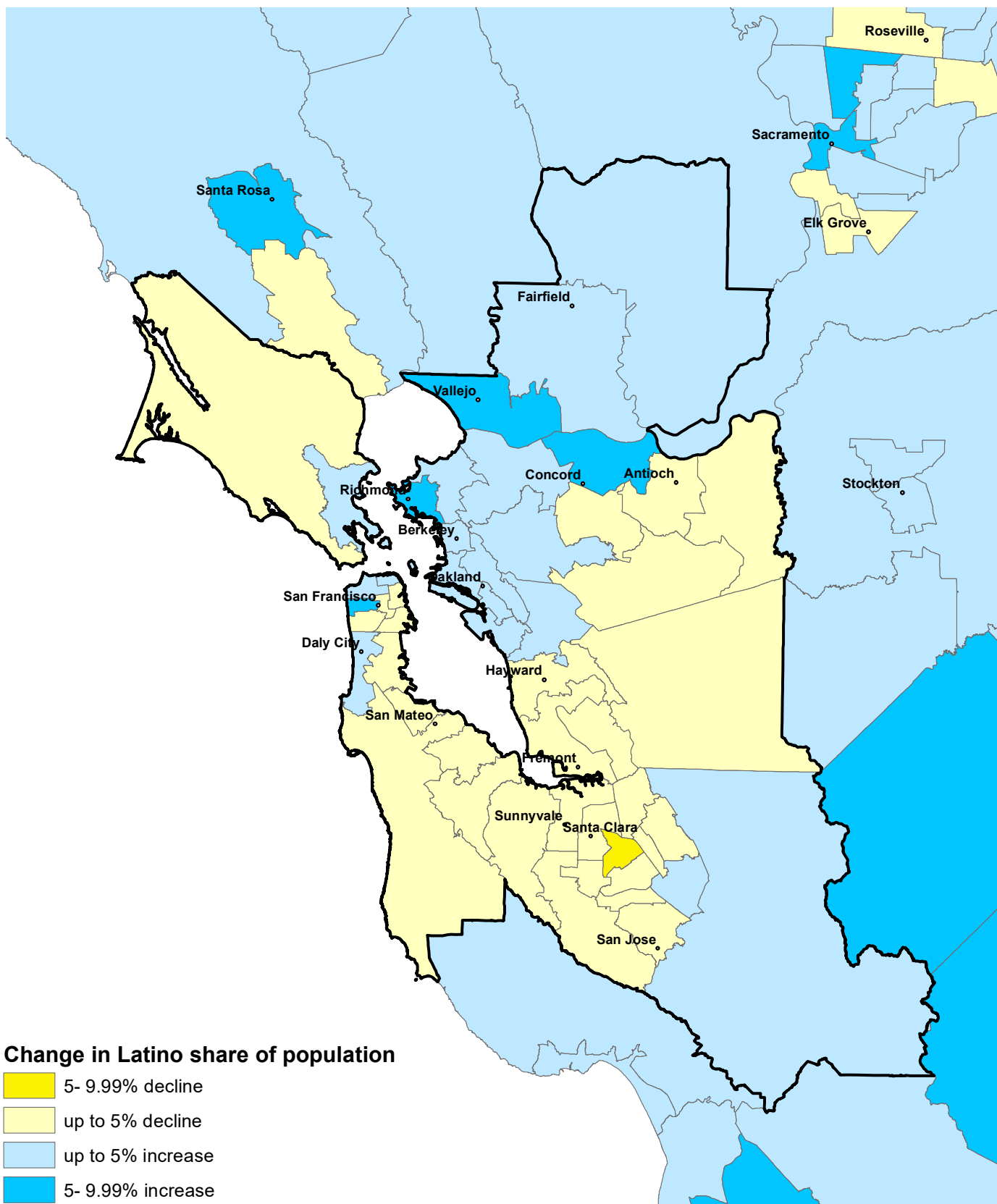
## Population change by PUMA 2010-2019: San Francisco Bay Area (Zone C)

The Bay Area (Zone C), along with the Inland Empire (Zone I) and the Sacramento Area (Zone D), has seen the most substantial population increases, growing by 10% between 2010 and 2019. The exurbs of San Jose, the Dublin/Pleasanton area in far eastern Alameda County, and the Mission district of San Francisco are particularly notable.



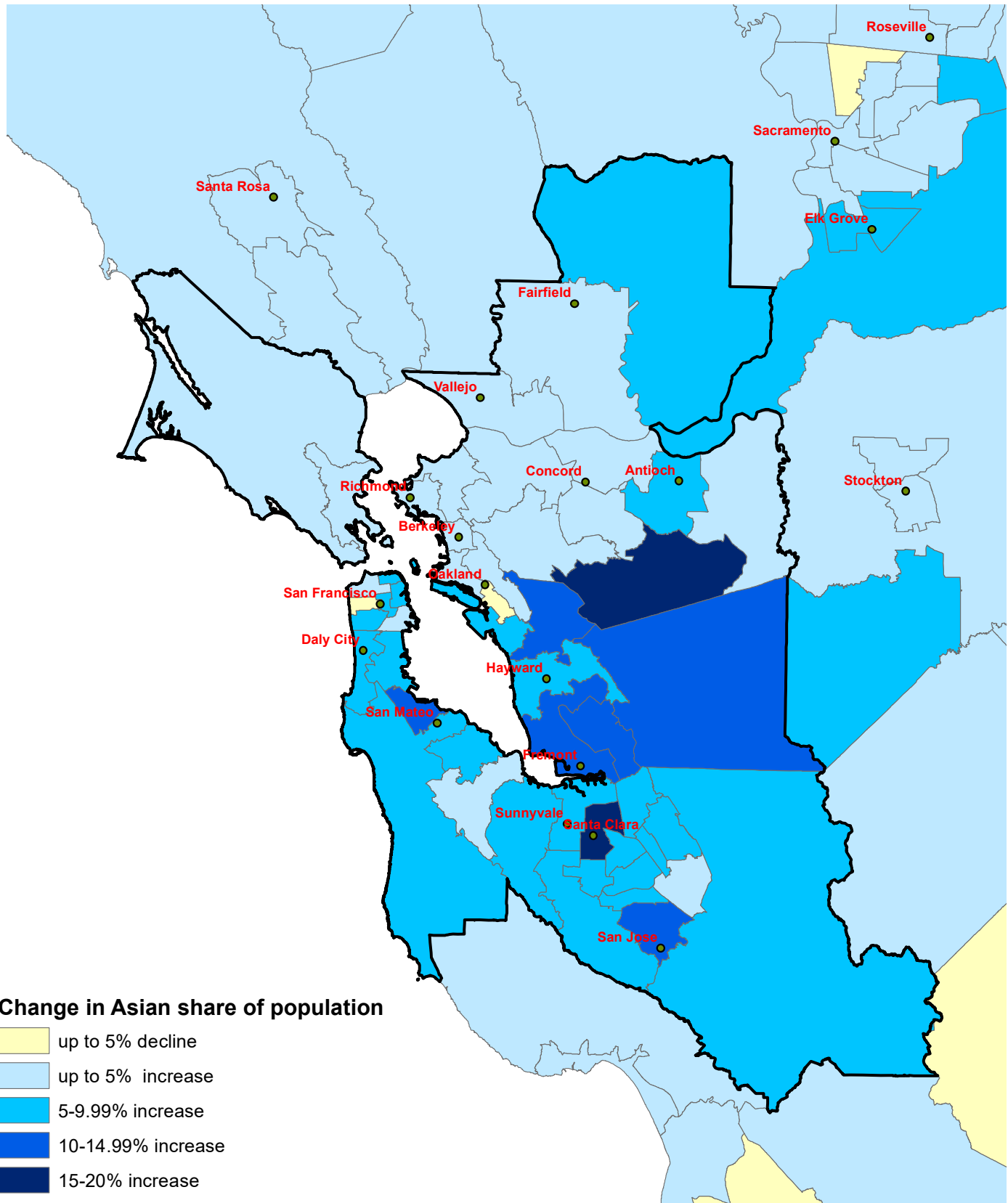
## Change in Latino share of population by PUMA 2010-2019: San Francisco Bay Area (Zone C)

The Latino population share in the Bay Area (Zone C) has declined in most PUMAs. In fact, Zone C is the only one where the Latino share has declined, albeit only slightly (0.2%). While the *share* has declined, the actual *number* of Latino residents has grown 8% between 2010 and 2019. However, other populations have grown even more over the same period of time.



## Change in Asian share of population by PUMA 2010-2019: San Francisco Bay Area (Zone C)

The Asian population share in the Bay Area (Zone C) has grown substantially in many places. Santa Clara, the center of San Jose, as well as Fremont/Union City in the southeast Bay and Dublin/Pleasanton/San Ramon over the mountains, have seen the greatest growth. Overall, the Asian population share has grown almost 5%. The *number* of Asian residents in Zone C has grown a substantial 28%.





## Change in Black/African American share of population by PUMA 2010-2019: San Francisco Bay Area (Zone C)

The Black/African American share of the population in the Bay Area (Zone C) has increased in some places and decreased in others but changed little overall, declining 0.6%. However, because the base population of the Bay Area has grown so much, this translates to a 0.6% increase in the number of Black/African American residents in the region.

