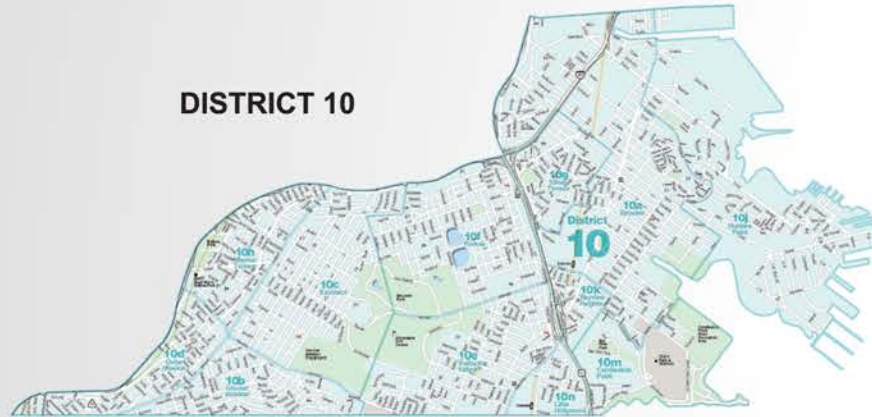


DEMOGRAPHICS

Bayview and Hunters Point are two separate communities, each with significantly different demographics.

- Hunters Point housing developments are over 70% African American; approximately 12% Pacific Islander (Samoan); 7.8% Hispanic; 7.0% White; 4.5% Asian; and 3% other; the average annual income for a family of four is \$14,869 and over 30% of households earn less than \$10,000 annually.
- Bayview has a much higher percentage of Asian (38%), White households (26%), and Hispanic households (16%); the average annual income for a family of four in the Bayview area is \$45,000 per year.



- District 10 roughly approximates the boundaries of the 94124, 94134, and 94107 zip codes
- District 10 is the third most populated of SF's supervisorial districts
- Between the 2000 and 2010 census, D10 grew about 10%, adding 7,410 new residents
- Asian residents increased from 32% to 37% of the population
- African Americans decreased to 21%
- Latinos increased from 17% to 21%
- African American women in Bayview Hunters Point have breast cancer and cervical cancer rates that are twice the average rates of women living in the entire Bay Area and are among the highest in the entire country.
- 33% of the district's population are foreign born and almost half of the households are linguistically isolated
- Bayview Hunters Point has the highest rate of unemployment (12%) which exceeds those of the City (7%) overall



COMMUNITY YOUTH CENTER OF SAN FRANCISCO



Founded in 1970, CYC's mission is "to empower and strengthen a diverse population of youth and their families by providing comprehensive youth development through education, employment training, advocacy, and other support services." Born out of a time of increasing awareness and activism in the Asian community, the organization provided a collective and concerted voice that articulated the needs and concerns of Chinatown's youth and addressed the problems of juvenile delinquency and gang violence by providing young men with choices and support to shift away from gang life. CYC steadily gained a unique reputation as the agency for Asian youth services; its counseling, case management and outreach programs continue to anchor the agency's anti-gang and juvenile delinquency prevention services. Today, CYC serves over 5,000 youth and families citywide through programs and services under six major components — Behavioral Health, Community Outreach, Education, Intervention, Leadership Development, and Workforce Development; all programs are leveraged by CYC's Intel Computer Clubhouse and Tech Academy.

SPECIAL THANKS TO:



50 Fund Playmaker Grant Program

The Honorable Malia Cohen, San Francisco Supervisor, District 10

Tracy Zhu

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A TRANSFORMATIVE JOURNEY TO INITIATING COMMUNITY LEADERS FOR RACIAL HARMONY



Photo: Private Collection, San Francisco, CA

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Bayview Hunters Point Solidarity Tour is to plant the seeds of change and heal intergenerational and cross cultural trauma between the Bayview's diverse residents and communities. By learning each other's culture and histories, we are creating a catalyst to changing mindsets, to motivating leaders to take ownership of the community where they and their families live and to promoting tolerance, solidarity and racial harmony among Bayview's residents and communities. The tour is approached from a social justice perspective on immigration and race relations by discussing the commonality in histories, struggles and experiences which resulted in African Americans and Asian Americans moving to the Bayview.



Photo: onPoint-Bayview Hunters Point Community Site

BAYVIEW HUNTERSPOINT - A BRIEF HISTORY

The Bayview was originally an Italian and Maltese community southwest of Third Street. Hunters Point was for many years the site of a Chinese shrimp fishing community which was evicted in the late 1930s to make way for the WWII military build-up and the Hunters Point Navy Base.

During World War II, the U.S. Navy recruited a large population of African Americans to migrate to Bayview Hunters Point and work in the well-paying jobs at the Hunters Point naval shipyard. The area became one of the only San Francisco neighborhoods with a majority of African American residents who soon developed a thriving community, purchased homes and created a commercial area along Third Street.

In 1974, the naval shipyard closed leaving many formerly working and middle-class Bayview Hunters Point residents unemployed. The shipyard that once served as an abundant source of employment and middle/working class income was designated as a Superfund (an uncontrolled or abandoned place where hazardous waste is located, possibly affecting local ecosystems or people) site. There are two Superfund sites along with 325 other toxic sites within the densely populated Bayview Hunters Point community.

Over the years, poverty and crime have plagued the community. In the 1980s, Bayview Hunters Point became overwhelmed by the increasing rise of crack and semi-automatic weapons. Today, the socio-economic and health indicators of Bayview Hunters Point residents are among the most depressed in the nation.

THE TOUR

- Each tour will accommodate a maximum of 24 people
- Tours are scheduled on every third Saturday of the month from 11am to 1pm
- A box lunch is included. All food items will be purchased from local vendors

TOUR ROUTE

The tour route includes four stops at the following locations:

Florence Fang Asian Community Garden – As the starting point for the tour, the site was formerly an Italian farm and is the first Asian-themed community garden in San Francisco open to Bayview residents to use and share. Due to community advocacy to turn public space into community space, the garden is an example of planting seeds of change and connecting residents to public land to enhance the vibrancy of the community. The site is on CalTrain property.



Photo by David Huang



Photo by David Huang



Photo by David Huang

Naval Ship Yard – This stop on the tour discusses public housing and new development in the Bayview. It also traces the histories of the Chinese shrimping industry that started in 1880, which was later replaced by the Naval shipyards when WWII broke out and created job opportunities for African Americans

in the ship-building, hospitality and nursing industries.

After the war ended, African Americans settled down in the Bayview. When the shipyard shut down there was mass unemployment among the neighborhood's residents. The abandoned shipyard created public health issues due to the toxicity left behind and from the nuclear testing conducted during the war.



Photo by David Huang

EcoCenter at Heron's Head Park

– The last stop of the tour brings the community back to the waterfront. This environmental education center demonstrates how the creation of the park and the EcoCenter is providing a model for the neighborhood through green technology, native landscaping, onsite waste water treatment system, solar power, and green materials. It also serves as an example of how a former trash dump can be transformed in to a public resource.



Photo by David Huang

